

The Objections to Free Rural Mail Delivery. They will be Answered in Later Issues.

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The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Ruddick, J. A.
(Chief Dairy Expert)

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The Rural Mail Carriers at Clifton Springs, New York, are shown ready to start for their rigs. The man on the right is one of the Editors of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, who visited the States to secure the articles on Rural Delivery now being published. He interviewed many farmers near Clifton Springs.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Holstein Breeders Meet.

The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association met in annual convention in Toronto last Wednesday. The meeting was largely attended and the secretary's report showed the affairs of the Association to be in a most encouraging condition. Financially, the Association is 1913-50 better than in 1906. Again, in 1907, there were 335 more registrations and 288 more transfers than in 1906. The membership of the Association has increased by slightly over 100.

Mr. Hallman, the president, in his opening address, referred to the early history of the breed and to the restrictions placed upon its development by the exorbitant registration fees imposed by American societies. This restriction was overcome when the Canadian Association was organized, and by careful and persistent work along well organized lines, the breed had been brought to its present enviable position. In this development, the official tests have played an important part. Mr. Hallman predicted a bright future for the breed.

ANNUAL REPORT

Registrations for 1907 were 2,255; registration certificates for bulls, 902; cows, 1,333; transfer certificates 2,078. There were 67 cows accepted for record of merit and 17 additional tests made. Two cows were tested for 30 days and 5 for 14 days. One was tested 8 months after calving, and made more than the amount required to entitle her to the prize of \$5 given by the Association. Twenty four bulls had been entered in the record of merit to date. One hundred and nine breeders had applied for membership. Vol. 10 of the herd book had been published, combined with which was Vol. 6 of the Record of Merit.

REGISTRATIONS

Registrations under one year, members, 1,501; non-members, 351; registrations over 1 year, members, 180, non-members, 43; registrations of imported cows, 59; imported bulls, 16, from the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia provinces. 23. Duplicate certificates of registry, 17; total, 2,953.

TRANSFERS

Transfers for members, 1,494; non-members, 299; after 90 days after sale, 281; from Quebec herd book, 41; duplicate certificates of transfer, 21; total, 2,080. The total number of bulls now registered is 5,049; cows, 8,804. Bulls transferred, 4,330; cows, 5,023. Five complete testing outfits were purchased by the Association last year, to be used by supervisors of official testing. The receipts for 1907 are \$8,421.70; expenditures, \$4,075.22; balance on hand, \$4,306.48, or \$913.89 more than last year.

GRANTS TO FAIR BOARDS

The following grants were appropriated for the various fair boards: Toronto, \$100; Sherbrooke, \$100; Winnipeg, \$50; London, \$50; Ottawa, \$50; Calgary (Dominion Fair), \$100; Charlottetown, \$25; New Westminster, \$50; St. John's, \$50; Halifax, \$50; Victoria, \$25; Brandon, \$25; Winter Fair at Guelph, \$145; Winter Fair at Ottawa, \$100; Amherst, Winter Fair, \$50. Good improvements are made in the dairy class, if not, the same appropriation will be made to this latter fair as last year, namely, \$50.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed. That 200 members of the Association be made members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, on condition that the money for said membership shall be applied to the classes at the Ontario Winter Fair as in previous years.

That the Association continue to pay a prize of \$5 for each cow entered in the Record of Merit, and a second prize of \$5 for each cow that repeats her test eight months from date of calving, provided she comes within 1 lb. of better fat of the minimum standard of her age.

That the proposal to hold a National Dairy Show be reinforced, and the same committee, consisting of Messrs. Hallman, Sec. Clemons, B. Mallory, W. G. Ellis, and Jas. Rettie, be re-appointed to act with the committees appointed by the other dairy organizations in arranging for the same, and that they be granted \$300 to expend in connection therewith.

Some discussion was aroused concerning the best time to hold this show. The general feeling was that the latter part of November or the fore part of April were much more suitable times than in January as was proposed. It was finally decided to recommend to the general committee that the Show be held the latter part of November.

That the Secretary's salary for 1908 be \$1,000.

That the Canadian Dairymen and Farming World be made the official organ of the Association for 1908. It was also decided to subscribe for the Canadian Holstein-Friesian World, to be sent to every member of the Association for the coming year at 50 cents each.

That 250 herd books be printed this year.

That cups be offered at all the leading exhibitions throughout Canada for the grade classes, same to be given to the grade Holstein cow scoring the highest number of points in milk production. The object of this was the cheap advertising of the Association that it would afford, also the encouragement that it would lend the average farmer to incorporate more Holstein blood into their grade herds. It would also be the means of getting the bull calves into the market.

A recommendation was passed that the dairy classes at all the leading shows be placed on the same footing as the beef classes and that they be judged by dairymen, also that the grade classes be judged by dairymen.

That the Secretary be instructed to publish in The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, and the Holstein-Friesian Record monthly, a list of transfers and eligible Records of Merit.

Messrs. Hallman and Ellis were appointed as delegates to the National Live Stock Association.

The following Record of Merit for Holstein cows was adopted:—

Two-year-old cows, 7,500 lbs. milk and 255 lbs. fat; three-year-olds, 8,500 lbs. milk and 285 lbs. fat; four-year-olds, 9,500 lbs. milk and 323 lbs. fat; mature cows, 10,500 lbs. milk and 357 lbs. fat. The amount of butter fat here is estimated on a 3.4 per cent. basis.

