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TORONTO, CANADA

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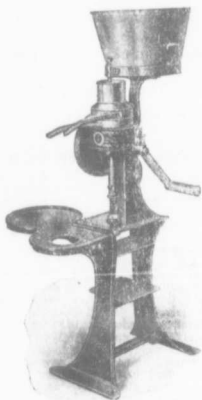
1 MAY, 1905

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The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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On the quality of the CREAM you
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On the CREAM SEPARATOR that
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For Cream that Makes the Butter that Holds the Trade

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7 th	"	"
7 th	"	"
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6 th	"	"
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4 th	"	"
3 rd	"	"
3 rd	"	"

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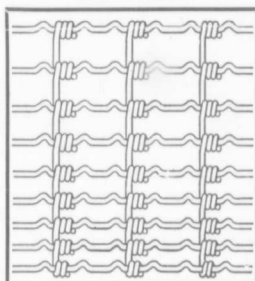
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"Well, dis is a ting that I seldom don't like to talk about, but ven I does, it seems so long as it never vas."

The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

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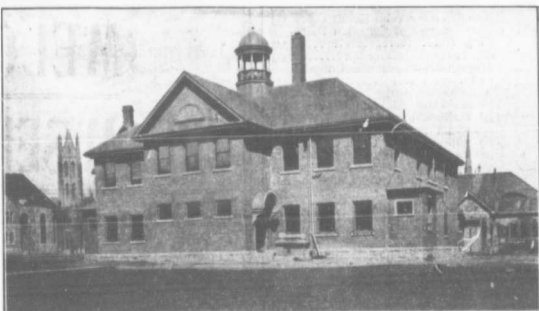
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The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Limited
WALKERVILLE, - - ONTARIO

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No Cattle Mangle in Canada

It is our duty to protest against another misleading cable despatch to the effect that cattle mangle exists in Canada. There is no ground whatever for circulating a report which is both incorrect and unfair. We question if the most careful search would reveal an authentic case of cattle mangle in the Dominion. Even if a case or two were discovered it would afford no ground for the publication of the report that appeared in the press a few days ago that cattle mangle was prevalent in the Dominion.

In this the Canadian Associated Press is again the guilty party, and it is about time that its promoters had learned to carefully revise their cable despatches before sending them out broadcast over the land.

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CREAM SEPARATORS

EASY TO TURN

Owing to the suspension of the bowl from a spindle turning on ball bearings and to the admirable arrangement of the gearing, whereby the entire weight is thrown on the lower bearings, which all turn in oil, the "MELOTTE" is probably easier to turn than any other Separator in the world.

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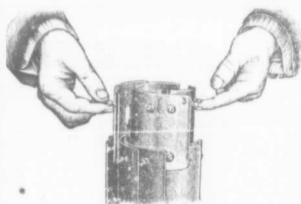
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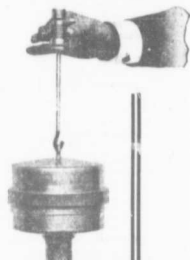
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Box 478, Winnipeg, Man.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 1 MAY, 1905

No. 9

To the Farmer Who Keeps Cows

DAIRYING is one of Canada's greatest industries and we make no excuse for devoting a little extra space to it in this our annual dairy number. Every farmer keeps cows, whether he supplies milk to a factory or not, and to that extent he should be interested in whatever will enable him to realize greater profits from his cow keeping. The pages following contain a fund of information of benefit to every dairyman.

This is the season of the year when renewed activity in dairy circles begins. The cheese factory and creamery commence operations and make ready to receive as much of the farmer's milk supply as he is prepared to give them. Generally speaking, the farmer who keeps cows will reap a greater profit by co-operating with his neighbors in supporting a cheese or butter factory than in making his milk into butter at home. It means less worry, a saving in labor and cost of production, and taking one season with another, a better price.

Some Features of Canadian Dairying

The dairy situation at the present time is one in which every farmer should be interested. The outlook for both butter and cheese has not been so bright for some time. There is no old stock hanging about to interfere with the selling of the new product when it is ready for the consumer. Prices have started well and it looks at the moment as if they will continue on a high plane for some time to come.

But roseate as the outlook undoubtedly is, there are some features of the dairy situation at the present time that need a little attention. For a number of years the cheese-making branch of dairying has been paramount in this country, and it is, perhaps, well that it should remain so. And yet it is a question whether dairying, especially from the farmer's standpoint, would not be in a better position today if more attention were given to butter-making. Besides, last year's experience showed that when the make of cheese was abnormally large, as was the case in 1903 when prices were high, a decided slump in values is sure to follow. The question then arises, whether it would not be better to curtail the annual output of cheese and expand more along the line of butter-making. It is customary, though it is not always for the consumers' benefit, in certain lines of manufacture, for those who engage in it to curtail the output sufficiently

to meet the demand. In other words, the market for the particular line of goods involved is given as much as it will take at profitable prices, and no more. Canada, in a measure, makes her own prices for cheese, for if the make is abnormally large a slump is sure to follow and vice versa, and it would seem to be a profitable procedure to as far as possible limit the annual output of cheese to the requirements of the market.

Everything considered, Canada's export butter trade has not made the progress it should have made in recent years. Where the fault lies is hard to say. It is possible, however, that those engaged in this branch have not lived up to their privileges. They have not pushed the business as much as they should and could have done. Butter requires a little more care in its transportation and storage than does cheese and it may be that the fault for slow progress lies here. However, the refrigerator car service provided by the railways under government supervision should enable part of this difficulty to be overcome. Complaints have been numerous that creamerymen have not fulfilled their part of the contract by having the butter when put upon these cars at a sufficiently low temperature to preserve it in the best condition upon arrival at the sea-board.

But what about the steamship service and the facilities on the other side of the water for handling and caring for butter? So far as we have been able to learn the ocean shipping service has greatly improved during the past year, and we understand that one line of steamers from Montreal is prepared to provide an adequate carrying service for butter on all its vessels for this season. But the same cannot be said of the manner of handling butter, after it is taken off the vessels, and especially is this true of Liverpool. At that port Canadian butter has been known to remain on the dock with no overhead protection of any kind for nearly two weeks. No matter how fine the quality of the butter was originally it would soon lose its fineness under these unfavorable conditions. Thanks to the dairying service of the Dominion action has been taken in this matter and an improvement in the methods of handling our butter at Britain's great commercial emporium is looked for this season or the trade will go elsewhere.

There are several other features of the dairy situation that might be touched upon with profit, had we the

space. The question of licensing factories and makers is one that dairy-men will have to face sooner or later. What the solution will be is hard to say. In our opinion a licensing system properly and judiciously conducted would do much to remedy several evils in our present system. It would tend to more uniformity both in the method of manufacture and in the product itself. Such a system properly enforced would mean better equipped factories and better qualified makers. However, it may be well not to force a radical scheme of this kind too quickly. In the meantime the patron, the maker and the factory owner should bend their energies toward turning out the finest quality of product possible. With a well manned instruction service there should be no falling behind in the onward progress of Canadian dairying.

Why Hogs are Scarce

A pork packing firm in Ontario, so it is stated, has recently had to import 1,000 hogs from Buffalo in bond in order to fill its English orders for bacon, owing to the scarcity of Canadian hogs. The reason assigned for this scarcity is that owing to the poor crops of coarse grains in Ontario during the past three years farmers have not been able to raise the requisite number of hogs for the home and foreign trade. Other packers report that unless the home supply is increased very materially they will be forced to bring in American hogs. It is also stated that at present prices, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per cwt. for bacon hogs, live weight, every shipper to the English market will lose about 1c. per pound.

This is the situation as presented from the packers' point of view. We have no quarrel with them for buying hogs outside of Canada, if they cannot get them at home, but we hardly think the reason given for the scarcity of Canadian hogs is the correct one. During the past three years Canada, and more particularly Ontario has produced as large crops of coarse grains as have been produced in the United States, where we are led to believe hogs are plentiful. The only exception in Ontario has been a marked falling off in the pea crop, due, as our readers well know, to the ravages of the pea weevil. But other good hog feeds have been grown in its place, and we hardly think the scarcity of hogs in this country at the present time is due to a lack of suitable feeds.

If our packers will glance back over 1904 they will find that there was a marked falling off in the prices paid for bacon hogs as compared with the year or two previous. It is only within the past month or two that prices have approached what they were a year or two ago. Has not this fact had more to do with the present scarcity of hogs than a shortage in the coarse grain crop? We are inclined to think so. Moreover, there is a feeling among farmers that the packers do not give a sufficient premium for select bacon hogs to pay to raise them. On Toronto market the select bacon hogs only command 25 cents per cwt. more than thick and fats, and this has been the case for several years back. In the country, drovers, it is said, make no distinction whatever between thick, lights and selects, all go at the same price per lb. There is no encouragement under these conditions for the farmer to give any special attention to rearing the bacon hog. Let the packer do his share towards encouraging the farmer to produce the right quality of hogs and they will be produced in sufficient quantities to keep our packing houses going.

All interested in this matter should look up the list of questions on the bacon hog in last issue and send in a reply.

Nationalization Scheme Completed

As reported elsewhere in this issue, the scheme for nationalizing the live stock records is now an accomplished fact and the office of registration, which for so many years has been located in Toronto, has been transferred to Ottawa. The realization of this scheme marks an era in the history of the live stock industry of this country. Its promoters are most hopeful for the future and believe that the centralization of the records under Dominion auspices means increased prosperity for our important live stock interests.

While we quite coincide with this view and have given the proposal our hearty support, yet we are not so biased in our judgment as to believe that the mere completion of the organization means permanent success. The future success of this great nationalization scheme will depend upon how the business is conducted from this on. The men responsible for its success have no easy task assigned them. The attitude of the breeders five years hence towards national records will in a large measure depend upon how affairs will be managed in the interval. The interests of every national breed association, no matter how small or how large, must be safeguarded. Justice to all and special favors to none must be the principle that shall guide those to whom have been entrusted the important duties of carrying out the nationalization scheme. The utmost harmony should prevail between

the different interests concerned. Any deviation from this might work serious injury to the whole nationalization scheme and jeopardize the best interests of the live stock industry of this country at a time when the outlook is so bright and promising.

However, we are not at all pessimistic as to the future. We have no reason to doubt but that fair dealing and careful management of the records will prevail. The nationalization ship has been launched under favorable auspices. Let those at the helm see to it that she does not deviate from the route mapped out, that of promoting the best interests of Canada's great live stock industry.

Unfair to the Horse Industry

Elsewhere in this issue we publish in full authoritative information issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa in regard to the purchase of remounts in this country for the British army.

As we take it, the situation in brief is that Canada is to be put to the test as to her ability to supply army remounts. If we come up to the expectations of the British army officials, all well and good, but if we do not do so, then the belief will be engendered "that the Canadian horse is of an inferior type," and that "such a belief will probably do more harm to Canadian horse breeding and the reputation of Canadian horses than anything else."

Is it fair that Canada should be subjected to a test of this kind, if the consequences are likely to result in such injury to our horse breeding interests? We think not. No attention whatsoever has been given in Canada to the breeding of horses for remount purposes. The numbers purchased here during the South African war have not, so far as we know, induced one farmer to make the breeding of army remounts a business, for the simple reason that the prices paid then were not sufficiently high to induce him to give any special attention to raising and training this class of horses. If the purchase of several thousand horses in war time has proved no incentive to breeding remounts, it is hardly likely that the purchase of from 300 to 500 annually will do so. Until it can be shown that the British army will pay higher prices than our farmers can get elsewhere, and that a larger supply than 500 will be taken annually, it will be useless to attempt to induce the breeding of remounts in this country. In our opinion this annual peace supply can be secured from what has been termed the "misfits" resulting from the breeding of other classes. Of course, if there is any reasonable assurance that Britain will be engaged in a big war within the next four or five years and will need a large supply of army horses, then the situation is different. But there is no prospect of such a demand occurring,

at least we hope not, and Britain's peace demand for remounts is hardly sufficient to pay Canadian farmers to breed horses especially for this purpose.

We therefore protest against Canada being put to a test of this kind at the present time. Let the British army authorities pay as high prices as others are willing to pay for good horses and we venture to state that our farmers will produce the kind required and in sufficient numbers to meet all demands.

The Shorthorn Meeting Report

We have received one or two letters complaining of the report of the Shorthorn breeders' meeting in our issue of April 1st, as being somewhat one-sided. We can assure our readers that in reporting that meeting there was not the least desire on our part to favor one side more than the other in regard to the vote on the proposal to nationalize the Shorthorn records. If we have erred it was unintentional. The figures published were those given out by the secretary or his assistant after the vote of the meeting on the nationalization scheme had been counted, and our only objection in putting them in print was to show that the members were not unanimous in their endorsement of the proposal. Those opposed to it, we believe to be conscientious and sincere in their opposition and our sense of fairness caused us to put the report in the shape it appeared. If the report, as published, seemed to convey a different impression we trust that this brief explanation will set matters right.

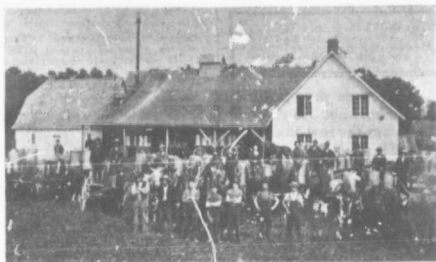
Editorial Notes

A course of study in good roads will be given at the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, from June 12-17 next. The course of study will be conducted by the State Highway Commission and will be thoroughly practical.

The outlook for Canadian products in the English market seems to be a good deal better than a year ago. Especially is this true for cheese, butter and meat products.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher recently held a conference with the cheese trade at Montreal relative to the weighing of cheese. What is wanted is a uniform method of weighing, which will be binding on the trade.

Mr. W. A. Clemons, for the past few years publication clerk to the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to inspect certificates issued by the National live stock registrars previous to attaching the seal of the department. Mr. Clemons is by training and ability well qualified to undertake his work. A fuller account of Mr. Clemons and his work will appear next issue, when it is to be hoped the exact title of his position will be known.



Palare Road Cheese Factory. 145 patrons, 363,700 lbs. of cheese made in 1903. W. F. Gerow, Prop.

The Outlook for Dairying

By J. A. RUBICK, Dominion Dairy Commissioner

The manufacturing season of 1905 opens up with an exceptionally good outlook at the market end of the dairy business. Old stocks of butter and cheese appear to be well cleaned up. This is especially true of butter, of which there has been more or less shortage over the whole continent of America during the past two months.

FOREIGN BUTTER IN CANADA

In this connection the improvements in transportation facilities have been well illustrated by the recent arrival in Montreal, via London and Liverpool, of a considerable quantity of butter from New Zealand and Australia. The writer had the privilege of examining several lots of this butter during the month of March, and is bound to say that most of it was in first-class condition, although it was manufactured during the month of December and had been practically all the time since then on its long voyage of more than half the distance round the world. Several consignments of butter have also been received at Vancouver from New Zealand direct, by the Canadian-Australian S.S. line. This butter has given very good satisfaction. Of course no one expects to see a permanent trade in butter between Australia or New Zealand and Canada. The freight and duty amount to about 7 cents a pound. It is only during such an abnormal condition of the market as we have had during the past winter that it would be possible to handle this butter at a profit.

During the winter of 1903-04 a large number of grocers and merchants held too much butter and there were some losses made in that connection. Going to the other extreme in 1904-5, there seems to have been very little butter held for speculative purposes, and the winter make of butter was scarcely sufficient to supply the demand.

HOME BUTTER MARKET INCREASING

The large increase in our population means a very great increase in the consumption of butter, and our home market is expanding very rapidly. This is particularly noticeable in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. In 1902 and 1903 the butter produced in Manitoba and the Territories exceeded the demands of the western markets, including those of British Columbia. In 1903 a carload of butter manufactured in the Government creameries in the Northwest Territories was exported to Australia and five carloads were shipped to England. During the past season a considerable quantity of butter has been shipped from the eastern provinces to

supplement the local supply in these western markets.

The shipments of butter and cheese to the West Indies are increasing and all the indications point to considerable growth in that trade. The business is largely done by firms in the Maritime Provinces, who, being in direct com-



Brick Villa Cooling Station. Note evenness of cheese on shelves.

munication with West Indian trade in other lines, are best able to handle it to advantage.

HONEST DAIRYING BEARING FRUIT

Canadian dairymen are reaping the advantage which is theirs on account of the absolute purity of all their pro-

ducts. The confidence born of the knowledge of our laws and conditions is helping to sell our cheese and butter in competition with what comes from other countries, where these things have not received the same wise and careful attention of the law makers. It is a great thing to be able to say that Canadian cheese and butter are above suspicion in this respect.

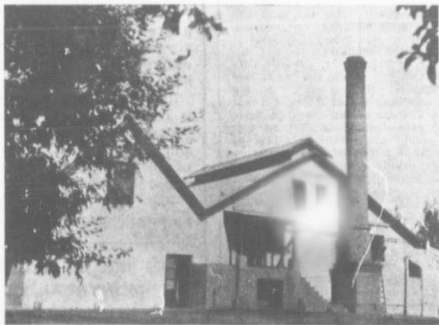
INCREASED COST OF MAKING

The actual cost of manufacturing butter and cheese has increased considerably during recent years, and one very important item, that of labor, is likely to increase still more. It would advance the business if patrons of the factories were to realize that it would be in their interest to pay slightly more for manufacturing. In order to keep pace with the advancement in the arts of cheese and butter making, better equipment and better buildings are required, and it seems to be inevitable that the price for manufacturing must be slightly increased. It would certainly pay the patrons of factories to give a little more for having their cheese and butter manufactured and then demand better service in return.

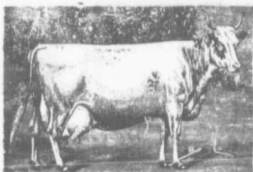
IMPROVE THE COW

A considerable amount of interest is being shown in the matter of testing individual cows, and this work is likely to have a very marked influence on the productiveness of dairy herds in Canada. It is estimated that the average yield of milk per cow in Canada is not over 3,000 pounds annually. I have had an opportunity of examining records of over 150,000 cows tested in Denmark during 1904, and as near as I can make out, the average yield per cow is 7-between six and seven thousand pounds per year. The Danes have followed up this work of testing individual cows for several years, and they have proved that while they have increased the productiveness of their herds, they are able to produce the larger quantity of milk as cheaply and in some cases more cheaply than before the improvement in yield was effected.

On the whole, I think the outlook was never better for Canadian dairying than it is at the present moment. Cheese factory and creamery managers should, however, bear in mind that we are beginning the season with very high prices. These prices will in all probability sag considerably as the season advances. It is during a falling market that we hear most complaints about quality. There is very little complaint concerning quality, no matter what it may be, as long as the dealer is making money on his transactions.



A Butter Factory in the Argentine.



Ayrshire.

The Importance of Good Cows

By Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

We think that Canadian dairymen do not realize sufficiently the importance of having good cows on their dairy farms and the value of keeping none but good cows. Some one may ask, what is a good cow? The question may be answered in various ways. Some consider that goodness in cows is largely a question of beauty—animals that can win in the showing, chiefly make up their conception of a good cow. Others again consider that a cow capable of giving a large quantity of milk is a good cow. Others base a cow's value on her butter production, while others again value a cow for the stock which she produces.

SHOULD MAKE ANNUAL PROFIT OF \$5. In the judgment of the writer a good cow should earn for her owner not less than \$5 a year above the cost of her feed, assuming that her calf, by-products, and manure will pay for the labor expended on her. We should like it to be understood that this is the least amount dairymen should be satisfied with. Where milk is sold for an average of 4 cents per quart, a good cow should earn \$100 a year above the cost of her feed. The best cow in the dairy herd at the O.A.C., in 1904, gave a profit of \$117.77. This cow produced milk at a cost of 30 cents per 100 lbs. or 3 cents per gallon. To show the contrast between a good cow and a poor one, we may mention that our poorest cow, in 1904, produced milk at a cost of 79 cents per 100 lbs. or 7.9 cents per gallon. The average price of milk at cheese factories during 1904 was probably about 60 cents per 100 lbs. or six cents per gallon. A farmer who kept many cows like the one just mentioned would evidently be considerably out of pocket before the season was over.

The cost of feeding and caring for a good cow is not much greater than the cost of feeding and caring for a poor one. This is seen in the food cost of the two cows previously mentioned. The best cow cost \$2.80 to feed for a year. The poor cow cost \$20.77. In neither case was the labor considered. The chief difference in labor was in the milking of the two cows and this difference would not be very much.



