

Announcement of the Winners in the Dairy Farms' Competition

Vol. XXVII, No. 6

\$1.00 A YEAR

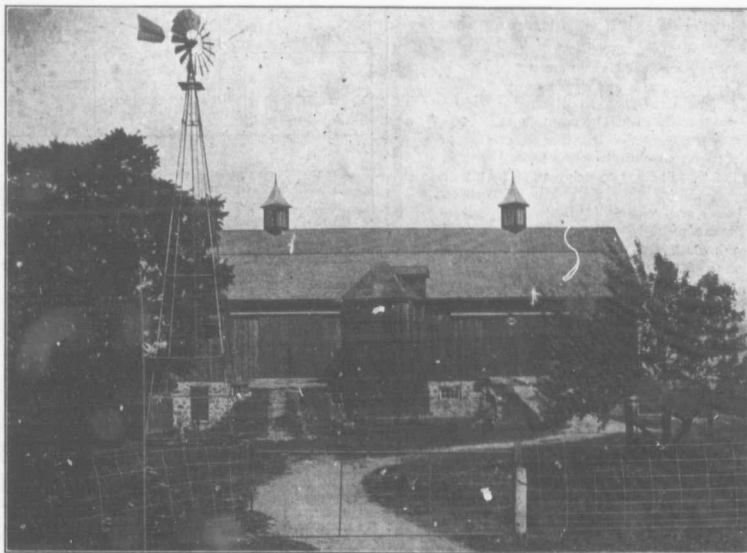
The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Readers' Service
(Chief Dairy Expert)

PETERBORO, ONT.,

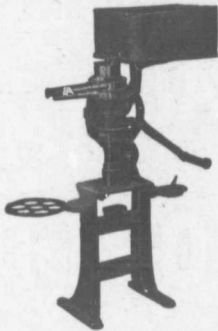
FEBRUARY 26,

1908



The Barn of Mr. George McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont., the Winner of the One Hundred Dollar Prize in the Dairy Farms' Competition. (See Page 3)

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



WE ALL MAKE MISTAKES

Some mistakes are only of minor importance while others effect us as long as we live.

The greatest mistake dairymen are apt to make is to buy a Cream Separator and continue to use it even if it does not give satisfaction. Did you ever stop to think how small losses amount up to large ones. A loss of one cent a cow each day in the year means a loss to you of \$3.65; with 10 cows the loss is \$36.50; with 20 cows your loss would be \$73.00 each year. It is a matter of great importance to you that your Separator should be a clean skimmer and as perfect in mechanical construction as man can make it. The SELF-BALANCING DEVICE with which

The Simplex Link-Blade Separators

are equipped makes the loss of cream in the skimming almost impossible. You will make no mistake in buying one of these machines. Our illustrated booklet is sent free on request—it's worth reading.

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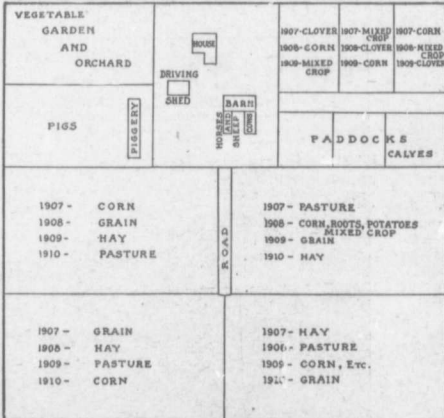
JOHN HALLAM III FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO

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

Work the Farm Harder

"Soil conditions and crop rotation" formed the topic of an address delivered by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, at the recent Dairymen's Convention at Huntingdon, Que. He said that farmers must gather all the information possible concerning their business, and then make use of it. If they did not, they could not make their farms produce more and unless they could make their farms produce more they would not have the staff to feed their cows to make them give better returns. The average farm was not producing nearly what it should, simply because the owners were not following the best systems of cultivation. Mr. Grisdale contrasted the returns from the grass farm with its \$3 to \$4 an acre, with the grain farm giving \$7 to \$12 an acre, and the dairy farm with its returns of \$20 an acre and up per annum, all done with the employment of more help and the producing of the products that have the highest food value at the least decrease of soil fertility. This was done only by a short crop rotation.

Mr. Grisdale suggested that a 100 acre farm might be divided as follows:



MR. GRISDALE'S CROP ROTATION SYSTEM

The division of a farm as it would look under Mr. Grisdale's system, is shown in the above cut. In the upper right hand corner is the portion set aside for soiling crops and on which, a three year rotation is followed. The lower half of the diagram shows the four divisions of the farm, on which the four year rotation is followed. All farms, of course, could not be divided exactly like this one. The system of rotation here shown, however, is applicable to any farm

Mr. Grisdale considered pasture an expensive way of feeding cattle in summer. Silage was the best summer food, but if that could not be had, then summer soiling must be resorted to in order that the pasturage might be supplemented with some forage crop. Most of our farmers attempted to farm too cheaply, with the result that the cheap farmer made from \$3 to \$5 an acre, while the expensive (so called) farmer made from \$20 to \$30 an acre each year.

England's Egg Supply

Though the production of eggs in England has increased enormously in recent years, estimated at an annual valuation of \$12,300,000 greater than a dozen years ago, yet that country yearly imports large quantities of eggs. In 1906 the value of the eggs imported was \$39,000,685. Of the different countries sending eggs to Great Britain, Russia is first; Denmark, second; Germany, third; Belgium, fourth; France, fifth, and Canada, sixth. The value of the imports from the United States has fallen

from over \$6,000,000 in 1901, to \$86,000, in 1906, due to the vastly increasing supplies from Russia, and other European countries.

European exporters of eggs mark each egg with the date of laying, and also impress certain marks and initials, as a key to the farm from which every egg is laid, and also the quality or condition of the eggs, inquiries can easily be instituted at the original source, and, if necessary, compensation recovered. This system appeals to the retailer in Great Britain, and might be applied in Canada in supplying eggs to the local market.

A Young Hustler from British Columbia

We print herewith part of a letter received from the hustler Ray B. Wells, Sardis, P. O., Chilliwack, B. C. It shows what a boy can do, both for himself, and The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

"I have been trying to secure a club of 30 new subscribers to the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, so as to secure a pure-bred Yorkshire calf, but I am only 13 years old, and am going to school, so do not have much time to can-

vas for subscriptions. I have secured 21 new subscriptions, and wish you to send me three pure-bred pigs. I have added my own name to the list of new subscribers, as I want to have a Canadian Dairyman and Farming World of my own.

"My grandfather and father have been taking The Canadian Dairyman since it was first published, and we look forward to its coming every week to send me three pure-bred pigs.

Why do not some of our boys in Ontario take advantage of our special live stock offer, and secure some pure-bred stock for themselves, by doing a little work for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, in their spare time? It is not necessary to secure 21 subscriptions. Get only seven of your neighbors to subscribe for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World at \$1 a year each, and send us the list, together with \$7.00, and we will have shipped to them their choice of a pure-bred Berkshire or Tamworth pig.

We will send you sample copies for the asking. Write to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

AGRICULTURE. THE KEystone OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26, 1908

No. 6

PRIZE WINNERS IN THE DAIRY FARMS' COMPETITION

First Prize, \$100—George McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont., 704 Points.

Second Prize, \$75—D. Duncan, Don, Ont., 698 Points.

Third Prize, \$50—D. J. McClure, Churchville, Ont., 693 Points.

Fourth Prize, \$25—R. M. Loveless, Agincourt, 668 Points.

Fifth Prize, \$15—J. G. Paterson, Agincourt, 651 Points.

LAST year The Canadian Dairyman arranged for the holding of a dairy farms competition open to dairy farmers living within thirty miles of Toronto. Twenty-two of the best farmers around Toronto competed. The results have just been made known. The prize winner names are given above. A table, showing the standing of the 15 leading competitors is published on page five.

The competition has proved a great success. It created much interest, not only among the competitors, but also among their neighbors. On a number of the farms, various improvements were made by the competitors. In some cases, so we are informed, these improvements have been copied already by neighbors, and the whole community has thus been benefited.

The judges were Messrs. D. Drummond of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Two better qualified men for this work could not have been secured. Both are farmers by training. Both have traveled extensively, visiting most of the best farms in this country. Mr. Drummond has had experience both as a competitor and as a judge in good farms competitions held in the province of Quebec.

The judges visited the competing farms twice; once last July and the second time during the months of December and January. On the occasion of their last visit the competitors were given no warning. Some were caught completely off their guard and lost points in consequence. The judges will furnish a statement shortly about the competition, which will be both interesting and instructive. In the meantime, the following general information about the competition is given.

POINTS ALLOWED

The total number of points was 1,000, divided as shown in the table on page five. Some of the competitors would have stood much higher but for the fact that they were not, strictly speaking,

dairy farmers. A number of them were more in general farming than in dairy farming. This told against them.

In awarding the points the judges took the general conditions of the farm into consideration. For instance, where the farm was small, if the houses of the competitors were neat, well lighted and ventilated, well kept and laid out in a manner that would enable the housewife to work to advantage, and provided the surroundings were

their crops were weedy or their system of farm management not up to the standard of other competitors. Quite a few of the competitors lost heavily because they did not appear to be managing their farms with any definite object in view. They could not tell the judges what they had done or were going to do to increase the fertility of their farms. A number did not have any system of crop rotation.

One of the points to which the judges paid considerable attention was neatness. Some of the competitors who were excellent farmers in every other respect, fell down badly on this point. In some cases the manure was found stacked in the barn yards in great heaps. The cows had to wade through this manure when entering and leaving the stables. In other cases the stables and often the hog pens, were found in an untidy condition. A number of the stables were not well lighted and but few of them had any form of ventilation. In other cases, stacks of rubbish were found in odd

corners that should have been burned up or removed. Points were lost by many competitors because they did not have any complete or systematic system of farm book-keeping. It will be noticed that if Mr. Duncan had scored as many points on book-keeping as Mr. McKenzie did he would have won the competition.

THE WINNER

The winner, Mr. Geo. McKenzie, won because he was strong in almost every department of his farm operations. His average was high and he won on that account. It will be noticed that various of the competitors scored more than Mr. McKenzie did on some department but none of them did as well in all the departments as he did. As Mr. McKenzie is a young man, his victory



THE HOME OF MR. GEORGE MCKENZIE, OF THORNHILL, THE WINNER IN THE DAIRY FARMS' COMPETITION

Note the neat fence, the nice but not too elaborate hedge, the walk and the driveway. There is a lawn in front of the house and to the right of the driveway an excellent vegetable garden. On the left of the house is an orchard, in which the trees are in good condition. One of the strong points about the farm is the neatness and order apparent everywhere.

also attractive, they were awarded as many points as larger houses on larger farms that were no better arranged and kept. The same principle was followed in awarding the points for the farms. The idea of the judges was to take things as they found them and to give the small farmers an equal chance with the large farmers.

In the case of tenant farmers, of which there were several in the competition, they were allowed more points for permanent improvements than were those competitors who owned their farms.

RESULTS A SURPRISE

In some cases the results will be a surprise and in others not. Some of the competitors who had fine houses and barns lost heavily because their live stock were not equally good or because

is a very creditable one.

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World has been informed that there are farmers who would like to visit Mr. McKenzie's farm. They can do this very readily any time they are in Toronto, as the electric cars running between Toronto and Newmarket pass his doors. Mr. Duncan's farm is a little more difficult to reach. It adjoins the Don station on the Canadian Northern Railway running out of Toronto. It is about eight miles from Toronto, and about two miles from the Yonge street electric cars. Mr. McClure's farm is near Churchville, on the Canadian Pacific Railway and about four miles from Brampton. The farms of Messrs. Loveless and Paterson almost adjoin each other and are near Agincourt station, fourteen miles from Toronto, on the Canadian

Pacific Railway. In following issues, will be published illustrations and descriptions of the prize winning farms.

THEY HELPED

The competition last year would not have been possible but for the assistance given The Canadian Dairymen in the matter of the prize list. The following contributions were received:

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.....	\$50
D. Laval Separator Company.....	25
Empire Separator Company.....	25
Sharples Separator Company.....	25
Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company.....	25
Gould, Shapley & Muir.....	15
Whitton Drummond Company, Ltd., Toronto.....	10
Alex. McCowan, M.L.A., Ellesmere.....	5
Hon. Thos. Crawford, M.L.A., Toronto.....	5

\$195

Unless one or two other public spirited firms or gentlemen assist by sending contributions, the balance of the prize list will be borne by The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, which already has paid the general expenses of the competition, including those of the judges.

It is hoped that the success of this competition will make it possible to hold a provincial competition this year open to farmers all over Ontario. Both the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations have endorsed this suggestion. Further mention of this matter will be made later.

The Value of Rural Telephones

Sam Suddaby, Victoria Co., Ont.

The telephone is a most wonderful and one of the most helpful inventions that we have. Its usefulness has only begun to be appreciated. Up to a few years ago, the telephone was looked upon as a convenience, confined to urban communities. Towns or villages without telephones were considered behind the times. While it is a very great convenience in towns, it is a real necessity in the country.

If one wants to communicate with another in the same town it is only a short distance to go and see him; the roads are never blocked with snow, he can easily get here. It is far different with the more widely separated country residents. For many years the town people have enjoyed the advantages of telephone communications; such has been denied the residents of country districts. Why? Simply because the telephone business was in the hands of one big company that was making all kinds of money out of it and would not extend its lines into the country, because they would not see a chance of making three dollars for every one expended, consequently until the rural communities began organizing independent companies, telephones were found only in the towns.

Since the independent movement has started, rural telephones have made rapid progress. When the farmers once begin to realize how easily they may secure telephones, and of how great benefit they are to them, the progress that has been made will be insignificant in comparison with what will be the case. It costs considerable to get a telephone system installed, that is of much use, but if all assist, the cost to each is little and the benefits great.

I could not begin to enumerate the benefits to a sparsely settled rural community that are to be derived from telephone connections, between residents and with the village or market town. One thing that will occur to the mind of everyone, is the fact that there are times when a life may be saved by having instant means of communicating with a doctor.

The Company with which I am associated is a stock company. The shares are \$10 each. We have 13 miles of line in operation which are

giving good service. There are other ways of securing a telephone system, perhaps just as good, but if the people will get into the business having in view the benefits they are going to get out of it, rather than the idea of making or paying dividends, they can have telephone service at small cost, and good service as well.

We purchased our phones from the Canadian Independent Telephone Company of Toronto. There are a number of other manufacturing companies supplying the Independents. All of these will give good service and any of them will give valuable assistance in getting up companies for the purpose of installing rural telephone lines.

IS THE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY RUN BY THE POLITICIANS?

The Third of a Series of Articles Written for The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, 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 objections that has been raised against the introduction of free rural delivery in Canada is the claim that the service in the United States is run by the politicians. It has been stated by a leading official of the Canadian post office department and it is believed more or less generally, that the rural mail carriers and inspectors are political appointees; that the routes are laid out to suit politicians; that it is little more than an immense political machine started by the politicians to catch votes among the farmers.

Were investigation to prove the foregoing charges to be true, and were it to seem likely that the evils referred to would spring up in Canada, were free rural delivery to be introduced here, there are few Canadians who would be willing to pay such a price.

Realizing the seriousness of the charges, the editorial representative of The Canadian Dairy-

HOW IT STARTED

The rural delivery was started twelve years ago by A. W. Machen, who later became general superintendent of the free delivery system. Mr. Machen has since left the service, but his former stenographer is still in the employ of the Department. "I well remember," she said when interviewed, "the day that Mr. Machen threw a letter over to me and announced that he proposed making an experiment with free rural mail delivery. No one in the department had any idea that the service would prove so popular or that it would grow in the way it has."

AN EXPERIMENT AT FIRST

During the first two or three years of the rural delivery service it was more or less of an experiment. Neither Congress or the Post Office Department laid down any hard or fast rules as to how the service was to be conducted. The result



The illustration shows a group of farmers at Delphi, Indiana, after receiving their mail boxes upon the start of a Free Rural Mail Delivery Route in their section. No wonder they look pleased.

man and Farming World made careful enquiries on this point. Government officials, postmasters, rural carriers and farmers, on both sides of politics, and living in several states, were interviewed. Not one was found who claimed that politics had anything to do with the service. Many laughed at the suggestion. Some even said that they had never heard such a thing hinted at.