OFFICERS

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, G. A. Girov, Glen Bueli; 1st Vice-President, B. Mallory, Belleville; and Vice-President, H. Boller, Cassel; 2nd Vice-President, Stanley Logan, Amherst, N.S.; 4th Vice-President, J. E. K. Herrick, Abotsford, Que.; Secretaries, G. W. Clemons, St. George; Directors, Messrs. James Rettie, R. S. Stevenson, R. Hicks, and J. W. Richardson. The delegates to the fair shows are the same as last year. Messrs. A. C. Hallman and F. E. Came, were appointed auditors for 1908.

Reports on the various fairs were made by the respective representatives. Mr. Ellis for Toronto referred to the lack of representation of dairymen on the board, beef and horse men having the controlling power. He stated that a milk test would be

(Continued on page 11)

The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

VOL. XXVII.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19, 1908

No. 5

THE OBJECTIONS TO FREE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY

The Second of a Series of Articles Written for the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, by an Editorial Representative of this Paper, who Recently Visited the United States, with the Object of Studying the Free Rural Mail Delivery System.

EVER since free rural mail delivery was commenced in the United States twelve years ago, the Dominion Government has refused to introduce the system in Canada. Why? Rural delivery has proved very popular in the States. There has been every reason to believe that it would prove equally popular in Canada. Nothing but the strongest reasons, therefore, could have induced our Government to take the stand it has. If it has refused to introduce free rural delivery because it has conscientiously believed that the expense of the system would prove disastrous, and can prove that such would be the case, its stand cannot be too highly commended.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SYSTEM
What then are the objections of the Government? Desiring to secure them direct, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World obtained a personal interview with Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General. The reception he accorded our representative was cordial and frank:

"The two great objections I see to the introduction of free rural mail delivery," said Hon. Mr. Lemieux, "are, first, the great expense; and, second, the difficulty of knowing what to do with our thinly populated rural sections. Such sections would be quick to demand a similar service. What, for instance, would we do with my own constituency of Gaspé, or with the people on the Labrador coast or those in such sections as North Pontiac, Quebec? Once free rural mail delivery was introduced in this country, the people in those and similar districts would demand the service. To attempt to give it to them would be impracticable.

"Free rural mail delivery might prove a success in such sections as Norfolk and Essex Counties, Ontario. They are grid-ironed with railways, and thickly populated. We must, however, always remember the sparsely settled sections.

IN SYMPATHY WITH THE MOVEMENT

"My sympathies are with this movement for free rural delivery. Before we can introduce this system, however, we must decide, first, if it is practical, and, second, if our farmers can stand the immense expense it would involve. I am ready to be enlightened on these points and will

read with interest the articles that are to be published in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and will be open to receive suggestions from them."

NOT FOR TWENTY YEARS

It is possible that Hon. Mr. Lemieux, while



HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, POSTMASTER-GENERAL FOR CANADA

Hon. Mr. Lemieux's views on Free Rural Delivery are published on this page. He has expressed his willingness to obtain suggestions from the articles on this subject that are being published in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and says that he stands for an improved postal service.

speaking to our representative, felt that he was really talking to the farmers of the country and, therefore, was guarded in what he said. At any rate, he did not speak as strongly in opposition to free rural delivery as he has once or twice in the House of Commons. Last April, Hon. Mr. Lemieux made the following statement in the House:

"While I was in Washington recently, I studied with some of the post office officials there the question of rural delivery. I found that, instead of being a boon to the public, it was a great deficit producer to the department, in fact, to-day at Washington the question is seriously considered whether they will not have to restrict the rural mail delivery instead of expanding it. We are not ready to spend millions to establish all over Canada a rural mail delivery system. With the experience of the United States before us we cannot think of giving this country rural free delivery. When we reach a population of twenty millions—which I hope we may under this good Government—if I am still Postmaster-General I can promise a free rural mail delivery."

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE'S VIEWS

No member of the Cabinet has been more outspoken in opposition to the introduction of free rural delivery than Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. In the House of Commons early in December, Hon. Mr. Fisher showed that the expenditure of the United States Government in 1897, the first year, upon the service, was only \$14,000, and how it increased in 1898 to \$50,000; in 1899 to \$150,000; in 1900 to \$450,000; in 1901 to \$1,750,000; in 1902 to \$4,000,000; in 1903 to \$8,580,000; in 1904 to \$12,900,000; in 1905 to \$21,000,000; in 1906 to \$25,800,000; and in 1907 to \$28,350,000. Continuing, he pointed out that the United States Government estimates that the expenditure upon rural free delivery this year will be \$35,000,000.

Last November, Hon. Mr. Fisher, in a speech delivered at Masonville, Que., made the following statement in regard to free rural mail delivery:

"The experience in the United States is not such as to warrant our following their example. They began spending \$14,000 on this in 1907, and raised it gradually until they spent \$420,000 in 1900. The United States post office showed a deficit last year of over \$10,000,000, but if it had not been for their rural mail delivery they would have had a surplus of at least \$10,000,000.

"These are fearful figures and when you remember that our country, while its population is only six millions as compared to the eighty millions of the United States, has an area almost as large to serve, with a scattered population it would mean that we would be overburdened by an expenditure for rural mail delivery which the population of this country would never submit to and which they could not stand.

"When it comes to adopting rural mail delivery, that is an impossible policy, for it would involve us in financial disaster from a post office point of view.

"The United States statistics have staggered me and made me feel that we must not plunge lightly even into a discussion of the question."