Jersey.

FIND OUT THE GOOD AND BAD COWS

Each and every dairyman owes it to himself to find out the good and bad cows in his herd. This can only be done by weighing and testing the milk from each cow at regular intervals, say on two consecutive days of each month during the lactation period. Multiply the average daily weight of milk given on these two days by the number of days in the month and the farmer knows quite closely how much milk is given by the cow during that month. For example, suppose that the milk from each cow is weighed on the 9th and 10th of May, and samples are taken from each milking and kept sweet for two days for testing for fat. Suppose a cow gave 30 lbs. on the 9th and 34 on the 10th. Her average daily production is then $32 \text{ lbs. } 32 \times 31$ (the number of days in May) = 992 lbs. milk for the month. Suppose that the composite sample for the two days tests 3.6 per cent. fat, then the cow produced $992 \times 3.6 = 3571$ lbs. fat during the month. To find out its equivalent in butter, add one-sixth to the fat, which is 595 lbs. or $3571 \times 5.95 = 4166$ lbs. butter. If the milk sold for 4 cents per quart it would be worth \$15.87 for the month. If the feed cost \$3.00, then the profit over cost of feed would be \$12.87. If the milk were sent to a cheese factory or creamery and netted 70 cents per 100 lbs., then the profit would be



Holstein.

\$3.94. If made into butter which sells for 20 cents per lb. the profit would be \$5.32.

We have gone into this question somewhat in detail because we believe it is the foundation of profitable dairying.

Feeding and Milking Dairy Cows—The English Method

For a long time it was popularly supposed that to obtain a large supply of rich milk from a cow was a question of feeding. That idea is now very properly discredited and it is generally admitted that we cannot feed fat into milk to any appreciable effect. The quality or richness of milk in butter fat depends almost entirely on the breed or individuality of the cow and no amount of feeding will ever convert a 2 per cent. cow into a 4 per cent. one. While there is no recognized method of feeding fat into milk it does not necessarily follow that improper feeding has no influence on the quantity and quality given. This may seem paradoxical, but the explanation is simple: If the cow does not receive a ration sufficient for the upkeep of her body and the production of milk the quantity and quality will suffer in consequence. It is only when she is receiving a full and sufficient supply of the



Guernsey.

proper kind of food that she is able to produce the largest amount of milk and butter she is individually capable of doing.

BALANCED RATION

The question then arises, what is a well balanced ration? and here there seems to be some misapprehension. To take a practical illustration we all know that we cannot live upon potatoes alone, any more than we would expect a bullock to fatten on straw alone, simply because potatoes and straw are largely composed of carbohydrates and lacking in other essentials. A balanced ration then is one in which the feeds are mixed in the right proportion in order to provide the necessary constituents of food in the most favorable proportions.

It has been found by experience that a cow weighing about 1,000 lbs. live weight should be supplied with about 25 lbs. of dry matter per day. Of this quantity of dry food there should be 2½ lbs. of digestible albumenoids, 13½ lbs. of digestible carbohydrates and fully ½ lb. of digestible fat, but these quantities must be varied according to the yield of milk.

MILKING

In the practice of dairying the point next in importance to having a good cow is to see that she is properly milked. No matter how great her secretion of milk, if she be improperly milked her yield rapidly diminishes and her milking period is considerably shortened. Many persons consider it inadvisable to change milkers, as they hold that less milk is obtained by this method than when certain cows are always milked by the same person. This has not been borne out by actual experiment, for it has been clearly shown that where all are capable milkers there is no diminution either in quality or quantity.

The more irregular the hours of milking the greater will be the difference between the morning and evening's yield and the percentage of fat. This is all the more marked with heavy milking cows. Why the milk should be poorer in fat after a long period between milkings is difficult to explain. Various theories have been advanced, but what actually happens is not understood. It would appear that the secretion of fat is suspended after the udder has become distended with milk or that the fat is re-absorbed.

TEMPERATURE OF COW HOUSES

During an experiment carried out by the West of Scotland Agricultural Col-



Shorthorn

lege the question of the temperature of cow houses was looked into. The average temperature was about 58 degrees F., and this may be regarded as a suitable figure. Some authorities assert that a temperature of 63 or 65 degrees is more conducive to a large flow of milk. Were it possible to maintain a uniform temperature of 63 degrees the cows might perhaps give more milk, but under ordinary conditions this is impossible. The general tendency of sudden changes of temperature seems to be to lower the yield of milk and the percentage of fat in the milk. To keep them at a high temperature is very forcing and if a machine is forced and overstrained its life is correspondingly short.

SOME USEFUL POINTS

The experiments carried out in Scotland and alluded to above brought out a number of points which might well be borne in mind by Canadian farmers.

Cows should not be kept too long on one particular ration, good though it may be, and the feed should consist of a variety of materials rather than any single one.

A sufficient ration must be given for the maintenance of her body and the production of milk. It is false economy to allow a cow to produce milk at the expense of her own body.

Cows should not be fed on a fixed weight of food. The quantity given should be regulated according to the size and milking capacity of the animal.

Quick and clean milking is essential to successful milk production.

There are great natural differences in milking capacity in individual cows, and breeders should give much attention to the selection and breeding of the right type.

A. W. S.

The Care of Milk for Cheese-Making

By G. G. Publow, Chief Instructor for Eastern Ontario

The two main factors which are necessary in the care of milk for cheese-making are: absolute cleanliness in everything with which the milk comes in contact, and the cooling of the milk to a temperature that will check fermentation and prevent the milk being over-ripe when it reaches the factory. For unless milk is delivered in a clean, sweet condition the greatest amount and the best quality of cheese cannot be obtained therefrom. I am satisfied that if the patrons realized the amount of loss that is sustained through improper care of the milk, not only to themselves but to all those connected with its manufacture and sale, they would give the subject much more thought and consideration than they do.

OBSERVE THESE

The following are a few points, which, if carefully observed, should lead to the milk being in a fit condition when delivered for manufacture.

(1) Only milk from healthy cows should be sent. The cows should be supplied with an abundance of suitable food and pure water and should have a free access to salt.

(2) The sides, udders and teats of the cow should be clean.

(3) The milking should be done in a place that is free from foul odors and dust. The hands of the milker and all utensils with which the milk comes in contact should be perfectly clean.

(4) The milk should be strained immediately after milking and cooled to a temperature of at least 70 degrees Fah. During the process of cooling the milk should be stirred.

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EMPIRE Cream Separator.

There is no separator like it—none that will make so much extra profit for you. And all we ask of you is that you let us show you some of its many advantages before you buy a separator. You cannot look at its extreme simplicity of construction, its few parts, its little friction, and note how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, how little there is about it to get out of repair, and not make up your mind that it's the separator for you. Don't make a mistake in buying a separator. Get the one that will do the best work for you, cause you the least bother and last the longest. **That's the Empire.** We don't ask you to take our word for it, but we do urge upon you that you owe it to yourself and your own best interests to investigate its merits.

Our agent will be glad to show you—and the showing costs you nothing. Remember this: No separator made has increased in popularity and sales so rapidly as has the Empire. Wherever introduced it at once becomes the leader.

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(5) Where the morning's milk has to be mixed with the night's milk it will be better to cool the night's milk to 65 degrees or else cool the morning's milk some before mixing.

(6) In keeping milk from Saturday night till Monday morning it should be cooled to below 55 degrees, and if the temperature of the atmosphere is above that of the cooled milk it is advisable that the milk should be covered.

(7) Milk being a rapid absorber of odors, it should be kept only in a place where the air is pure; and no rusty cans or utensils should be used as these are sure to cause bad taints.

Farm Separators Have Come to Stay

By Prof. G. S. McKay, Ames, Iowa
The rapid increase of the hand separator in many places has revolutionized the dairy business. Seven or eight years ago when Moody established what is known as the Moody & Sharpless cream system at Nashua, Iowa, Moody conceived the idea that it was not profitable or desirable to haul milk to the creameries every day, especially when roads were bad, so a number of hand separators of the Sharpless make were placed with the

Another important factor was the value of the skim-milk to the calf. The feeding of sour milk one day and perhaps sweet the next day resulted disastrously. This has been the cause of complaint against some whole milk plants. The intelligent farmer will necessarily take into consideration the value of the calf, and as skim-milk is in the best condition for feeding when it is warm, the hand separator seemed to fill a long felt want. The milk can be skimmed as soon as drawn from the cow, and a little oil meal substituted for the fat removed, and we have an ideal food for the calf.

RUNNING THE SEPARATOR

Various methods have been adopted for operating the hand separator on the farm, including the tread power operated by different animals, such as the bull, calf, sheep, horse and dog. Possibly the most successful way of operating a machine if tread power is used is by use of the horse, as the work is too heavy for the sheep, dog or calf. The writer recently discussed this subject with a very capable dairyman, who is operating a hand separator by power. He uses the gasoline engine, 1½ horse

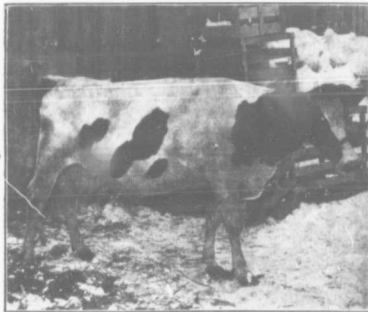
cleaned every time it is used and the cream is thoroughly cooled before being mixed with the previous lot, there is no reason why just as good butter cannot be made by this system, as any system.

We are receiving some cream that comes over one hundred miles by express and it is shipped every other day, and it is always in excellent condition, so that the highest grade of butter can be manufactured from it. Now, what is possible for this patron is possible for others.

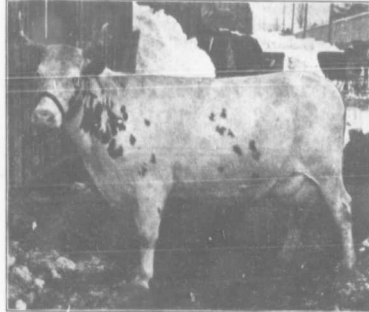
About a 40 or 45 per cent. is a desirable cream to skim. This leaves a larger quantity of milk at home on the farm, and less milk serum in the cream than if a 20 or 25 per cent. cream were skimmed. It is also economy in hauling. Such cream properly cooled will keep at least two days.

COME TO STAY

The hand separator has undoubtedly come to stay and it is up to the factory owners and dairy instructors to educate the patrons how best to care for the separator cream. The first cost of the hand separator was entirely too high. Some of the leading firms are putting down their prices owing to the severe competition from



First prize Holstein and second in total points, Ottawa Dairy Test, 1903. Owned by Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que.



Grade Ayrshire cow. Champion Ottawa Winter Fair Dairy Test, 1903. Owned by T. A. Spratt, Billings, Bridge, Ont.

farmers in the vicinity of Nashua. The name Sharpless raised the ire of the DeLaval Separator Company. The result was this company established a new creamery in the same town and the competition became so strong that Mr. Moody was forced out of the business and sold to the Sharpless Company. The contest between the two separator firms naturally attracted considerable attention, but very few dairymen expected to see this system spread throughout the state. But today we have between thirty and forty thousand separators in Iowa alone and many of the factories claim they cannot supply the demand. The great central parts of the West and central West have practically all adopted this system.

A business that will prosper as rapidly as this must have some merit. The chief reason for the growth of the hand separator was the economy to the producer. It formerly cost the average producer twelve or thirteen cents per hundred to get his milk to the factory, and it had to be delivered daily, while now he separates his cream on the farm and sends it in every other day. Economy or cheaper production is the keynote of all successful business.

power, Fairbanks & Morse make. He maintains that he is able to skim the milk from eighteen Jersey cows and churn the butter with an expense of \$1.25 per month. This, he says, is cheaper and more satisfactory than any of the above powers mentioned, especially if you take into consideration the value of the time in getting the animal to the tread power and removing it. A gasoline engine is always ready for operation and it is a good one. There is no question about the economy of this system.

THE MAIN COMPLAINT

has been the quality of cream furnished to the creameries. This is due not entirely to the system, but to the agents, who in their endeavor to sell machines have told the farmers that it was not necessary to clean the separators every time used. The result was that undesirable bacteria remained in the slime of the separator bowl and inoculated the fresh drawn cream, thus tainting it before it was delivered.

No intelligent dairyman would think of using milk pails that were not thoroughly cleaned. Then why should the milk be passed through a dirty separator? If the separator is

the wholesale catalogue houses, who are manufacturing machines of their own in connection with their other business.

The Cream Gathering Creamery Makes Money for the Farmer

The cream gathering system of butter-making has made rapid progress in recent years. The number of factories operating under this system in Canada is increasing every year, especially in Ontario. Desirous of obtaining information pertaining to this system we submitted the following questions to a number of parties interested in the cream gathering system:

"Are the farmers satisfied with the system, and have the returns been satisfactory? Have you had to take a lower price because your butter was made on the cream gathering plan? Are the farmers buying hand separators? Any other information you may care to offer will be gladly received."

A number of replies have been received, several of which are given below:

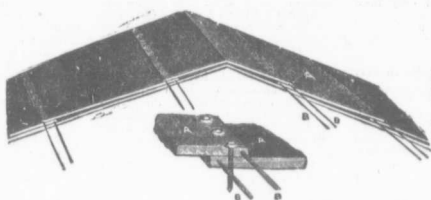
FARMERS SATISFIED

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we have had a number of very successful seasons in our gathered creamery. The farmers are very generally satisfied with the system and would not change. The returns last season were not as high as usual, but comparatively satisfactory. We have not had to take lower prices because of the system followed. The farmers are buying hand separators very generally. They prefer having the milk separated on the farm.

JNO. McQUAKER,
Proprietor Pleasant View Creamery, Owen Sound.

BUSINESS GROWING

We have about ninety patrons; twenty-five deliver milk and sixty-five deliver cream.

All our cream patrons have separators and their cream must be sweet when received at the creamery as it is mixed with the cream from our separator and immediately pasteurized. Our make has been gradually increasing. In 1902 it was 102,000 lbs. butter; in 1903, 126,000 lbs.; and in 1904, 151,000 lbs. The average price paid patrons for butter fat was 22½¢. in 1903, and 19½¢. in 1904. The outlook is good for a good average price this year as our prices to patrons for fat for the first three months have been 26¢, 29¢, and 28¢.

The milk and cream is delivered by the patrons themselves and as a proof that they are satisfied, our increase is due to the fact that they tell their neighbors the way we use them.

LOUSTY HILL CREAMERY Co.
Per A. C. Reecor.

BUSINESS DOUBLED IN FOUR YEARS

The cream gathering creamery is rapidly becoming an important part of the dairy work in Canada and more

factories yearly are conducting their business on this system and making a decided success of it.

My experience in the work goes to show that in a district where the people engage in mixed farming, raising a considerable amount of stock, etc., and the territory somewhat scattered, that the cream gathering creamery is preferable to the factory separator creamery or cheese factory, as more territory can be covered at less cost. The milk producer has the fresh warm skim-milk at home for his calves and young pigs, and the average year will make as much money out of a well conducted cream gathering creamery as the cheese factory, and last season, 1904, the creameries paid more hard cash per hundred pounds of milk than the average cheese factory did. However, I am still of the opinion that in a district where dairying is made the leading business, and a large amount of milk can be got in a small radius, that the cheese factory perhaps still is the most profitable, but in any case I would say that the cream gathering creamery is preferable to the factory separator creamery, in the summer time at least. In the separator creamery the expense is much higher for hauling and manufacturing. The skim-milk is generally practically useless by the time it is returned to the farm for feeding calves and young pigs, and the extra value of the butter cannot possibly offset the extra expense in manufacturing the same.

At present a large number of our cream gathering creameries are commanding as high a value for their butter as the separator creameries and I see no reason why it is not possible to make as fine a quality of butter if the creamery is properly conducted. Of course, this cannot be

done without involving an extra amount of labor on the managers of our creameries. We must induce our patrons to take better care of their cows than ever, use the hand separator in skimming their milk, make a good rich cream testing in the neighborhood of 30 per cent., keep all utensils clean, and take extra precaution in the care and handling of the cream so that a good, pure, sweet cream can be sent to the factory at a temperature below 60 degrees. This may appear hard to accomplish, but with care and perseverance can, I believe, be easily done.

The business here was formerly a cheese factory but changed four years ago into a cream gathering creamery. The factory is owned and operated by a joint stock company consisting entirely of farmers principally cream producers. When cheese-making was carried on they generally run between seventy and eighty patrons annually. The first season, 1901, when butter was made there were about ninety patrons. Last season, 1904, we had a little over 180 patrons and the output has nearly doubled in the past three years. The testing of the cream for the first three seasons was done by the old oil test churn, but last year it was replaced by the Babcock tester which is giving much better satisfaction both to the factory and to the patron. We have just completed a canvass of all the patrons and have only been able to find one man who would now prefer the cheese factory to the creamery. About seven-eighths of our patrons are now using the hand separator; a large number put up a few loads of ice, and nearly all appear to be making an effort to have better kept cream than formerly.

W. A. MacKAY,
Manager Underwood Creamery.



The O. A. C. Dairy School.—A Practical Lesson on Dairy Cattle.

BUTTER OUTPUT TREMBLED IN 3 YEARS

I may say that in so far as I know farmers are well pleased with this system, the return being more satisfactory from this than it was when operated as a milk gathering creamery. The reasons for this are not far to seek, and may be given as follows:—A cheaper rate for making better calves, better pigs, and consequently more money at the end of the year.

As to the price received, I will quote you my prices net to the farmer per lb. of butter fat for the past twelve months, this is after the prices charged for making, hauling, insurance and all other expenses have been deducted: April, 19 cents; May, 16 cents; June, 15 cents; July, 17 cents; August, 18.31 cents; Sept, 18½ cents; October, 18¼ cents; November, 20 cents; December, 22¼ cents; January, 25 cents; February, 30 cents; March, 28 cents. Average for year, 20.61-100c.

There may be better prices for the farmer than those quoted above, coming from gathered milk creameries, but I have not seen them quoted. I am aware of the fact that there are a number of gathered cream creameries in operation that should be fired out of existence and the business put into the hands of men whose principles will not allow them to go on making a quality of butter from year to year that is not only a disgrace to the factory in which it is made, but is an injury and disgrace to the whole of Canada.

As I have tried both systems for three years each, I should be in a position to form a fair idea as to which is the better system for this section. During the years 1899, 1900 and 1901 I gathered the whole milk and it was during those three years that the "Imperial" had a hard time competing with cheese factories and hold my patrons.

In 1902 I changed to gathering cream, and during 1902, 1903 and 1904 I have not only held my own patrons but have three to every one which I had before and also trebled the output of butter.

This should be proof that we can and do make as good butter from gathered cream as from gathered milk.

WM. PARKINSON,
Prop. of "Imperial" Creamery,
Jarvis.

GIVING GOOD SATISFACTION

In reply to your favor of recent date, I would say that our creamery is run on the cream-gathering plan. We sell our butter at highest market prices and do not have to take a

lower price because our butter is made from gathered cream. A large number of our patrons use separators, and so far as I know the system is giving good satisfaction.

D. McMILLAN,
Tara, Ont.

GATHERED CREAM SYSTEM A WINNER

Having had an extended experience in the whole milk as well as in the cream-gathered system of butter-making, I am in a position to confidently assert that for many substantial reasons (which lack of space will not permit me to enumerate in de-



Taking a cow to water.—A Nova Scotia Scene

tail), the latter system has come to stay. And though it may have its disadvantages, many of which have been successfully met and overcome, there is one, however, that I will mention, that is, cooling the cream quickly (a matter of the most vital importance). This has been accomplished in the up-to-date creamery. A more difficult but not insuperable problem yet remains unsolved, that is, the proper care of cream before it reaches the creamery. This will also yield to the systematic and persistent dissemination of knowledge among the patrons. Your questions, how is your creamery succeeding, and how are the farmers satisfied? may be disposed of by stating that the volume of our business was over one-third greater last season than it was the year previous, when I first took charge. The farmers would not tolerate the whole milk system here. You ask, have I had to take a lower price because of this system? I do not think so, and in support of this I would respectfully refer you to the result of the competition at Stratford last January under the auspices of the Western Dairymen's Association.

Though there were a number of separator creameries competing, yet from an ordinary sample of butter sent, I obtained the second prize (also 3rd and special). I understand all the butter (separator and cream gathered) was sold at the close of the exhibit at a uniform price.