POLITICS IN IT AT FIRST

During the first six years of the service, political considerations did have more or less influence in its management. During the last six years, or since February 1, 1902, the appointment of the rural carriers and other officials, has been under the control of the United States Civil Service Commission. Since February 1, 1904, the commission has adopted rules governing the appointment of rural carriers that have made it impossible for the politicians to have anything to do with the selection of the carriers.

was that at first the politicians did have considerable say in its management. After the first few rural delivery routes had been started, applications for the establishment of additional routes began to pour in on the Department. The number of these applications was so great the Department did not have the staff, or the necessary organization, with which to handle them. A rule was finally adopted by which it was made necessary that all applications for the establishment of a rural delivery route should bear the endorsement of the member of Congress or the Senate, irrespective of party, for the district before they would be considered by the Post Office Department. The members were consulted also in regard to the rural mail carriers.

This system was followed for several years. While no person was found who would say so, it is altogether likely that Republican members of Congress used to have more influence than the Democratic members in deciding which routes

would be laid out first and who would be appointed as carriers.

IMPROVED SYSTEM ADJUSTED

By February 4, 1902, the rural delivery system had assumed such large proportions a different method was adopted. Upon the recommendation of President Roosevelt's Congress consented to the rural free delivery service being placed under civil service rules.

The regulations then adopted provided that the rural carriers should be selected by rural agents of the Post Office Department after only a very superficial test of their ability to read and write. These regulations proved very unsatisfactory. They resulted in charges that the rural agents were controlled in their selection by political influence. On February 1, 1904, the regulations were again changed with the object of removing all cause for complaint. The regulations then adopted are still in force. They have been and still are entirely satisfactory. The records of the Civil Service Commission and of the Post Office Department, show that they have raised the personnel of rural carriers to a remarkably high

carriers and living near the office at which the services of a carrier are needed, an examination is held. The announcement of this examination is sent to the local postmaster, who is required to give it publicity. Copies of the announcement are posted in the lobby of the office and in other conspicuous public places. The examinations are also usually announced in the press as items of news.

The application blanks are distributed by the postmasters, or, where there is city free delivery service, by the local boards of examiners. The applications, when filled in, are sent direct to Washington, and filed with the Commission. If the Commission believes that the postmaster is attempting to stifle competition in the interest of some personal or political friend, the examination of the applicants is postponed until the number of applications on file justifies the Commission in holding an examination. Additional applicants are usually secured by a re-announcement of the examination. Circular letters are sent sometimes to citizens of the territory supplied by the post-office calling attention to the

The examination is of a simple character. It is principally a test of accuracy. It consists of the filling out of registry and money order receipts, an example in simple addition, and the reading and writing of addresses. The examination papers are rated by examiners of the Commission all located in Washington. This prevents interference from local influences.

The applicant who receives the most marks receives the appointment. The papers are numbered and thus the Commission does not know who the applicants are. Preference in appointment in all branches of the service is given to persons who have been honorably discharged from the United States Military or Naval Service on account of disability resulting from wounds received or sickness incurred in the line of duty in certain wars, in accordance with the provision of an Act of Congress, provided however, that such person receives a rating of not less than 65 (70 being required for eligibility for all others), and is physically able to do a work.

The regulations require that each applicant must have been a resident of the territory sup-

THE WINNING AND LEADING FARMERS IN THE DAIRY FARMS COMPETITION

Names	House 150 Points					Buildings 150 Points					Live Stock 200 Points					Crops 200 Points					Management 150 Points					Machinery 75 Points					Improvements 75 Points					1000						
	Plan and Finish	Lawns	Garden	Sanitation	Lighting, etc.	Construction	Provision and Site	Location	Condition	Swatness	Convenience	Light and Ventilation	TOTAL	Number	Quality and Condition	Breeding	Feeding	Poultry	Horses	Swine	TOTAL	Yield	Quality	Condition	Rotation	Arrangement of Fields	Ice and Water	Fences, Ditches, Roads, etc.	Preservation of Manure	Book-keeping and Records	Supply	Character	Repair	Buildings	TOTAL		Roads	Drainage	Beautifying	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	
1 Geo. McKensie, Thornhill, Ont.	19	20	15	18	20	18	11	23	18	18	17	20	5	133	22	27	8	16	12	10	5	100	60	25	15	18	15	18	10	17	115	30	8	7	20	10	41	704				
2 D. Duncan, Don, Ont.	21	20	18	12	20	11	20	13	10	14	15	15	97	35	30	35	16	10	15	14	1	85	50	25	140	15	17	10	15	15	9	20	8	10	15	83	7	13	15	56	690	
3 D. J. McClure, Churchville, Ont.	20	20	23	20	20	12	15	20	12	15	18	17	23	6	130	23	30	8	15	2	15	15	1	101	60	25	130	15	17	10	15	117	30	8	15	15	58	6	18	15	53	693
4 R. M. Lovelace, Agincourt, Ont.	18	20	22	15	12	20	107	25	16	13	15	14	1	105	25	20	18	10	15	12	1	89	50	40	140	1	5	19	15	15	10	143	20	7	12	15	85	7	15	15	49	666
5 J. G. Paterson, Agincourt, Ont.	18	20	20	15	12	20	105	22	17	15	15	18	3	115	20	20	0	16	15	12	5	83	45	20	125	20	17	10	15	104	20	7	12	15	87	7	20	15	52	651		
6 A. F. Jackson, Downview, Ont.	24	23	20	20	10	20	130	18	15	13	15	15	1	98	20	27	30	17	8	22	1	1	125	40	40	100	10	15	12	10	20	89	20	12	15	55	8	15	14	42	639	
7 Thos. Hartley, Downview, Ont.	15	12	15	20	15	20	90	20	16	14	14	19	5	108	20	30	35	17	6	10	1	107	65	20	120	20	15	12	15	5	9	20	8	12	15	56	5	15	8	33	632	
8 John McKensie, Thornhill, Ont.	18	15	10	15	18	8	25	15	14	15	15	15	1	100	22	27	8	15	12	10	1	65	45	25	115	15	18	15	17	10	100	20	8	10	18	56	5	18	12	43	635	
9 Wm. Lovelace, Elsomers, Ont.	12	15	15	18	18	20	102	20	15	12	12	15	5	97	18	20	0	15	12	0	77	45	45	15	20	17	12	12	15	5	103	15	6	10	14	56	5	10	15	48	629	
10 Edgar Dole, Newmarket, Ont.	15	15	12	15	15	20	89	25	17	15	15	20	5	114	25	30	10	17	6	12	6	100	30	45	25	115	8	12	15	12	15	16	37	30	12	15	55	5	15	10	40	600
11 James Christie, Scarborough Junction, Ont.	14	14	14	15	19	22	20	17	15	18	15	14	20	0	116	10	20	3	16	10	25	3	84	46	25	150	15	10	15	20	35	9	20	7	8	15	50	10	10	14	40	597
12 J. Prince, Agincourt, Ont.	18	18	15	13	19	10	20	18	17	17	18	16	1	118	25	25	0	16	9	12	6	93	40	20	90	20	10	15	17	0	89	22	8	15	40	55	5	15	5	35	590	
13 W. J. Cunningham, Woburn, Ont.	15	15	15	12	19	9	22	15	15	15	15	14	1	109	20	20	0	16	12	13	7	87	45	25	115	5	15	15	15	14	0	85	20	7	12	15	54	5	10	15	40	557
14 John Baird, Woburn, Ont.	20	15	18	22	13	19	117	18	17	15	18	17	1	127	17	20	0	15	8	15	10	85	40	20	105	5	10	10	15	14	73	20	7	10	16	53	3	10	15	46	586	
15 T. L. Leslie, Norval, Ont.	15	10	10	20	18	9	20	14	14	16	16	10	18	25	6	16	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

There were seven other competitors whose names and scores are not given.

standard. The system is very simple and seems perfect in the safeguards that it sets up against political influence.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Just here it may be well to explain what the Civil Service Commission is. The commission is composed of three persons appointed by the president. The law provides that not more than two members of the commission shall be adherents of the same party. The present Democratic member of the commission and its president is General John C. Black, of Chicago, who, when the Democrats were in power during the second administration of President Cleveland, was Commissioner of Pensions. The commission prescribe the manner in which appointments to the Civil Service shall be made, including those of the rural carriers.

The method of filling positions in the rural delivery service is as follows:

The Post Office Department notifies the Commission of its intention to establish new rural routes and also of all vacancies on established routes. If the Commission has not got the names of any persons suitable for the position of rural

carriers and to the fact that competition is open to all citizens who can comply with the requirements.

The examination of the persons desirous to be appointed as carriers is held by local boards of examiners which must consist of members of both political parties. Where there are no local boards, the examination is conducted by the postmaster.

The examination papers are mailed in sealed packages from the Civil Service Commission in Washington to the examiners, who are instructed not to open the packages nor break the seals on the envelopes containing the papers until the classes of competitors have assembled. They are asked to invite the attention of the classes to the breaking of the seals. The examiners are also charged with the duty of seeing that there is no collusion between competitors. After the examination is over, the examiners give the competitors an opportunity to see them seal the envelope containing the papers which are numbered but do not bear the competitor's name, and make them ready for mailing back to the office of the Commission in Washington.

plied by the post office named in his application for all the twelve months immediately preceding the filing of his application. It is also required that an applicant must be vouched for by four persons who are patrons of rural service and he must also submit the names of five other such persons who are acquainted with his character and who are capable of judging of his fitness for appointment. These requirements of the regulations have proven thoroughly satisfactory and have awakened an interest among the patrons of rural service in the appointment of the persons who are to carry the mail.

Owing to its being important that rural carriers shall have the good will of the patrons and as a safeguard against the appointment of unsuitable persons, Section 11 of the regulations provides a way by which the patrons of rural service may keep the registers clear of the names of unworthy or unsuitable persons. The Commission reports that when a person who is unsuitable files application as to his residence, the matter is almost always brought to the attention of the Commission in time to prevent his appointment.

Continued on Page 21

Side Lights on Breeding.

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World:—On looking over a recent issue of your paper, I noticed an article by Mr. L. P. Bailey, president of Ohio State Board of Agriculture, on the Breeding of Dairy Cattle. This address was delivered at the recent International Dairy Show in Chicago. Mr. Bailey states that in their enthusiasm to establish certain desired principles concerning problems of breeding, scientists have arrived at conclusions, without sufficient evidence, which are misleading and erroneous. He claims also that the criticism is applicable to the practical feeder. He then states that the scientific breeder is leading the way to great truths in the breeding problems, but that these truths must be

proven, by the practical breeder. Such proving necessarily must involve much time and study. It looks as if Mr. Bailey was trying to tell us all these truths himself, and after only 12 years of study and research on his part.

Mr. Bailey claims that the great need for breeders of dairy cattle, is a more intelligent knowledge and ability to judge the animal, any age or sex, by its conformation, without regard to milk or butter fat records. Now, although we must have the weigh scale and the butter fat test to assist us in our work, the place for these is in every man's own stable, not on the show grounds, where definite conclusions can never be arrived at satisfactorily. Perhaps the best cow in your her! I would come out min-

us something, and your poorest cow win the day over all the others, so much depends on circumstances. The excitement at such times tends to put the best of cows out of their regular routine. But we must have these shows. They brighten us up and are a stimulant to greater efforts. If a judge knows his business, and knows that he knows it, he then has the confidence to do his work, regardless of the outlookers, or would-be critics.

A judge must have an ideal, and know it when he sees it. To do this he must have had long years of study and feel it to make sure. He must be a born stockman, and have a love for his occupation. He will then have untiring energy. The hours will never be too long for him to develop in the animals of his choice the requisites he may want to produce.

It has been said that we want performance in dairy cows. That is true. But we want conformation, too. Did you ever see a good conformation that was not attended with performance, provided the breeding and feeding were right? Knowledge should come first, breeding second, feeding third, weighing and testing fourth.

It is essential to breed freely from the best stock procurable. A bad cross is sure to show itself, sooner or later. Note all this, and more. When you see an animal in the ring, you can very nearly tell what is in it. If not, don't take the position of a judge.

Wm. Stewart, Jr.
Northumberland Co., Ont.

"Proper results in road making require shrewd ability, in direction and adherence to fundamental principles.—Commissioner A. W. Campbell, Toronto.

"The man who weighs his milk only three days in a month will not have as good a guide for his daily feeding operations as the man who weighs every day, nor will he have a constant stimulus before his herdsmen and milkers that is essential in maximum results."—A. Dunn, Ingersoll.

Profitable and Unprofitable Cows

The great difference in the profits obtained from different cows in the same herd was described by Mr. G. F. Whitley, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in an address at the recent Annual Convention of the International Quebec Dairyman's Association. Cow testing, he said, makes it possible to tell the profitable from the unprofitable cow. It enables the dairyman to buy up a select and breed from only those cows that are large producers. Such a herd is not only a greater source of profit, but sells for a much higher figure when put on the market.

Cow-testing is of two-fold value, 1st, it enables the dairyman to discard the poor and unprofitable cows, and 2nd, it increases production by getting rid of the poor cows and thus decreasing the expense. Mr. Whitley stated that in some places by keeping cow records the output of the herd had been increased 50 per cent. in a few years. He thought it strange that dairymen had not awakened sooner to this fact, but they had so many unprofitable cows.

The following table shows comparisons between some of the herds tested at Ormstown, Que., during the past season:—

FIELD OF BEST COWS IN FIVE HERDS FOR SIX MONTHS—JUNE TO NOVEMBER.

Herd	Date Calved	Age	Lbs. Milk	Test	Lbs. Fat	Val. of Fat
30	April 14	8	2965	3.6	107.3	\$20.07
7	May 3	9	3100	3.6	111.6	23.85
7	May 3	9	3100	3.6	111.6	23.75
15	April 15	9	3043	3.9	119.5	27.82
11	May 2	9	2883	3.9	113.6	24.90

POOREST COW:

May 15	5	2383	3.5	81.5	22.87
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The conclusion to be drawn from this table is that 20 cows like the best cow are equal in production to 41 of the poorest.

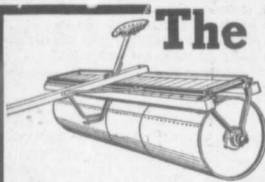
Mr. Whitley made further comparisons of some of the herds he had tested, showing in some cases an average of only \$13 a cow and other cases a profit of \$42 a cow during the same test period. The low average a season was usually where the lactation period was not more than five or six months which was more common than was generally supposed. He considered that if one-third of the cows in Quebec were weeded out, and the other two-thirds properly housed and fed that the returns to the farmers would be increased at least \$7,500,000 yearly. He emphasized strongly the need for a milking period of at least nine months.

A further comparison that was made between the best cow in one herd and the poorest in the same herd for net value of profit was as follows:

COW NO.	TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCT
1	(\$100.55)
2	56.85
1	80.55
2	26.85
1	148.55
2	5.85

To get this latter estimate Mr. Whitley valued the dairy cow at the start at \$60, when through at \$12. Then there is interest on the value of the cow, depreciation of value, value of calf, the place to keeping of sire, value of manure at \$21. On this basis, No. 1 cow is worth 8 3/10 times as much as cow No. 2, at least she gives that amount of net profit. To get \$1,000 net profit requires 20 cows like No. 1 and 172 cows like No. 2.

Mr. Whitley announced that a charge of 20 cents a cow would be made this year in the cow-testing associations, and that arrangements would be made with a local tester to do the work.



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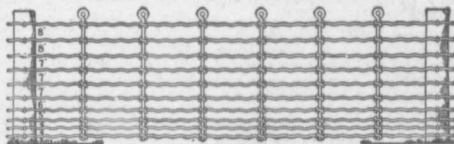
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HORTICULTURE

Growing Tomatoes in Pots
S. B. Courtis, York Co., Ont.

For the benefit of those readers of the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, who, like myself, work only a few acres in mixed gardening, and whose patches of tomatoes consist only of a few hundred plants, I will give a few facts from my experience. Fourteen years ago, I purchased 200 six-inch pots, and planted them with tomato plants, in a rough green house, placing the pots as close together as I could. When the plants met I placed the pots farther apart, so as to give them at least ten inches for each plant. I planted also the same number of plants in hotbeds.

I planted out the lot, the 400, on June 2nd. They were all good plants out of the same seed bed, the only difference being in the treatment of same. The pot plants had numerous stems as high as the main stem, while the hotbed plants had only a good main stem. They were planted side by side, two rows of each. A rapid growth set in with the result that I gathered tomatoes for fully four weeks from the pot plants, and sold by pound, before I had anything to mention from the hotbed plants.