A MATTER OF EXPENSE.

The discussions on free rural mail delivery that have taken place in the House of Commons indicate that the only serious objection of our Government to the introduction of rural free delivery is its great expense. There is reason to believe, however, that it has other objections. In matters of this kind the Government is generally guided to a considerable extent by the reports and recommendations of its officials.

The officials of the post office department are opposed to rural free delivery. One leading official, when interviewed, spoke freely, but asked that his name should be suppressed.

"I believe," he said, "that the introduction of free rural mail delivery in the United States was a great mistake. If the post office officials only dared, they would go away with the whole system. In fact, the day may come when they will discontinue the service.

POLITICS IN IT.

"It is little more than an immense political machine. It was started by politicians with the idea of gaining votes among the farmers. It was tried on a small scale at first, but once it got started they were unable to discontinue it. The expense is something enormous and it is growing rapidly. Nobody knows where it is going to end.

"They speak about restricting the service to routes of twenty to twenty-five miles in length, upon which there are at least 100 families. That is largely talk. On account of political pressure, they have been forced to give the service to much smaller routes. Can you wonder? Where only 99 families on a route apply for the service, do you think that the department would refuse to give the service? Of course they would not. Other sections where there are only 95 or less families on a route demand the same consideration. And so it goes. A very large proportion of the routes have less than 90 families and less even than 80 families. It is that that makes rural delivery so expensive and the Government seems powerless to bring about an improvement.

"They talk, also, of the saving that is effected by doing away with the small post offices in the sections where free rural mail delivery is introduced. In reality, the saving thus made is very small. It has been found to be practically impossible to lay out the routes in such a manner that all the families in a section are given the service. The result is that most of the post offices have to be continued so that the people, who do not have their mail delivered to them, will be able to get their mail in the usual way.

BUILD UP THE CITIES.

"Then, also, free rural mail delivery has the effect of building up the cities at the expense of the small country towns. Farmers who have their mail delivered every day get out of the habit of driving into the village to buy their goods. Many of them buy by mail from the mail order houses in the cities. Many of the small country merchants are thus driven out of business.

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

"In Canada our post office department endeavours to locate post offices about every three miles apart in the more thickly settled farming sections. There is a daily service to these offices. Thus, our farmers do not have to drive more than a mile and a half to obtain their mail. In a number of sections the couriers who deliver

the mail to the post offices each day arrange with the farmers along their routes to leave their mail for them at their doors. Thus we already have free rural delivery to a limited extent.

COST WOULD BE DOUBLED.

"Were we to introduce free rural delivery, the cost of our postal service would be doubled. In England, they have not given free rural delivery to the same extent that they have in the United States. It is because they have a different class of people to deal with. The heads of the post office department in Great Britain can take positions that our Government, or the United States Government, would not dare to take. The United States Government is at the mercy of the public, and is practically its slave. What the people of the United States call "liberty," is largely "license."

"We are not much better. There has never been a business principle introduced in the post office department that was not accomplished without opposition from the House of Commons, regardless of party. I have heard members of Parliament shout for certain principles in the House of Commons one day and the very next day, when they found that such a principle was likely to cost them a few votes in their constituency, they were ready to swallow themselves whole. The post office department would never have had a surplus had it not been for the fact that Sir William Mulock, when he was Postmaster General, had enough backbone to enable him to prevent the department being run by the politicians. Even as it is, we have post offices in Canada that are costing the Government hundreds of dollars a year, and which are not yielding a revenue of five dollars a year each in return. It is not possible to discontinue these post offices because the people being served by them would rebel. Were they to be stopped, members of Parliament on both sides of the House would make the life of the Postmaster-General unendurable until he restored the service. In British Columbia, the department has to carry the mail hundreds of miles to suit the convenience of a dozen people. What are we going to do with such a people as that? Were we to introduce free rural mail delivery in Canada, every section would demand it, and our politicians would see that they got it. That is why it would be a dangerous experiment to introduce the system.

A POLITICAL MACHINE

"In the United States the free rural delivery service is an immense political machine.

The rural mail carriers and inspectors are political appointees. The routes are laid out to suit the politicians. The United States Government, of course, will deny this. They won't confess that the introduction of the system has been a mistake. To do so would make them look foolish. But they feel that it has been, and they would be glad to be relieved from it.

OUR ADVERSE CONDITIONS

Then, also, we must remember that conditions in Canada are not so favorable for the introduction of free rural mail delivery as they are in the United States. The territory in which our Government has to deliver mail is almost as large as the United States, and our population is only 6,000,000, against their 80,000,000.

NOT MUCH OF AN IMPROVEMENT

"Rural delivery is giving the farmers in the United States but little better service than our farmers are getting by a regular daily mail service at their local post offices. The comparative expense of the two systems is altogether out of proportion. The farmers of the United States have a right to have rural free delivery if they want it and are willing to pay for it, but as a business proposition, they are fools, for they are paying for more than they obtain in return."

The foregoing are the objections that have been advanced against the introduction of free rural delivery in Canada. These objections were laid before the officials of the post office department at Washington, and before many farmers and other residents of the United States. Their opinions furnish the best answer to the objections herein set forth. What their answers will be related in the articles that are to follow.—H.B.C.

The Live Stock Industry of Canada

Summary of an Address by Mr. Duncan Anderson before the 27-*ent* National Live Stock Convention in Ottawa.