Our butter is on sale in many towns east of Kingston, where it enters into direct competition with the separator creamery butter, and we never had to take a lower price, but often obtained higher. Permit me to quote briefly from some letters received from one or two who handled our butter in the east last season. One says: "Your butter has made many friends among our customers. We can largely increase the sale of it since it has become so well and favorably known." Same man adds, "There will be no kicking on the price." Another writes: "Your butter was as good, if not the best, I had last season. Pleased my customers every time." Much more could be added if necessary, but this should be sufficient to establish the claims I have made. Nearly all of our patrons own separators.

THOS. SCOTT,
Manager Wiaraton Creamery,
Wiaraton, Ont.

How Miss Rose Demonstrates Butter-Making

By Laura Rose, O.A.C., Guelph

All teachers know the necessity of teaching the same lesson over and over again so that the old scholars may have their memories brushed up and that the new ones may add to their store of knowledge. At the request of the editor of FARMING WORLD I am going to tell in a simple manner how I churn ordinary farm cream such as I have brought to me to make into butter when I am out with the travelling dairy.

HANDLING THE CREAM

I first examine the cream and take the temperature, and if the day is hot and the cream warm, I set the can in a pail of cold water. Next I prepare the churn. Placing the strainer dipper over the opening of the churn and putting a couple of thicknesses of cheese cloth over it, I strain in two or three quarts of hot water, put on the lid and revolve the churn, pulling the plug to allow the steam to escape. After the scalding, I strain in cold water to cool the churn. I always remove the water by pouring it from the top of the churn. It removes any floating dust that otherwise would cling to the sides and is so much quicker than waiting for the



Living on the fat of the land.

water to run through the small opening at the bottom of the churn.

WHAT IS GOOD CREAM?

If I could always get cream such as I would like it would have a pleasant acid taste—sharp but clean—would have a nice pouring consistency, free from lumps, and especially lumps of a curdy nature. I like cream containing from 23 to 25 per cent. butter fat, or in other words cream which will make from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. of butter to the gallon.

My experience in handling cream from every source is that women are not careful enough in skimming and take too much skim-milk with the cream. This is a bad fault, as it increases the bulk of cream for a churning and the low per cent. of butter fat in such cream makes a high churning temperature necessary, two unfavorable conditions for an exhaustive churning and firm butter.

CHURNING TEMPERATURE

I regulate the churning temperature from the amount of cream I have to churn (the less cream the lower the temperature), the richness of the cream and the heat of the room. I like butter to break in about twenty minutes and then to take about five minutes to gather. If it breaks too soon I immediately add a couple of quarts of cold water. This checks the gathering process and gives me better control over it. If the butter is coming along as desired, when almost the size of wheat I add the water and churn a few times more. The lid should be almost free of specks of butter and the butter granules the size of wheat. I put the strainer dipper over a pail under the churn and pull the plug and watch to see if any butter comes with the first streams of buttermilk. If so, I know the churning is not completed, and I put on the lid again and churn a little more—one has to be careful or she is apt to overdo it. Handling every kind of cream every day for five months last summer, I only once or twice got the butter a little overgathered, but I watched the churn as a cat would watch a mouse.

WASHING THE BUTTER

I make a three-pronged drain—a crow's foot, I call it—in the centre of the butter in the bottom of the churn, and rinse off the butter with a little water to get as much as possible of the buttermilk out. Then I strain in as much cold water as I had cream, using a little more if the cream was rich. For the heat of the summer I like the water as cold as I can get it, but in the fall and winter I temper it according to conditions, in cold weather having it from 48 to 54 degrees. As soon as I have the wash water in, I revolve the churn rapidly a dozen or more times. Unless the cream has been of very poor flavor or the butter comes soft I give it but the one washing.



A snapshot of Miss Laura Rose and her assistant, Mr. E. P. Dennis, and the N.S. traveling dairy wagon. Taken in Cape Breton last fall.

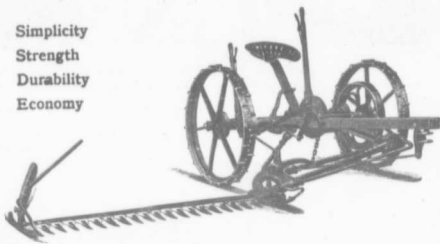
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SALTING AND WORKING

I demonstrate both salting on the worker and in the churn. In the former method I take the butter out in a ferkin, weigh it and then weigh the salt at the rate of one ounce of salt to the pound. The people in the east are used to more salt than those in the west. I spread the butter, which I am careful to have still in the granular form, on the lever butter work, sift the salt over evenly, fold over the butter to cover the salt, and begin work by pressing the butter with the pole of the worker. A sliding or rubbing motion must be avoided as it injures the grain of the butter, causing it to have a greasy, salty appearance and taste. When I have the butter evenly worked over I loosen it with the butter spade from one side of the worker so as to get down the

pole. Then pressing the pole against the butter and revolving the pole from it, I roll the butter up. By pressing the pole into the butter and giving it a quick movement outward I bring the roll of butter to the middle of the worker. Turning it crosswise, I repeat the working in the same manner and do so until I give the butter six or eight good workings, or until I have not too much moisture showing, and feel sure that the salt is evenly distributed through it. Sticky butter is caused by insufficient working or an uneven distribution of the salt.

SALTING IN THE CHURN

When I salt in the churn I have to estimate the amount of butter in the churn, then weigh the salt, using $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of salt to the pound of butter. More salt is necessary as considerable



The kind of milking machine most in use. Photo by Silloues.

of the salt is left in the churn. I have the butter spread over the bottom of the churn and sift over part of the salt, then give the churn a tilt to fold over the butter so as to sift on more salt; tilting the churn the opposite way, I put on the remainder of the salt, put on the churn lid and very slowly revolve the churn to gather the butter into large lumps the size of turkeys. It is better to allow the butter to stand in this condition for half an hour to two or three hours, but I always have to take it out and immediately work it following the same method as just described, with the exception that butter salted in the churn does not need quite as much working.

MAKING THE PRINTS

Before beginning to print, I level and smooth the surface of the butter, then press the print down into the butter until full, taking the spade and cutting the butter off level with the bottom of the print. I wrap the butter in parchment paper, which I wet in clear, cold water. People like to see things done neatly and quickly and so I am particular to have the printed stamp evenly placed, and I wrap both ends in the paper at once. Women often wonder at the butter not sticking to the print and worker, but the scoring with a brush and a little salt and hot water always prevents that.

FINISHING UP

I tell those present that in order to begin the next churning properly, we must finish up properly, and so I show them how I clean the utensils after using them. The churn, worker, print, etc., I first rinse with hot water until free of butter, then I scald, give a good scouring with salt and another scald and dry the varnished parts, but never touch the plain wood with a cloth.

The principal value of a demonstration is that little things are often noticed by the spectators which are valuable in themselves, but hardly appear worth describing in a written article. In giving this word-picture of an ordinary churning, I have emphasized the minor points in order that I might be helpful to the beginners in the art of butter-making.

The Milking Machine

The one thing needful to make the equipment of the modern dairy complete is a cheap, simple and effective milking machine, that will do the work as well as it can be done by hand. Many milking machines have been tried, from time to time, but with varying success. And yet every year brings the dairyman nearer to having his hopes realized in this direction. The inventor of a perfectly satisfactory milking machine that will meet the needs of the average dairyman will confer an inestimable benefit upon his fellowman.

The nearest approach to perfection in a milking contrivance has been attained by the Lawrence-Kennedy machine. This newest apparatus has been in use on the farm of Mr. Robert Kenwick, near Glasgow, Scotland, for several months back, and was inspected a short time ago by a number of interested parties who speak in the highest terms as to the manner in which it accomplished its work. The invention differs mainly from those hitherto on the market in that the pulsation which moves the teat cups and draws the milk from the cow does not come direct from the main vacuum pipe, but from an ingenious special pulsator which is placed on the top of a specially constructed milk pail, which stands between the cows being milked. This pulsator, as is stated, performs the

double function of hermetically sealing the milk-can and regulating the action of the teat cup. Another feature of the contrivance is that the milk is at no time exposed to pollution of any kind, a circumstance which should be greatly in its favor.

There is also in use on several farms near Little Falls, N.Y., a milking machine made by D. H. Burrell & Co., that seems to be giving good satisfaction. This machine is a modification of the Lawrence-Kennedy machine. It will milk from eight to ten cows at once. Dairymen who have a number of cows state that the machine enables them to dispense with one man, which is quite a saving, and would soon pay for the machine. We understand that one of these machines will shortly be installed at the Ontario Agricultural College, where it will be thoroughly tested.

There is no doubt but that the Lawrence-Kennedy type of machine is the one that comes nearest to being a perfect machine. Most of the tests made of this machine in recent years have proven satisfactory, and the dairyman can with confidence look forward to having a practical milking machine at his disposal in the near future. What it costs, the drudgery and the cost of milking will be greatly reduced and one of the serious drawbacks to success in dairying removed.

Dairying in P. E. Island

The dairy industry in Prince Edward Island was started by the Federal Government in 1891. The number of factories has increased since then and now we have 52, and the largest part of the milk produced is manufactured in them. Of late years very little butter has been made at home as many of the farmers' wives prefer selling the milk and buying factory butter for their own use. And yet the business does not appear to be conducted in a way to give the best results. Many farmers are very careless in the management of their cows. During the winter season cows are not fed and cared for as they should be and consequently they are in poor condition in the spring of the year. Milking the cows clean, or stripping out every drop of milk is a very important item. Cows should never be ill-used or frightened. A bad-tempered impatient man or woman should never be allowed to do the milking. Kindness is certainly one of the secrets in dairying.

NEGLECT LEADS TO FAILURE

The farmer should exercise watchful care at all times. If one of the cows exhibits symptoms of ill-health or disease, immediate attention is absolutely necessary. The stable should be kept well ventilated and clean.



The Harper Cheese Factory, Perth Syndicate, Ontario.

Cows will thrive better if they are regularly curried. Strict regularity in feeding, watering and milking is necessary in order to secure the best results. There should be certain hours appointed for milking and the utmost punctuality observed. Instead of depending on the hired man the wise farmer personally either does the work or sees that it is performed properly. It will never pay to allow the cows to suffer for lack of proper attendance. In the spring, when about to come in, cows require plenty of good nourishing food. If the heifers appear nervous, speak kindly to them, and gently rub their udders. A gentle man or woman will soon transform a kicking cow into a gentle animal. As a general rule it is best to keep only young cows for dairying purposes.

AIM HIGH

Farmers should aim to secure well bred cattle from steady milking strains. We have found the Jerseys very good milkers, and their milk is of excellent quality. Every farmer should take pride in keeping his cows in the best of condition. There is not sufficient interest taken in the dairying business. In many instances the work of caring for the stock is considered an onerous task, and is therefore performed in a careless, hurried haphazard manner.

A MODEL DAIRYMAN

The successful dairyman is painstaking, enthusiastic and industrious. In winter his stables are kept clean, well lighted and ventilated. The cows are always kept comfortable and well fed even when hay is scarce. He finds that it pays better to feed hay than sell it and feed the animals on straw. In summer they are provided with good juicy pasture and have free access to water. The flies are not allowed to torment the cattle during the hot weather. They have access to salt at all times. This model dairyman never tries to drive his catt— home to pasture. He simply calls them and they come to meet him for they know that he tries to provide for their comfort and is their friend. They repay him for his thoughtfulness and attention by giving large quantities of rich milk for which he receives handsome cheques every month.

MONEY IN DAIRYING

Certainly there is money in dairying if it is properly managed. Care, good judgment, industry and perseverance must be exercised in order to ensure success. Strict attention to details is of the utmost importance. Where Mr. B— fails in the business and gives it up in disgust, Mr. C—, who is similarly situated, is building up an independent fortune. "How is this?" some persons ask. Why simply because Mr. C. is adapted to the work, and loves it. He is the right man in the right place. Dairying is his forte. He believes that anything worth doing at all is worth doing well. He is not afraid of poor crops, hard winters or failure. He doesn't whine and talk about emigrating to the Northwest for he is making a fortune right here in our so-called isolated little island—A. R.

Paper Milk Bottles

A company in Philadelphia has been formed to make paper milk bottles. One of the advantages claimed for a paper bottle is that it will weigh two ounces, whereas a glass one holding a quart will weigh twenty-four ounces or more. The wholesale cost of glass bottles is about 3c. for pints and 5c. for quarts, while the cost of paper bottles will not exceed a cent apiece.

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Correspondence

The Clydesdale "Booming" in the West

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I have just arrived from the Northwest Territories and find your issue of the first of April containing an article, "Is the Clydesdale Doomed." I am also pleased to know your opinion of him.

I will just say that at the Calgary show there were good horses in all the classes, especially the heavy classes. There were exceptionally good Shires and good Percherons but when it came to exhibiting for champion draught honors, any breed, only Clydes exhibited and a grand animal received the prize. Although there were several exhibited for it all were Clydes. Again, at Regina there were many exhibits in the draught classes, mostly Clydes, and good animals they were.

I agree with you when you say, "Don't mix breeds. A good Clyde Shire meets all the requirements of a draught horse."

I was pleased to see such fine specimens of Clydes and Shires as are raised in the Northwest and apparently a "boom" is on as many good animals have been taken in recently and the breeders are anxious to get only good ones.

J. STANDESH,

Walkerton, Ont.

Judge at Calgary and Regina Show.

Prof. Day Deals with In-Breeding

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Would you kindly give me some information as to the evil effects of in-breeding? I often see it written against, and on the other hand we read that English cattle breeders had to practice it in order to build up purebred herds.

A writer in the "Tribune Farmer" of New York asks: breeding cows to their own offspring, sired by a pure-bred bull. Would it be advisable to breed grade Shropshire ewes to their sire, a registered sheep? What would be the result of breeding them to a half-brother, i.e., both sired by same sheep?—A. B., Nova Scotia.

Your correspondent has opened up a question which has probably caused more controversy, theorizing and speculation among those interested in the problems of stock breeding than any other one thing connected therewith. It is true that in-breeding has been practiced very widely in the improvement of many different classes of live stock, and that it is still practiced more or less in many herds and flocks. Why? What is there in in-breeding to commend it to the breeder? In order to get at the bottom of this matter, let us theorize a little.

To begin with, then, every individual animal possesses qualities peculiar to itself, which it will transmit to its progeny in a greater or less degree. If we admit the truth of the foregoing statement, then we shall be forced to admit that every animal born into the world possesses certain qualities which it inherits from its sire, and others which it inherits from its dam. In other words, it resembles both its sire and its dam. It may resemble one parent much more than the other, and some sires are noted for their propensity, that is, their power to transmit their own likeness and qualities to their progeny; but the cases are rare where the influence of both parents cannot be seen in the progeny. Now, animals

that are related, possess a certain amount of the same blood, and it is reasonable, therefore, to assume that in consequence of possessing blood which is common to both of them, they should also possess qualities which are common to both of them—qualities which belong to the blood which is common to both, and which they have both inherited from a common source. On the other hand, animals which are not related do not possess any blood which is common to both, and are not so likely, therefore, to possess qualities which are common to both.

Let us suppose that two animals are mated which are closely related, and hence possess certain qualities in common. The progeny will inherit these qualities possessed in common by its sire and dam, from both its parents, and it may be reasonably assumed that these qualities which are inherited from both sire and dam must, of necessity, stand out more prominently than those inherited from only one parent. If the operation is repeated, and this individual of the second generation is mated with another closely related individual, these qualities under consideration are again concentrated, the individual of the third generation receiving them from both parents. Thus each succeeding act of in-breeding tends to further concentrate the blood and accentuate the original qualities possessed in common by the first related pair of animals.

If the explanations are clear up to this point, it is not difficult to understand why the early improvers of live stock resorted to in-breeding. It was difficult to find animals which approached their ideal, and when one was found which possessed those qualities which they were anxious to establish in their herd or flock, they sought to perpetuate these qualities by repeatedly using the animal or animals which possessed them. In other words, they aimed to make desirable qualities prominent and permanent by resorting to in-breeding.

But there are two sides to this question. Suppose that among the qualities possessed in common by two individuals there exists a weakness of constitution, or some other undesirable quality. This defect may not be visible, and thus escape detection by the breeder, but it may exist all the same. It is not hard to see how this defect will be made prominent and permanent along with other qualities, and disaster will be the result. It is this fact which makes in-breeding dangerous except in the hands of the most skillful breeders, and even in such hands it has frequently brought disaster when persisted in too long. In-breeding has played a valuable part in fixing type and fixing other valuable qualities, but it must never be forgotten that it will fix bad qualities just as effectively as good ones.

There is not the same necessity for in-breeding at the present day that there was in the early days of live stock improvement, because good sires of desirable type are much more plentiful, and it is generally possible



to secure a satisfactory sire without selecting one that is closely related to our own stock. It is true that there are some breeders who still practice using sires that are more or less closely related to their females, but they use the greatest care in making selections, and no one can say how soon they may have to change their methods. Sometimes, no doubt, the use of a closely related sire is the best thing that can be done, but the advisability of such a step can be pronounced only by men of sound judgment and wide experience, after considering all the facts bearing upon the case in question. To say the least, in-breeding should never be practiced by the inexperienced, and required to be used with the greatest caution by the most expert and keen-sighted stockman.

If the writer in the "Tribune Farmer," mentioned by your correspondent, recommends breeding cows to their own progeny as a rule of practice, he is simply talking stark madness. There may be cases where such a course would be advisable, but the breeder would need to be sure that he could not obtain as good blood from any other source, and that he was running little or no risk of accentuating some constitutional weakness. The same applies to the sheep-breeding problems advanced by your correspondent, and because no one can pronounce with certainty upon the probable outcome of the step suggested, the wisest and safest plan for your correspondent to pursue would be to purchase another ram.

O.A.C., Guelph. G. E. DAY.

About Grasses

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In passing through the province during early summer, one comes to the inevitable conclusion that only about three different varieties of grass are utilized by the farmers to the slightest degree, and not more than two of these are generally grown. There may be local exceptions, but this is generally true. Timothy, of course, is pre-eminently the grass for hay. June or Kentucky Blue Grass appears as the main component of permanent pastures, and occasionally Orchard Grass is seen rather as an exception, however. Timothy is among the most useful grasses, but it has limitations, and very serious ones in certain cases. It produces good average yields per acre on a variety of soils, and gives hay of the best quality. It produces little second growth in average yields, and will not stand pasturing. This latter characteristic is a very decided disadvantage. In spite of its poor grazing quality, it is used largely for this purpose, many thinking, apparently, that what it gives only one growth in a season, becomes dry and dead in midsummer, and is easily destroyed by tramping, it is, nevertheless, the only grass which farmers can profitably grow. It undoubtedly is one of the most valuable, but there is just a possibility that the reason of its nearly exclusive culture lies in the fact that other grasses have received no fair or general trial.

Unfortunately there are few private farmers who have experimented with different varieties of grasses, but most of these who have will concede that some other grasses decidedly surpass timothy for grazing purposes, and at the same time will give higher yields of hay per acre, hay of good quality, if properly handled. By consulting the Experimental Report (Bulletin 140, Ontario) it will be found that for hay production, for an average of seven years, Timothy stands fourth in point

of yield. Above it are Western Rye, Lyma Grass and Fringed Brome Grass. When it comes to a pasture test Timothy is ninth in order, the more important ones above it being Tall Oat, Orchard, and Western Rye Grass. These results are at least suggestive, and the details of the experiment are worthy of careful study. Is the well established timothy bringing the largest returns to the farmers of the province, or would a change be for the better in some cases?

Other considerations beside yield are involved in this question. Timothy is more conveniently handled and cured than some of the grasses which rank above it in point of yield. Seeding is conducted with less difficulty and at less expense for seed. Orchard and Tall Oat Grass are somewhat coarser than timothy. Their seeds are light and bulky, and are best sown by mixing with the grain and sowing grass seed and grain together. Both, however, give large yields of hay and pasture. Western Rye Grass is finer in texture than the other two, the seed is heavier and easier to clean and handle, and it likewise yields heavily both of hay and pasture. Thus the difficulty of seeding and curing these grasses make this a question in which advantages and disadvantages must be balanced. At the same time, it is not a question to be passed lightly in the assumption that these difficulties incident to the production of heavier yielding grasses will counterbalance the lighter yields of timothy.

The problem is one which can best be solved by each individual farmer on his own land and under his own peculiar conditions. The man who is looking for abundance of pasture will do well to give this question not only careful consideration, but also a practical trial, not necessarily very extensive, but extensive enough to satisfy him as to what is best for his own conditions. A need not despise what we already have and what has given good results in the past, but success lies in improving what we have or in discovering and using something else just a little better.