The conclusion that I came to is that in small pots, the roots soon become lodged, with little to feed upon, and become stunted, whereas in larger pots they are not punished to the same extent. However, I would not advise the use of pots to any great extent. They are very difficult to look after, but to get the best results in localities as far north as Toronto, we must have good plants.

The easiest and the best way that I know of, is to dig up a spent hotbed, say, one that lettuce has been grown in, and plant in strawberry boxes. Give them as much room as you can afford. Place on the bed and fill with loose earth to level of boxes. They are easy to water and the roots will feed from the bed.

Beginners' Difficulties in Spraying

Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines, Ont.

As the season for spraying is rapidly approaching we find many of our growers dreading the work of applying the lime-sulphur wash. In the preparation of this mixture, if there is no boiling plant nearby, and the grower wishes to prepare his material cheaply and effectively, he can make a plank box, about three or four feet wide, from five to seven feet long, and 12 inches high. Secure a sheet of boiler plate that will project a couple of inches outside of box. Fasten the box to the sheet iron securely by means of screws through drill holes.

A fire place can be built of bricks, so that the boiler plate will rest on brick-work. Leave open at end and put in two or three lengths of stove pipe. Limbs or brush can be used for firing. The above makes the cheapest place for boiling lime and sulphur. The back end of the box can be lowered a little, and a large faucet put in to run the liquid out of the pan. For fifty gallons of mixture, put 15 gallons of water in the pan. Bring to a boil, and add 22 pounds of good fresh lime. Have 18 pounds of finely ground sulphur mixed to a paste previously in hot water. Pour this in on the lime.

When the lime begins to slack, stir occasionally. Boil for one or two hours or until the mixture turns a greenish colour. Keep boiling vig-

orously all the time. Add more water to make 50 gallons. The last few gallons added may be of cold water, so that the mixture, if going directly into the pump, to be used, will not be boiling, and thus injure the hose. Great care should be exercised in straining into the tank, using for the last straining, a strainer fifty meshes to the inch. Fine nozzles can then be used, and no trouble will be experienced from clogging. Better work can be done with small nozzles, and less material used.

Spray the first time about two-thirds of the tree from the windy side, then, when there is a change of wind, to one of the opposite quarters, the other third can be sprayed. A good breeze is found to be a good aid in spraying, especially for large trees. Be sure and cover every spot on the trees.

When spraying with Bordeaux mixture and poison for codling moth, see that every twig and leaf is covered and every apple covered, so that the poison will have filled the calyx end of the fruit. Thoroughness in every particular is one of the secrets of success in spraying.

Wood Ashes for Vegetables.

I have the chance to buy a quantity of wood ashes at five cents a bushel. Will it pay to buy them for vegetable? How much should be applied per acre—R. L. Digby Co., N. S.

Wood ashes contain potash, phosphoric acid, and lime, all of which are useful in the growing of vegetables. The ashes are usually valued more for the potash which they contain than either of the other two constituents, for vegetables require potash more than lime or phosphoric acid. On clay soil, lime has an additional advantage, in that it liberates potash from the soil. Thus the ashes will supply potash direct and lime will liberate it, from an insoluble combination in the soil. If you can buy wood ashes that have not been leached, and of which you know something of the history, for 5 cents per bushel, they will make a very cheap form of fertilizer. For vegetable crops, you may safely apply these at the rate of a ton to a ton and a half per acre.

Moss on Apple Trees.

What strength of potash should be used on apple trees to remove moss and lichens?—C. E. Huron Co., Ont.

It has been found from experiment, that a two per cent. solution of caustic potash will remove moss and lichens from trees satisfactorily, and will dormant. Even a two and one-half to three per cent. solution may be used without injury to the trees when dormant, but they will make a very cheap form of fertilizer. For vegetable crops, you may safely apply these at the rate of a ton to a ton and a half per acre.

An Important Item in Butter Making

There's one feature that many good farmers miss rather neglect in their butter-making, and that is the kind of salt they use for seasoning. Some salt contains many impurities. It is only an old standard make, like Windsor Salt, that you should rely on. Windsor Salt is absolutely pure—it has been found that the prize winning butter at the leading Agricultural Fairs in years back has been salted with Windsor Salt. Windsor Salt never cakes up into lumps. And Windsor Salt is economical, too. You'll be putting money back in your pocket by buying Windsor Salt all the time.

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Mr. S. N. Watts, Portsmouth, writes us: This is my 50th year in the gardening business. I have just been made an honorary member of our Horticultural Society after 47 years of membership. I don't know how many years I have done business with you, but it is a long time, about 40 years, and I have had no reason to change.

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J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

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

Feeding Live Stock

Prof. Cumming Before Nova Scotia Farmers' Association

The view that it pays to feed stock liberally, does not always suit the idea of many farmers. I can illustrate this by the comments of a farmer who, with me, examined our cattle at Truro. He showed him the 1,800 lb. cow which has cost us about \$80 for feed during the year, an enormous amount as compared with the one that spent only \$45 on feeding each of his cows. His cows would produce, to give them every advantage, about 5,000 pounds of milk each per annum, at which rate it would take six months as his to do the same work as we were doing with one cow and \$80. If these arguments are valid then our best outlook is along dairying lines. There are whole sections and parts of every section, however, where beef-raising ought to be and can be carried on at profit.

FED, ETC.

"Nova Scotia is essentially adapted to the raising of hay, grain, fodder, and roots, and I have yet to visit the really successful farmer with the average market, who does not aim to make the most out of these feeds. With exceptions, we do not produce grain as cheaply as parts farther west and we should manage our farms so as to feed and get the greatest profit from these sort of products.

"We can compare with any part of America in hay production, hence we should try to raise the best quality. Whether it is for dairy cattle or beef cattle, clover hay is more efficient than any other kind, also it will help to save the grain bill, and at less expense to the fertility of the soil. Especially is this true of dairy cattle.

"Feed roots effect a cheapness of fattening cattle and also of increasing milk-flow. With them you can use cheaper and coarser feeds and they minister to the health of all sorts of stock.

"Peas, oats and vegetables, corn, flat turnips and clovers, may not have so effected a place on moist farms but have an undurable place on all other farms. If cows are milking, these feeds will maintain a milk-flow. If dry, they will promote their condition and help the milk-flow.

Are the Horse Interests

Neglected?

"While all other branches of live stock have been helped in many ways by the governments of the day, both Dominion and Provincial, the horsemen to a large extent, have been left to shift for themselves." These words, spoken by the Hon. Mr. Beck, in his address to the horsemen at their annual banquet in Toronto, last week, summarizes the opinion of an expert on the horse situation in Canada.

Mr. Beck said that there was great danger of depreciation in the quality of light horses in the country. There was a shortage of horses for military purposes, not only in Canada, but throughout the Empire. Canadians are not holding their own in the breeding of light horses. Too much attention has been paid to the qualities of the stallion, and not enough to those of the mare. France, Germany, Austria and other European countries, had almost depleted Great Britain of her first-class breeding mares during the past few years. Very few had come to Canada, and this country to-day was lacking in good foundation stock to breed good stallions to.

Mr. Robert Miller took issue with Mr. Beck, on the question of military horses. Judging from the experience of the past he did not think that it was profitable for farmers to engage in the production of remounts.

There were other lines of breeding, such as the heavy draft, the high class carriage, and hunter, that would pay better.

Mr. John Graham, of Manitoba, stated that some eight or ten years ago, breeders in the west had been able to get splendid foundation stock in Ontario. To-day this stock was not so plentiful.

HAS TORONTO BEEN NEGLIGENT?

Mr. Wm. Smith, president of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, who presided at the banquet, in a splendid address presented the claims of the horsemen for better recognition, not only from the Government, but from the city of Toronto. The city, in his opinion, had not given the encouragement to the horsemen and to the spring shows that it should. There was some talk of the stallion show being moved to Guelph, and unless Toronto showed a more generous spirit in providing adequate accommodation for the show, it would probably go elsewhere.

Other speakers, including Constable Harrison and W. K. McNaught, M.P.P., took the view that if there had been any negligence on the part of the city, it was due to some misunderstanding.

690,000 HORSES IN ONTARIO.

The Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, placed the value of the horses of Ontario at \$50,000,000 and the number at 690,000. There was too much haphazard breeding. In some counties, such as Perth and Huron, where line breeding had been followed, the highest average prize for horses had been obtained. Some horse shows, of which there are 100 held annually in Ontario, including those of the Agricultural Societies, were doing excellent work, while others were not, all depending upon the quality of the stock being shown. The fifty spring stallion shows held last spring, did excellent work. Then came the harness and light horse shows, which set up high standards for the people to follow. And last, but not least, came the Ontario Spring Stallion Show, which was rendering excellent service to the country. The minister foreshadowed a liberal policy on the part of the Government towards the horse industry, provided those interested in making requests for public money had definite ideas and plans to present. One reason why Governments in the past had not dealt more liberally with the horsemen, was perhaps because the latter had not had a definite, well-thought out policy for the Government to follow.

The banquet throughout was a most enjoyable one. One who was recommended to toast were: Mr. John Turner, Calgary; Mr. Robert Ness, Huron, Que.; Mr. W. Hughes, P.E.I.; Dr. Andrew Smith, and Dr. Young, Messrs. W. E. Briggs, W. E. Wellington, and Noel Marshall acted as vice-chairmen.

We Must Aim Higher

C. F. W.

The records of two cow testing associations in the Province of Quebec are full of interest. In one association, the highest yield of any cow in a certain herd during six months, June to December, was 323 lbs. fat. In a neighboring herd the best yield was 900 lbs. fat. This is a difference in the earning power of these two cows of at least \$17 in six months. This is not a cow that has a good and a poor cow, but between the best cow in each herd. In this case 20 cows of the one kind equal 44 of the other as regards profit per head. Why should not the returns from scores, yes hundreds, of our dairy cows be increased by \$17 each. They could be, were farmers fully alive to the possibilities of systematic improvement.

In another association a more start-

ling difference was discernible. In one herd the best cow yielded 450 lbs. fat during the full period of lactation, while the best cow in another herd gave only 141 lbs. With butters fat at 25 cents a lb., the one cow is credited with \$112.70, and the other with only \$35.32. This is a difference of \$77.38 between these two cows. Assuming that the cost of feed is the same in both cases, and is \$30, we find that 13 cows in the one case would equal 188 of the other.

The Dual Purpose Cow

Wm. A. Wallace, Carleton Co.
Many men say that there is no such thing as a dual purpose cow. They claim that if a cow gives milk enough to pay her way with \$25 or \$30 profit, she is no use as a beef producer and therefore is not dual purpose.

Such cows as the above-mentioned, if properly bred and cared for, may be classed as dual purpose. I have them in my own herd. I have bred and raised them myself. I have watched with interest how they have paid us as milk producers and then how nicely they have put on flesh, which would make them fairly profitable as beef producing animals, if we did not desire to milk them any longer. If we want to make beef animals out of their young, we can with fine profit, but they must be bred and fed for that purpose.

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I have a cow whose dam was nearly purebred Holstein-Friesian, and crossed to a Shorthorn sire, giving me what I call a dual purpose cow. This cow is large, smooth, broad backed, even quartered, and an excellent milker. When put dry, she is very easily fleshed. I find also that grade crosses make fine all-round cows, if properly raised. By properly raised, I mean that the cows must be well cared for, from calfood; kept in good flesh, not over fat, but always kept growing and bred to come in when about 30 months old, kept milking about 10 months each year, and well fed all the time with milk producing feed. Their stomachs are then in a good healthy condition, and if they are allowed to go, they will be found to be worth something as flesh producers. If the ordinary farmer is going to have this kind of cow, he must make up his mind to stop breeding from the scrub bull, as the scrub cattle are the last cattle that should be on any farm.

The Ayrshire cow and the Shorthorn sire makes an excellent cross for producing dual purpose cattle. They give very hardy animals, and perhaps healthier ones than the Holstein and Shorthorn cross, but as the rule they are a little more nervous than the latter cross.

I have not tried the Ayrshires and Holsteins, therefore do not know what they would produce. As the farmers of Ontario are situated, I think that they desire cows that will give fair returns as milkers. They can then raise some young stock for beef. Ontario will always need beef, no matter how much cheese is manufactured. As help of the right kind is hard to obtain, we must handle our farms to the best advantage by producing some beef for the home market.

I strongly advocate using a pure bred Shorthorn sire of the right type every time and do not expect every heifer calf to be a dual purpose animal. Some of them will not be heavy milkers. The butcher will take these off your hands when young, and give you a paying price for them. Keep and breed up good heifers, as prove themselves to be good milkers. We will then soon have cows that will be a credit to Ontario farmers, and we will make twice the money out of our stock.

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

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SECURE SEED SUPPLY EARLY

It is none too early to begin selecting seed for next spring's operations. The season of 1907 was, on the whole, not the most favorable for the production of good seed. More careful selection will be necessary than usual. There is a shortage of suitable seed for the West, and the East will be called upon to supply a large proportion of this shortage, especially of oats.

The Government loan of \$3,000,000, to be applied to securing seed for the "homesteaders" and others in need of it, in the West, should be expended, as far as possible, in Canada and distributed among our own people. There is a large surplus of good oat seed on Prince Edward Island, but those who have charge of the loan seed fund, claim that they can purchase oat seed in Great

Britain and land it in the West, cheaper than they can bring it from the Island Province, and pay the price the people there are asking for oats. They should make sure of their ground on this point before sending abroad for supplies.

At all events the scarcity of good seed in the East and the special demand for it in the West, is something our eastern farmers will have to reckon with the coming season. The supply should be secured early. This will make it possible to test its vitality before spring opens. The vitality of all good sown should be tested. It shows how much to sow, and makes a good showing at harvest time more certain.

THE RURAL TELEPHONE

One of the measures proposed for adoption at the present session of the Ontario Legislature, contemplates the application of the local improvement system, under which sewers, sidewalks, etc., are built in towns and cities, to the extension of rural telephones in the open country. As it stands at present, the law provides that a group of farmers may apply to their township council for the right to construct a local telephone line. It further provides that the council may construct and maintain, making the cost of the undertaking a charge against the property benefited. The new measure amends this statute, so as to permit of the issue of debentures for the purpose of meeting the cost of construction. Therefore, instead of those who desire to secure the establishment of a telephone service, having to bear the entire cost at one payment, the expenditure will be spread over a term of years, thus rendering it easier to finance the enterprise.

Such an arrangement, as is proposed, should mean that a large proportion of the farmers in Ontario, will, in a few years, have a telephone in their homes. Under the present plan of forming local companies, the rural telephone is being rapidly extended. If the local improvement plan becomes law, and a farmer can secure his phone by the payment of a small yearly tax, aside from the regular service, the movement should spread by leaps and bounds.

The rural telephone takes second place to none of the modern improvements that are making life on the farm more enjoyable and bringing the farmer in direct touch with the business life.

In the course of a year, the time that is saved by the farmer who has a telephone, often pays for the cost of the instrument ten times over.

In several of the sections in the United States that were visited recently by our representative, who is contributing the articles on free rural mail delivery, the farmers interviewed were enjoying the benefits of rural telephones, as well as those of free mail delivery. Their verdict was unanimous that both have become necessities of the modern farm life. Our readers are invited to send us their views on these matters

THE NEW MILK STANDARD

The Ontario Board of Health, in an endeavor to improve the conditions of the market milk and cream trade of the province have affixed their seal of approval to a set of regulations, which, if enforced, must work hardships on a great many producers and milk-men. The chief of these have to do with the location and proper sanitation of milk byres, and buildings used for keeping or handling milk, the healthy condition of herds, including regulations regarding feeding, and so forth, and the adoption of a new milk standard. The standard suggested is that all milk must contain not less than thirteen per cent. of total solids, of which three and three-quarters per cent. should be chemically dry butter fat.

It is generally recognized that there is much room for improvement in the condition of the market milk trade. To determine the proper ways and means of effecting the desired improvement, however, is a difficult matter, and requires careful consideration. Men who are detailed for such a task, should be fully conversant with all the conditions governing the industry. They should consider the matter impartially. They should not place themselves in the position of the "beguiled" housewife, who cannot realize why she cannot get for five cents a quart of milk as pure as a cow can make it. Nor should the producer's end of the business be the only consideration. The position of the producer, middleman, and consumer, all must be considered, and even justice handed out to all.