IN 1905, the value of the exports of fish, of the mines, and of the forest, of Canada was \$79,000,000, and the total value of the exports of the farm for the same year was \$79,000,000, and the total value of the exports from agricultural products and \$61,000,000 from animals and their products. "With this statement, Mr. Anderson prefaced his address on the above subject, an address considered by those who heard it, to be the best ever delivered upon live stock conditions in Canada.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Prince Edward Island, he stated, needs the introduction of good stallions to improve horse breeding. The beef cattle were somewhat mixed because of the expansion in dairying in recent years. At the exhibitions on the Island, they put up as good a show of grade sheep and bacon hogs as are to be found anywhere in Canada. There is, however, too much grain growing and not enough stock raising.

A wonderful change has come over the Province of Nova Scotia in live stock raising in recent years. The introduction of stallions and breeding mares by the local Government, will enable Nova Scotia at no very recent date to raise all the horses the Province needs. The beef cattle interests, excepting near the marsh lands in Cumberland County, were not good. A great improvement is being made in the sheep industry. There were 106,000 more sheep in the Province in 1907 than in 1901.

There are too many light horses in New Brunswick. Inferior standard-bred horses have been used too freely and the result is shown in the poor quality of many of the light horses to be found in that Province. Efforts are being made by the Government to improve conditions in this respect, and splendid results are likely to follow.

New Brunswick is doing well in dairying, and some splendid work is being done in grading up dairy cows, especially in the neighbourhood of Sussex. There were more cows, more sheep and more hogs in New Brunswick in 1907 than in 1901.

The Maritime farmers, generally speaking, were not stable enough in their breeding methods. The agricultural societies that have been buying breeding stock for the use of their members, have not stuck to the one line long enough. The salvation of the country lay in the development of the live stock industry, and to do this, more turnips should be grown. There is to-day not enough succulent food grown. The provinces down by the sea can grow roots better than any part of Canada. There must be steadier breeding and more liberal feeding when the animals are young.

QUEBEC

In Quebec, Mr. Anderson stated, outside of the counties of Huntingdon and Chateauguay, the horses of the Province have not shown as much improvement as they should. In these two counties, the horses and dairy cattle were better than in any other part of Canada. The Quebec farmer



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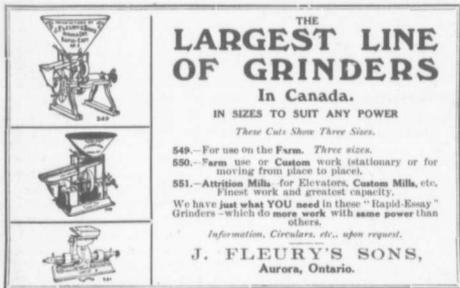
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ting lame, apply to a blacksmith the majority of whom advise shoeing. Instead, the horse should be taken to someone who has made a study of the horse's foot, and who probably would advise removal of the shoes. I have seen many results of the blacksmith's way of treating, the majority of which were failures.

Another very common ailment of the horse's foot is thrush. This would never occur if the stalls of the stable were built with a slant to the rear, or with proper drainage, so that the urine would not lodge under the fore feet, and thereby cause the disease. It is a shame to see horses suffering from this disease, a disgrace to the owners who keep such a filthy stable.

The farmer should keep in his stable some oil, (castor oil answers) with which to rub the horse's feet occasionally, and thereby keep them soft and flexible. A brittle hoof, after pieces have broken off the edge of the hoof, is a most unsightly thing. It is best always to have a mallet and chisel with which to pare the hoofs. A hoof-parer is good, if you have one. Do not pare too deep, as you are apt to strike the sensitive sole, and may cause severe bleeding. Those men who look after the feet of their horses, are seldom sorry for their trouble.

Hackneys Gaining in Popularity

There was a record attendance of members and lovers of the hackney horse present at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, held last week in Toronto. Great improvement has been made in Ontario during recent years, and Hackney blood is beginning to show itself in the best harness horses of the country. The winnings at shows had been more than during any previous year.

The President, Mr. E. C. H. Tisdale, in his annual address, emphasized the importance of the Hackney to the country. Many more are now recognizing its value by discarding other breeds for the Hackney.

The officers for 1908 are as follows:

President, W. C. Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ontario; 1st Vice-President, O. Sorby, Guelph; 2nd Vice-President, John Graham, Carberry, Man.; Sec. Treasurer, H. M. Robinson, Toronto; Directors, T. A. Graham, Claremont;

E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; Fred. Richardson, Columbus; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton; E. C. Hallman, Manitoba, and Ally Mayor, Whitvale. Representatives to Exhibition, Toronto, E. C. H. Tisdale; London, O. Sorby, Guelph.

Legislation Wanted to Improve the Horse Industry

At the meeting of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association at Toronto, last Thursday evening, it was decided to push immediately for legislation that would tend to raise the standard of horse breeding in Ontario. Last year an endeavor was made to determine the condition of the horse industry in Ontario. The province was divided into eight sections, and a number of qualified inspectors placed on the road. These men were told not to lead public opinion, but to discuss the horse situation as they found it. When their report came out, it became evident that something should be done in connection with the horse industry of the province. It was felt that the Department could do considerably more than it is doing.

On the strength of the report furnished by the inspectors, the board of directors of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association drafted a number of resolutions dealing with the situation. The principal resolutions were resolutions to place restrictions on the use of stallions, and thus curtail much of the indiscriminate breeding that now prevails. Some of the suggestions were that only pure bred and registered stallions be allowed to stand for service, except that for three years the horse industry of the province should be granted licenses, that all stallions standing for service should be free from hereditary unsoundness, that no person should be allowed to accept a service fee for any stallion unless a license has been taken out for said stallion. Other resolutions dealt with the horse industry of and further, upon the licensing of stallions.