C. W. ESMOND,
Wellington Co., Ont.

Farm Reforestry

A year ago a plantation of seedlings was started at the Agricultural College, Guelph. The first of these seedlings will be ready for planting in the spring of 1906. In setting out these trees it is intended to have local Farmers' Institutes select two or three plots in each district either as wind-breaks or as a section of regular forest. It is thought that the plots will serve as demonstrations in forestry work in each county in Ontario. The cost of the seedlings will be anywhere from \$2 to \$5 per acre. A light gravelly or sandy soil will serve well for the purpose, though good agricultural land will be suit-

able. Institutes wishing to co-operate in this work should arrange at their coming annual meetings for what they consider to be the most desirable locations for plots and then communicate with Supt. Putnam, who will arrange to have the plots sited.

Sheep Scab in Western Ontario

A rather serious outbreak of sheep scab is reported in Middlesex, Lambton and Kent counties in Western Ontario, and the movement of any live sheep out of the affected districts is prohibited, except when accompanied by a certificate that they are free from disease and intended for immediate slaughter.

Sheep scab is a parasitic disease of sheep, the parasite causing the disease is known as the scab mite or itch mite. The disease is similar to mange or itch in other animals. The scab mite is so small as to remain often undiscovered until the disease is so far advanced as to be an injury to the sheep. It is destructive of both fleece and skin, and is treated promptly and vigorously. It spreads more rapidly during the winter months while sheep are penned and the fleece long.

The most effective treatment of sheep scab is dipping in a lime and sulphur or tobacco and sulphur dip. The lime and sulphur dip is very difficult to make and requires some time in its preparation and is only advisable where there is a large number of sheep to be dipped. To make the tobacco dip, take 16 pounds of tobacco stems or leaves and cover with warm water and let stand for a day. The amount of water used should not be less than 30 gallons, and it is preferable that it should be the full quantity to be used, 100 gallons, if the receptacle is strong enough to hold it. At the end of a day bring the tobacco infusion to the boiling point for a few minutes and allow it to stand over night. Strain off the infusion. Take as many pounds of flour of sulphur as tobacco used, mix the sulphur in sufficient water to make it a smooth, creamy mass. When ready to dip, warm the infusion to 100 degrees, and if only thirty gallons of water has been used, dilute to 100 gallons and add the sulphur and keep it well stirred during the dipping.

The tobacco and sulphur is the most effective, but it is tedious and disagreeable to make, and the average farmer can be best served, perhaps by some one of the good proprietary dips on the market. By following the directions given, a farmer can dip his sheep at little expense and with far less trouble than that involved in making the tobacco and sulphur preparation. By combining a number of farmers co-operatively the tobacco and sulphur can be made. The main thing is to dip the sheep, and if every sheep owner would attend to his there would be no scab in the country.

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We are men and citizens, not by reason of the number of our goods and the pleasures we procure for ourselves, not through our intellectual and artistic culture, nor because of the honors and independence we enjoy, but by virtue of the strength of our moral fibre.—Tastor Wagner.

The Man Behind the Hoe

Let no one sing of slanted brow
On him who tills the soil.
The farmer loves the fruitful earth
And loves his daily toil.
'Tis true his back may curve a wee,
By bending over so,
But all his heart is straight and true—
The man behind the hoe.

Let no one sing of narrowed soul
Of him who turns the sod.
'Tis his to breathe the virgin air
And feel the kiss of God.
'Tis his to see the mysteries
Of nature come and go,
The budding plant, the perfect seed—
The man behind the hoe.

'Tis his to feel the spring's first thrill,
With hint of bluebird's wing;
'Tis his to smell the clover sweet
And hear the thrushes sing;
'Tis his to see the meadows wave
Like rippling waters slow.
All sweetest sights and sounds are
his—
The man behind the hoe.

'Tis his to watch the springing corn
And feel the freshening rain;
'Tis his to smell the blossoming grape
And see the ripening grain;
'Tis his to pluck the golden yield
From fruit trees bending low—
Why, heaven itself lies all about
The man behind the hoe.

Oh, blessed the man whose lot is cast
Thus close to nature's heart.
What need has he of millions stored
Who of the whole is part?
What need has he of bank or bond
Who works to make things grow?
The only freedom on the globe
Is his behind the hoe.

Attractive Back Yards

NOW that spring is here and housewives are beginning to think of the semi-annual upheaval of household goods, it would be worth their while also to take the back yard into consideration. It is usually a sadly neglected place. Fastidious housekeepers, who never fail to have their cellars and attics cleaned out, often neglect their kitchen yards or make them a dumping place for all sorts of things. Even in the country the back yard is neglected.

Many a beautiful flower garden is spoiled as far as appearance goes by an unsightly array of tin cans, mop cloths, kindling wood and ashes. Why not pile the kindling wood in a corner, with a screen of lattice work in front of it, or, better yet, in a shed built of lattice-work that is roomy enough to contain a garbage pail, as well as the ash barrel, rakes, hoes, etc. Over the shed Virginia creepers and other vines can be trained to

grow. The Japanese hop vine is excellent for this purpose, being a most luxuriant climber if it has the sunshine. Sweet peas make a very pretty lattice screen for a small garbage bucket, if a housewife feels that she has it conveniently placed beside the kitchen door. Old mops and brooms can be hidden in a closet kept for the purpose or in a lattice-work shed.

Other things have no rightful place in the back yard, but some women have a passion for saving useless things, with a bare hope of putting them some day to a good purpose, and in consequence they utilize the attic and the back yard as storage places.

In addition to the lattice shed and other utilitarian devices there may be a square bed of herbs placed near the doorway so that the cooks may easily select seasonings for soups and braises. This herb bed can be enlarged, if there is room enough, to include small rows of lettuce, young onions and radishes.

One housekeeping woman who loved flowers had built over her back yard a broad cover or "hood," that reached out completely over the stoop. On either side of the stoop she placed long narrow boxes of geraniums, creeping plants and Japanese hop vines. The vines she fastened over the top to the "hood," thus making a perfect hower in summertime. The door led out into the back yard, which had been transformed under her hands into a "kitchen garden." On this embowered stoop one could shell peas or hull strawberries, away from the oppressive heat of the kitchen. A rustic seat in some quiet, out-of-the-way corner of the kitchen garden near a sheltering

grape-vine or small fruit tree is also an ideal place for such work. Kitchen tasks become a pleasant pastime if performed in the pure outside air among the blossoming plants.

Wanted Some Himself

A travelling agent for a large wholesale grocery house was selling a bill of goods to one of his customers, a grocer in a little village. "Now," he said, "to wind up with, don't you want a few cans of our maple-syrup? You'll find it the best you have ever kept in stock."

"No," said the grocer, "I've got plenty of maple-syrup."
"When did you get it? I don't remember selling you any when I was here on my last trip."

"You didn't. I got this in the country."

"Is it the real stuff?"
"That's what it is. My brother made it in his own camp. He's got five hundred trees."

"I'd like to taste it."
A sample of the country maple-syrup was brought out. He tasted it, and took the grocer to one side.

"Say," he said, in a low tone, "I'm not going back on the strictly pure goods I sell, of course, but I want a gallon of this stuff for my own use."

A Song of Worry

What's the use to sit an' worry if you
lose, who worry about it?
Kick the worry out the window—let the
livin' sunshine in!
Time ain't sighin':
He's a-flyin':
Worryin' is half a sin!

What's the use to work for worry?
Ain't there any hope in sight?
Kick the worry out the window, in the
blizzard an' the night!
Time don't worry:
Too much hurry!
Swifter than an eagle's flight!

What's the use. There ain't a reason,
nor the shadder of a rhyme,
When the worl' rolls on in music, an'
the stars are keepin' time!
Time ain't cryin':
He's a-flyin',
An' you're on the wings of Time!

Worth Knowing

That a scraping of raw potato, laid upon a soft cloth and bound over sore eyes, will cure them.

That coarse brown wrapping paper soaked in vinegar and placed on the forehead and eyes is good for sick headache.

That powdered borax strewn over places frequented by ants, cockroaches and other vermin will drive these pests away.

That a handful of salt thrown into the tepid water with which straw matting is wiped up, will make it look fresh and clean.

That the yolk of an egg gives richness to the milk you pour over asparagus; beat it well, add butter, salt and pepper as usual.



After her day's work.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The First Dandelion

The April winds blow bleak and strong;

The robin sings, but dallies long To start the making of his home.

But when, above the wet, black mold, Appears the dandelion's gold, Then redbreast calls, "Come, sweet-heart, come,

The sunshine has its carpet spread, The buds are swelling overhead. I'll bring the straws, the wisps of hay, To build the nest; we must make haste, For soon across this April waste Will march the sandaled feet of May."

Read These Quickly

Bill had a billboard. Bill also had a board bill. The board bill bored Bill so that Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill. So after Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill the boardbill no longer bored Bill.

A tall girl named Short long loved a certain big Mr. Little, while Little, little thinking of Short, loved a little lass named Long. To make a long story short, Little proposed to Long, and Short longed to be even with Little's shortcomings. So Short meeting Long, threatened to marry Little before long, which caused Little in a short time to marry Long. Oursy! Did tall Short love big Little less because Little loved Long?

A Poor Memory

"Isn't it a pity Mirandy Tuttle has such a poor mem'ry," sighed grandmother, as she the next door clicked behind her old friend.

"A poor mem'ry!" echoed Doris in surprise. "Why, Grandmother Patterson, it always seems to me Mrs. Tuttle remembers everything that ever happened in Ancona, especially the disagreeable things."

"That's just it," responded grandmother, placidly. "That's why I say she has a poor mem'ry. She always was that way about remembering the mean things. We girls used to say, 'Now, don't let Mirandy Jost know, or we'll never hear the last of it.' I like to see Mirandy because she's the last of my school friends there is left, and it seems queer I can't take comfort with her. But before she's been here ten minutes I'm almost wishing she hadn't come. And still I know I should feel terribly if Mirandy was to die. I don't know but what if Mirandy had a grandmother to tell her things, she might have had a different kind of mem'ry, and I don't know as she would. Now today I say, 'Don't it do you good to see the way Bert Lamprey's son turned out? To see him town clerk, and come leading his little family into meeting ev'ry Sunday morning, regular as clockwork?' You see, Bert was the clev'rst fellow about giving us girls rides on his hand sled. He was always the first to offer his sled, and I always said if his wife hadn't died, and he hadn't gone over to Warwick, and hadn't never got in with unprincipled men, he'd never in the world have gone wrong, never. But, speaking of Bert's sled, Mirandy said, 'Oh, dear, I never look at Bob Lamprey

of a Sunday morning, without thinking how Bert drank himself to death. I'm looking ev'ry day to hear that Bob's begun to follow in his father's tracks.' Do you know, it made me real provoked to hear her talk so.

"Mirandy might just as well had a rich mem'ry, for it always seemed to me Ancona folks were just the best kind of folks going. There aren't none of us perfect, so what's the use of always remembering ev'ry little mistake folks makes. Mirandy never seemed to see that she's setting herself up for perfect when she criticizes ev'rybody else, and she forgets that she makes mistakes, too. It seems kind of fascinating when you're trying to pick ev'rybody to pieces; with the girls laughing, and making b'lieve they think you're cute. But nobody thinks you're cute when you're going on seventy-three, and your hair's most gone, and your face is all yellow and wrinkled. They think you're just a disagreeable old woman, then. Anything poor shows off worse on old people, and a poor mem'ry's no exception. If you want to be money rich, you don't want to be losing out of the hole in your pocket, all the time; but to have a rich mem'ry, you want to have a big hole and let all the mean things slip through, the minute you hear them."

Doris smiled absently. She was wondering if grandmother's door was open the day before when the girls came.—Forward.

A Spring Airing

All the good little kittens have washed their paws,

And hung them up to dry; They're gray and fluffy, and soft and muffy,

But it's time to lay them by; And now that we've come to the spring of the year,

They have them all out airing here; And that is the reason, I do suppose,

Why this little tree that every one knows,

By the name of Pussy Willow goes.

Similes in Rhyme

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone. As live as a bird—as dead as a stone.

As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat.

As white as a lily—as black as a coal. As plain as a pickstaff—as rough as a bear.

As tight as a drum—as free as the air. As heavy as lead—as light as a feather.

As steady as time—uncertain as weather.

As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog. As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog.

As slow as a tortoise—as swift as the wind.

As true as the gospel—as false as mankind.

As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig. As proud as a peacock—as gay as a girg.

As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove.

As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove.

As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post. As cool as a cucumber—as warm as a toast.

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STAY AT HOME

Just for This Moment

I do not ask for greater strength
Than is the moment's need;
My only prayer that here and now
Thou wilt my footsteps lead.

I do not ask that I may see
Beyond this moment's space;
Lord, help me here and now to see
The shining of Thy face.

And if this moment I must stoop
At Marah's stream to drink,
I am secure, for Thou, dear Lord,
Dost stand beside its brink.

Naught know I of tomorrow's care;
This moment I am Thine.
So will each moment live in Thee
Be filled with joy divine.

God's Promises

God's promises are all lamps to light up dark places; and I know of no brighter one than this: "As thy days so shall thy strength be."

But maybe you are already in the long dark passageway. Or possibly the valley through which your steps are leading is a very dark and shadowed one. Then gladly I bid you look up and catch some of the light which God sheds down from this blessed assurance.

"When the sun withdraws its light,
Lo! the stars of God are there;
Present host, unseen till night—
Matchless, countless, silent, fair."

If we never had nights we could never see the stars. And so if you and I never had any trouble, we could never enjoy such a promise as this of which we have written. We do not love nights, but we do love the stars. We do not love sorrow and trouble, but we do bless God for sustaining grace. We do not love weakness, but we rejoice in such promises of God as will uphold us when weakness comes.

The Naturalness of the Resurrection

One of the most significant things that was ever said about the resurrection of Jesus was uttered by Peter just seven weeks after it had happened. On the day of Pentecost, in addressing the multitude, the leader of the apostles told how Jesus had been slain, and added that God had raised him up, "having loosed the pangs of death: because it was not possible that he should be holden of it." Jesus could not die.

When we search for the thought that made Peter utter these words, we notice that Jesus' inherent divinity was not uppermost in his mind. The New Testament makes it clear enough that Jesus rose because he was God. In a sense it was his own act that brought him from the tomb and gave his presence for forty days to comfort and strengthen his disciples. But in another sense the resurrection was God's act. So Peter speaks of it in his Pentecost sermon. And Jesus' manhood was his main thought.

We are to look, then, for a quality in Jesus' manhood that made the resurrection natural and inevitable. The search leads not to a catalogue of qualities, but to a general impression of perfection. Jesus led the normal human life—the life that in its essential spirit God intended all men to

live. At first sight this statement seems incredible. We are so accustomed to sin that a sinless life seems strange and abnormal. In our own life and the lives of all the people we know sin has so large a part that we fall almost of necessity into the habit of making allowances for it. But sin has no place in the life that God intended man to live. The life of Jesus, and that life only, was perfectly normal.

The effect of a perfectly normal life is to influence others towards what is normal. We all know the power of personal influence for good and for evil. Some of us, perhaps, have failed to note that when other things are equal, or nearly so, the influence of good is greater than that of evil. Because the life of Jesus was normal, those who are willing to associate with him find their own lives under his influence growing toward the normal. His success with himself is a guarantee of his success with us.

Jesus' success with us means the perfection of our character, and also all the results of such perfection. When his work for us and in us shall be perfectly done it will be true of us as of him—of us because of him—that it is not possible that we should be holden of death.

Faith for More

There are deep things of God. Push out from shore!
Hast thou found much? Give thanks and look for more.

Dost fear the generous Giver to offend?
Then know His store of bounty hath no end.

He doth not need to be implored or teased;
The more we take, the better He is pleased.

No restlessness or discontent can change your lot. Others may have other circumstances surrounding them, but here are yours. You had better make up your mind to accept what you cannot alter. You can live a beautiful life in the midst of your present circumstances.

The hero fears not that, if he withhold the avowal of a just and brave act, it will go unwitting and unloved. One knows it—himself—and is pledged by it to sweetness and peace and to nobleness of aim, which will prove in the end a better proclamation of it than the relating of the incident.

"Higher, purer,

Deeper, surer,

Be my thought, O Christ, of Thee!

Break the narrow bonds that limit

All my earth-born, sin-bound spirit

To the breadth of Thy divine!

Not my thought, but Thy creation,

Be the image, purely Thine;

Deep within my spirit's shrine

Make the secret revelation;

Reproduce Thy life in mine."

It is one thing to take no thought

for want of thought, and another to

take no thought from suffering

thought, whose flower is confidence.

The one way is the lovely way of God

in the birds, the other His lovelier

way in his men and women.

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THE KITCHEN

About Soups

There are two kinds of soups—those with stock and those without. Stock is the extract from meats. Beef extract acts as a stimulant, bringing the digestive juice into play. In it we get only the flavor and the coloring of the beef, but no nutrient.

A dog fed only on beef extract died of starvation. It is used in sickness as a conservator of energy, to keep up the vital forces until nature can repair the weaknesses. Bouillon is the clear soup made from beef extract, delicately seasoned. Brown soup is made from stock, which is two-thirds lean beef and one-third fat and bone. In the bone we find the gelatin and mineral matter.

"The best cut for stock is the mid-way cut of the shank, in which is found the round bone with the marrow. Brown soups are made of this stock, clarified and seasoned with vegetables and herbs. White soups are made from stocks of fish or chicken. Consomme is made from two or three meats and is clear. Mutton soup or broth is invaluable for invalids in convalescence, especially in fever cases, through its sustaining qualities.

"The soups without stocks are the creams, bisque and puree. The last named is seasoned with vegetables or fish and pressed through the puree sieve, with tissues of the vegetables left in the soup. Bisque is made with shellfish or vegetable with herb or fish or dice of the vegetable left in."

Five Good Things

WATER PUDING—Four tablespoons cornstarch and one pint cold water. Cook several minutes until it all the time. Remove from the stove and add the juice and grated rind of two small lemons or 1 large one, and 1 cup sugar. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and pour the cornstarch mixture over them, slowly heating all the time. Serve cold with the following custard sauce: Thicken 1 pint scalded milk with the yolks of three eggs and two tablespoons sugar.

MAPLE SUGAR COOKIES—Cream a cupful maple sugar, a half cupful granulated sugar and one cupful of butter, then add three well-beaten eggs and a half cupful of sweet milk. Add two cupfuls of flour, or enough to make a stiff batter. Stir in two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Roll out a little at a time, adding flour as needed, and making the shapes very thin. Place in a floured pan and bake a nice brown in a moderate oven.

APPLE DUMPLINGS—Peel and core six small apples. Dredge them with plenty of sugar, and flavor with a little nutmeg, or grated lemon rind. Cover each apple with a thin layer of pastry, to which a teaspoonful of baking powder has been added. The following pie crust is excellent: Sift two cups of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder, and add a cup of butter. Chop the two together until well mixed, and then stir in a half cup of ice water. Mix with an ice cold knife, and roll in on a floured board until quite thin. Bake in a very quick oven.

SAUCE FOR ROAST BEEF—Turn the contents of a can of tomatoes into a saucepan and add two tablespoonfuls of water, a tablespoonful of cayenne, a teaspoonful of salt and just a dash of mustard; set over a hot fire and cook for about five minutes; then remove, strain, and add a little onion juice. Mix four tablespoonfuls of flour with six of butter, stir smooth with a third of a cupful of milk and stir into the tomato. Strain again and serve very hot.

STEWED CHICKEN WITH RICE—Cut the remains of a roast or boiled chicken, free from bones, into large dice shapes. Put this into the chafing dish with three or four tablespoonfuls of white sauce and a cupful of cooked rice, season with salt, pepper, and a grate of nutmeg. Moisten further, with a little white stock, cover the dish and let it simmer gently for about 25 minutes. Stir the ragout occasionally. Serve hot.

How to Grate a Lemon

The grating of a lemon is a most simple operation, and it may seem that every one must know how to do it; but this is far from being the case. A lemon should be grated evenly, beginning at the end and working round it, using a small surface of the grater as possible to prevent waste. The habit of turning the lemon as you grate comes as easily as to turn an apple under the knife when peeling, and naturally twice across the grater and back between each turn will remove all the essential oil, but while guarding against grating too deeply, care must be taken to remove the whole of the yellow surface. A well grated lemon should be exactly of the same shape as before, have no deep scars into the pith and have an oily looking surface.