Now, in the case of the new standard for milk, the call is for a 3.75 per cent. article. Does this not seem high? Again, is it not the contention of most authorities that a milk with a smaller fat content is more nutritious and, consequently, more valuable for infants, than a rich milk?

Leaving the matter of comparative consumptive values of rich and poor milk out of consideration, however, can the average farmer supplying milk for town or city use, produce profitably milk containing 3.75 per cent. fat? The average cow of large production to-day, will not reach that mark.

Just on this point, a contributor to the Toronto News gives some timely information relative to the records of the dairy herd at the Guelph Agricultural College for twelve months, from December 1, 1905, to November 30, 1906. The herd was composed at that time of a specially selected lot of animals, totalling nineteen, and including nine Holsteins, four Ayrshires, three grade Ayrshires, one Jersey, one grade Jersey and one Ayrshire Jersey. The writer says:

"Their feed was composed of hay, corn, silage, bran, gluten feed, corn meal, oil cake, ground oats, and mangels. This lot of cows was the best selected lot of cows that could be procured, it was given the best possible feed, and care, and every precaution taken to make them show up to the best advantage, and

"still we find that they did not come up to the standard set by our provincial Board of Health, which standard they say the farmer should reach. The average test of this herd reached only 3.70 per cent. butter fat. Again, the Holstein cow which held the record in 1906, for the largest quantity of milk given in 30 days, and owned by the Guelph College, averaged 3.50 per cent. butter fat. Probably \$1,000 would not buy this cow."

Is such milk as that produced at Guelph unfit for domestic use, because it was below the standard set by the Provincial Board of Health? Must a man with a 8,000 or 10,000 pound cow get rid of her if her milk falls below this standard, as it almost invariably will?

To get milk to the consumer almost as pure as it leaves the cow, is the most important matter. Pure milk adulterated with pure water is far better than contaminated milk. True, we don't want either, but the matter of standard should be secondary.

IT SURPRISED THEM

The inviting of the members of the Ontario Legislature to visit the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, was a happy thought on the part of Hon. Mr. Monette, Minister of Agriculture. The history of the Ontario Legislature records many debates in which criticisms of expenditures for Agricultural purposes, were based upon insufficient knowledge. Only comparatively few of the members of the Legislature have an intelligent conception of the importance and needs of the agricultural interests of the province. A number of the members, who visited the College last week for the first time, confessed that they were surprised at the scope and value of the work carried on at that excellent institution. The members enjoyed Hon. Mr. Monette's hospitality, were benefited by what they heard from the professors at the College, about their work, and by what they saw for themselves. They are now in a better position to discuss intelligently the items of expenditure for the work of the College, that are laid before them each year. The province at large will reap the benefit.

BETTER REPRESENTATION WANTED

There has been considerable discussion at all of the various breeders' organizations held in Toronto during the past two weeks concerning representation on the board of directors of the respective associations. These meetings are nearly all Dominion organizations. They have all been largely attended by Western members, and these are the men who have advanced the claim that they are entitled to better representation on the board of management than has been accorded them in the past.

While it is only just to say that most of the breed associations have been careful and anxious to give the breeders in the outlying provinces

every consideration, the cause of the representatives of these associations from the outlying provinces, in some cases, is a just one. These are Dominion concerns, and representatives from each of the provinces should have a say in their management. By having too large a proportion of Ontario members upon the board of directors, there is room for complaint that many regulations inconsistent with conditions prevailing outside of Ontario will be enacted.

The matter of travelling expenses has been raised as one objection to the placing of eastern and western members on these boards. The money, however, that is used in paying the expenses of the directors to their annual meetings, is contributed to a Dominion organization by its members all over the country. There should be no hesitancy, then, about utilizing these moneys in the interests of the provinces east and west of Ontario. They have contributed their quota to the general funds. They should be well represented in the management of all the associations, and the travelling expenses of their representatives, should be met as willingly as are the expenses of those from Ontario. The method by which these representatives shall be selected is the point that the Associations have still to settle.

While the members of the Ontario Legislature were visiting the Guelph Agricultural College last week, Hon. A. G. MacKay, the leader of the Opposition, announced the belief that the farmers in the Legislature have not advocated the interests of the farming community with sufficient emphasis. Instead of the provincial expenditures for agricultural purpose being only slightly over \$400,000 a year, they might well, he thought, be over \$500,000 a year. That was an important, and a creditable announcement.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is to be congratulated upon having made a start in horse breeding at the Guelph Agricultural College. So far, however, only a start has been made. Some carriage horses, at least, should be added to the stock at the College. There is a crying need, also, for better stable accommodation for the horses. Some of the sheep pens are being utilized as box stalls for horses. Such a condition should not be allowed to continue long.

Huntingdon Que., Dairy Board

The Annual Meeting of the Huntingdon Dairy Board took place on Feb. 18. A goodly number of factories were represented. The president Andrew Phillips presided. The financial statement showed a balance on hand of \$27.10. A discussion arose as to whether the factories in the district should sell on the Board this season or sell in Montreal. It was the unanimous opinion that at present on the Board was the place to sell, but the time may come when all cheese and butter would be shipped to Montreal and placed in cold storage until the salesman was ready to sell.

The following were elected Directors for the ensuing year.—Messrs. And-

rew Phillips, R. N. Walsh, M.P., Huntingdon; M. T. Robb and Alton McArthur, Godmanchester; John Rennie and Charles Hyde, Hinchbrook; D. McGregor Moody, Dundee; Dr. J. O. Stewart, St. Anicet; and James Bryson, Brysonville. The sum of \$30 was voted W. K. Kelling for his services as clerk at the Board meetings during 1907.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Messrs. Phips was elected president; Mr. R. N. Walsh, M.P., Vice-President; Mr. Chas. Dewick, Secretary-Treasurer; and Mr. W. S. MacLachlan, auditor. Messrs. Andrew Phillips, R. N. Walsh, M.P., and M. T. Robb were appointed a committee of arbitration to adjust any differences that may arise between the buyers and sellers.

The first meeting of the butter and cheese board for 1908 will take place on Friday, May 16th, at one o'clock.—W.F.S.

Quebec Breeders Convene

A meeting of the General Stock Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec was held at Montreal on February 18th. The annual report of the Association was presented and the election took place.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year.—Patron, the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Honorary President, Mr. Robert Neas, Howick; President, the Hon. N. Garneau, Quebec; first Vice-President, Thos. Drysdale, Allans Corale; second Vice-President, Arsene Denis, St. Norbert; Secretary, Dr. J. A. Couture, Quebec. Directors: Messrs. T. B. Macaulay, Montreal, representing the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association; Nap. Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermite representing the Sheep Breeders' Association; Louis Lavalee, St. Guillaume, representing the Swine Breeders' Association; and Joseph Delande, L'Acadie, representing the French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in his opening remarks, referred to the success which had attended the Stock Breeders' Association since its formation 13 years ago. In 1895 the Association numbered only 50 members, whereas at the present time there were nearly 400.

The Nationalization of live stock records which occurred two years ago, had proved beneficial to the general interest of the breeders.

The speaker stated that as a Province devoting itself to the dairy interests, Quebec should promote also the raising of the bacon hog. He roughly sketched the history of the shire and French-Canadian breeds of cattle, which he considered would prove the most advantageous in this part of the country. He again advised the members to be careful in the selection of their breeding stock. Every one might follow his own inclination in the class of horses he would keep; but, having once made up his mind, let him stick to that breed and keep the best.

Dr. Euthorpe emphasized the necessity of the breeders specializing in one breed and at all times see that they procured the best class.

Ontario, the speaker continued, had been reaping big profits by sending more pure bred stock all over the country than any other Province, especially in the lines of milk cows and horses.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

The report of the General Breeders' Association, to which are affiliated the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, the French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, the Swine Breeders' Association and the Sheep Breeders' Association, was presented.

All the members of the General Association of the Province of Quebec are also members of one or other of

The Wail of the Wasteful

"I can't afford to buy a Cream Separator," is the occasional cry that reaches us. No one who keeps cows can afford to be without the genuine

De Laval Cream Separator

The machine that saves from \$10 to \$15 per cow each year—the Separator that is so largely imitated but never equalled. There's an easy way to pay.

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the associations and the report has been so drawn up to cover the operations of each organization.

The French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association has 107 members; the French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, 30; the Swine Breeders' Association, 125; and the General Stock Breeders' of Quebec has a total membership of 387.

The French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association report shows that a balance remained to their credit last year of \$247.88, but in their estimate of receipts and expenditure for 1908 this Association will have to provide for a deficit of \$201.90. Two breeders availed themselves of the means placed at their disposal by the Minister of Agriculture, to ascertain the value of their herds through the Record of Performance test for pure-bred cows. Included in the estimates for this year, is a sum of \$300, which the Association proposes to expend in prizes at various exhibitions to be held.

The Horse Breeders' Association report showed that the past year had been, financially, a good one. This Association is in a position to claim a balance on hand of \$365.60. The receipts and expenditure for 1908 are expected to show a surplus of \$234.85. The report deals in detail with the commission appointed to examine French-Canadian horses. It states that the commissioners went to 72 places in 42 counties; 1,818 horses were examined, of which 419, or 22 per cent, were already recorded. It accepted 637, of which 98 were already recorded. Of the 637 horses, 93 are males, and 555 are females. The report concludes by appealing to the Board of Directors to take certain steps which will ensure the permanent success of the regeneration of the breed of French-Canadian horses.

The statement of account of the Sheep Breeders' Association shows

that the Association is in a flourishing condition. According to the estimates for the ensuing year, they anticipate a surplus of \$238.45.

The report of the Swine Breeders' Association reveals the fact that after wiping off a deficit of \$16.41 on 1906 accounts, they have at present a balance to their credit of \$434.37. It is anticipated that over \$600 will be available at the end of the present year. The report concludes by saying that the era of deficits is over and the Association counts upon hereafter a sufficient round sum at its disposal every year.

In the summarized report of the Stock Breeders' Association, it is stated that Mr. Robert Neas, honorary president of the Association, has been elected president of the National Live Stock Association, while the Hon. Mr. Garneau, president of the General Stock Breeders' Association, has been appointed one of the three members of the Executive Committee. Mr. Nap Lachapelle, president of the sheep Breeders' Association, has also been chosen as the representative of the Province of Quebec on the board of management.

Over 100 members assembled at the meeting during the day; farmers from all parts of the Province being in attendance. All agreed that the meeting had been one of the most profitable yet held.

A Bulletin on Hogs.—The vital question of housing hogs is given special attention in the revised edition of Bulletin No. 10, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, a copy of which has just come to hand. There are a number of plans of pigeries given besides illustrations of good and bad types of bacon hogs. Some new methods of the economical utilization of dairy by-products.

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 and send your letters to the Creamery Department.

Incorporating Moisture in Butter

Ed. Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.—At the Eastern Dairy-men's Convention, Mr. Jas Stonehouse, Instructor at the Kingston Dairy School, warned dairymen against the "overwhelming desire to incorporate a large amount of moisture and have a large over-run," thus spoiling the quality of their butter. In "The New York Produce Review and American Creamery" of Jan. 8,

appears an article entitled "What Influences Moisture." This was written by Dr. O. Jensen of Denmark, and translated for the New York paper by Mr. J. H. Monrad. The following is a summary and may be appropriate at this juncture:

"The basis of the whole question is an understanding of the butter formation which is given first. The small fat globules of cream are enveloped with a very thin covering of albumen, and the main point in churning is the tearing apart of this membrane. In connection with this is the partial transition of the chilled fat globules from a liquid to a solid form. The fat globules of cream, when chilled, will not allow a violent agitation without solidifying any more than any other chilled bodies. On account of the complex nature of

the fat the melting point and solidifying point are not definite. What is common to the solidifying and melting point is the temperature at which the first crystals appear when the cooling of the melted fat is done quickly. If the melted fat is allowed to cool gradually, a solidifying point will not be noticed, but instead, there will be a gradual crystallization of the whole mass. The implication of the fact that the milk fat globules can be cooled so much, and still be liquid, is their smallness.

A perfect crystallization is impossible unless the globular form is broken. When this is accomplished, the fat will solidify, and the globules coalesce. The liquid fat globules will resume the globular shape after each concussion, thus making conglomeration impossible at this stage. On the other hand, if the liquid fat is partially crystallized or solidified, the globules are not so elastic, are slow to resume their globular shape and they adhere by the aid of the liquid fat they contain. If this crystallization has proceeded too far, the globules will not adhere any more than will particles of dry clay.

During the formation of the butter, the two changes taking place are the gathering together and solidification of the fat globules; the former taking place between higher temperatures and the latter at lower temperatures. However, it is best to cool the cream thoroughly before churning, otherwise it is difficult to get the smallest fat globules firm enough before the butter formation commences and then the quantity and quality of the butter is reduced.

The apparently sudden butter formation is caused by the crystallization in the large globules commencing nearly at the same time and developing in the smaller ones as soon as they conglomerate. Thus we may hasten butter formation by adding to the cream some other cream in which crystallization has commenced. In this way, one may treat the surplus cream in a small churn and when it "breaks" strain the fine granules into the large churn, thus shortening the churning period.

The direct causes of influence upon moisture are:—
The Feed.—This affects the melting point of the fat. Any sudden change of feed which gives a softer butter fat will result in the churning temperature being too high. This will make the butter too moist.

The Size of the Fat Globules.—In butter, the relative volume of fat globules and the intermediate space—that is of fat and other matter—is reduced, and thus milk with chiefly small globules—as for instance milk from cows far gone in their lactation period—will be inclined to produce butter with much water, because the globules are of the smaller size churning will be more difficult and thus the temperature will be raised to facilitate this process. This higher temperature will result in an increase of moisture.

The Richness of the Cream.—Practice has shown that the richer the cream the greater will be the moisture content of the butter. In rich cream, the space between the fat globules is small, and hence unite much more quickly and hold more moisture than in this cream.

The Pasteurization of the Cream.—Experiments show that pasteurization of the cream contributes to the reduction of the moisture content of the butter.

The Cream Ripening.—Because the bacterial actions in cream change the albumen in it (in some degree) the moisture content of the butter is increased (within a certain limit) with the acidity of the cream.

Churning Temperature.—Butter formation takes place best at the temperature at which the fat globules, after crystallization, contain enough liquid necessary for adhesion. The

fat globules will contain the largest amount of liquid fat when the churning is done F., and at these temperatures the solidifying point and the melting point of the fat. This will be between the temperatures of 68 degrees and 86 degrees F., and at these temperatures the butter will come more quickly, but the yield will be poor and the butter will contain a large amount of water.

The Treatment in the Churn after Butter Formation has Commenced.—Because the butter globules clash with each other, and at these times the microscopical fat globules, they should be cooled (by rinsing with cold water) in order that they do not heat enough to stick together. The water should be cold so that the butter granules will not adhere together until the main body of the moisture is eliminated.

Salting.—Because each particle of salt attracts moisture to itself and thus causes the collection of water in small drops, salt promotes the removal of water. The larger the drops the more easily will the water be removed, therefore the salt should not be too fine; nor should it be coarse, for each particle will not dissolve in the water it attracts to itself.—T. H. Binnie, Ontario.

Defects That the Patron Controls

"If there is a defect in milk or cream, even a good maker has difficulty in covering it," said Mr. G. H. Barr, in speaking on "Quality of Milk" at the Cowansville Dairy-men's Convention recently. "Sevenths of all defects" said he, "are due to bad flavor. This bad flavor is in turn due to improper care of milk between six o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning on the farm."

Mr. Barr pointed out the following defects which are under the control of the farmer:

To correct the gassy milk, and trace the origin of gassy curds, the local inspector should take the samples taken separately from every pasture milk. In following the gassy specimens back to the farms whence the milk came, it was found that the milk had been over night on the wagon in the barn yard or pear it, or near the hog pen and been dipped and aerated in surroundings where bad flavors could enter the milk or else the milk had been kept in dirty or rusty cans or pails.

The "Fruity" Flavor was the most difficult to deal with and was due always to rusty or unclean cans. The makers could reduce the likelihood of this flavor occurring by the simple expedient of cooling the milk to 60 degrees of heat. It keeps the whey and cans and tank sweet.

Another evil that the maker has to contend with is over-ripe milk or milk that is allowed to get too warm or nearly sour. Fresh milk testing, according to the factory rules at 17 and kept at a temperature of 59 degrees over night only goes to test at 3 the next morning at the factory, whereas the same milk kept over night at a temperature of 86 will go to a test of 15 the morning and will scarcely pass through a separator at all and is unfit for making cheese.