There was some objection to asking the government to enact legislation covering these points. The majority felt, however, particularly Mr. George Pepper and Mr. Peter Christie, M. P., that if they did not press for the changes now, they would not get them. The matter should not be considered from a political standpoint. Everyone knows that it is expedient that improvements be made in the horse industry. The association is one that represents about three millions of money. Surely the government, then, would give its representatives a hearing. The standard of horses in Ontario should be raised, and through the passing of legislation, regarding the licensing of stallions, the desired end may be accomplished.

Shire Horsebreeders Need to Hurry Up

That many breeders of Shire horses in Canada fail to record their animals in the herd books of the Association was forcibly brought out at the annual meeting of the Canadian Shire Horse Association, held in Toronto last week. Many breeders neglect this part of their duty, with the result that the number of animals recorded during the year is not enough to make it worth while to publish a handbook. In volume I published some time ago, 475 animals were recorded. Since that time only 207 stallions and 177 mares have been recorded. The leading breeders and officers of the Association are desirous of having another book printed, but do not care to go to the expense with so small a number.

There are enough Shires unrecorded in Canada to make a good-sized volume, and the chief business of the convention was the discussion of ways and means of stirring up these



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delinquents and getting them to take sufficient interest in the breed and in the Association, to register were presented, but as the changing of the regulations governing registration meant a change in the constitution, notice of which was necessary. This was given by Mr. W. E. Wellington, who stated that he would, at the next annual meeting, or at a special meeting to be called for the purpose, move that the regulations governing the registration of Shires be changed to read as follows: All Canadian-bred Shires must be registered before they are two years of age, if the breeder desires to take advantage of the present fees. After that age the fee will be \$3 each.

A special meeting to discuss this may be held during the coming horse show.

While the neglect of so many Shire breeders to register their animals is somewhat discouraging, it must not be taken for granted that the breed is not making progress. The report of the Secretary, Treasurer, Mr. G. W. Green, showed that the fees from registration in 1907 totalled \$117 as compared with \$86 in 1906. The balance on hand for 1907 is \$140 as compared with a balance of \$183.15 at the end of 1906.

The Secretary stated also that the public sales of imported Shires held during the year had brought very satisfactory prices, and on the whole, it had been a very satisfactory year for Shires.

Many exhibition authorities complained that there are not enough exhibits of Shires at their fairs to justify maintaining the prize list on the same footing as for other breeds. The Shire men must do more than they are now doing if they desire to receive the same recognition from the exhibitions that other breeds do.

The Officers for 1908 are

President, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, Wm. Laking, Haliburton, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, John L. Appleby, Appleton, Ont.; Vice-President for Ontario, W. E. Wellington, Toronto; Vice-President for Quebec, Wm. Hodgins, Portage du Fort, Que.; Vice-President for Maritime Provinces, Hon. L. H. Hazard, Charlottetown; Vice-President for Manitoba, F. J. Stott, Brandon, Man.; Vice-President for Alberta, A. H. Eckford, High River, Alta.; Vice-President for Saskatchewan, R. C. Sanderson, Indian Head, Sask.; Vice-President for British Columbia, S. R. O'Neill, Vernon, B.C.; Directors, James Dalgety, London; John Gardhouse, Highfield; Thos. Merere, Markdale; Dr. C. K. Keary, St. Thomas; C. E. Porter, Appleton; Wm. Henrie, Hamilton; Sec. Treasurer, G. W. de Green, Toronto.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders.

The recommendations from the Board of Directors to the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, held in the Temple Building, Toronto, on Feb. 12, touch upon some important matters connected with the future work of that organization. A sample of a certificate of performance, was presented to the meeting for adoption. It is artistic and neat in design, Scotland, Canada and the Ayrshire being well represented. It was adopted, after some minor changes had been made. Some discussion took place as to who should receive this certificate. It will be given to the owner of the cow making the record. Another resolution carried, recommending that a copy of the report of the test be sent to the owner by the secretary, along with the certificate, or diploma.

The report of the committee appointed to secure a better class of cows for the Agricultural College at Guelph, was adopted. The efforts of the committee had been successful in securing a better class of Ayr-

shires at the College, and the herd was now well represented there. A recommendation to the Ottawa Winter Fair, was adopted, asking that the basis of the milk test at that show be made the same as that at Guelph and Amherst. At the latter, 25 points are allowed for each pound of fat, and 3 for each pound of solids, not fat. At Ottawa these are 20 and 2 respectively.

A recommendation was also adopted requesting that the proposed National Dairy Show be held at a date somewhere between Nov. 15 and 20.

It would be difficult to get breeders to bring their best cows out to a January show.

Other recommendations regarding the owner paying for the cost of publishing the record of performance of his animal, not allowing any advertising in connection therewith in the breed book, were adopted, and a motion tendering the thanks of the Association to the Hon. Mr. Fisher for the work undertaken by his department in establishing a record of performance carried unanimously.