Old-Fashioned Buckwheat Cakes

Genuine buckwheat cakes are made with the yeast and must be prepared over night. To make them at their best, choose a stone jar, with a cover in which to do the mixing. Take pains to secure the best buckwheat flour and use nothing but the freshest yeast. To one quart of buckwheat flour allow one-half cup of Indian meal, one-half cup of compressed yeast, one teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of genuine molasses and tepid water to make a thin batter. Dissolve the yeast in a cupful of the water and add it with the other ingredients to the flour and the meal, which have been blended. Stir in the water a little at a time, until a perfectly smooth thin batter is formed. Stand in a warm place over night and in the morning bake on a well greased soapstone griddle. If in the morning the batter is found to be the least bit sour, add a pinch of soda dissolved in a little boiling water. Do not make cakes too small; a tradition of the buckwheat breakfast cake demands that it shall be generous and ample.

To clean carpets, go over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water, to which a little turpentine has been added. Write with a hot iron water and wipe under pieces of furniture too heavy to be moved.

The Woman who Would And The Grocer who wouldn't.

Every day from five to fifteen letters are received by The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. from women living in the smaller towns throughout Canada, saying they have asked their grocer for Royal Household Flour but can't get it. One writes—"I told my grocer, Mr.----, that I would buy 'Royal Household' regularly if he would always keep it on hand, but he said he wouldn't take on another brand of flour until he was obliged to." Another says—"My grocer is an 'old fogie' and never gets the newest or the best things until the year after." A third says—"We haven't an enterprising grocer in our town and are obliged to send to-----for 'Royal Household' or take a poorer flour."

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Health in the Home

When the Shoes are Damp

Few people give proper care to their shoes. They come in damp, tired, cold perhaps, and possibly not in the best of tempers, fling their shoes off impatiently, get into slippers as quickly as possible, and sit down to rest, forgetting that their shoes will be in scarcely wearable condition by the next morning.

If every one would invest in a quart or two of good clean oats, and keep them in a bag in the dressing-room they would have at hand the means of putting their shoes in good condition with very little trouble and less cost.

As soon as the shoes are taken off lace or button them up, and fill them about two-thirds full of oats, shake them well down, then tie in a handkerchief a parcel of oats as large as

can be pressed into the top of the shoes to fill the remaining space and put the shoes away until wanted. The oats absorb the moisture in the shoes, and in absorbing it the oats swell considerably, and the constant pressure on the leather keeps the shoe in correct shape and prevents that uncomfortable stiffness and rigidity always noticed when leather has been wet. A little trouble and care of this sort will save many a pair of shoes, and in all probability will save many a corn from being formed by the pressure of shoes hardened from dampness.

Health Hints

Invaluable in the nursery.—The four most necessary articles in the nursery are: Boracic ointment, camphorated oil, borax and glycerine and honey, and castor oil. Boracic ointment is for healing broken or reddened skin, and should be liberally used. If camphorated oil is well rubbed into a child's back and chest at the beginning of a cold, it will generally

check it. Borax and glycerine and honey is for cleaning the mouth should thrush appear. Castor oil is invaluable for the bowels, especially during teething.

Do not use a sponge; it no longer fills a long felt want on the toilet table, because it is apt to become filled with germs poisonous to the skin. Use a bit of antiseptic cloth or the hands.

It is strange but true that babies are frequently run down through over-entertainment. It is a well-known fact that babies of the very poor are less nervous than those of the wealthy, and this is largely due to the fact that their mothers are too busy to constantly entertain them. The children are left more alone. They are not worried by over-attention.

A preparation of one ounce of flour of sulphur and one quart of soft water, if applied thoroughly to the scalp night and morning, will remove any trace of dandruff and render the hair rich and glossy.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

HOUSE DRESS 5024

The advantages of the house gown that is made with waist and skirt joined at the belt are recognized by every busy woman, while the costume is the only accepted one for nurses' wear. The model is adapted to both uses and is suited to linen, cotton, and all the fabrics of warm weather, and also to the light weight washable flannels and wool materials that are so desirable for winter home use. It is made with a simple shirt waist and six gored skirt, there being no possibility of that parting at the waist which is so distasteful and which so often occurs when one is actively employed, no matter how great the care, if the waist be separate.

The shirt waist is made with the regulation plait at the front and skirt sleeves but allows a choice of a turn-over or stock collar. The skirt is made with slightly gored front and side portions, and straight back and is consequently exceptionally well adapted to laundering.



5024 H One Dress or Nurses' Costume, 32 to 42 bust.



6009 Fancy Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

FANCY BLOUSE WAIST 5000

The waist that has a chemisette effect makes one of the smartest and best liked of the season and renders possible many attractive combinations. This one is adapted to almost all seasonable materials and would be equally effective in soft silk and soft wool with the chemisette either of lace or of embroidered muslin, but, in the illustration, shows pale green messaline satin combined with écru lace, over chiffon only, and trimmed with bands of taffeta. The long lines given by the box plaits at the front mean a slender effect to the figure while the shirrings at the shoulders provide fashionable folds. The sleeves are among the very latest and are so shirred as to avoid excessive breadth of figure.

The waist is made over a smoothly fitted foundation which can be cut away beneath the chemisette and cuffs when a transparent effect is desired. The closing is made invisibly at the left of the front and there is a softly draped belt which also is closed at the left side.

MISSES' BLOUSE JACKET 5010

No coats of the season suit young girls better than just such blouses as this one made with smart vest effects. The model is exceptionally desirable, being finished with a collar that is extended to the waist line and allowing a choice of basque or no basque. It can appropriately and effectively be made from any seasonable suiting with the vest of silk, embroidery or almost any other contrasting material that may be liked. In this instance, however, golden brown chiffron broadcloth trimmed with fancy braid is combined with a vest of the same material in cream color.



6010 Misses' Blouse Jacket, 14 to 18 years.



6022 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 yrs.

The jacket is tucked at the shoulders to give most becoming lines and is made quite simply, being fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams and arranged over a lining, which is faced to form the vest. The sleeves are the new ones of the season, tucked at the wrists and finished with roll over flare cuffs.

GIRL'S DRESS IN SHIRT WAIST STYLE

Modified shirt waist dresses, giving a childish effect, are well liked for growing girls and are as attractive and smart as they are practical. This one is among the best that are offered and is worn with the turn-over collar and cuffs, which are always pretty and childlike, and is closed at the centre-back. In the illustration the material is Scotch gingham, but there are so many available ones that the list is very nearly endless. All the simple washable fabrics of the coming season can be utilized, gingham, chambray, percale, cotton velveting, piqué and the like with the collar and cuffs either of white, as illustrated, or of the material as may be preferred.

The dress is made with waist and skirt, which are joined by means of a straight belt. The waist is laid in a broad box plait at the front, and tucks at the shoulders that are stitched for a portion of their length only, while the back is laid in tucks from shoulder to waist line. The skirt is straight, which renders it well adapted to laundering, and tucked for a portion of its length while the sleeves are in shirt waist style, tucked at the wrists. When liked these can be finished without cuffs as shown in the back view.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morang Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

WINDSOR SALT

Best for Cheese Making

Coarse enough to dissolve slowly, and not be carried out with the whey.

WINDSOR SALT preserves cheese better, and makes the smoothest, richest and best quality cheese. See that your dealer gives you WINDSOR SALT.

IF YOU SAW

lumber or saw wood, make lath or shingles or work lumber in any form you should know all about our improved

AMERICAN MILLS.

All sizes saw mills, planers, edgers, trimmers, engines, etc. Best and largest line wood working machinery. Write for free catalogue and name of Canadian agent.

American Saw Mill Mch'ry. Co.,
628 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

4 H. P. Cuts 2,000 Feet Per Day.

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Works well both on stacks and in barns, unloads all kinds of hay and grain either loose or in chutes.

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M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Ont.

HOOVER Potato Digger

A Satisfactory Digger

Built with care and guaranteed in every way, every this power.

The Hoover-Post Co. Every this power.

DON'T STOP

to make rope fast. Use

BUER SELF-LOCKING TACKLE BLOCK

For hoisting purposes, stretching wire, etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

THE VOILES BOW CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

We Offer \$1,000 For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vege-

tables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma
Anæmia
Bronchitis
Blood Poisons
Cancer
Croup
Diarrhea
Eczema
Gastritis
Hemiplegia
Hysteria
Influenza
Leprosy
Malaria
Nephritis
Pneumonia
Rheumatism
Scarlet Fever
Scurvy
Tuberculosis
Typhoid
Typhus
Venereal Disease
Whooping Cough
Zoster

Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Disease
Allergic Diseases
Leucorrhea
Liver Trouble
Malaria—Neuralgia
Nervous System
Pain—Pneumonia
Rheumatism
Scarlet Fever
Scurvy
Tuberculosis
Typhoid
Typhus
Venereal Disease
Whooping Cough
Zoster

Streptococcus
Diphtheria
Tetanus
Scarlet Fever
Typhoid
Typhus
Venereal Disease
Whooping Cough
Zoster

Skin Diseases
Eczema
Throat Trouble
Tonsillitis
Tuberculosis
Typhoid
Typhus
Venereal Disease
Whooping Cough
Zoster

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all contagious diseases—all the results of injury or prolonged heat are treated successfully by Liquozone, acting as a vitalizer and normalizing what has become deranged.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the coupon and mail it to the Liquozone Company, 636-640 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is _____
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will _____

50 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a trial.

British Columbia Fruit Growing

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received word from British Columbia that there are very heavy importations of nursery stock coming in this spring. As much as six carloads in a single day was received of Oregon stock, all of which was carefully inspected and fumigated. Mr. Thos. Cunningham, Inspector of Fruit Pests for British Columbia, estimates that there will be 500,000 trees imported and planted in addition to the homegrown stock.

Cold Storage for Fruit

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received a very interesting letter from Mr. Albert W. Swalm, American Consul at Southampton, England, in answer to enquiries with reference to the success of the Southampton Cold Storage for Fruit. Mr. Swalm asserts that the cold storage houses have succeeded beyond expectations and it would seem as if such fruits as Russets, Canada Red, Baldwin and Ben Davis could be kept almost indefinitely. He draws attention, however, to the fact that there was a serious loss in storing bruised and scabby fruit and windfalls. He could detect no great difference between the keeping quality of the American and Canadian apples. There was no attempt to store English apples, which he asserts will not likely, under any circumstances, be used for the winter markets. They will go into consumption directly, although many of them are fair keepers, and some very fine in flavor. The English apple is not likely to show an increase that will in any way interfere with importations from America. The most serious defect that was to be noted was the want of care in the selection and grading of the stock that was put into cold storage.

Information About Spraying

Spraying has become a necessity on every fruit farm, which means on every farm where fruit is grown. It is impossible to grow good marketable fruit of any kind unless spraying regularly is practiced. Not only does it improve the quality of the fruit, but it increases the quantity as well. A knowledge of spraying and spraying mixtures will therefore be of assistance at this season. The following information from a spraying calendar, issued by the Central Experimental Farm, will be found helpful: To ensure success in spraying, a knowledge of the different spraying mixtures is necessary. The Bordeaux mixture is, perhaps, the most extensively used. It is made by dissolving 4 lbs. copper sulphate, or bluestone and 4 lbs. unslaked lime in 40 gallons of water. For potato rot use six instead of four pounds of copper sulphate. The poisonous Bordeaux mixture is made by adding 4 oz. Paris green to the above solution.

The copper sulphate solution is made by dissolving 1 lb. copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water.

The quantity and quality of the apple crop can be greatly improved by spraying. The trees should be sprayed the first time just before the buds start with the copper sulphate or Bordeaux mixture. The second spraying should be given just before the blossoms open; the third soon after the blossoms fall and the fourth to 15 days later. Bordeaux mixture being used for all. If the spot disease is very severe another spraying should be given to 15 days after the fourth.

Current bushes should be sprayed when the worms first appear. Paris green being used. The best solution

for this work is made by mixing 1 lb. Paris green and 1 lb. unslaked lime in 100 gallons of water. The hellebore mixture should be used for the second spraying when the fruit is fully formed. The hellebore mixture is made by mixing 1 oz. hellebore in two gallons of water. After the fruit is picked the bushes should be sprayed with the Bordeaux which should be repeated 10 to 15 days later.

With gooseberries, just as the buds burst, the bushes should be sprayed with the Bordeaux or potassium sulphide (1 oz. to 2 gallons water). About ten days later they should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture and hellebore, applied separately. Potassium sulphide can be substituted for the hellebore, if desired. The third and last spraying should be given about ten days later than the first, using potassium sulphide or ammoniacal copper sulphate. The latter is made by mixing 5 oz. copper carbonate and 2 quarts ammonia in 40 gallons of water.

Plums—should be sprayed with copper sulphate and Paris green before the buds open, then with the Bordeaux mixture soon after the blossoms have fallen, 10 to 12 days later with the Bordeaux, repeating the application after an interval of about ten days. If rot is prevalent, two more sprayings should be given at an interval of 10 to 15 days, the ammoniacal copper carbonate being used.

For raspberries and blackberries an application of the copper sulphate solution should be made before the buds open, followed by an application of Bordeaux 10 to 15 days later. An application of Bordeaux is also beneficial soon after the old canes are cut out.

Introducing Queen Bees

Mr. Jno. Fixter, farm foreman, Central Experimental Farm, gives the following method of introducing queen bees: Select a strong colony, remove the wooden cover, and place a fine wire netting over the tops of the brood frames to prevent passage from one hive to the other; place on top of this wire cloth a brood chamber with four frames of well scaled brood, selected from different hives, with young bees just hatching out, but with no unsealed brood. Put the queen in this and close the hive tight, and keep it over the strong colony four or five days. By that time a respectable force of young workers will be present, and the hive may be placed on the stand where it is to remain and the entrance to be made large enough for only one bee to pass at a time. As a matter of precaution against robbing, the entrance may be opened as the colony gets stronger. This latter plan has never failed with me.

I would advise all to have extra cages for introducing, so that no disease may be brought in with the queen. See that the cage you introduce with is thoroughly cleaned, and have fresh food made from your own honey placed in the cage in readiness. Then remove the queen and bees from the cage they were received in to the one prepared for them and follow directions above.

Farmer's Institute Report

The report of the Farmers' Institute for Ontario has been issued. It contains much information regarding the work of this important organization. The Institute having the largest membership on June 30th, 1904, was South Waterloo with 720.

The total number of Institute members in the province at the end of last June was 21,537, or 2,542 less than on December 31, 1903, when the membership totalled 23,799. The decrease is accounted for by the authorities as being due to the fact that the weather during the Institute campaign of 1903-04 was unprecedentedly severe. Many meetings had to be cancelled entirely, while the attendance at others was seriously interfered with. As the majority of the members join the Institute at the time of the winter meetings, a poor attendance is naturally followed by a decrease in membership.

Seed Corn

The ground seldom warms early, thoroughly and sufficient to sprout and grow corn; if the ground be damp, or rainy weather, the corn often rots, necessitating one or more re-seedings, and often the best of seed is slow, also some seasons. So I find by sprouting the corn in warm water till the sprouts are $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in long I can sow or plant the corn and get a better, surer, more even and earlier matured crop. The sprouts may be mostly broken off by drill or planter, but the corn will still grow and be one month ahead of unsoaked. I have practised this several years and on different kinds of soil and different seasons and different varieties of corn, and know it's O.K. on any scale.—A. E. L., Ontario.

Guernsey Cattle Club

The annual meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club will be held in New York City on May 10th. The club has had a most successful year and the number of entries and transfers exceed that of any previous year.

T. W. BOYD
& SON,
MONTREAL.



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We send our 300 page—illustrated catalogue free on receipt of 10c. in stamps to help pay postage. No matter what your sport is you should have a copy.

With it you can choose your equipment for field or indoor sports, for summer or winter, just as well as by calling at any store, and cheaper, as we make special prices for our catalogue goods and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. Here are a few leading lines: BICYCLES and sundries, BASE-BALL, Croquet, Football, GOLF, Tennis, FISHING TACKLE, Guns, RIFLES, Revolvers, Ammunition, Traps, Targets, SKATES, Hockey sticks, SNOWSHOES, Tobaccos, Punching Bags, BOXING GLOVES, Camping Equipment, FIELD GLASSES, WATCHES.

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and
Everywhere

Progressive
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UNITED STATES SEPARATORS

for they have proven the U. S. the sweet and simplest money maker for the farm. Its simple bowl, operated by strong gearing entirely enclosed in a substantial frame, is easy to turn and gets *all* the cream—holds your record for clean skimming. Notice the low supply can.

There are other advantages in using a U. S. aside from its wonderfully clean skimming, that are told in our handsome booklet, "The Dairy." Send for it immediately; it's free.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing Wholesale at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Iowa City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Quebec, Que., Hamilton, Ont.

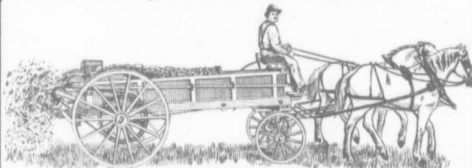
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Success Manure Spreader

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Years in advance of other spreaders. The result of 27 years' experience in building and field observation of requirements.



A Success Manure Spreader will economize labor more than any other farm implement. It will make the manure go two or three times as far as when spread by hand, and every acre spread will produce from 10 to 15 per cent. more crop. A Manure Spreader is a necessity on every farm. Investigate the situation and buy now. Write for Booklets, "Worth Its Weight in Gold." MANY TESTIMONIES BY

THE PARIS PLOW CO., Limited, - PARIS, ONT.

Agents for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces: THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, Limited, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

"Trusts"

The corporations which come under the name of "Trusts" are simply the consolidation into one of the several companies or corporations in the same or allied lines of business or manufacture. The reason claimed for their being brought into existence was the excessive competition that existed between the rival manufacturers, a competition that prevented progress and the making of even a fair profit at times. The producers stated they were weary of working for the public, and the era of combination was gladly welcomed.

E. S. Meade, Ph.D., in his book "Trust Finance" gives business interesting and instructive information regarding these trusts and the methods of their organization and operation. The principle of combination was discouraged by the various state governments in the United States and by the governments of the Dominion of Canada. Sixteen states had passed stringent laws in prohibition of any attempt to restrict competition and yet it was discovered that a corporation with the requisite powers for combination might be formed in New Jersey on certain easy conditions, which could transact business anywhere throughout the United States or for that matter anywhere else, in the same manner as could a private firm. About 1898 the formation of the trusts began, and within a few years most of the manufacturing of the staple articles in daily use was controlled by them. Within five years twenty-six of these trusts had a capital aggregating over two billions of dollars.

The organization of the trust was arranged in nearly all cases by the promoter, sometimes on his own initiative and frequently on the invitation of those who owned or controlled the different plants it was proposed to combine. When it was decided to attempt the combination, negotiations were opened by the promoter with the different owners for the purchase of each plant individually, the payment to be usually in common and preferred stock of the trust and sometimes a part or all in cash. The aggregate value of the plants purchased was usually represented by the preferred stock issued, generally six or seven per cent. cumulative, that is, their dividends and all other claims ranked ahead of the claims of the common stock until fully paid. The common stock was the "water" on the "velvet" and represented the supposed increased value of the plants under combination. The owner who took stock for his plant received full value in preferred, together with a bonus of possibly an equal amount in common.

The total capital of the trust was thus probably double the cost of its property. The United States Steel Corporation is capitalized at over a billion dollars, while its various plants are estimated to have cost less than half that sum. The money for the cash payments and to provide the working capital of the new concern was obtained by the sale of stock, of which a large amount would remain in the hands of the promoter as his profit. The owners frequently remained in the service of the new company as managers, and from among them the presidents, directors and other officers would be chosen in

this way retaining the experience and energy of the old institutions for the new.

The great advantages of the trust are in the reduced cost of manufacture, owing to the facilities which each of the constituent companies contribute, their best patents and processes being employed for the good of all, the greatly reduced cost of management and selling of goods, saving in cross freights, also in the control of the market. This last feature, while undoubtedly doing away with the waste of over-production and competition also permitted an increase in selling price.

It would appear that the trusts, like the departmental retail stores, have come to stay. They are both parts of the new system of bringing goods to the hands of the consumer at the minimum cost, and while the trusts may under evil guidance attempt a policy of extortion, which the safety valve of possible competition will always restrain, they should through their perfected methods of manufacture, their large amount of business, and the skill and science which they are able to employ in their trade, be able to supply the consumer with better goods and at lower prices than could ever be obtained under the strictly competitive system.

BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED
1855

Does Your Money Slip Through Your Fingers?

Try the Saving Effect
of an account in the

Bank of Toronto Savings Department.

Deposit all your spare money in a Savings Account; do not withdraw any unless absolutely necessary, and watch your balance grow. Interest will be added every six months.

THE SECURITY IS ABSOLUTE

Capital \$3,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

A Chain

Is no Stronger than Its
Weakest Link and

Kinked Fence

Is no Stronger than Its Weakest Kink.

In most factory made fences there are over 1,000 of these kinks or weak spots, in each 100 rods.

Would You Buy It ?

Write for our new book, "Practical Economy on Wire Fence Construction" (free to farmers), and learn how to build a called spring fence (without a kink), for less money than the cheapest ready woven fence in existence.

London Fence Machine Will Do It.

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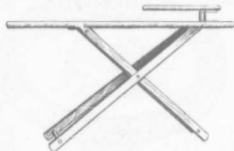
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The Bennett Combination Ironing Table



It is the largest made—45 in. wide, 60 in. long. It is the only table on which you can iron shirt waist sleeves, or, in fact, sleeves of any kind, in a perfect manner.

It can be folded up and placed away.

It stands solid on the floor.

It will stand a weight of 200 lbs.

It is made of the best stock.

It will iron skirts full length without changing.

The sleeve attachment turns under when not in use.

Ask your hardware dealer for this, or send us 93 we will forward.

THE BENNETT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PICKERING, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Cement Fence Posts

In this department last issue we published an enquiry about cement fence posts. Since then we have received the following letter from Mr. C. H. Hutchings, Ottawa:

"We are manufacturing a fence post machine for concrete posts; the farm post is 6 in. x 6 in. x 6 in. at base and tapering to 5 in. x 5 in. x 5 in. at top and eight feet long. The machine costs \$200 f.o.b. Ottawa. The farm post is triangular for wire fence and effects a saving of one-quarter the material. This post is reinforced with steel at the three corners making it impossible to break it. The same machine also makes a square post reinforced at the four corners.

It also has an attachment to make posts for picket or board fences.

"The cost of farm fence posts is about 11 cents if made of gravel and handy and cheap and cement reasonable in price, say about \$2.50 per bbl. The square post will cost from 15c. to 16c., and the picket or board fence 30c. each, owing to two castings given in each post to carry top and bottom rail. These posts are everlasting and will not rot or heave with frost, and if by any means they become cracked, cannot break owing to the reinforcement with steel."

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions clear and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

The Line Fence

I have a neighbor who has poor fences and will not fix them up. I surely let me know what course to pursue to compel him to fix up his fences.

—A. S.

Ans.—We presume the fences referred to are the line fences between your lands and those of your neighbor, as you would have no right to complain in regard to your neighbor's cross fences. The Line Fences Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 284), provides amongst other things that owners of occupied adjoining land shall make, keep up and repair a just proportion of the fence which marks the boundary between them, or if there is no fence they shall so make, keep up and repair the same proportion which is to mark such boundary.

The Act also provides that in case of dispute between such owners, either owner may notify the other that he will, not less than one week from the service of such notice, cause three fence viewers of the locality to arbitrate in the premises. The owner so notifying shall also notify the fence viewers not less than one week before their services are required. The notice in both cases must be in writing, signed by the person notifying, and shall specify the nature and place of meeting for the arbitration. This

Fruit Trees, Plants, Bulbs

The Best Nursery Stock at the Lowest Prices

NOTICE OUR GREAT BARGAIN OFFER

The best nursery stock at reasonable prices is our motto. Our trees are free from insect pests and diseases. We retail at wholesale prices.

If you expect to plant a large orchard or only a few trees and plants, it will pay you to send a list of your wants for special prices. When you buy of us you get strong, vigorous, healthy trees, free to name, at the lowest possible prices.

To introduce our superior stock to many new customers, we make the following remarkable bargain offer. Order now before the trees are all sold. We will hold stock until you desire shipment made, or will send at once, whichever you prefer.

Offer No. 1.—For one dollar and twenty-five cents we will send the trees and plants named below:

10 peach trees, two each of the following varieties, which are the very best of the new variety—*Princess*, *Fruitful*, *Kalamazoo*, *Prindle* and *Greenmore*; or *Prindle* and *Greenmore*, but if preferred we will send eight apple or pear trees, five or six selection of variety, in place of the ten peach trees. 2 Climax plants, the wonderful new Japanese plum, largest and best, full crops every year. 2 early Richmond cherry, five trees, best variety. 12 Dunlop strawberry plants, the best variety among all the new strawberries, immensely productive, finest quality.

All the above, fourteen trees and twelve plants, all for one dollar and twenty-five cents, satisfaction guaranteed. Order before it is too late. Remember, for one dollar and twenty-five cents we send you the twelve plants and fourteen trees. Order now. If you are not satisfied with the trees when you receive them, we will return the money sent for them.

Offer No. 2. For twenty-five cents we will send, prepaid, one dozen *Mammoth Gladiolus* bulbs from our wonderful collection of the best of the best, in every color and kind known, and many new seedlings never sold before. Dozens equal of this collection have never been sold for less than fifty cents a dozen, one dollar per dozen, but for this short time we make this special offer for twenty-five cents. Order now, before our supply is exhausted. If the blooms from these bulbs do not surpass anything you have grown before in the way of Gladioli, we will return the money sent us and you keep the bulbs.

Offer No. 3.—All the above varieties are the very best to be had anywhere and both orders should be accepted at once by all who want the best fruits and finest flowers, but to make it so liberal that all will try them and see for themselves, we make this remarkably liberal offer. To all who send for both the above orders, we will send, classified free, two fine two-year-old Cambridge and one fine two-year-old Canada's early is the largest, hardiest, most productive, and best quality of all early grapes. For home use or market, Cambridge's early is the best of all. Do not miss this opportunity to secure two of these valuable grape vines free. Write to us if you are interested in the best fruit.

STRAWBERRY SPECIAL

For two dollars we will send 100 first-class strawberry plants as named below. These are strong, first-class plants, good as can be grown anywhere and the varieties are the best. 50 *Sonder Dunlop*, unsurpassed for a general purpose berry, low price and superior stock, we make this kind known, and best and new late variety, very valuable. If you prefer other varieties, you may select 100 plants from the following list: *Hayward*, *Beck's Wonderful*, *Red Mary*, *Gode*, *Gandy*, *Saugie*, *Brilliant*, *Brook*, *Delaware*, *Mitchell's Early*, *Bestwood*, *Lovett*, *Marshall*, *Claxton*, *Wm. Bell*, and *McKinley*.

If you prefer, we will send prepaid, one dollar and twenty-five cents, our selection of varieties from the above-named varieties. And we will add to these 50 *General De Wet* plants. Remember the plants are the very best.

SPECIAL GRAPE OFFER

For sixty cents we will send one dozen grape vines, purchaser's selection of varieties from list given below. These vines are extra select, two year vines, first-class in every way. Satisfaction guaranteed. The varieties are *Concord*, *Moro*, *Early*, *Brighton*, *Warden*, *Moore*, *Hammond*, *Delaware*, *Ives Seedling*, *Catspa*, *Salem*, *Lindley*, *Niagara*, *Champion* and *Elvira*, and *Vergennes* without charge. We will supply you with grapes when you can secure the best varieties at these bargain prices!

SPECIAL PEONY OFFER

In our new Victorian Peony, we have the best variegated variety known today. A very profuse flower and as hardy as any *Tortee tree*. Blooms very large and full, being almost double the size of other peonies.

The color is a beautiful pure white with the centre of the petals striped and dotted with the most beautiful shades. Not only is the color of this variety the most beautiful of all peonies, but added to this is the fact that it has a fragrance as sweet as any tea rose.

What more can be asked for? Hardy anywhere, a never-failing bloomer, immense blooms of unvaried beauty and exquisite fragrance. All this and more may truly be said of our wonderful Victorian Peony.

Variegated peonies are seldom sold for less than 75 cents to \$1.50 each, but having a good supply we make a special price of 25 cents in charges prepaid. Four peonies for one dollar as follows:—One each, red, pink, and one variegated Victorian Peony.

Money may be sent by post office or express money orders registered letter or bank draft. When sent in any of these ways we will send an extra vine or tree to cover cost of sending. All prices are given in U.S. Money.

INDIANAPOLIS NURSERY CO.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U.S.A.



Hammond's Slug Shot for Potato Bugs, Currant and Cabbage Worms

TO THE EDITOR OF AMERICAN GARDENING:

In your issue of June 28, on page 299, I notice a good article on the Colorado Beetle or Potato Bug. For the benefit of your numerous readers, I would advise them to try Hammond's Slug Shot. I have used it here this season with excellent results. On Potatoes, Egg Plants, Cucumbers and Squashes, it has done more for me than any other remedy. It is the best remedy I know of, saving, as the substance adheres much better when the plants are in the larva stage. I enclose you the Bulletin which I advertised in your paper, and they are very useful articles. The best time to dust the plants is early morning, as the substance adheres much better when the dew is on. Once they get a taste of it they will not eat any more.

GEO. H. GARDNER, Gardener to Col. D. N. Lamont, Millbrook, N. Y., 1904.

Sold by Seed Dealers in Toronto, London, Bradford, Montreal and Hamilton. Send for Pamphlet on Bugs and Insects. Franklin on Hudson, N. Y.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers

notice may be served by leaving it with a grown-up person at the place of abode of the owner so being notified, or may be given to him personally.

The Act goes on to provide that the fence viewers shall examine the premises and if required by either party shall hear evidence of witnesses. That they shall make an award in writing, signed by any two of them, respecting the matters in dispute, and such award shall specify the locality, quantity, description and the lowest price of the fence it orders to be made and the time within which the work shall be done, and shall state by which of the parties the costs of the proceedings shall be paid, or in what proportion the same shall be paid. The award shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the council of the municipality in which the lands are situate, and notice of its being made shall be given to all parties interested, by the clerk with whom it has been deposited. The Act also provides that the person desiring to enforce the award shall serve upon the owner or occupant of the adjoining lands a notice in writing requiring him to obey the award and if the award is not obeyed within one month after notice, the person so desiring to enforce it may do the work which the award directs and may immediately take proceedings to cover its value and the costs from the owner by action in any Division Court having jurisdiction in the locality. It, however, provides that the Judge of the Division Court may, on the application of either party, extend the time for making the fence to such time as he may think just.

It is also provided by the Act that "instead of requiring execution to be issued upon such judgment, the party entitled to enforce the judgment may obtain a certificate from the Clerk of the Division Court of the amount due for debt and costs in respect of such judgment, and shall be entitled upon lodging the same with the clerk of the municipality to have the amount so certified placed upon the collector's roll, and the same may be collected in the same manner as taxes are collected, and shall until so collected or otherwise paid be a charge upon the lands liable for the payment thereof and in such case execution shall not thereafter issue on such judgment."

The forms of the notices, etc., are given in the Act.

To Take off Roll

To whom should the application be made to strike a solicitor off the Roll?
—CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The application to strike a solicitor off the Roll is made to a judge sitting in court at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. A judge sits in court at Osgoode Hall for the purpose of hearing proper court motions or applications, on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week with the exception of legal holidays and during the legal vacations. The solicitor must have proper notice of the application.

"Doctor," said the patient, "I believe there's something wrong with my stomach."

"Not a bit of it," replied the doctor. "God made your stomach, and he knows how to make stomachs. There's something wrong with the stuff you put into it, maybe, and with the way you stuff it and stamp it down; but your stomach is all right."

And immediately the patient discharged him.

The Hollow Concrete Block

For Dairy Buildings IS THE IDEAL BUILDING MATERIAL

The hollow wall insures a more even temperature at all seasons, and, as the blocks when laid show as smooth a surface on the inside as they do on the outside, a simple coat of cement wash or whitewash gives the interior a finish which for cleanliness is unexcelled.

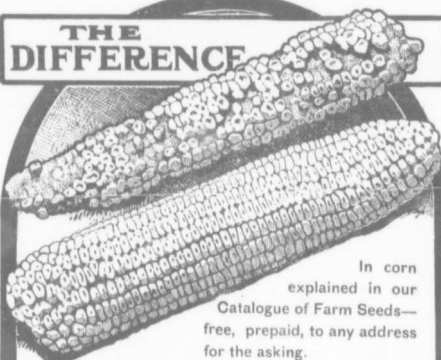
The Dunn Hollow Cement Stone Machine

Is so moderate in price that its cost is more than covered in the erection of one fair sized building. You can have walls either 8, 9, 10 or 12 inches thick, and with either Plain, Tooled or Rock finished face.

Just the thing for barns, houses, etc. Cheaper than brick or stone, and indestructible. Write for particulars to

The JAMES STEWART MFG. CO., Limited
Dept. F. Woodstock, Ont.

THE DIFFERENCE



In corn explained in our Catalogue of Farm Seeds—free, prepaid, to any address for the asking.

The average person cannot safely detect the difference between poor seed and good seed—our experts who make a life study of the business can thoroughly rely on their judgment.

We have expert buyers for every line of seed—we take no chances on doubtful or inferior qualities.

By buying from our Catalogue you get the benefit of this special knowledge without cost.

It gives full particulars of all the best varieties of fodder and planting Corn. Also descriptive Farm Catalogue of our famous Canadian Gem Sweet, Mangel, Carrot and Sugar Beet, free, prepaid, to any address for the asking. Write to-day.

Darch & Hunter
Farm Department, LONDON, ONT.

In the Poultry Yard

Egg Laying Contest

At Royston, Huts, England, an interesting egg-laying competition was conducted from Oct. 10 to Jan. 29, or the 10 poorest weeks of the year. The number of eggs laid in the various pens, 30 in all, and each containing four pullets, hatched in 1904, is summarized as follows: The only three pens with records above 200 eggs were White Leghorn, 245 eggs; White LaBresse, 240; White Wyandotte, 226. The other pens were respectively: White Wyandotte, 187, 180, 154, 159, 143, 137, 134, 125, 114, 101, 87, and 82; White Leghorn, 178 and 148; Buff Orpington, 175, 145, 138, 137, 134, 114, 84 and 82; Salmon Faverolle, 141 and 145; Black Langshan, 141; White Orpington, 135; Gold Wyandotte, 153, 115, 111 and 76; Black Leghorn, 130; Black Orpington, 131; Speckled Sussex, 123.

Farm Poultry

What is there raised on the farm for which prices are as high as the farm was 20 years ago besides poultry and eggs? And, besides, there is nothing on the farm that will bring ready cash as quickly as poultry and eggs will. At the present time there is a greater demand for poultry than ever before. Every dollar that the farmer invests in poultry systematically, and prepares himself with the knowledge he should have will yield him double the profit of that invested in any other way on his farm. Let him first subscribe for a good farm journal and read it, and then build a good hen house (not a hovel), frost-proof with plenty of light. Then lay out a few dollars in securing a good male bird or two, and save the eggs from the best layers for setting. By doing this and selecting the best laying pullets each year and mating them with the best pure-bred cockerels that can be had, the result will be in two or three years, a flock of well bred useful fowls.

Now a word as to mating. A fact to be remembered is that the pullets in every case will show similar traits as their sire; if he has been bred from a good laying strain he will surely develop that quality in his pullets. But we must not sacrifice size for laying qualities. With the splendid breeds that we have to-day we need not do it. Go at it with a will and you can accomplish three objects: Large birds, large eggs and large quantities, and we hope that the time is not far distant when eggs will be sold by weight. Give your laying hens a variety of food; keep a dish of milk for them to run to, it is a great egg producer.

We have been in the poultry business for about 30 years, experimenting with crosses and good, and if we can help beginners at any time we are always willing. Actual experience is what counts. We would be pleased at any time to answer any questions sent to us from any one interested in furthering the poultry industry of our country.—W. J. Stevenson, Ontario West, Ont.

Poultry Pays

With the average farmer, comparatively little attention has been given to his poultry house, under the excuse that poultry does not pay. Poultry, if handled properly, does pay. According to the statistics of 1903 for Canada, we find that for every dollar invested in land there is a revenue of 20 cents in the way of field crops, for every dollar invested in bees the revenue is 50 cents, and for

every dollar invested in dairy cattle, the revenue is \$1; but for the dollar invested in poultry, there is a revenue of \$2, and this revenue comes in spite of the fact that poultry does not receive the attention it merits. Give it the same attention that we give the other adjuncts to the farm and the revenue will be even better. To get the best results, we must have suitable buildings, not by any means expensive, but comfortable. We might as well try to make a profit out of dairy cows wintered at the straw stack as to expect hens to pay with the treatment they are often receive. A farmer who was losing his hens wrote Prof. Dryden, of the Utah Experimental Station, that his hens were dropping dead and asked what was to be done. In reply the professor said to never mind, it was a waxy hens had; some preferred death to the treatment they received.

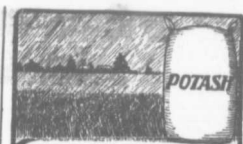
The demand for good fat poultry and fresh eggs is growing. The more we raise the greater the demand and the higher the price. A shortage exists for more than half the year.—J. C. Elford, Chief of the Poultry Division.

Peculiarities of Turkeys

Rearing turkeys requires a certain management and method of feeding. Very much depends on the feed for the first two months. Unless they are at least a week old young turks should be kept away from all other poultry save their mother, since they are prone to follow anything that is moving. The first feed should consist of stale bread soaked in milk, with chopped onions and milk curd, to which should be added a little black pepper three times a week. Hard boiled eggs may be given, but there is a proneness to give too much of this food. A poult is easily killed and a few lice on it will mean its death.

Young turkeys require feed oftener than young chicks. The breeding stock should not be related in the least. Raw corn meal is not beneficial to turkeys. When they are old most any other feed that is at hand. A little fresh meat chopped and fed to them, will be a benefit and will also be very much relished. Keep roosting coops clean and dry. Should a mother hen refuse to go in a coop it is because it is full of lice or is filthy, her instinct telling her that it is not a proper place for her brood. Keep all drinking fountains clean and sweet. For the first few weeks the poult should not be exposed to rain or dew. Provide plenty of sharp sand or gravel for them. Give them a good dust bath, composed of sifted coal ashes. It will cause lice to hunt other quarters very soon.

One very important point will be to look twice a week for large lice insects on their heads. Two or three healthy insects of this order will soon cause the death of a poult. Turkeys are fond of grass seed and insects, and will seek such foods if they do not have them. Turkeys do not take kindly to close confinement, and the young take great delight in warm weather; it can scarcely get too warm for them and for this reason the earliest broods do not do the best. Warm weather and long rambles through the fields are necessary privileges of the turkey. They will be noticed to move slowly scanning every nook and corner for some morsel to pick up, even in the heat of the day. To be profitable they should make rapid growth, and to do this they should have plenty of good food and should be kept warm and dry.—Poultry Farmer.



Potash as Necessary as Rain

The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of

Potash

in the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.

Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books, containing the latest researches on this important subject, which will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the

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98 Nassau Street, New York.

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. Don't go a thing! Call you see clearly what's best for aid of Fish-bone lights on Human Nature, on health, disease, love and marriage. Tell what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to see used one up in any adult for postage, 10 cents. **MURRAY HILL BOOK PUB. CO., 129 EAST 28th Street, New York.**

\$3 a Day Sure Send on your address and we will send you a book that will make \$3 a day in the home where you live. Send us your address and we will mail the book to you. **MURRAY HILL BOOK PUB. CO., 129 EAST 28th Street, New York.**

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EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all the natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Fathers and mothers cannot bring up their children in the way they should go, and instruct them properly, without that indispensable household article, Dr. Foote's new Home Cyclopedia—the best yet; buy it at 120 E. 28th St., New York.

FIRE PROOF
ROOFING
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO

One Degree Better

Two skunks were sitting in a fence corner discussing the subject of smell when a gasoline automobile went by. One looked at the other and said: "O! H—! what's the use."

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

Farming World Man on the Wing

Among the recent importations of live stock and a few fine horses by Mr. T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont. A good Clydesdale stallion, sired by the Premier show horse of Scotland, Hiawatha, is Braes o' Yetts, a four-year-old bay with white markings. He is a son of Lady Caroline, a get of Cawder (7568).