It takes much more of this sort of milk to make a pound of cheese than it should and entails a loss of \$10 a day in a small factory. A pound of cheese may be made out of half-a-pound less of milk if the milk is right and that makes a difference equal to one half a cent a pound on the cheese.

Composite sampling of cream and the use of the Babcock test should, and will eventually, completely supersede the oil test.—J. W. Mitchell, Kingston, Ont.

Potash is Essential For All Crops

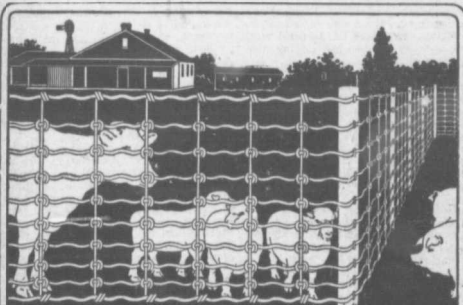
This most important Plant Food may now be obtained of all leading fertilizer dealers in the highly concentrated forms of Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash.

The demand for these Fertilizers is now so great that it is necessary to order early to insure getting supplies for this season.

A Bulletin containing the tabulated results of Fertilizer experiments, conducted throughout the Dominion during 1907, has just been issued and may be obtained gratis on application to:—

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate

1102-1105 Temple Building, TORONTO, ONT.



IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

Your fences are your fortress against loss and damage. They must be strong enough to resist invasion from without, and to keep within bounds your flocks and herds. You can't afford to take chances on soft, slack, or brittle wire fences, which may fall just when most needed.

Peerless Woven Wire Fence

has the elastic springiness and resisting qualities that make an A 1 farm fence. Once up it lasts—no breaking—no falling down. There are reasons why. We can't tell them all in this ad, but if you will write to us we will send you some valuable fence facts.

The Banwell Hozie Wire Fence Co. Ltd.

Dept. C, Hamilton, Ont.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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 or matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Making Whey Butter

Few patrons of factories would throw away from \$800 to \$1,000 a year, if they knew it. Yet, according to the claim of Messrs. J. Bissell & Sons, proprietors of the Willowdale Cheese Factory, Brockville, Ont., that much money was made by them in their factory last season from the manufacture of whey butter, which money otherwise would practically have been thrown away.

The Messrs. Bissell give the following statement of the work done at their factory last season: 2,410,500 pounds of milk were received at the factory; 2,732 boxes, or 220,185 pounds of cheese were made, and 6,386 pounds of whey butter was manufactured. This whey butter represented a total value of \$1,500.35. This was found money, and the proprietors claim that the butter manufactured was equally as good, if not superior, to that manufactured from cream.

The manufacture of whey butter has been discouraged by quite a number of dairy authorities, who claim that the process is not a profitable one, and that the butter manufactured is usually of a very inferior quality. This latter they attribute to the fact that the practice places in the way of makers a temptation to skim the milk, which many cannot overthrew, this resulting in an injury to the cheese trade. In many cases the whey is kept in unsanitary whey tanks. The butter made therefrom is necessarily of a questionable character. Messrs. Bissell & Sons claim that statements such as these are ridiculous. They say that makers have no opportunity to skim the milk. The milk is delivered only once a day, is made into cheese and the whey skimmed and made into butter the same day.

These men extend a cordial invitation to all who are interested in the making of whey butter, to visit their factory, that they may see the thing satisfactorily worked out. Here they will see elevated tanks conveniently arranged for holding the whey, and kept in a good, clean and sanitary condition.

As regards the profits accruing from the manufacture of butter from whey, that depends largely upon the season and capacity of the factory. In such a factory as the Willowdale, where over 200,000 pounds of cheese are manufactured annually, the practice is a most profitable one. At the annual meeting of the patrons of this factory recently, it was unanimously decided to continue its manufacture during 1908. The people seem rather unwilling to throw away \$1,000 a year which to them is clear profit.

Defects in Quebec Cheese

Quebec cheese was scored rather severely by Mr. G. H. Barr, while speaking at the convention of the Bedford District Dairymen's Association, held at Cowanville, Que., recently.

As a cheesemaker and instructor, he spoke many plain truths. He stated that he found that the best cheese made in Quebec, came from the Eastern Townships. Still Ontario cheese was better than Quebec cheese, and there was no reason for it. Quebec had better milk, better water, better pastures, than anywhere else in Canada, and if the same study was put on cheese making that there was else-

where, the best cheese in the world could be produced in the Eastern Townships.

DEFECTS.

Defect No. One, was bad flavor. This was due to wrong care of the milk by the farmer, to the wrong condition of the vhey wats at the factories, and to the use of bad water in the making of the cheese.

Defect No. Two, was loose and open texture. In nine cases out of ten this is the fault of the maker. It is caused by salting the curd too early in the manufacturing process, or to leaving too much moisture in the curd.

Defect No. Three is found in cases of rough mealy texture. It is impossible to make smooth-textured cheese from over-ripe milk. Mealy-textured cheese is bad to eat, has too much acid, and crumbles on the consumer's plate.

Defect No. Four is soft and weak-bodied cheese, which will not resist pressure any better than butter.

Defect No. Five is the poor finish often found in Quebec cheese. They need turning in the hoops and the makers should get away from their present reputation of putting a poor finish on their product.

Defect No. Six is the mottled color often found, early in the spring and late in the fall. This was due to a continual increase of the richness of the milk and is caused also by the frequent habit of leaving a small lot of cheese over from one day's make to be mixed with the next day's lot.

Mr. Barr strenuously advocated the necessity and benefits of neat and tasty branding of the cheese. This brand should be small, put on the flap of the box and in a way so that the Inspector would not be obliged to handle over a cheese to find it. In inspecting thousands of cheese, there was always the necessity of slighting some cheese and whole lots of cheese were often condemned on the bad quality of one day's make. If every day's make of cheese was re-branded separately, that lot on receipt could be sampled by simply taking one from each day's make and, in such cases, the factory might lose on only five cheese instead of on 50.

The buyers now have to guess at the quality, under the prevailing conditions, and they would be glad to give better satisfaction if it were possible, by the simple method of having the produce arranged in a way that the testing of five would give a faithful guide as to the quality and texture of the 50.

For Keeping Cheese Fresh

Cheese that is in danger of becoming dry and hard, can be kept fresh and moist, by wrapping it in a napkin or old towel, wrung out in vinegar. Many claim that the flavor of the cheese is improved by this treatment.

Invest Now in Land in the Canadian West

Experience has proved that all good land in the Canadian West, located in a good district, and within 20 miles of a railway station, or nearer, is worth at least \$25 per acre for Home-making. 160 acres of such land will return annually in net receipts as much as 100 acres similarly situated in Ontario, which sells for \$4,000 to \$8,000.

We hold the Exclusive Agency for large blocks of selected lands in Western Canada. Prices from

\$8 to \$25 per Acre

In 1906-1907 we sold over 300,000 acres. We give SPECIAL TERMS to actual settlers. We allow such to pay for land on the

Crop Payment Plan

Industrious, experienced, thrifty men, if they buy from us, are sure to succeed, because we are prepared to assist them in case of emergency, such as loss by fire, frost, loss of stock or sickness. If you are a Tenant Farmer, own your farm—we will assist you. If you are a farmer's son, or an experienced farm hand, and wish to start on your own account, write us.

WE WANT RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES IN EVERY COUNTY.

Address F. W. HODSON, MANAGER LAND DEPARTMENT

Union Trust Company, Limited

174 Bay Street - - - - Toronto, Ontario

ICE TOOLS For Dairymen, Farmers and all Ice Harvesters

ELEVATORS

CATALOG *Gifford Wood Co.*



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

Business Systems Commercial School

Limited
52 SPADINA AVE.
TORONTO

FOR THE FARMER'S BOY

Those who lead in Professional and Business life today are the men who, a few years ago, were boys on the farm, picking Potatoes, hoeing Turnips, feeding Cattle and driving Horses. These who will be leaders in the Professional and Business life of the future are the boys now on the farm doing the Winter's chores.

BOYS, if you would be among the winners, let Business Systems Commercial School give you the right start. We are a new School; an up-to-date School; 'Leaders' in the Business College World.

Full Particulars Free upon request.

How Georgie's Dollar Doubled

"I wish I had your chance to earn money," Georgie exclaimed, as her brother emptied his purse for counting. They were a family of motorists. "The Haleys would make a stump field blossom and bear money," the neighbors remarked, as one after another of the boys grew up, saved and bought farms of their own. Everything in the crop-raising line succeeded under their shrewd touch. Now, only one son remained in the home nest, and it's yieldings failed to satisfy his ambitious nature. The farm produce was marketed by this same Frank, but the proceeds were so small that he had begun to buy at a discount from his less energetic neighbors, and sold their beef, poultry and vegetables with his own. Georgie was ailing and anxious. She could only wait and grow strong and old. The latter she was sure to do while waiting for the former, she told herself, discontentedly, so she seldom skipped out of doors, staid dug in the earth, but sat in the shade, and bemoaned her fate.

"A dollar more than I counted on getting," shouted Frank, tossing it high above his head. "What would you do with it if I gave it to you, Georgie?"

"Double it," she replied promptly; "halve it, and give it back."

"Ho, ho, how 'I'd like to know!"

"I'd have to find out how, but I'd do it, and you should have your own back."

"I'd give you a dollar every trip it I thought you could, and not take it back. 'T would be worth it to find out how you did it in your tight corner."

"Try me," coloring under its teasing gaze.

He tossed it up again, and it came down in her lap.

"One would think you never owned a dollar before," said her father smiling, as she immediately began planning to invest it.

"Well, Frank thinks me a worthless, schemey, puffy creature. His tone was quite a challenge.

"Not quite so bad as that," but the old man was well pleased with her sudden interest at anything near at hand. "T would be a pity if his one daughter should seek her fortune abroad.

Callers were electrified by her questioning for weeks thereafter. She wanted their ideas, as well as those of her own household. The best crops, and the best methods of cultivating those crops were discussed, and Frank as faithfully dropped a dollar into her lap every trip to market. One morning she went out to the wagon after she had mounted his load. She passed him up a nickel. "I want a paper of cucumber seeds," she said, "and, Frank, you must do my peddling."

"I'll peddle every cucumber." He laughed loud and long. "But what are you getting them on hand so early for?" The snow still lay on the ground in patches.

"To have them," was the laconic answer, and she fled indoors.

Another morning and the family was surprised to find three oblong boxes had taken possession of the empty spaces in one of the bay windows in the dining room. These were filled with paper cups, filled with earth.

"That's what you had all the earth drying in the oven for," laughed Frank. "When I made the fire,

I opened the oven and pecks of it flew out. I'd let it be there mellowing in the sun a few days, before planting, though."

When the tiny green seeds were sown in the light, Georgie was so elated that she invested a dime in more seeds, and a nickel in squash seeds. When Frank announced "cucumber time," she set the paper cups into the ground, without venturing to disturb them. Plenty of land stretched away to the right, and the left of her father's barn, more than the two men could till, so the girl need not hire soil. She begged a patch that had been plowed and planted the year previous, that she need not spend money turning up the soil. She then engaged the services of a twelve year old boy for a few days. No horse work was done on the stunted or squash beds. It was not Georgie's plan to spend extra money. But when she called for more land for bean planting, Frank had compassion for her aching back and stooped the ground, and took Dobbin into the field for two or three hours. "I'll take a mess of string beans for pay," was his answer to Georgie's offer of a trifling "Baked beans' too; you must raise all kinds."

A strawberry bed was her next thought, and Dick was again called upon requisition.

"I shall not want you again till threshing time; they'll sell better if they are laid out for beans, pruned too dry for strawberries, and they had to be watered night and morning. Dick had to be called upon. "It's too late to start the beans, but I'll transplant them."

With this end in view she did not try to keep them free from weeds. "You should have picked off the blossoms," said Dick; "Mr. Hodges said when I got them that he was thinking you had not done so. I'd give them to me, instead of throwing them away—and that you must pick off every blossom. They would then bear better next year."

"I'm working for this year," was her answer. "That's the second false move that I have made. Next year we will profit by her failures of this."

She planted her beans too early, and cultivated them when the ground was wet, and Frank told her plainly that she would not harvest a peck. It was the result of her carelessness of her father's warning the end of June. The beans were not in the ground in the sun; the squashes all "run to vines" in her father's veranda; and the cucumbers looked anything but promising. But her courage was dauntless. Frank was making two trips a week now, and her dollar was sure. She confided in Dick, and they replanted that fall. The family ate her cucumbers, onions, cabbages and strawberries, and wished there were more, "if she hadn't charged so high for them."

But her second bean crop was an unprecedented success. She had studied all the farming manuals and journals at her command, had consulted the best authorities of her acquaintance, bought fertilizers, and she and Dick had worked and waited. Well, she doubled her money, and one day she and Dick took a mysterious ride out to the home of a celebrated market gardener. The man returned her call, surveying the sunny side of her father's building.

As a result, a rude hot-house was erected. "A celery bed!" Frank exclaimed; "you are long-headed, Sis! Ambitious, too. Who would have thought that that building was in your near future, when you sent for that five cent paper of cucumber seeds."

Georgie builds air castles as she keeps her green shoots warm through the winter, and her father says, glancing at her contented brown face, "It is better to keep the girls on the farm."

Summer Series of Women's Institute Meetings.

(G. A. Putnam, Toronto)

Arrangements are being made for the regular summer series of Women's Institute meetings which will be held from about May 25th to the 15th of 19th July. It is the intention to send two delegates to each meeting arranged for, except those in the far Northern section. The district superintendent and lady delegate will be in attendance. In older Ontario, one of the delegates will be prepared to give demonstrations in one or more of the following: cooking, millinery, dressmaking, bandaging, changing of bed clothes with patient in bed, etc. This also will be prepared to give addresses upon different lines of domestic science.

The list of topics given herewith will indicate addresses to be given by the other member of the delegation. A list of three or four subjects will be submitted to each institute for the delegates assigned to the district:—The better supply for the farm home; disposal of household waste; consumption and its prevention; the importance and meaning of women's education; the home education of girls; poultry raising; canning fruits and vegetables; the housekeeper and her importance to the state; health and care of a young woman's accomplishments; the influence of woman; butter making on the farm; kitchens, past and present; hints on sanitation and care of the everyday helps for the housewife; the expenses of the household; the planning of a farm house; bacteria—their relation to health and disease; sunshine, pure air and the bath; the value of fruit in our diet.

Delegates are being sent to those places where institutes have already been established, upon the following conditions: That the district organization advertise the meetings to be held within the riding, that they also arrange for the transportation of the delegates. The organization concerned will be required to entertain the delegates while at the place of meeting and shall also furnish a suitable place in which to hold the meeting, free of cost to the department. At those points where organization has not yet effected, and where women of the locality have expressed a desire to have a meeting, arrangements will be made by the Department to pay all expenses in connection with the said meeting except the furnishing of a suitable place in which to hold the same. It is to be hoped that arrangements will be made by interested persons to entertain the delegates.

Organization of Women's Institutes has been effected in 85 ridings of Ontario. The following ridings have not yet organized: Grandville N., Adairton S., Brockville, Cornwall, Essex S., Frontenac, Frontenac C., Glenora, Grenville S., Lanark N., Lanark S., Leeds and Grandville N., Leeds S., Middlesex E., Norfolk S., Parry Sound W., Prescott, Renfrew S., Renfrew W. and Stormont. We trust that those who are interested in such work will write direct to the Superintendent asking for literature upon the work of the Institute and if thought desirable, make application for a summer meeting. In those counties where no organization has yet been effected, the Department will be

prepared to deal liberally in making provision for an organization meeting or meetings, even to the extent of co-operating in advertising.

The meetings of the Institutes now exceed 11,000, and during the winter series of Farmers' Institute meetings, organization has already been effected in 23 places, and the likelihood is that a number of other points will have organizations before the present series of meetings have closed. The Department is now ready to extend the Institutes as the people call for them, believing that the expenditure of funds in this work can always be justified, and has returned to the people of the Province many-fold in the betterment of conditions surrounding farm life.

The Busy Housewife

Your bar soap will last twice as long, if it is aired and sunned a week or two in the open air. Try this the next time you put in a supply.