AYRSHIRES FLOURISHING

The President, Mr. Robert Hunter, in his address, referred to Canada as a great dairy country. Ontario and east to the seaboard export dairy products to total annual value of from \$23,000,000 to \$25,000,000. In the west and British Columbia, people are giving more attention to dairy farming. This fact, coupled with the desire of dairy farmers east for more pure bred sires in their herds, should be an incentive to many breeders of dairy cattle to put greater energy into their breeding operations. There is room for all the dairy breeds, though a growing demand for Ayrshires is noticeable. 1907 has been a banner year for Ayrshires. There has been an increasing demand, chiefly from the west. Prices were a shade better than in 1906. Importations were the largest in years, those brought over being of splendid type and quality, among them being cows having a high record for milk and butter fat.

THE TEST ESTABLISHED

The record of performance test is now well established, and many breeders are taking advantage of it. Some animals have made notable records. The Ayrshire Association of Great Britain and Ireland have adopted a similar system. The form of pedigree should be changed so that

the amount of milk and butter-fat will be entered on the registration certificates.

In conclusion, Mr. Hunter said: "On the whole, the past year has been a good one for the Ayrshire breeder and the dairymen as well.

We feel confident that 1908 will far surpass previous years in the live stock industry of our country, and it behoves the breeders of Ayrshire cattle to maintain the dignity of our breed and to prove to the average dairy-

(Continued on Page 10)

SECOND ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE

AT

Annandale Stock Farm

On Tuesday Feb. 25th, 1908

COMMENCING AT 1:30 P. M.

**45 Head of Choice Registered Holsteins
15 Brood Sows**

Twenty-eight of the Holsteins are females, good tested cows and heifers, that are from great producers, and will be mostly fresh or heavy with calf to Prince Posh Calamity. In the sale are many highly-bred Heifers. It is from such the wonderful producers come. Bontsje Q. D. de Kol, that gave 50,778 lbs. of milk the past year, was sold by me to the O. A. C. You may get such another here, at least you get my money's worth. There will be 17 bulls, a few calves, but all of them yearlings and sired by Prince Posh Calamity, one sired by Clyde Paul de Kol, and one by Johanna de Colontha's Lad, a grandson of Calantha 4th's Johanna, that has the world's record. The bulls are from the greatest of sires and choice dams. Nearly all have large A. R. records.

Fifteen brood sows are due in April and May to a pure-bred Yorkshire hog that is a great stock-getter, and he will also be sold as I have his get and another hog.

All will be sold "straight as a string," no reserve or by bidding. Illustrated catalogue ready by 10th February, tells all about it. Barns 100 rods from main streets. G.T.R., C.P.R. and M.C.R. close.

A PUBLIC MEETING, as last year, will be held in the Opera House night of the sale. Besides Dr. Annie Backhus, Mr. Frank Horn, Prof. Day, Mr. Schell, M. P., and Mr. Putnam Col. D. R. Perry of Columbus, Ohio, who will be attending as Auctioneer will give an address full of wit and wisdom.

Terms—Eight months' credit on approved notes, 6 per cent. discount for cash. Sale under cover. New sale ring will accommodate 1,300.

M. J. E. RALMAS, Norwich **COL. D. R. PERRY, Columbus, Ohio**
MAJ. T. M. MOORE, Springfield **COL. L. G. PEARCE, Tillsburg**

Auctioneers

For Catalogues write GEO. RICE, Proprietor, Tillsburg, Ont.

HORSE HIGH



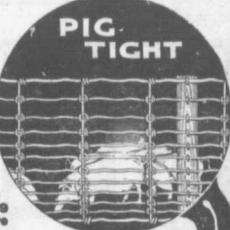
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BULL STRONG



All No. 9 Wire

PIG TIGHT



All No. 9 Wire

Peerless Woven Wire Fence

Peerless Fence is superior because made of superior material according to the most correct method of construction, will outlast ordinary fences, requires little or no painting and costs no more than inferior fences that give trouble.

Peerless Fence properly erected resists all shapes and appearances. Its wires do not break from unequal strain as the all heavy, hard wire used in elastic and wire lock sold so firmly, but without damaging the wires, and all wire used is so perfectly galvanized that it is rust and weather proof.

Great accuracy is observed in measuring the wires for this fence, insuring a uniform tension and distributing the strain from the top to the bottom of the fence.

No stock, however, strong or unruly can get past it. Remember it is the fence with the Peerless Look and made of all No. 9 hard drawn steel wire that you want to buy. The fence that pays the farmer.

Write for our fence book giving useful information about fences and how to make concrete posts.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. LTD., Dept. C, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

IT'S ALL IN THE LOCK  **WILL TURN ANY KIND OF STOCK**

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

HORTICULTURE

Sowing Tomato Seeds

ANHUS MCLENNIS, LONDON, ONTARIO

There are different ways in which tomato seeds may be started. Those for early use should be started in the house.

Take any box about three inches deep. To the depth of an inch place rich earth, then fill to within half an inch from the top with poorer earth. Pack very firmly with a brick or block of wood and it is ready for the seed, which must be sown as evenly as possible.

Sift clean sand over the seed such as is used for plastering or lake shore sand. My reason for this is that the plants come up better. When the seedlings are coming up they often push the earth up in great bunches and, should the weather change at this point, the young plants are liable to be chilled and die while under the earth. When coming up through sand, it falls down around the stem of the plant, especially when watered. I always use water

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN SPRAYING? If so, write for our booklet on "Campbell's Mild Soap" and Prepared B-reux-Mixture, the two most perfect spraying solutions yet introduced. Only takes a few minutes to prepare the most effective remedies. A sure insect destroyer and positive fungicide. **BLACKIE BROS., Halifax, N.S., Canadian Selling Agents**

which has had the chill taken off, as cold water keeps them b.c.k. In about four or five weeks I transplant the seedlings about three inches apart each way. Later, the boxes may be placed in a cold frame until time for transplanting to the field.