Two fine Hackney stallions are also included in the shipment. St. Regulus is a four-year-old chestnut of fine type and good action. British Yeoman is a five-year-old, brown in color, a handsome, well turned fellow with a way of handling his feet that is not often seen. At the farm are still a few good horses, among them Prince Bernard, a dark brown of good size and drabry appearance. He is a get of Ascot, by McClelland, dam by Flashwood's Herd. His g.d. is also sired by Topgallant, and it will thus be seen that he is a splendidly bred individual. Royal Errant is a three-year-old bay with white marks. He is sired by the famous Royal Favorite (10630) and his dam is sired by Knight Errant. Sir Herbert, who was exhibited at some of our leading shows, is a good variety colt by Or-nament, a get of Baron's Pride, who is proving a very successful sire. His dam is Lady Maxwell by MacMeehan, g.d. Miss Everard, by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride. He is a royally bred colt and has grown and done well since the shows. Blackhill Prince is a big and handsome bay roan, of splendid action and great style. He is only two years of age and is a very promising colt. He is sired by Sir Hugo who is a get of Sir Everard and the sire of Dunny Deer, winner of first prize at Glasgow. The dam of Blackhill Prince is Blackhill Minnie, by Knight of Cowal. There are also at Mr. Hassard's stables some fine Hackney stallions. Mr. Hassard reports a very successful business, having disposed of a large number of fine stallions during the year. His good horse Cawder Cup goes to a purchaser at Hamilton, Man., at a good figure.

Redmond Bros., of Millbrook, Ont., report a good year's business, with their herd in fine shape at the present time. Their young crop of calves is particularly fine and will contribute its full share to keep up the reputation of the herd.

Mr. A. Hume, the well known Ayrshire breeder, of Menie, Ont., has his herd of pure-bred cattle in fine shape, with a splendid crop of young stock, from which he offers a few very choice young bulls and heifers. He will be able to bring out a very strong herd to the showings in the fall. At the head of the herd he has now Royal Star of Lassanstock, which he imported over a year ago and who is

proving a successful sire, and Prince Sunbeam of Glenora, purchased from the Ogilvie herd. He has also some choice offerings in Yorkshire swine.

Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Menie, will be to the front this fall as usual with a show herd of Ayrshires, which will argue his claim for a share of the colored goods. At the head of his large herd of deep milking Ayrshire cows he has his fine young show bull Rob Roy of Lessenack. From him and his old bull Hover a Blink he has some fine young stock to offer, particularly a pair of fine young stock bulls, which are bred right and would be an immense benefit to many a herd of dairy cows.

Big Sale of Clydesdale Fillies

On another page appears the announcement of the auction sale of Mr. W. D. Flatt's second importation of Clydesdale fillies, at the Pavilion at Hamilton stock yards, May 17th. Only 43 head are to be offered at this sale as that is the number of animals of the kind which Mr. Flatt desired, which Messrs. Montgomery were able to procure at a price at all compatible with probable prices in Canada. Mr. Flatt is therefore disappointed in his expectation of being able to offer 60 head, but is by no means so in the quality of the consignment, they being a finely bred and carefully selected lot, comprising a number of prize winners.

Readers of THE FARMING WORLD cannot be too strongly urged to attend these sales. A series of importations have been made during the past year, as owing to a scarcity of feed in the old country, these mares could be obtained at a price which made the enterprise possible. It is probable that fewer of these will be made for some time in the future, and those who have obtained one or two good importations at prices prevalent at last year's sales have reason to congratulate themselves. A filly purchased at Graham Bros. sale for \$235 last summer, again passed under the hammer last winter for \$465. Every sale sees a number of unexcelled opportunities for obtaining something which will be a source of future pride and profit, often at little or no advance on gelding price at home. The prospect before the Clydesdale breeder is a very bright one, and the demand is at the present time far beyond the supply. During the past winter one of our largest firms had to turn down an order for 200 head of young Clydesdale mares eligible for registration. This is only an earnest of future requisitions and the average farmer can make no safer investment than in the opportunity offered by our energetic and public-spirited importer and stockman, Mr. W. D. Flatt, at Hamilton, on May 17th.

Clydesdales for Canada

Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, has sold two finely-bred stallions and a splendid two-year-old

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
A RAFFS, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

PERSEKES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any sore or blisther. The safest and most effective. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe infection. Removes all blisters or blistherous from horses or cattle.

HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sore Throat, etc. It is a **WONDERFUL REMEDY** that one small spoonful of Gombault's Balsam will produce immediately. It is a natural product of any liquid or ointment mixture ever made. Every bottle of Gombault's Balsam is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
THE LAWRENCE WILKINS COMPANY, Toronto,
21 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO



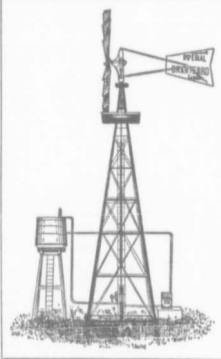
ACCIDENTS will happen. The colts will get hurt. Any Sore Inflamed Bunch can be removed in a pleasing manner with

ABSORBINE

No blister. No hair gone. Comfort for the horse. Profit for you. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Buck & Co. Inc. ABSORBINE, JR., for man, child, dog, cat, etc. It is a black and blue from a bruise at once. Stop Toothache, Rheumatic Swelling, Gonorrhea, etc. Manufactured only by

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11 Manumoth Street, Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents: LYMAN BROS. & Co., Montreal.

WINDMILLS



Brantford Steel Windmills are in a class by themselves. There is only one Best—that's ours. Write for Catalogue. We also manufacture

IDEAL GAS and GASOLINE ENGINES
GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited
Brantford, Canada.

filly to Mr. Colin M Keigan, Strathroy, Ontario, Canada. The stallions are Sir Nestor (11906) and Gallant Alexander (11712). The former was bred by Mr. W. Young, Drum Farm, Campbelltown, and got by the beautiful thick horse Ben Cruachan, out of a Sir Everard mare, gr. dam by Jacob Wilson. He is a thick, nicely turned, heavy horse, with good legs and action, and lots of style. Gallant Alexander (11712) was bred in Cumberland by Messrs. Wilson, Hodgson & Son, and is by Count Alexander, out of a Lord Lothian mare, gr. dam by Gartsherrie. He is a very big-sized thick horse, with good legs, and both animals should be popular in Canada. The filly was bred by, and recently purchased from, Mr. St. Clair Cunningham, Hedderwick Hill. She is by the good breeding and prize horse Gay Everard, out of Miranda; a splendid big mare by Royal Garty, and also winner of several prizes. The filly herself has been very successful in the show ring, having won several first prizes at east country shows, both as a foal and as a yearling. She is big, with fine action, as well as first rate feet and legs, and is fit to hold her own in good company in this country. In addition to the above animals Mr. M Keigan also bought the finely bred horse Lord Lovat (11908) from Mr. James Fleming, Friesick Mains, Friesickheim. He is a full brother to the well known breeding stallion Clan Chattan, being by the celebrated Mains of Airies, out of Young Lady Fair, by the Glasgow Cup winner, Prince of Carruchan. He is a very thick-made horse, of a fine color, with capital wearing bones and feet. He should also prove a first rate breeder, and we trust Mr. M Keigan may have every luck with his select shipment.—The Scottish Farmer.

The Calgary Show

The horse fair and sale under the auspices of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, held at Calgary on April 4-6, was a success. Ideal weather prevailed, the entries were large, and big crowds witnessed the judging and admired the splendid stock on exhibition. The sale of work horses was not as successful as anticipated, the season being too far advanced, and few buyers of work horses were present.

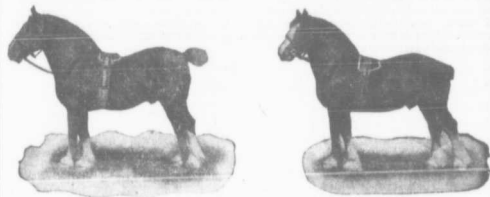
The aged stallions in the Clydesdale class formed a big string, and were judged by J. Standish, V.S., Walkerton, Ont., and C. M. McCrae, Ottawa. The first place went to Charming Prince, and the second to King Columbine, shown by J. A. Turner. In the 3-yr-olds Barharrow (imp.), owned by Halliman Bros, Airdrie, got first, but he had a close run with Cairnton's Best, shown by J. H. Alcott, of Medicine Hat. This colt is Ontario-bred, and in the hands of Smith & Richardson headed the lists at the leading shows.

Only one class for Shires was shown, five stallions being out, three of them shown by Geo. E. Brown, of Calgary. The six Hackney stallions on exhibition put up a good show. The class for saddlers was well contented. Very few grade drafters were shown.

Regina Show

The spring stallion show held at Regina early last month brought out a good lot of heavy horses, and a great deal of interest was taken in the lectures delivered. Among those from the east who took part in the lectures were Duncan Anderson, of

CHAMPION CLYDESDALES BY CLYDESDALE CHAMPIONS



For Three Successive Years **GRAHAM BROS.**

Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto.

1904 Baron Sterling

Sire Baron's Pride

1903 Cairnhill

Sire Ethlopla

1902 Young McQueen

Sire McQueen

Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer **MORE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF BARON'S PRIDE** than any other American firm. Stallions to get pure-breds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT., CANADA

WAVERLY STOCK FARM

HACKNEY STALLIONS AND FILLIES

Choice young stock, imported and home-bred.

R. BEITH - Bowmanville, G.T.R., Ont.



BARON—ST

Smith & Richardson's **CLYDESDALES**



Our Clydesdale Stallions and Mares have wintered nicely, and we now have a number for sale at reasonable prices, amongst them the Toronto Show winner, **BARON GARTLEY**, 1st and sweepstakes.

Address: **Columbus, Ontario.**

STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

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43

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

will be sold by public auction
at the Sale Pavilion

HAMILTON STOCK YARDS

MAY 17, 1905

I will sell at the above place and date Forty-three registered Clydesdale fillies just imported from the well known stud of Montgomery Bros., Scotland. My order was for sixty, but the Messrs. Montgomery informed me that they were positively unable to secure this number of the high class I was bound to have, which are becoming scarcer and dearer in Scotland, and only shipped forty-three. These will be found to be the very choicest individuals, and their breeding of the finest Clydesdale blood. Farmers and breeders desiring to secure really high-class animals should not miss this splendid offering.

W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT.

"CLYDESDALES" "HACKNEYS"

A few fine Clydesdale and Hackney stallions always on hand. Write to
T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, Ont. Branch Barn, Lennoxville, Que. Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions always kept on hand for sale. Will sell at a bargain several Farm Horses. Write
J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, or Lennoxville, Que.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

My new importation of **Clydesdale Stallions** has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best Stud in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good **Clyde** are invited to see them. I have Two First-Class **Hackneys** yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. Please to respond.

WM. COLQUHOUN,

MITCHELL, ONT.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.
Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.



WIDE TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS

Made any height any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**, with Iron Wheels and wide Tires, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagons.

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THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.
Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car lots for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

Imported Clydesdale Fillies

I have a number of good ones to offer at a reasonable price. Write to or call on

JOHN BOAG,

Newmarket St. Ravenshoe P.O.

WOODLANDS STUD

A large number of fine Clyde stallions and fillies for sale. My aim is to import the best and sell them to my customers at as low a price as possible, which will insure their coming back another time. Four miles south of Guelph, Ont.

O. SORBY

Guelph Ontario, Canada

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.
Most successful Vet. Institution in America.
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LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY a 4-6
month course for three months of your spare
\$2000 a year. We teach you at home
time by illustrated lectures, and grant diplomas
with degree. Particulars free.

The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

Rugby, and G. R. Cottrelle, of Milton, Ont.
The show of fat cattle was reported to be one of the best of its kind ever held in the west.

Canadian Stock in South Africa

In a letter addressed to Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, dated Bloemfontein, O.R.C., South Africa, March 18, 1905, E. J. MacMillan, Chief, Experimental Farms and Live Stock Division, for the Orange River Colony, writes:—

"All of the stock received from Canada last year has done well, with the exception of the Clydesdale station which we were so unfortunate as to lose some time ago. The Yorkshires have proved particularly prolific and as a result we have a large number of young animals for distribution.

"This Colony is, first and foremost, a live stock country, especially for sheep and cattle. In sheep, Merinos are much preferred. Of the cattle breed, Holsteins, Devons and Shorthorns are in favor and also a South African type called the Africander. The smaller dairy breeds are objected to on the ground that they do not produce trek oxen."

Nationalization of Records Completed

On April 19th and 20th the representatives appointed by the various live stock record associations met at Ottawa and completed the organization of the National Live Stock Association and the National Record Board. On April 19th, the representatives were addressed by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, who outlined the relations which he was willing should exist between the Department of Agriculture and the various record societies under the nationalization scheme. He had said last year that the request for nationalization must come from the breeders and that they must manage their own business and finances entirely apart from his department, and it was only upon this condition that he would act. If he were asked to affix a seal to the record certificates it was necessary that all the registration officers should be in Ottawa and that an officer of his department, acting under the Live Stock Commissioner, should see that each certificate was issued in strict accordance with the rules of the record society issuing it, before the seal of the department could be affixed. He suggested the appointment of an accountant who should also act as chief of the record bureau. A vote of thanks was tendered the minister for his interest in the nationalization of the records.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Later in the day the delegates, after a few amendments, adopted the constitution for the National Live Stock Association, which had been previously compiled by a committee of the breeders and elected officers as follows:

Executive Committee—Col. J. A. McGillivray, Toronto; G. A. Gigault, Quebec; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

The board of directors includes, with the above, the following representatives each elected by the membership of their own province, when such were present:—Ontario, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Quebec, Nap. La Chapelle, Montreal; Manitoba, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; New Brunswick, T. A. Peters, Fredericton; Nova Scotia, Prof. M. C. Cum-

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Will quickly prepare your animals

For Work For Show

or for the Butcher's Block.

No farmer should be without it. Ask your dealer or write us for trial.

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Shorthorns..



Still have a few good young **BULLS** to offer, also an exceptionally good lot of **HEIFERS**, among which there are show animals. Prices easy. Catalogue.

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JOHN CLANCY, Mgr.

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Live Stock Labels
Made for price and order
never indelible the mark.
R. W. JAMES
Newmarket Ont.



DAVID McCRAE, Janesville, Canada,
Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle,
Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice
animals for sale.



Frost Lock

So simple, it makes you wonder why it wasn't invented a hundred years ago. So great, it makes the "Frost" the best wire fence in the world.

Frost Wedge Lock **LOCKS** running and upright wires together. Does not bend, knot, crimp or kink them. Simply locks them so they can't sag, bend, rub or hang. It's the only device yet invented that locks two hard wires without injury to either. Galvanized to prevent rust.

A wire fence that is put together with small, soft tie wires is just as strong as those soft wires, and no stronger. A lock that needs a crimp or bend to make it hold, weakens the whole fence. When the horses or cows get to cutting up, and ram into the fence, those weak spots snap like a bursted bubble.

Frost Wire Fence

is high carbon coiled spring steel wire, and every strand is capable of bearing 2,000 pounds weight. Uprights are large and strong, and the Frost Lock holds uprights and running wires into one compact whole that even Texas steers can't break down.



Write for catalogue. It's free.

FROST WIRE FENCE CO. Limited
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CLEVELAND, Ohio
Newmarket, Ont.



HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported strains. Present offering—A grand 2 mos. bull calf from imported sire and dam.

Address:

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Keele, Ontario, Canada.

Breeder of choice

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshires.

W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Props.
Joseph W. Barnett, Manager.

Ashtand Stock Farm.

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont.
Tara Station G.T.R.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep
Milking Shorthorns

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offering, 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. **Londesboro Sta. and P.O.**

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicesters, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, P.O., Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., importer

Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). For Sale—Female and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillets, imported and home bred. Shearling and ram lambs, imported. Names. Prices Moderate. **W. A. BRODIE, Methuen, Ont., Stoneville Sta.**

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Choice young stock from our prize-winning herd. A few of both sexes for sale. Call on or write to **W. R. STEWART, Lunenburg, P.O., Ont.**

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Bred by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also an offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P. O.,
Near Orangeville, Ont.

Are You Looking for ANGUS BULLS?

I have five Angus bulls from 15 months to two years old. Price from \$20.00 to \$25.00, if taken this month. Intending buyers will please drop me a card a couple of days ahead and I will meet them at Sebringville.

WM. ISCHE, - SEBRINGVILLE**NOTICE**

We have been greatly reducing our herds but still have a few good Jerseys and a number of Guernseys to dispose of. Breeders will find it to their advantage to correspond with us.

DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman, P.O., Ont.

ming, Truro; P. E. Island, F. L. Hazard, Charlottetown; Saskatchewan, A. G. Mutch, Lumsden; Alberta, Peter Talbot, M. P. Strathcona; British Columbia, J. R. Anderson, Victoria.

The following are also directors by virtue of their office as secretaries of provincial live stock associations:—Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, E. B. Elderkin, Amherst; Ontario, Live Stock Associations, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Manitoba Live Stock Association, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Territorial Live Stock Associations, C. W. Peterson, Calgary.

At the conclusion of the meeting the directors met and appointed A. P. Westervelt secretary of the Association. The executive committee includes the president, vice-president and secretary, as well as the three elected members.

The constitution provides for a representative membership from each province and from the larger exhibition boards, and for a board of directors representative of the different provinces and provincial live stock associations. It also provides for the election of a president, vice-president and an executive committee of three members.

The following officers were elected: Pres., Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; vice-pres., Robert Ness, Howick, Que.

THE NATIONAL RECORD BOARD

The following named gentlemen who signed the agreement with the Department of Agriculture for their various associations, constituted themselves into a National Record Board with suitable constitution and by-laws:

Clydesdales—Thos. Graham, R. Beith, Wm. Smith, Robert Miller, John Davidson.

Shires—Jas. Henderson, John Gardhouse, J. M. Gardhouse.

Hackneys—R. Beith, R. Miller, Thos. Graham, H. N. Crossley. Shorthorns—Thos. E. Robson, Arthur Johnston, Robert Miller, J. M. Gardhouse, Alex. Smith, W. H. Pettit, John Dryden.

Jerseys—D. O. Bull, R. J. Fleming, R. Reid, Geo. T. Davies.

Herefords—R. J. Mackie, W. H. Hunter, W. H. Hammill.

Aberdeen-Angus—S. Martin, J. Turner, F. J. Collyer.

Ayrshire—Robert Ness, sr., J. G. Clark, A. Hume.

Swine—John Dryden, J. E. Brethour, J. C. Smith, A. P. Westervelt, Robert Vance, J. Featherstone.

Sheep—A. W. Smith, Col. R. McEwen, John T. Gibson, Col. D. McCrae, Col. J. A. McGillivray, Robert Miller, John Dryden.

An executive committee representing the various interests was elected as follows:—Chairman, R. Miller, Stoneville; Light Horses, R. Beith, M. P. Bowmanville; Heavy Horses, Wm. Smith, Columbus; Beef Cattle, Alex. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Dairy Cattle, R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Swine, J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; Sheep, John Dryden, Toronto.

AYRSHIRES

Some grand young stock for sale at once. Bred from the best milking strains. A pair of fine young bulls fit for service. Write or call on



WM. STEWART, Menie, Ont.

Hoard's Sta., G.T.R.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Tamworths and Berkshires. For Sale—Special offering this month of boars of both breeds fit for service.

R. REID & CO.,
Sta. and P.O. near OTTAWA, Hintonburg, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

NO head to select from. Six choice bulls, 8 to 11 months old, whose dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official records; sired by Johanna Hus 4th Ltd. Sire won prize and grand weekender at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

Matt Richardson & Sons, Caladonia, Ont.

FRONTIER FARM, Lawiston, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF ROYALBRED

Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle
...Cheviot Sheep...

Now for sale one Polled Jersey Bull, 2 yrs. old, Red Polled Bulls, one 1 yr., one 11 mos., and one 1 mos. old, also few females. Cheviot Sheep to exchange for registered ones. Cows and Heifers.

A. MOHR, Lawiston, N.Y.

WOODROFFE AYRSHIRES

23 head for sale. 4 to 23 months old, from cows named in my herd record, and bred by 1st-prize bull at St. Louis World's Fair.

Yorkshire business of best breeding always on hand at moderate prices. Terms to suit purchasers. Inspection invited.

J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Canada.

Menie Stock Farm.

Some fine young Ayrshire stock for sale. As I have two herd bulls I can furnish pairs not akin. Write for prices.

A. HUME, - Menie, Ont.
Hoard's Station, G.T.R.

"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month, 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 3 mos.; 1 bull and heifer calves just dropped. Scions of Auchenbrae (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McALLAN, Danville, Que.