When mixing a mustard poultice, try using a white of egg, instead of the usual water. You will always follow the former plan afterwards.

Why not have a linen chest or closet filled with the plainest material during the winter, when the "handy man" has a few spare moments? You will wonder how you ever got along without it, when completed. If fixing up chest, have a half tray upon which you can reach without removing it. Towels go into it nicely, while the smaller articles are put in the upper part.

If you are ever troubled with the tiny book bites that sometimes attack books, pictures, and even furniture, wash the shelves, book bindings and picture frames with a cloth ring out of water to which a spoonful of the oil of cedar has been added.

Base strips of calico on the ends of comforts or quilts, and when soiled take off the strips and wash. The ends become soiled much quicker than the blanket or quilt. The calico is easier to wash than the whole blanket.

Have you a high stool in your kitchen? If not, get one, that you may sit down to do a great deal of your work that you now do not standing. You will be surprised at how much standing you have done unnecessarily. Ironing plain clothes, washing dishes, the preparation of meals, book bindings, and a thousand and one things can all be done sitting down. An old piano stool, if no longer used, for its original use, will answer the purpose nicely.

HOME-MADE MEDICINE

Said to Relieve Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion

Two ounces Compound Salatsin

Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla

Mixed and taken in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime, is stated by a prominent physician to give most excellent results in kidney or urinary affections, and also in Rheumatism and related affections. The mixture opens the clogged pores of the kidneys, thus assisting them in their work of filtering all waste and poison out of the blood, and thus removing these in the urine. To allow this poisonous matter to remain means that it will settle in the muscular tissues or joints, and cause the untold misery known as rheumatism.

The mixture is composed of harmless vegetable ingredients, and can be purchased at any good drug store, and mixed at home.

Persons suffering from any of these ailments will not doubt be pleased to learn of so simple and highly recommended remedy.

Pattern Department



6693 Girl's Gumps, 8 to 14 years.

GIRL'S JUMPER DRESS WITH GUMPS, 5601.

TO BE MADE WITH THREE-QUARTER OR LONG SLEEVES.

The jumper idea has taken a firm hold upon children's fashions. Here is one that is worn over a separate gump and that can be utilized for an infinite variety of materials. It can be made simple or dressy as one fabric or another is chosen and as the gump is of plain or fancy material and it consequently means a great many possibilities in the one design. The gump is simply tucked to form the yoke and includes moderately full sleeves that are gathered at their lower edges whether they are finished with the bands or the deep cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 4 yds. 27, 34 yds. 32 or 24 yds. 44 inches wide, with 36 yds. of banding for the dress, 1 1/2 yds. 32 inches wide for the gump.

The pattern 5601 is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.



6712 Infant's Saque, 6 mos., 1 and 2 years.

INFANT'S SAQUE 5712

TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT COLLAR AND REVERS, WITH SLEEVES TUCKED AT THE WRISTS OR GATHERED INTO BANDS.

Such a little saque as this one belongs in every infant's outfit. It can be slipped on at a moment's notice and often means just the additional warmth that is needed for the time while it can be made dainty and charming in the extreme. Every baby needs a goodly stock of such little garments and one in each style would not be too many for any parent. Flannel, light flannel, cashmere, henrietta and materials of the sort are appropriate, while there are also some very charming little saques made of India silk lined with albatross.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (1 year) is 1 1/2 yds. 27, 1 1/2 yds. 32, or 1 yd. 44 inches wide.

The pattern 5712 is cut in sizes for children of 6 months, 1 and 2 years and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.



6731 Tucked Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.

5731 Tucked Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.

TUCKED BLOUSE 5731.

The chemisette effect is always a pretty attractive and dainty one with the result that waists including such are sure to be in demand. This one is very simple and includes the surplice fronts that are so well liked while it is adapted both to the gown and to the odd waist. Such a simple blouse as this one, however, can be made from a great many materials and as there is a choice allowed of three-quarter or full length sleeves it is suited both to afternoon and to morning wear. The chemisette being separate, can be of any contrasting material that may be liked so severely, so providing change without difficulty.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3/4 yds 27 or 32 or 3/4 yds 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yds. 18 inches wide for the chemisette.

The pattern 5731 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.



6730 Seven Gored Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

5730 Seven Gored Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

SEVEN GORED WALKING SKIRT 5730

TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT APPLIED FOLDS.

The plaited walking skirt continues to be the favorite one. Here is one of the latest that is exceedingly graceful and attractive in addition to being novel, while with all its other advantages it is simple. It can be used both for a suit and the separate skirt and allows of trimming of



The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

CHRISTMAS is not a real Christmas unless there are children. No Christmas present is so good as one the whole family can enjoy. No single thing furnishes so much entertainment to a family, especially where there are children and young folks, as an Edison Phonograph. It supplies all kinds of amusement at little expense; it gives you a means of entertaining your friends.

Have you seen and heard the new model? best like just now and these can be of the same or contrasting material as liked or bandings can be substituted, the plain being always correct, and, if something more elaborate is desired, a design executed in soutache would be handsome as well as durable.



We Desire Good, Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where there are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to a complete descriptive catalogue.

National Phonograph Company,

100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N.J., U.S.A.

various sorts. The folds are among the best like just now and these can be of the same or contrasting material as liked or bandings can be substituted, the plain being always correct, and, if something more elaborate is desired, a design executed in soutache would be handsome as well as durable.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 1/2 yds 27 or 32 or 8 1/2 yds 44 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yds of additional material 27, 1 1/2 yds 32 or 1 yd. 44 inches wide for the folds.

The pattern 5730 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 inch waist and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

Care of Shoes

Boot and shoe trees are all very well if they can be afforded, but a set of them to accommodate the foot-gear of the average well-dressed woman represents quite a considerable expenditure. Tissue paper, curled hair, or newspapers, crushed and packed in the shoe answers every purpose of keeping it in shape, and costs almost nothing.

Patent leather shoes need special care to preserve them in good condition. When they are fresh and new they may be wiped over after every wearing with a soft linen cloth, and set in a closet that is not too cold nor too warm. Extremes of temperature injure leather. As the shoes begin to show signs of wear they should be washed with a sponge, dipped in lukewarm water, and after being carefully dried, be lightly brushed with a patent leather varnish sold for the purpose, and applied with a camel-hair brush.

Try standing squeaky boots on a plate on which enough caeol oil has been poured to nearly cover the soles.

Let them soak in this for at least 12 hours. Then turn soles upwards, and leave for a couple of days before wearing.

Cure for Chilblains

Tell "Constant Reader" that if his chilblains are not of the itchy variety, and his foot not broken, that he can get blessed relief by placing the foot before a red hot stove, or real live coals in the grate. He must hold his foot at such an angle that the heat will strike the affected part more than any other. Keep it as close to the heat as it is possible to endure, and, say, for 30 to 60 seconds. If the first operation does not remove the inflammation, repeat several times, or until the itching ceases. It is rather hard work, but if properly persisted in, will stop the itching every time. Bruce Co., Ont. J. H. W.

BABY'S DEFENSE

For Baby's

use—and every toilet purpose as good a soap as "Baby's Own" cannot be bought for as little money.

Albert Goaps Ltd. Mfrs., Montreal.

Beware of imitations and substitutes except none but the genuine "Baby's Own."

A Man who loves Music will Revel in the

New Scale Williams Player Piano

It is what he has always wanted—something that will enable him to enjoy any music he likes—that will amuse him with light pieces or stir his soul with the classics.

It makes every man a pianist because it plays all the notes. It makes every musician, because it enables them to express their thoughts in music.

To the busy business man—who has no time or opportunity to practice—the New Scale Williams Player Piano means rest, recreation, pleasure and musical education.

Our Purchase Plan enables you to have a New Scale Williams Player Piano in your home without inconvenience to you.

Write us about it—and also for free booklets. Cut out the coupon and mail to us today.

The Williams Piano Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

Please send me more information and a booklet on the advantages of this wonderful instrument.

Name _____ Address _____

22

Don't Throw Away

MEND IT

THE COLLETT'S PATENT PATCHER mends all leaks in all woods—tin, brass, copper, gutta-percha, hot water pipes, gas pipes, iron, wood or brick. Any one can use them. 25¢ per section. Send for sample pack. Complete kit, 50¢. Illustrated size, 25¢. Postage. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. C, Collingwood.

NEW CENTURY



with strong rigid Wringer Stand

This new Wringer Attachment is "head and shoulders" above any other. The entire stand is adjustable—always in position—never in the way—and the water drains right into the tub.

"New Century" Washing Machine—complete and delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—only \$5.50. Write for free booklet.

DOVWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED,
HAMILTON, ONT. 34

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPSS'S

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

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 1/2-lb. Tins.

There's Many A Slip

in the making of ordinary coffee. Sometimes it's made too early—more often it's made too late. Sometimes there's too little of it—more often there's too much. These slips don't happen when using

CAMP COFFEE

Ask for it at your Store, & Peterson & Sons, Coffee Merchants, Guelph, Ont.

Bell

PIANOS

—AND—

ORGANS

CANADA'S BEST MAKE

The home is not complete without a BELL.

Including Catalogue No. 51 sent free.

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

Have a Leap Year Party

As leap year comes but once in four years, and the girls have to sit by, and let their big brothers take the initiative on every occasion for the intervening three years, it is nearly time that the girls exercised their privileges this year, and made it interesting for their masculine friends. Why not have a Leap Year party, having it on the extra day in the month, or on February 29?

The invitations could be sent out by several girls in a neighborhood, who can club together for the occasion, into a sort of club. If all the plans for the party are carried out by the girls themselves, it will add much zest and merriment to the affair. At a party given several years ago, which was attended by the writer, the invitations were issued by the girls, they called for their partners, with sleighs, and took them to the house of the party on the eventful evening, and took them home. Needless to say, that in nearly every case they were again taken home themselves by the boys, when the fun was over.

Every girl can originate plans for the immediate details of such an entertainment, that will best suit herself and her friends. Games of all kinds, simple refreshments, and music, help to make up a memorable evening. Suggestions for entertainments will be found in abundance if a number of jolly girls get together with the genuine Leap Year spirit among them. The following have been suggested, and may easily be carried out.

All the articles mentioned below can be easily arranged on a large table, and numbered. Lists can be made of the names of the things represented. Distribute these lists with pencils, among the guests, and have them number the lists to correspond with the articles on the table. If only a short time, say five or eight minutes, is allowed, for this guessing contest, the interest is much keener than if a longer time is allowed.

Departed Days, Last Year's Calendar; Scene in Bermuda, Onions; We Part to Meet Again, Scissors; The Reigning Favorite, Umbrella, The Greatest Bet ever Made, Alphabet; The Little Peacemaker, Scissors; Spring Offering, Glass of Water; Bound to Rise, Yeast Cake; Things that End in Smoke, Two Cigars; A Place for Reflection, Hand Mirror; Deer in Winter, Eggs; Scene in a Baseball Game; Pitcher; A Drive Through the Wood; Nail Driven Through Block of Wood; A Rejected Beau, An Old Ribbon Bow; Our Colored Waiter, Black Tray; Sweet Sixteen, Sixteen Lumps of Sugar; Common Sense, Some Pennies; The Black Friar, Black Frying Pan; Cole's Memorial of the Grate, Cinders; The Four Seasons, Salt, Pepper, Vinegar, Mustard; A Morning Caller, A Bell; Assorted Liquors, Whip, Switch, Slipper; The Skipper's Home, Cheese; An Absorbing Subject, Blotting Pad; Bound to Shine, Shoe Polish.

ALL ABOUT ANTS.

Distribute lists with the following questions written on same, keeping the answers for the one who conducts the contest. Have the party fill in answers to the questions, telling them that every word in the answer must end with the three letters, ant. About ten minutes will be required to allow the company to figure out these answers. Do not give any hints as to the answers, but let each one guess for themselves. Small prizes may be given to the one having the most correct lists in each case.

What ant leaves his home? Tenant; What ant is joyful? Jubilant; What ant is well informed? Conversant; What ant is trustworthy? Confidant; What ant is proud? Arrogant; What

ant sees things? Observant; What ant is angry, indignant; What ant tells things? Informant; What ant is successful? Triumphant; What ant is an officer? Commandant; What ant is a beggar? Mendicant; What ant is obstinate? Infant; What is the ruling ant? Dominant; What is the wandering ant? Errant; What ant lives in a house? Occupant; What ant points out things? Significant; What ant is prayerful? Suppliant; What is the oldest ant? Adamant.

Father and Son on the Farm

Why is it that so many of our farm lads conceive a dislike for the farm, and seek a precarious livelihood as clerks, or in the overcrowded professions? The answer is not far to seek. Overwork, and the evils resulting from it; lack of leisure for avocational and congenial recreation; the relaxed muscles and strained disordered nervous system, refusing the spontaneous action of the body and mind necessary to mental, moral and

comes? Of course, there are certain seasons when early rising is a necessity, such as planting, harvesting and husking time. Two months, or, at most, three months out of the year, will cover the period when man, woman or child, and beast, can do as much between sun-up and sun-down as is good for their physical well-being.

Pocket money is another problem which our country lad, God bless him, is almost certain to stumble against sooner or later. The method that prevails to a great extent, of allowing a boy to cultivate a certain amount of land for his own benefit, or of giving him a colt or a calf to have for his work in caring for same, offers many advantages. But, for various reasons we do not approve of it as well as another plan. In the first place the cultivation of almost any crop to profit, is uncertain, and disappointment is not only bitter, but discouraging as well, to a boy.

If a boy prefers, give him a reasonable amount of work, with the under-



WINTER FUN.

Who is having the most fun, the boy, the dog, or the snow man?

We desire to start a column strictly for our boy and girl readers. Will you then, children, write the editor a little letter, not over 75 words long, telling us what outdoor games and sports you most enjoy in the winter time? If you can get some of your older brothers and sisters to take snap shot photographs of you and your friends out of doors, send them also. A suitable prize will be given to the boy or girl sending us the best letter, which will be published in our paper. Send your letters in at once. Address Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

physical development.

It is not uncommon to hear a parent remark: "Yes, Johnnie is growing up. He can do a man's work almost anywhere you put him." But poor twelve year old Johnnie's stooping shoulders, lustreless eyes, and dragging feet, tell a different story.

It is nothing less than cruelty to expect a boy from twelve to fifteen to do a man's work, or even half of it. Even up the work, and there are few boys who will not neglect or shirk their share. If he prefers chores, let him be a chore boy; if he would rather work in the field, well and good; but if you want your boy to stay with you do not send him to the field all day, and then attach as much work, in the shape of chores, morning and night, as should comprise his daily task.

Getting up in the morning at an unreasonable hour, is what the farm boy dreads. Nor is he to be blamed for this. A growing boy requires a sunbathing the whole family out of bed at four o'clock in the morning, and prowling about in the dark for two hours, waiting for it to get light enough for you to work, just for the sake of being ready when daylight

standing that he is working for all, and that all are working for him, without any cash basis, placing the whole case on the basis of mutual helpfulness and affection. Then, on days when he really wants money, First of July, county fair days, and circus days, allow him a generous outlay. What if he does spend it on things that seem foolish to us, they are not foolish to him. Let him spend it as he likes.

Remember, the country boy, unlike the city boy, has his world all around him; the fields, the woods and streams, are at his feet. There are no expensive journeys, and exorbitant hotel bills to be planned for him before he can enter into his own. All he needs is to be taught to understand aright the wonders which Nature constantly reveals to those who study her, and leisure for these revelations to develop. The result in nine case out of ten, will be a healthy, contented boy.

After all, sympathy is the keynote of success with our boys, and if we must, give it without stint. We have always heard a great deal about the duty of children towards their parents. Turn the other way around, and

let the parent consider his whole duty towards his son; and we believe farm life will assume an entirely different aspect to the average boy. To feed and clothe the creature, for whose existence we are responsible, is not enough. We should study with him, play with him, work with him, laugh with him and grieve with him.

Blessed is the boy whose father remains enough of his youth to enter understandingly in the drawing manhood of his son; who will share with him all the simple sports dear to boyish hearts, and who has no secrets, business or otherwise, which his son cannot share.

Just Among Ourselves

Try painting the lower step of the cellar floor white. It is then easily seen when one has reached the bottom of the stairs, and saves that uncomfortable feeling of uncertainty one has about reaching the bottom.

Save your waste tea leaves to sprinkle over the carpet before sweeping. To prevent them staining the carpet, however, wash them in the colander, thoroughly, before using. Squeeze dry with the hands, and they will be ready for use.