Spraying for Potato Blight

Careful potato growers can no longer doubt the advantages of spraying in "blight" years; but some doubt whether the practice is profitable year after year. Tests along this line have been continued for five years by the experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., and the evidence presented in bulletin No. 290, giving details of the fifth year's test and summaries of preceding ones, seems conclusive in favor of the practice. The gain each year has been profitable; and there is already much more than enough excess of gain over to pay for spraying five years more.

Similar gains, though not quite so great, were obtained by farmers under tests carefully checked by the station and by a much larger number of farmers who sprayed independently. If you grow potatoes, it will pay you to get this bulletin from the practice—it costs you nothing, not even postage—and study it carefully before your crop management is planned for this year.

To have satisfactory results in the flower stage, make your plans now. Do not plan for more than you can easily do. Quality is of more importance than quantity.

Strawberry Culture*

J. C. Bell, Coblesville, Ont.

Although strawberries will grow on almost any kind of soil, they do best on a rich, heavy sand, with a quick-sand bottom. This type of soil furnishes plenty of moisture, not only for the growth of the plants, but also for giving size to the fruit. The land should be prepared during the previous fall by plowing-in about 60 tons of manure an acre. In the following spring it should be worked up and fertilized again with about 25 loads of well-rotted manure an acre.

The land is marked three and one-half feet apart for the rows, and two feet for planting in rows. By means of a scuffler, a shallow drill is made along the row markings. The whole area is then rolled and the drills are once more opened. Planting is done with a spade. Well grown plants are selected from rows of stock plants. A small portion of both tops and roots are trimmed off. The plants are placed in small holes made by the spade and run over the patch, then about 500 pounds an acre of a bone and potash fertilizer are applied and worked-in. Scuffling and hoeing are continued through the summer. It costs at least \$150 an acre to produce a crop of strawberries.

It is difficult to recommend varieties that will do well in all localities. Those that have done best with me are, practically in the order of ripening—Excelsior, Mitchell's Early, Augusta Luther, Lovell, Tennessee Profile, Clyde, Wm. Belt and Williams. For home use, three varieties that will cover the season nicely are Augusta Luther, Wm. Belt and Brandywine.

Notes.

Keep the bearing wood of grape vines as near the main trunk as possible.

The small onion sown last season's crop may be used as sets this spring.

One-fourth of an acre planted to small fruits and properly cared for will supply an average family throughout the season, but the land must be reasonably rich and kept in a good condition by thorough cultivation.

Readers OF THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMER are invited to contribute in fruit growing, vegetable gardening or the culture of flowers, plants, shrubs and trees as requested. They will contribute letters and photographs for publication in our horticultural department.

*Extract from an address delivered at a recent meeting of the Toronto branch of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association.

POULTRY YARD

Trap Nesting

H. E. Vidal, Lincoln County, Ont.

The subject of trap nesting is becoming a most important one to those who are engaged in the production of eggs, or in the building up a strain of heavy layers. The most common public trouble that the average yearly yield is not more than 90 eggs a hen.

By the use of trap nests, a famous Maine poultryman increased his laying qualities of hens until last year they laid, on an average, 160 eggs. This was done by never breeding from any hen that did not lay 200 or more eggs a year, and by using a male that was not the son of a 200 egg hen. If the truth be known, there are but few of these hens in the country. The 200 egg hen usually starts laying early in the fall and lays right through the winter. By the spring she is weakened by the heavy strain on her constitution, and her eggs do not hatch so well as those of the hen that has been resting all winter, and that starts laying in the spring. Hence, except for the fewer eggs that we hatch from the hard-working layer, we are going back.

The best way to get over the dilemma, is to breed only from two year old, or even three year old hens, mated with a husky cockerel. These older hens by reason of their age, have not contributed so freely to the egg basket as they did when young, but the laying habit, if they make good records when young, is in them, and will be produced in the eggs. The matured stock are far more likely to hatch good, strong chicks than those of a record-breaking pullet.

I would not advise farmers to trap-nest their whole flock. Pick out the earliest and best growing pullets; birds that show their combs red younger than their sisters. Take about one-fourth more than you really wish to use as breeders, and trap-nest them in the winter months, when you are slacker in work. Set apart the poorest quarter and keep the rest for your breeding pen for two years, each year trap-nesting the best pullets for next year's breeding. In this way you will have no old hens left in your flock, except those that you have kept for breeders, and if these birds have made a good winter record you should not grudge them their keep. By this method you will not be progressing so rapidly as the poultryman who gives his entire time to the hens, but you will be jogging in the right direction, with a minimum of labor.

I find that it is useless to rely on the eye to pick out a good layer. Though the long, wedge-shaped egg, in the main, may be correct, it is apt to fail woefully, if relied on blindly.

Running Incubators

J. H. Stewart.

The success or failure of artificial incubation depends largely upon the machine selected to do the work. Great care should be exercised in making the selection. To be satisfactory a machine must be durable. There are many machines on the market which will hatch when new, but which are constructed so flimsily, that in a short time they become worthless.