HOLSTEINS

Some fine young stock of both sexes and grand milking strains. Write or call on

W. SUHRING, Sebringville P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.,
Perth Co., Ont.

T. E. ROBSON, Live Stock Auctioneer, ILBERTON, ONT.

GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer, PORT PERRY, ONT. Live Stock a Specialty.

RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE

Importer and Breeder of

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write
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Good Quality. Easy feeders

JAS. WILSON & SONS,

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**OAK LODGE
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This herd won the PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP for BREEDER of LARGH YORKSHIRES at St. Louis WORLD'S FAIR. Boars and Sows of all ages, close to PRIZE-WINNING STOCK, for sale. Prices reasonable.

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CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM, Box 103, Toronto.**

Large English Yorkshires.

A choice lot of bred sows, Imported and Canadian bred. Boars ready for service, and a fine lot of Spring pigs from imported stock. Pairs and trins supplied, not akin.
 Address: **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**

**Did the Blight Spoil
Your Potatoes Last Year?****Agents Wanted****The Spramotor**

will for \$1.00 per acre, protect the coming season's crop from BLIGHT, BUGS and ROT, and increase the yield over one-half. The machine illustrated will spray 20 acres a day, 4 rows at a time, above and below, by driving the horse between the rows. All the work is done by the horse. The machine can be worked by hand for stationary work, such as large trees, whitewashing, etc., kill the wild mustard plant, and greatly increase the yield of grain. Write for Booklet "B" it's free.

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**The "DAISY" CHURN****POINTS OF EXCELLENCE**

Steel bow and improved foot pedals for driving it.
 Bicycle Ball Bearings.
 Heavy axles attached with bolts.
 Close fitting rinks riveted on tight.
 Detachable connecting straps.
 Removable cream separators.
 Power applied at both sides of the churn.
 Barrel made of best imported white oak and nicely finished.
 All metal parts finished in aluminum.
 Uprights of steel made of high carbon steel set up with the adjustment of two bolts.
 Nicely fitted wheels on front legs on which it can be wheeled about with the utmost convenience.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE**Don't Buy Until You See It**

Will send booklet on application.

The Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, Ont.**Ontario Feeding Stuffs**

The percentage of protein, of nitrogenous matter, in a food is invariably considered of prime importance because our home grown crops are more likely to be deficient in that than in any other component. In selecting a food, therefore, we should aim at obtaining the greatest amount of protein for our money.

Pea meal, linseed meal, maize gluten, gluten feed, middlings, and wheat bran, are by-products which contain a large quantity of protein and are, therefore, most valuable components for a ration intended for dairy cows. For fattening pigs, good results have been obtained from a mixture of skim-milk and low grade flour. Shorts is an excellent food for young pigs. Oat dust and other feeds of like composition, if pure, furnish nutritive material at economical prices. The purchaser must, however, be on his guard as feeds are frequently presented for sale on the market which are heavily adulterated with foreign matter of little value. Only today a sample of what was supposed to be wheat bran was sent to our laboratory, which, upon examination, was found to be adulterated with large quantities of finely ground barley bran. From the results of our investigations, however, we are convinced that goods obtained from the local manufacturers are usually of good quality.

There are serious objections, however, to some of our foodstuffs which contain a very large quantity of protein. Cotton seed meal, for example, contains, on an average, 43.7 per cent. of protein, but many of our best feeders do not consider it a safe food to place in the hands of hired men. Many cases of milk fever and other diseases in dairy herds have been attributed to indiscriminate use of cotton seed meal. This food may, of course, be fed to advantage, if care is observed as to the amount fed per day, the age of the animal, etc. The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration for calves or pigs results in serious derangement of the digestive organs of these animals.

Regarding mill feed, oat hulls, and such low grade materials, little need be said. The tables of composition show them to be entirely unfit to feed as substitutes for pea meal, linseed cake, and such nitrogenous materials. There are cases in which these stuffs might be used to advantage, but the feeder is likely to be misled in their purchase, because the price asked, judged from the cost of standard foods, would indicate value which they do not possess. In some cases finely ground materials are sold under fancy names and feeders of live stock should not be deceived by false claims or a fancy name, suggesting good quality or good origin.

W. P. GAMBLE,
 O.A.C., Guelph.

SPLENDID OFFER

I will sell at once my entire flock of
Shropshire Sheep

as I have accepted a situation with Justice Longelier, of Petit Cote, P.Q. A number of the breeding ewes are imported, the rest are from imported stock, and the flock includes the leading winners at shows where exhibited.

Drop a line at once to
Edwards Bros., Danville, P.Q.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, April 27, 1905.

General trade has been a little quiet, though the volume of business done compares very favorably with that of a year ago. The opening of navigation is expected to improve matters and the outlook is bright. Call money is loaned freely at a 4 to 4 1/2 per cent, and mercantile paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT

The chief attraction in wheat circles has been the May wheat deal, which collapsed on Saturday last, mitching the Gates' or Wall street crowd to the tune of about \$5,000,000, and serve them right. Armour and his friends came out on top. The market opened in the Chicago wheat pit at \$1.10 and dropped quickly to 98 1/2c, causing a regular uproar. It is said that a big July deal is under way. When will the authorities step in to stop this kind of thing and prevent speculators from manipulating the market to the injury of both the producer and consumer? The Chicago slump, together with the generally favorable crop report from the U.S. winter wheat sections, have caused lower values to prevail. Here business in Ontario wheat is reported dull with red and white quoted at \$1 to \$1.02; spring at 93 to 95c., and goose at 87 to 88c., shippers' prices. Manitoba wheat is lower, and is now on an export basis.

COARSE GRAINS

An easier feeling has developed in oats, especially east. Receipts are light, but the demand from local and country buyers has fallen off. Shippers prices here rule at 40 to 41c. for No. 2 white wet, and at 42c. east. Barley is easier here at 41 to 45c., as to quality. There has been some demand for peas for export. Though American corn is quoted easier at Chicago, prices have not reached any height here and quotations rule at 54 1/2 to 55 1/2c. per bushel on track, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

Generally speaking the hay market has an easy tone, but prices here have not dropped any and baled hay is quoted at \$8 for No. 1 timothy, and \$7 for mixed or clover on track, Toronto.

Baled straw is still in demand at \$6 per ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The demand for car lot potatoes is reported slow at Montreal where quotations are 50 to 55c. The market is easy here also and 60c. is all car lots will bring.

There is a fair demand for beans but an easy tendency is reported at Montreal at \$1.60 to \$1.70 for choice primes.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market seems to be somewhat unsettled and dealers appear to be at a loss how to act. Though receipts have been large at Montreal eggs in case lots have found a ready sale at 14 1/2c. But the Easter season is now over and an easier tendency is noticeable. Quotations here for case lots rule at 13 1/2 to 14c. Country dealers have been refusing 13 1/2c. for eggs. Picklers claim that unless prices come down lower still very few eggs will be put down for the export trade.

Poultry prices are merely nominal.

SEEDS

The seed market has ruled active with a large volume of business passing. Spot prices at Montreal are: Timothy, \$2.50 to \$3.00; red clover, \$8.60 to \$12.00, and alsike \$9.60 to \$13 per cwt, and flax seed \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese season is opening up in splendid shape and both dealers and farmers are looking forward to a big trade. Old stock does not figure in the trade now as there is very little anywhere. British demand is good and the outlook is bright. High prices. The make of fodder cheese is gradually increasing, though the total output of this quality will be comparatively small. Several lots of fodder cheese have sold in Montreal lately all the way from 9 1/2 to 11 1/2c, the inside figure being on contract. The price of foddies there is 11 to 11 1/2c, and old cheese is quoted at 12 to 12 1/2c. for finest. Last year at this time April cheese sold at 8 to 8 1/2c. per lb.

There has been some weakening in butter prices the past few days, and, there is so far, however, no sign of a surplus and the dealers seem to get rid of their stocks as fast as they arrive, though in some few cases receipts overlap the demand. But the market is a little irregular and dealers are looking forward to the opening of the export trade to steady prices. While finest creamery is quoted in Montreal at 22 to 23c., New York market has advanced to 33 1/2c. for best. Here trade is quiet, and the market has an easy tendency at 23 to 25c. for creamery prints and 22 to 23c. for solids, choice dairy rolls sell at 21 to 22c., and large rolls at 19 to 20c. in a jobbing way.

WOOL

The wool markets seem to be opening up well. The supply of Canadian wool is pretty well exhausted and holders are asking high prices. At Montreal Canadian pulled wool is quoted at 27 to 28c., washed fleeces, 24 to 25c., and unwashed at 14 to 15c. per lb. Toronto dealers are paying 13 to 14c. for unwashed wool, new clip.

LIVE STOCK

The fat cattle trade is not so brisk this week and both butchers and exporters are a shade lower. The quality of the fat cattle offering is only fair with not as many good butchers as the trade would demand. Exporters sell at \$5.40 to \$5.75, with the bulk going at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt. Export lots bring \$3.75 to \$4.40, and export cows \$4 to \$4.40 per cwt. Picked lots of butchers' cattle sell at

\$5.25 to \$5.50; good cattle at \$4.75 to \$5., and common to medium \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. The demand for short keep feeders is greater than the supply. Feeders weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each sold last week at \$5 to \$5.30 per cwt., those weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; 800 to 900 lbs., \$4 to \$4.25; and stockers \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt. Milch cows bring from \$30 to \$60 each. There are too many "bobs" and scrub calves of light weight offering, many of them under the market standard of 60 lbs. when dressed, and too few of the good calves that are wanted. Prices range from \$2 to \$8 each or \$3 to \$6 per cwt. Extra choice calves would bring more money.

The market for sheep continues good; export ewes sell at \$4.75 to \$5.25, and bucks at \$3.50 to \$4. per cwt; choice yearling lambs will bring \$7 to \$7.75 per cwt., and other quality \$5 to \$6 per cwt. Spring lambs are worth from \$3 to \$6 each.

Hogs have made considerable advance since last writing and selects sell at \$6.75, and lights and fats at \$6.50 per cwt, all fed and watered. These figures mean more than \$6 per cwt. in the country.

HORSES

The horse market keeps brisk and the demand for animals of every class seems fully equal to the supply. Prevailing prices at the Repository are as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$175 to \$225; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$175 to \$240; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$400 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$150; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$135 to \$170; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$160 to \$240; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$110; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$110.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, April 22, 1905.

Eggs have taken a decided drop since last reporting, they are now quoted at from 16 to 17c. They will probably, so the dealers say, remain firm until after Easter.

Butter is coming in from our local points and the market is well supplied, but prices still remain firm. There are no new features in the cheese market and everything continues quiet.

Potatoes, 3 bus. bags, P.E.I., \$1.25. Schooner prices are a little lower. New Brunswick, \$1.50; Little Rose for seed 60c. per bus.

Onions—The Virginian brought this week the first of Egyptians. They will sell for about 35c. The first of Bermuda arrive securely and are quoted at \$2.50 per box of about 50 lbs.

Mill feeds continue exceedingly scarce with good enquiry and small offerings. Oats are very firm, being



Capital Authorized,
\$2,000,000.00.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

EDWARD GUNNEY,
PRESIDENT

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special Attention given to Accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

Farmers' Notes Discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes Collected and Advances Made against their security.

Monetary and School Section Accounts received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of Twenty Cents and upwards received, interest at 4 per cent per annum, compounded quarterly. Withdrawals for any part or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

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One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No copying type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

FARMS FOR SALE

THE south east quarter of Sec. 10, Township 12, Range 11, 180 acres, all in a good state of cultivation, 140 acres ready for crop, the best pasture, all fenced with wire and oak posts; good house and stables, and granaries; two good wells; 1/2 mile from town, 1 mile from church, 4 1/2 miles from town, 2 1/2 miles from good timber, lots of hay and spring water close by. Will rent or sell cheap, apply to D. A. SMITH, Austin P. O., Manitoba.

FOR SALE—180 acre farm, 15 acres wooded on gravel road, 6 1/2 miles from city of Bradford, and 2 miles from village of Burford, close to school and church; good farm buildings, orchard. For full particulars address S. G. READ & SONS, Bradford, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—For sale in beautiful Columbia valley, British Columbia, improved ranch, four hundred acres, adapted for stock raising and fruit growing, mild climate and good markets. Apply HUGH MACDONALD, Wimer, B.C.

LIVE STOCK

HOLSTEINS—Few young bulls and heifers, from the best strains. Write for particulars. E. E. & G. W. SMITH, Dundas, Ont.

SHORTHORNS—The best and better combination. Scotch collies from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES—3 young stallions, 4 two-year-olds, 1 four-year-old, bred by Mains of Ayrshire Alexander, etc. ALEX. McCREGOR, Uxbridge, Ont.

BARREN COW CURIE makes any animal under ten years old breed or refund the money. Given in less than a day. M. E. Reeder, Muncy, Pa., says: "I have used your Curie and I succeeded in getting two of my cows in calf—one ten years old; both had previously been served repeatedly, but to no purpose." Particulars from L. F. SELLICK, Morrisburg, Ont.

NURSERY STOCK

SALESMEN wanted for our hardy NURSERY Stock. Choice Specialties. Liberal terms. Elegant outfit free. Pay weekly. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

WANTED—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Canvassing outfit free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW. PELLHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

GINSENG—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and suggestions. CZARSK GINSENG CO., Joplin, Mo. U.S.A.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—All the new kinds, raising big crops of big fancy berries, \$1.00 in plants will grow enough for you and your neighbors. Our prices are low. A. W. SMITH, Box 1, E. H. H. Co., Toronto, Ont.

SEED POTATOES—Ontario Colligan Farm experiments with 104 varieties, some yielded 300, others 125 bushels, some half rotten, others none. What kind of cropers are you growing? Get some new seed, double your crop, don't get rotten ones. Send for the 25 varieties, low prices. A. W. SMITH, Box F, Beachville, Ont.

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CHOICE standard-bred White Leghorns—Famous layers. Yearly average 190 eggs each. Fifteen eggs for \$1.50. Thirty for \$2.25. \$3 per hundred. L. C. ALLAN, Colborne, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—3 breeding pens this season, hatched by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator \$2.00. Write on card for free price catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Canville, Ont.

BUFF AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Bantam, bred by winners. Males \$1.00, females \$1 each. Speak quick. A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

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I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our spring styles and samples of our \$1.50 to \$12.00 suits in cloth, silk and lustre, also Hain Vests, Skirts and Waists. Write me to-day, Manager, SOUTHGATE SUIT CO., Dept. E, London, Can.

worth 55c. per bus. The foreign markets for Canadian hay are weak but Quebec remains steady. There has been considerable enquiry for shipment from St. John for army purposes.

Considerable beef is coming in but the quality is not up to the requirements and consequently our table use is in small supply. Pork is plentiful and of good quality. Veal is worth from 5 to 6c. per lb.

Purchasing Remounts in Canada

A great deal of misunderstanding having arisen concerning the objects of the Imperial Government in sending officers to this country to purchase horses, or rather to see if horses suitable for the British army can be purchased, the following short summary of the position should prove of value. This statement may be regarded as absolutely correct and authoritative.

First and foremost, the demands of the British army in peace time can be easily met within the four corners of the United Kingdom. That demand is not large, and may be taken as a normal one of 2,500 horses annually, raising in certain years to possibly 3,500 of all kinds and classes.

There is an idea abroad, and certain ministers and statesmen in this country have brought it forward and

may be considered responsible for it, that if the Imperial Government will purchase annually a fixed number of horses, say, from 300 to 500, in Canada, a great stimulus will be given to horse breeding generally, and to breeding of the military type of horse in particular. Falling in with this idea, the Imperial authorities are anxious to put it to the test and, for reasons of their own, they fully recognize the advantage that will accrue to the Empire from the opening up of a large and limitless market that can be drawn upon to meet the immense demand that will be created in time of war. The real question, then, that has now to be answered by the practical experience of purchase during the next few months is, can suitable horses be procured, and at an average price that will, when the horses are landed in England, favorably compare with that paid for remounts throughout Great Britain and Ireland?

The average price paid in England is an open secret; it is 44s. or, say, \$200. The cost of freight and insurance will certainly not exceed \$50, leaving \$150, or possibly slightly more, to be paid for the animals selected on the spot. A higher price can be paid for horses of special color and type, such as horses suitable for officers' chargers and Household Cavalry. It is therefore obvious that Canada is on its trial as to its ability to supply a suitable horse for army purposes.

It is, further, of more importance to Canada than to anyone else that, as the horses purchased will be regarded in England, just as in this country, as typical, it will be in every way a great misfortune if those sent home are of a class and quality that will engender a belief that the Canadian horse is of an inferior type. Such a belief will probably do more harm to Canadian horse breeding and the reputation of Canadian horses than anything else.

Two classes of horses are to be bought: the riding horse, fit for heavy and light Cavalry, from, say, 15 to 15 1/2 hands; and, draught horses fit for being driven postilion, with Horse and Field Artillery. The latter must not be less than 12 1/2 lbs., 15 1/2 to 15 3/4 hands in height, strong, active, and with good shoulders to enable them to move fast, and even to gallop, when required; the age should be from 4 off to 6 years. In all cases the British Government require horses with short backs, good shoulders, plenty of bone and distinct evidence of quality.

In the case of riding horses, those with a neat cross of blood are those most likely to take the eye of the inspecting officers.

The British Remount officers are in possession of detailed specifications showing the exact type and qualifications of the horses required.—Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

His Advice

While traveling in a railway carriage a man fell asleep and snored with such intense volume that every one was seriously annoyed. Presently an old gentleman approached the sleeper, and shaking him brought him out of his slumber with a start. "What's the matter?" he exclaimed, "You're snoring in an annoying way in the carriage."

Replying the old gentleman, kindly, "How do you know I'm snoring?" queried the source of the nuisance. "Why, we can't help but hear it." "Well, don't believe all you hear," replied the stranger, and went to sleep again.

The Reason For It

IT IS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET

to get the harvesting machine or the tillage or seeding implement or Gasoline Engine that will give you the best service and the longest use. That is what you are looking for.

You can't tell very much about a farm machine by *looking at it*. A piece of poor scrap iron covered with paint may look as well as the highest grade steel. You must, therefore, look carefully to the *reputation* of the machine you buy, and to the facilities of the manufacturers who make it. That's why we ask your earnest and careful consideration to the line of harvesting machines and other implements of the

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In our *reputation* they are unsurpassed. They are used by more Canadian farmers than are all other makes combined. *Why?* Simply because the careful, prudent farmer has found from *experience* that they do satisfactory *work*, that they can be depended upon, that they give him long service, that they are not in constant need of repairs. Canadian farmers buy them—not from sentiment but from cool business judgment. The endorsement of a majority of the farmers in both Canada and the States *ought* to mean something to you.

In facilities the manufacturers of the International line of farm machines are unequalled in the world. The great plant of the International Company at Hamilton, Ontario, is a monument to Canadian enterprise and progress, and a source of pride to every loyal Canadian. It embraces every known facility for the economical production of machines of the highest possible grade. The buildings occupy one end of a tract of 200 acres, and are equipped with the most modern machinery, much of it automatic in action, insuring absolute uniformity and perfection of manufacture. Extensive chemical laboratories are maintained for the thorough testing of all materials used; nothing but that of the highest grade enters into the construction of an International machine. Canada itself produces much of the raw material used in the factory, and by modern machinery, modern methods, the most careful supervision and inspection, is enabled to produce at fair and reasonable prices machines and implements for farm use as nearly perfect in material and construction as it is possible for human skill and ingenuity to produce. These facilities are made possible only by the large demand for the International line, and this demand comes solely from the satisfaction that the International line has given in the past. We ask you to call upon any International agent and see for yourself the line of machines he handles. He will be glad to give you catalogue and to answer all questions.



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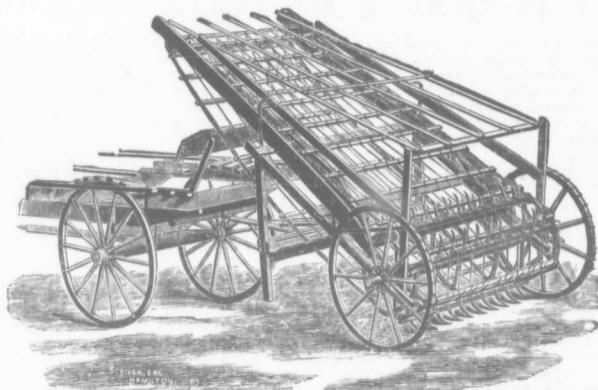
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