Rub laundry soap up and down each side of the window sash, where it sticks. Generally you will then have little further trouble, in either raising or lowering the sash, in all kinds of weather. Bureau drawers that stick may be treated in the same way. A wax candle can be used instead of soap.

Rub a very little kerosene over boots and shoes that have been hardened by getting wet. It will make them soft and pliable as new.

Try a tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes. It is harmless, and will whiten them greatly.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little salt. It assists in keeping the irons from sticking. Try it the next time you make starch.

Cold rain water and soap will generally remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

As salt curdles new milk, hence in preparing porridges, gravies, sauces, etc., salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

THE GOOD COOK

In an early issue, we desire to run some special recipes on bread and bread making. Readers are requested to send in any particular recipes they may have on bread making, either whole wheat, 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 Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

New Potato Fritters.

Bake as many medium-sized potatoes as will be required until tender, scoop out inside and mash free from lumps. To 10 potatoes allow 1 cup of milk with 1 egg beaten in it, a tablespoonful of grated cheese, one of melted butter, little salt and pepper to season nicely, and if liked, a grating of nutmeg. If too stiff add more milk. It is impossible to give exact amount owing to varying size of potatoes. Mix to a perfectly smooth batter, and fry in deep fat, just as other fritters. Drain on blotting or unglazed paper for a minute, and serve at once. These make a delicious hot tea dish.—Miss Mayne, New Brunswick.

Delicious Corn Bread.

To 1 pt. sifted white corn meal, add half teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt (and, if liked, 1 or 2 tablespoons sugar), 1 tablespoon lard, 2 beaten eggs and enough buttermilk to make a thin batter. Have a well greased pan heated on top of the stove, pour the batter into this and bake half an hour in quick oven. There must be plenty grease in the pan which should be hot enough so that the batter, when it is poured in, will crisp around the edges.—Mrs. M. E. K., Halton Co., Ont.

Meat Omelet.

Beat 2 eggs with 3 tablespoons of cream, salt and pepper to taste, add 1 cup cold minced meat, mix well, and drop by spoonfuls on a hot buttered spider, and fry light brown on both sides. This is a nice way to use up odd bits of meat.—H. H. M., Welland Co., Ont.

Ham or Meat Rolls.

Make a rich pie crust, roll thin, cut in strips 3 inches wide and 4 inches long; spread with finely minced boiled ham or meat, moisten with egg and milk, season to taste, and roll up like a jelly roll, pinching the edges together. Bake in hot oven 20 to 30

minutes.—Mrs. Janet, Hastings Co., Ont.

Pumpkin Pie.

Steam pumpkin until soft; dry off in the oven and rub through a sieve. To one and a half cups of strained pumpkin add two thirds of a cupful of brown sugar, 2 eggs slightly beaten, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, half-teaspoon each of salt and ginger, one and half cupfuls of milk and half cupful of cream.—Bessie B., York Co., Ont.

Cheese Tomato Tarts.

Roll out about 1 lb. of flaky pastry to the thickness of half an inch, and line some buttered patty pans with it. Mix 3 tablespoons of grated cheese with the same quantity of stewed or canned tomatoes, 2 well-beaten eggs, and salt and pepper to taste. Half fill the patty pans with this mixture and bake in a quick oven for 15 minutes.—Clara Baxter, Winnipeg, Man.

Potatoes and Onions Pie.

Parboil 1 qt. of potatoes and 1 pt. of onions. Peel and cut in thin slices. Place in alternate layers in a buttered baking dish, sprinkling each layer with salt, pepper, and little bits of butter. Have the last layer of potatoes and cover with a small cupful of well-buttered crumbs. Cover the dish and bake in a good oven for 20 minutes, then remove the cover and let brown nicely. Serve at once. Left overs may also be nicely served in this way.—Mrs. Jack Brown, Brant Co., Ont.

Are We Too Serious?

Taking life too seriously is said to be an especially American failing. This may be true; but judging from appearances, it would seem to be world-wide, for, go where you may, you will find the proportion of serious, not to say anxious, faces, ten to one, as compared with the merry or happy ones. If the "outer is always the form and shadow of the inner," and if "the present is the fullness of the past and the herald of the future" (and how can we doubt it?) how many sad histories can be read in the faces of those we meet every day. Ruskin says: "Girls should be sunbeams, not only to members of their own circle, but to everybody they come in contact with. Every room they enter should be brighter for their presence." Why shouldn't all of us be sunbeams, boys as well as girls, all along the way from 25 years and under, to 85 years, and over?

In the Sewing Room

When lace curtains begin to give way, haste a large piece of thin white cloth over weak parts before washing. Boil in a pillow slip or thin sack.

When ready to sew on a row of hooks and eyes place the two edges of lining of which they are to be sewed evenly together one on top of the other, then take the tracing wheel, and mark places on both edges at once.

In ripping long seams of machine stitching the work can be done quickly and easily if you will simply cut the garment under the pressure foot and lower the needle to hold it firmly, then hold it in the left hand a short distance and with a sharp knife inserted in the seam rip it.

If last year's white linen skirt is frayed at the bottom, cut off and sew on a bias fold with the seam on the outside. Turn over and stitch down on the outside of the skirt. This will give the effect of a new fold. If preferred, add one or two more folds above this.

What the Old Cow Said

The old cow walked by the dairy shed and she said in her ruminant way: "I'm feeling about as fine as silk, but I'd like a drink of my own good milk."

And looking around she presently saw a pall that was standing beside the door.

It was buttermilk, about two days old.

But she aged bovine hadn't been told.

So she only remarked, "It's mean to bilk."

An industrious cow of her own good milk."



And she took a drink and she looked surprised.—

But she walked away, and that cow surmised—

She surmised about half way down the lane—

And she said with astonishment, mixed with pain:

"To judge by the flavor of that there milk,

I can't be feeling as fine as silk;

I must be bilious, I'll bet as has,

When I get to giving down milk like that.

—Dakota Farmer.

Trials of a Traveller

The express was tearing away at the wild and awe-inspiring rate of six miles an hour, when all of a sudden it stopped altogether.

Most of the passengers did not notice the difference; but one of them happened to be somewhat anxious to reach his destination before old age claimed him for its own. He put his head through the window to find that the cause of the stop was a cow on the line.

After a while they continued the journey for half an hour or so, and then—another stop.

"What's wrong now?" queried the impatient passenger of the brakeman.

"A cow on the line, sir."

"But I thought you drove it off?"

"So we did," said the brakeman, "but we've caught up to it again."

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—to give just the right savour.

174

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THE WAGES TABLES show the amount of wages due for any given time, at all rates from \$5.00 to \$150.00 per month; from \$2.00 to \$25.00 per week; from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day, and from 10c. to \$1.00 per hour.

THE CAPACITY TABLES show the contents of grainaries, corn cribs, wagonbeds, bins, boxes, etc., in bushels; of cisterns, vats, boilers, stand-pipes, railroad and irrigating tanks, in gallons, up to 370,000.



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Wide Awake Farmer Saves \$10.

Stack Buyer—Till now money on the Hoop at \$4.93 1/2 unless the market improves by tomorrow. The weight is 3895 lbs. Here is your check for \$16.35.

Farmer—There surely is a mistake somewhere. (Page 58)

S. B.—After figuring it over carefully—Correct, here is a \$10 bill with your check. Pardon my mistake.

Car-load of Steers, Hogs or Sheep, weighing 32740 lbs., at \$6.85 per Cwt., amount \$16236.19. (p. 59)

At \$17.50 per 1000 feet (\$1.75 per 100), 9256 feet of Lumber amount to \$161.98. (page 49)

At a 3.50 per cent tax, the amount of Butter-let is \$340 lbs. of milk is 92.4 lbs. (page 56)

Freight on 7890 lbs., at 4 3/4% per Cwt. is \$32.64.

Wages for picking 840 lbs. Cotton, at 65¢, is \$5.46.

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ADDRESS

The
Canadian Dairyman and Farming World
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Peterboro, Feb. 24th, 1908.

HILLS here is a hopeful feeling in business circles, business has not yet recovered from all signs of depression. Many wholesale firms report early payments as slow. That there are fewer complaints from rural sections would indicate that more than ever the farmer is the backbone of the country. Our correspondent's report that trade during the past week has been on the quiet side, largely owing to the bad roads. Merchants are more careful in their buying. Capital seems to be timid and merchandise manufacturers are still feeling the stringency. Some are hopeful that the efforts of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to bring in money from the old land will have a good effect. In the meantime money keeps firm at 6 to 6½ per cent on call. Where good security is offered, banks are discounting at 10 to 6½ per cent.

WHEAT.
The bull movement in wheat has evidently collapsed and the "bears" are having their innings. Since the beginning of the year there has been a drop of 10c a bushel in the price of the Chicago market and a number of speculators have been nicely trimmed. Serve them right, you will say. And so it does. The speculator in any line of business is a menace to legitimate trade. He may loose prices for a while but the odds are against his manipulations benefitting the farmer to any great extent. Since the last week even with him is to sell when there is a prospect of a rise. Last week May wheat was quoted in Chicago at 91c. Some months ago \$1.25 and \$1.35 was expected to have been paid by this time for May wheat.

The real cause of the slump is that that people are beginning to find that there is no wheat in the world that they want. The Argentine has been pouring their surplus into Great Britain and other cables are now reporting that Broomhall, the world's total shipments of wheat from July 1907 up to a few days ago, excepting Argentina wheat which is from Jan. 1st, 1908, were 31,730,000 bu. as compared with 30,115,000 bu. for the same period a year ago.

Locally the situation is not hopeful for any permanent advance. Chicago advanced a little the end of the week. Manitoba prices had the decline since the season, though prices continue above the \$1.00 mark. The export and domestic buyers complain that prices are too high to do a profitable business. Manitoba feed wheat is lower. Local quotations are from 50c to 55c as to quality. Ontario wheat is quoted at 90c to 95c and 90c to 95c for goods at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market No. 2 and No. 3 respectively the quotations are as follows:

COARSE GRAINS.
The oat market is quiet with prices on the easy side. In Montreal No. 3 Quebec are selling at 47c, and No. 2 white are quoted on track Toronto at 54c and outside at 52c to 53c. In this market No. 2 and No. 3 are from 56c to 61c a bu. are the ruling figures on Toronto farmers' market. About 72c is the ruling price for barley here. Malting barley is quoted at Montreal at 82c to 85c, and Manitoba feed barley at 56c to 60c a bu. Peas are steady at 85c to 86c.

FEEDS.
The corn market is firm. No. 3 yellow American is quoted here at 55c to 63½c. Toronto freight. Old corn is quoted at 72c with quotations at Montreal are 64c to 65½c for car lots of new and 72c a bu. for old. As noted above, Manitoba wheat is lower and about down to a basis, where it can be fed to advantage. The demand is owing to the strong demand. Ontario millers and buyers of grain are shortening their supply short for customers. At Montreal the Little Ontario brand is firm. Manitoba bran is quoted there at 82c to 82½ and at outside points at 80c to 82½. Full cars of bran are quoted here at 82½ a ton and shorts at 81 in buyers hands.

HAY AND STRAW.
Hay markets have fallen off considerably since the old crop. The old crop is steady. There is a scarcity of good hay at Montreal and a surplus of poor stuff at Peterboro. The demand is limited. There seems to be more hay in farmers' hands than was the case some months back. Many farmers held their surplus stock with the hope of high prices at this season, but they will have to content with lower values than ruled last fall, unless a cold spring and little water feeding is long continued. No. 1 baled Timothy hay is quoted at Montreal at \$15 to \$17; No. 2 at \$15, mixed clover \$12 and clover at \$11 in car lots. Here baled Timothy is quoted at \$16 to \$17 in car lots and baled straw at \$10 a ton. On Toronto farmers' market loose hay brings \$13 to \$15 and straw in bundles at \$15 to \$16 a ton.

EGGS AND POULTRY.
The egg market is firm. Fresh eggs are arriving in Montreal more freely, though not enough to affect the demand, and quotations there are 30c to 35c in case lots. Some unmarketable eggs have been sold there during the week at

35c. Storage eggs are quoted here at 31c to 25c collected at 25c to 30c, and new, which are increasing daily, at 30c to 31c a dozen. On the farmers' market strictly new eggs are changing at 30c to 35c a dozen. The poultry trade is dull, choice young turkeys are quoted at 45c to 15c, fowls at 90c to 11c, ducks at 90c to 11c, and chickens at 80c to 11c, and old fowl at 50c to 70c per pair.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.
English cheddar cheese is on the up grade and prices on this side are advancing. Some Eastern white cheese changed during the week at 11c to 13½c at Montreal and Western colored at 10c to 11c, and in a few cases 12c. The butter market has a strong undertone owing to steady supply and large local demand. Some dealers are afraid that their stocks will not last for the five or six weeks comprising the present run. Prices in large quantities. At Montreal the best fall creamery butter is 30c; the best winter made butter at 29c wholesale. Some Ontario dairy sold their last week at 29c. The market here is probably be so for sometime. Creamery butter is selling at 49c to 50c at 30c; and dairy prints at 50c to 28c, and solids at 22c to 25c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market dairy matter brings 25c to 30c a lb.

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Some recent sales of Canadian apples in the West. Some dealers are afraid that their stocks will not last for the five or six weeks comprising the present run. Prices in large quantities. At Montreal the best fall creamery butter is 30c; the best winter made butter at 29c wholesale. Some Ontario dairy sold their last week at 29c. The market here is probably be so for sometime. Creamery butter is selling at 49c to 50c at 30c; and dairy prints at 50c to 28c, and solids at 22c to 25c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market dairy matter brings 25c to 30c a lb.

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LIVE STOCK.
Because of the roads the deliveries of stock in Toronto, last week were not as large as fully 100 cars as the week previous. There are a few cattle of good quality offering, but few are very choice. The market is very light for this season. As has been there are some fine feeders, but they have been too few to make a market offering that are dull of sale.

Because of the light supplies prices were a little firmer and from 10c to 15c higher for the best cattle than a week ago. The trade was not at all brisk, however, the effects of the big run of the week previous, which were several buyers from outside on the market which improved the market.

There is little or nothing doing in export cattle, excepting it may be in bulls. Some of the best steers are in the market. Choice export steers are quoted at \$4.90 to \$5.00 and \$4.75 to \$4.85 a cwt.

Prime butchers' cattle sold well during the week bringing \$4.75 to \$4.80, medium \$3.50 to \$4.25; common light \$3.50 to \$3.75; cows \$3 to \$3.85; butchers' bulls \$3 to \$3.60 and suckers' \$1.50 to \$2 a cwt.

There have been few, if any, feeders or canners offering. The best steers are quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.75 and good loads at \$3 to \$3.35 a cwt.

There is a strong market for good to fine calves. The best are selling at \$4.00 to \$4.50 a cwt. Some are offering. Prices range from \$3.50 to \$4.50 each with few exceptions. The market is very light, selling at \$4.00 to \$4.50 a cwt.

There are few calves of good quality offered and the market is strong. New milked calves are worth \$7 to \$8. Prices for the best are \$4 to \$4.50 a cwt. Some prices rule for sheep of good quality, but last week's trade may not be taken as a criterion as receipts were light, though some good ones seem to be towards higher values. Export ewes are selling at \$4.50 to \$5.00 and ewes and wethers for local butcher purposes at \$3.50 to \$4.25 and ewes at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Spring lambs sold \$5.75 with a few prime top notcher ewes and wethers selling at \$5.00 to \$5.75. At East Buffalo market lambs are quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.50 and yearlings at \$4.25 to \$5.50 a cwt.

Though receipts of hogs have been light, prices have risen \$2 the score for select and \$4.50 to drovers, f.o.b., as country lots are being sold for less and water at market. A year ago hogs were quoted on Toronto market at \$6.00 a cwt. for writers selling at \$5.00 to \$5.50, an advance of \$1.00 a cwt. over this year's values.

HORSES.
At the Toronto Junction horse market a number of good horses are offered during the week. Seriously sound work horses are selling out from \$50 to \$100 each. If farmers are in need of horses for spring work, they had better buy them now. Some horses are being sold from \$250. There is a fair demand for workers for the Northwest but drivers are in good demand.

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

Growing Roots

Which kind of root is most profitable for feeding dairy cattle and pigs—turnips, rutabagas or sugar beets? About how many bushels of roots would be required to feed a head of cattle and 10 pigs, feeding one or two feeds a day? How many acres of roots would have to be sown to provide sufficient for thirty months' stock, estimating on an ordinary crop? What is the best way of sowing, broadcast or drilled? Could the rows be arranged so as to cultivate with horse hoes, or to plant with the spring cultivator with a team? Do you get better results from frequent cultivation? How much frost will roots stand without injury?—F. L. L. Leudesdome, Ont.

Mangles are more preferable for dairy cattle than either of the feeds named. Turnips are good, but have a tendency to taint the milk, hence it is dangerous to use them. For hogs these kinds of roots have about equal value. Sugar beets contain slightly more dry matter than mangles or rutabagas, also a slightly higher percentage of carbohydrates. Where mangles are being produced for dairy cattle, however, it is hardly advisable to use turnips or sugar beets when only a few legs are being fed.

Mangles are fed to cows at the rate of 25 to 40 pounds a day. Taking the outside figure—40 pounds—25 cows would require 1,000 pounds a day. Twenty pounds a day for legs is a large amount, but taking this estimate it would require 200 pounds a day for the ten hogs, 1,200 pounds, therefore, or about 30 bushels, would be required for the stock each day, and if fed 200 days—4,000 bushels would be required.

An average crop of roots, rows being sown about 25 or 32 inches apart, and the plants thinned out to 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows, would produce approximately 20 tons of roots to the acre. To make allowance, therefore, for the seasons, three or four acres of roots would provide ample feed for your stock.

If it is desired to get a good crop of roots, and, at the same time cultivate the land, so as to kill weeds, and prepare it for future crops, it is essential to sow in drills. By sowing broadcast cultivation cannot be followed; a smaller crop is assured, the roots themselves are small, and it requires more labor to handle them. Rows can be planted at any width to allow for cultivation. If it is intended to cultivate with a horse hoe, 18 to 24 inches apart is wide enough. If it is desired to use a spring tooth cultivator with team, which would facilitate considerable work, we would advise sowing from 28 to 36 inches apart.

The more cultivation that is given to this crop, the greater will be the production. Cultivation should be followed with a view to eradicate the weeds, as well as increasing crop production. It should be the aim to cultivate after every rain, in order to break the crust, create a mulch, and thus conserve the soil moisture. Mangles, if they are to be stored for any length of time, will not stand a very hard frost. A hard frost affects weeds, causing them to rot in a very short time. Turnips, on the other hand, will stand considerable frost without injury.

Questions About Alfalfa

What kind of grain is best to seed down with alfalfa clover? What time of the year is best to seed down? How does it do on sandy soil?—G. W. B., Ont.

In the Western States, where alfalfa has been grown for many years, the practice generally adopted is to seed with barley and peas. Some growers in Ontario have had good success by seeding with barley, or some spring grain. Others report good results with alfalfa and peas, although as to this we are not prepared to recommend the latter plan. Whether a nurse crop is used or not, it will be a safe plan to inoculate the alfalfa seed before sowing with the bacteria suitable for its growth. These can be had by applying to the Bacteriological Laboratory, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and will be sent with full instructions as to their use.

The best authorities on alfalfa do not seem to be convinced as to which is better, fall or spring seeding. Growers in the United States seem to favor fall seeding, especially when an nurse crop is grown, as it gives the plant a better chance. In Canada it will, perhaps, be better to practice spring seeding, as things considered, that is proper cultivation, etc., alfalfa will do well on sandy land. There are only two kinds of soil on which alfalfa will not flourish if given a chance. These are soils constantly wet, and acidic soils.

Umbilical Hernia.

I have a calf eight months old that has a small rupture about the size of a button just at the end of the sheath. This has been much larger but was kept shut by a bandage has now been taken off. What should I do with it?—D.T., Simcoe Co., Ont.

As the uterus or bagage has succeeded in reducing the size, I advise its continuance. When a truss will effect a cure it is much the better treatment. When a truss will not cure an operation is a veterinary necessity. There are many operations for this trouble, the most common one being the application of a clamp, or skewers, but an amateur could not operate with safety.

Age to Castrate.

At what age should colts be castrated?—D.T., Simcoe Co., Ont.

Opinions differ on this point. The younger the less danger, (provided, of course, he is healthy and normal), and of course the less the loss, should untoward results occur. In my opinion the better time is between two days and two weeks old. If not then, at about a year old, although operating in the winter weather, when he can be turned out on grass. If a person wants his gelding to have the masculine appearance of a stallion, he should not operate until he is two or three years old.

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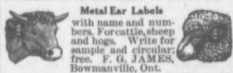
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Is the Rural Mail Delivery Run by the Politicians?

(Continued from page 5)

A LARGE PERCENTAGE

Although the foregoing regulations have been in force for only four years, over 50 per cent. of the 38,000 carriers now engaged in the service have been appointed in the manner described. At Colton Springs, New York, our representative saw a notice hanging in the post office inviting any who desired to be appointed as rural carriers to apply for application forms. The notice gave particulars in regard to the examinations that would be held.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

General Black, who, as already stated, is a Democrat and the president of the Civil Service Commission, when asked by our representative if political influences have anything to do with the appointment of the rural carriers or the selection of the rural routes, replied:

"There is no service in the United States that is absolutely free from improper political influence than is the rural free mail delivery service. There is absolutely nothing of politics in the location of the routes or in connection with the general administration of the service."

VIEWS OF OFFICIALS

Mr. P. V. De Graw, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who has charge of the rural delivery service, asked if political considerations had anything to do with the rural delivery service, replied:

"None whatever. In the early days of the service it did to some extent, but not now. The evidence I can give you of this is contained in a letter I have just received from Mr. D. E. Finley, of Yorkville, South Carolina, a Democratic member of the Post Roads Committee, in which he says:

I regard the rural delivery service as being in a highly satisfactory condition. The service has been extended throughout the country and the pay of carriers increased and I am bound to say that to my casual eye it has been impartially extended.

"If you desire further evidence," continued Mr. De Graw, "you will find it in the report of the Civil Service Commission for the year ending June 30, 1905, which contains the following statement:

There is a service in the Government to-day more popular than the rural delivery service, and it is believed that it is largely due to the fact that the people feel that under the present system of making appointments, the Government is co-operating with them, irrespective of politics or religion, to make it successful and popular, and as far as possible, to furnish good, honest, intelligent and reliable carriers."

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S VIEWS

The same question that was put to Mr. De Graw was asked Mr. W. R. Spilman, Washington, the superintendent of free rural delivery. Mr. Spilman denied emphatically that politics have anything to do with the service. He said:

"The appointment of the carriers 'has been out of the hands of the members of Congress since 1902, when President Roosevelt had the service placed under the control of the Civil Service Commission. Applications for the establishment of routes are dealt with in the order in which they are received and are never approved of until they have been favorably reported upon by an inspector sent by the Post Office Department."

"As far as possible, we try to secure country boys as rural carriers, although we have a good many school teachers. The applicants for position as carriers have to pass a simple examination, including the addition of a column of figures and the filling out of a receipt form for a letter. Their examination papers are numbered, and mailed to Washington where they are inspected by clerks in the employ of the Civil Service Commission. These clerks examine thousands of these papers and do not know the name of a single competitor. After they have awarded the marks, the papers are mailed back to the local board of examiners 'who announce the results.'"

ALL SAY THE SAME

Not being entirely satisfied that politics might not have something to do with the services in some way our representative made still further enquiries. At Norfolk, Virginia, in the county seat of Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania, and in the state of New York, he interviewed postmasters, rural mail carriers, farmers and farmers' wives. Many of them were Democrats. Not one was found who knew of politics being connected with the rural delivery service in any way. They all united in saying that neither politics nor party affiliations had anything to do with the free rural mail delivery in the United States.—H. B. C.

EMPIRE

CREAM SEPARATOR

Easily and Thoroughly Cleaned Skimming Devices

To keep the skimming devices perfectly clean is of first importance, otherwise the quality of the cream suffers—profits diminish.

The majority of skimming devices are hard to clean. Some next to impossible to clean perfectly. But the Empire comes easier than any others to keep clean and sweet.

They are of sheet steel, six in number, pressed into shape after fourteen distinct operations. They are accurate to a fraction, fit to a nicety—and it's utterly impossible to put them together wrong.

Light and nice to handle. The surfaces are smooth as china, with no crack, joint, seam or rivet to catch the albumen and impurities of the milk which stick like glue if given a chance.

Nothing could be simpler than to take our brush and wash out these cones, as shown in picture. Inside and outside, every part readily accessible—easier to clean than the Empire cones thoroughly than

to half-clean other skimming devices.

Yes! We will gladly send you this Frictionless Empire, with its easier cleaned skimming devices, its lighter bowl, its simpler and smoother running mechanism, its frictionless bearings, and guaranteed to skim as close as any other Separator made, for free trial in your own dairy.

Anyway, we ask you as a favor to drop a postal for **FREE DAIRY BOOK** which should be in the hands of everyone interested in dairying.

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited Toronto, Ont.

Western Office, Winnipeg.



FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD

READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY

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

THE ADDRESS must be sent as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. Minimum cost 25 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to a box at our office, 10 cents extra is charged to pay postage on replies to be sent to advertiser.

Cash must accompany each order. COPY must be given in full guarantee insertion in issue of the following week. **NO BLANK-FACED TYPE** or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

FOR SALE—One belt power DeLaval cream separator, three thousand pound capacity, in first class condition. Only used three weeks. No reasonable offer refused as I have no use for same. **POINT ABINO CREAMERY, Ridgeway, Ont.**

WANTED—A first-class cheese-maker (married) Up-to-date factory. Maker who has attended English Dairy School preferred. Good Position. **J. J. Farnon, Jarvis, Ont.**

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE four years old, also two yearling bulls and bull calves, two cows. Write for prices and breeding.—**SAMUEL LEMON, Lyndon, Ont.**

FOR SALE—Elegant Stock Farm, grand soil, level, beautiful house and lawn. Box 227, Paris, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two Clydesdale Stallions, one 4 years old imported and one rising 3 years old, Canadian bred. **FRANCIS RUSSELL, Cedarville, Ont.**

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit, Teas, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best in the business. Established over thirty years. **PELHAM NUISBERRY CO., Toronto.**

FOR SALE—6½ acres, 1½ miles from the city of Bradford, 1½ to 2 story house, frame barn, cow shed, chicken house, corn crib, pig-pen, orchard, 100 cherry trees, 25 apple property, with horse, cutter, wagons, sleighs, harness, plows and other implements will be sold for \$2,500. Come and see this property. Apply for further particulars to **E. G. Hood & Son, Limited, 120 Colborne St., Bradford, Ont.**

FARMERS and others requiring farm or domestic help in April, write Ellis, 111, Belfair Avenue, Toronto. No charges made.

FOR SALE—First class creamery, well equipped in good dairying locality. For further particulars apply to **Wm. Hoch, Kitchissippi Station, Ont.**

FOR SALE—Two De Laval turning separators 120 lbs. capacity, also one Farrington Duplex Pasteurizer 120 lbs. capacity per hour. This pasteurizer is specially suited for a milk dealer's business, handling both milk and cream. Apply to **Box 11, Canadian Dairyman**

FOR SALE—Clover cutter for poultry, on stand, almost new—100 Chick Brooder at half price—20 lbs. granulated charcoal and other supplies. **J. H. Callender, Review office, Peterborough, Ont.**

BARRED ROCKS and BUFF ORPINGTONS—Best strains—bred for utility—egg record has to equal—100 lbs. 100 eggs per 100. **W. Bennett, Box 50, Peterborough, Ont.**

PRIZE COMPETITION

(See front page)

Was won by a purchaser of the

CANADIAN

AIR MOTOR

Stands to reason that the Service and economy of operation, of this indispensable machine, materially aided Mr. Mackenzie.

NO FARMER OR DAIRYMAN

can afford to be without one. But see that you get the Best, a cheap windmill will cause endless repairs

PLENTY OF WATER, IS THE SECRET,

A Canadian Air Motor can be relied upon.

ANOTHER WRINKLE

was the up-to-date system **WATER BASINS**

of

That helped to win the Prize

HAS THE "WOODWARD."

They are splendid articles that guarantee **INCREASED PROFITS.**

MORAL:

IF YOU WANT Windmills, Gasoline Engines, Pump Tanks, Watering Troughs, Baskets, Cow Stations, Grinders, see the

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED.

TORONTO.

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

Keep doing, whether it be at work or recreation. Motion is life, and the busiest are the happiest. The firefly shines when only on the wing; so it is with the mind, when once we rest we darken.

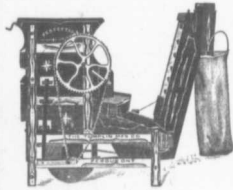
Don't be cast down. If you know any hopeful thing, go and tell it to everybody you know. If you know anything discouraging, go and tell it to the Lord.—D. L. Moody.

THE Hoover Digger

Clean, fast work. It stands the wear and tear.



Favorite in every great potato growing district. Get free outline. The Hoover-Prout Co., Lock Box 52, Avery, O.

**Perfection Seed and Grain Cleaner**

The greatest improvement on the farming mill in 50 years. Cleans and grades all kinds of seed and grain and does the work of the farming mill as well.

Will pay every farmer to have one for his own seed grain.

This machine won the Diploma—the highest award—at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs in 1907.

Get them from your dealer and take no "Just as good," or write direct for catalogue and further information to

THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONT.

— THE —
Shorthorn Produce Sale
 — AT TORONTO —

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

New Sale Pavilion, Union Stock Yards

TORONTO JUNCTION,

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th, 1908

At One O'clock P. M.

20 BULLS

43 HEIFERS

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

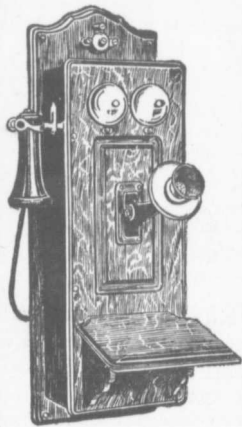
AUCTIONEERS:

Col. Carey M. Jones

Capt. T. E. Robson

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

Messrs. Robert Miller and Donald Dunn sell at Stouffville, March 6.



WALL TELEPHONE, MAGNETO TYPE

IS YOUR HOME INSURED?

Fire insurance won't keep your buildings from burning, but it helps to rebuild in case of fire.

HAVE YOU A TELEPHONE?

A good telephone will save you many long and weary drives. It may save your life in case of accident or sickness.

A good telephone system is the best possible insurance against lawlessness and against loneliness. Every community can and should own and control its own telephone system. The cost is merely nominal.

A good telephone will save you many times its cost every year.

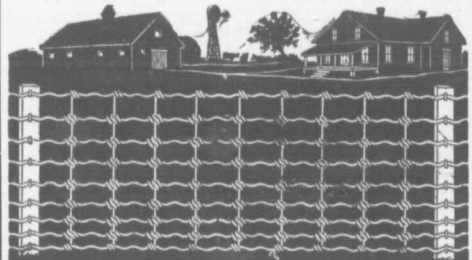
We are building up a great Canadian industry. All of our goods are first-class and fully guaranteed.

Write us for full particulars, which we furnish free of cost.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.

LIMITED

26 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ont.



Take a Look at a Farm Fence Worth Building

Ideal is the recognized standard fence for Canadian Railways. Railroads build fences for permanence. Canadian farmers are buying more Ideal Fence to-day than any other make. They keep our two factories busy, turning out fence at the rate of 30 miles a day. You see this fence everywhere you go. You know there must be reasons. Just take a good look at it as shown above and read the argument for buying.

IDEAL FENCE

Looks strong, doesn't it? It is strong. It's made to last. All made of No. 9 hard steel wires, both horizontal and upright. Heaviest fence wires used. It adjusts itself in extreme of temperature. That's why Ideal fence always stands up erect. The lock which is used at every intersection of wires is shown in lower left hand corner. Neither climbing over nor boring, nor crowding, nor anything else can make the wires slip. It is not a fence that gets holes in no cattle and horses can poke their heads in and hogs root their way through. You can't tell about the galvanizing from looking at the picture but look at the fence itself for that. More heavily galvanized than any other. Easy to build, fits any surface, hilly or level.

Is the Argument sound?

People who have investigated it are buying it. Take a little time to think of the *consequences* of good fencing before you buy. The land has all of them. Who knew you'd want Ideal when you know about it. Write for our book about fencing. FREE.



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