An incubator which fails to give good hatches is worse than useless. Each time that it is operated unsuccessfully the eggs are lost, the oil used to heat it is wasted, and the opportunity to make a profit from the chickens which should have been

THE SEEDS THAT GROW BRUCE'S

FREE

Our beautifully illustrated 100-page Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden and Farm Tools and Implements. Poultry Supplies, etc., is now ready. SEND FOR IT.

A GRAND RECORD FOR BOTH

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

Our motto since the inception of this business has been, NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD.

John A. Bruce & Co., SEED MERCHANTS, Est. 1850. Hamilton, Ont.

DON'T RISK YOUR CROP BY PLANTING SEEDS OF UNCERTAIN QUALITY

STEEL-BRIGGS

SEEDS

ARE ALWAYS RELIABLE AND SURE CROPPERS
CATALOG.—FREE.—SEND FOR ONE NOW
TORONTO—HAMILTON—WINNIPEG

hatched is gone forever. Therefore, if artificial incubation is practiced, it is well to have good machines with which to do the work. I favor hot air machines, because there is not any water to bother with, no tanks to rust out and leak, or to freeze and burst in cold weather, when not in use.

THE LOCATION

Although the modern incubator can be operated almost anywhere, yet to be most successful it should be located where the temperature is as uniform as possible. The advice has frequently been given to locate the incubator in the cellar. This advice is all right provided the cellar is clean, light and well-ventilated. A close, dark, ill-smelling cellar is about the worst place imaginable for this purpose. A half-cellar, four feet in the ground, and three feet above, is an ideal place in which to run an incubator. Such an arrangement admits of enough air and light, and affords a temperature uniform enough for all practical purposes. In operating an incubator in a dwelling house it is well to remember that many insurance companies do not provide for risks of this nature, although in reality, there is scarcely any danger from fire, if the incubator is given reasonable attention.

Incubator Experience

E. M. Fenwick, York Co., Ont.

I am well satisfied with my incubator experience. Last year I hatched 1200 chicks from 2000 eggs. I kept the incubator in a well-ventilated bedroom, at a temperature of from 55 to 65 degrees. Nearly all of these 2000 eggs were hatched in the early spring. Had I set the eggs later in the season I would have had a larger percentage hatch out.

I find that for the first three weeks the incubator chicks do better than those raised in the natural way. After they are three weeks old, they lose ground.

Wants Hens That Will Pay

I have a flock of ordinary farm bred chickens, with some of the barred, smooth Rock blood interspersed. I want to build up a paying flock that will compare favorably with any for sale for market. What course would you advise?—H. M. Peterboro Co., Ont.

If you have decided what variety you wish to keep, study the advertisements of parties who have them, and find one who claims as one of the good points of his pen, that they are record layers. Then in early spring, when you have a broody hen ready, get a setting of eggs from this pen, and give the chicks you hatch the best of care all season. If you get two settings from different places, you will have pullets from one lot not related to the cockerels of the other, and can mate a few small pens yourself next spring. With this foundation you will soon have a uniform flock of pure-bred fowls, and as it increases you can do away with the cockerels, and breed only the thorough-breds that have been bred for just the qualities you want.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WINTER LAYING WILD WANDERTON, W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

FOR SALE—Six Choice Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels at a bargain. J. F. TRIVERTON,oucher's Mills, Ont.

STEPHEN OLIVER, Lindsay, Ont.—200 chicks of Iowa—Hamburg, W. Leghorns, E. Cape Henlans and W. C. Oldens.

J. I. SACKETT, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of White Leghorns, E. S. Hamburgs and Barred Rocks.

INCUBATORS FOR SALE—Thrus, Model No. Ten Chatham, Ont. Toronto Incubator Co. Also Wire Nesting. V. ROBERTS, Danforth Post Office.

Shorthorn Meeting

The adjourned meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Association to complete the revision of the Constitution and by-laws for the Association was held at the Walker House, Toronto, on Feb. 11. The principal changes made in the constitution were presented to the annual meeting on Feb. 4, are as follows: In article 5, section 1, the words: "a vice-president for each section" are eliminated. Provision is made in section 10, for the appointment of an editor for the herd books of the Association. The whole of section 11 is struck out and in section 12 relating to the appointment of delegates to fairs, the word "properly" is struck out and the money granted must be distributed by the Executive Committee of the Shorthorn Association, it being the duty of the delegate to report to whether the grant has been distributed as so laid down. In article 7, section 1, a clause was added, making the penalty for misrepresentation of the age of a breeding animal of a registered animal, the exposure of the breeder so misrepresenting in the neck volume of the herd book and the prevention of his recording any other animal in the herd book.

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, introduced a resolution recommending the record of performance established by the Dominion Government to the members of the Association having milking Shorthorns, and that the Executive Committee be empowered to work out some plan whereby the records made can be published in the herd book or otherwise.

Mr. H. E. Ginn, Beaverton, presented an invitation from the management of the Union Stock Yards Co. to the members to visit the stock yards in Toronto in conjunction with a view of judging of their suitability for the holding of the Winter Fair. Though the company were willing to provide a conveyance to and from the yards and back, the invitation was not accepted, as most of those present had made arrangements to return home the evening of the meeting.

Mr. John Gardhouse stated that the matter of the location of the Winter Fair was of prime importance. The fair had outgrown the accommodation at Guelph, and if a change is to be made it should be well considered.

The President, Mr. A. W. Smith, in reply to a question, stated that the Winter Fair Board and not the Government had the power to say where the Winter Fair should be located.

Bedford District Dairymen's Association.

The Bedford District Dairymen held a most successful convention at Cowansville, Que., on Tuesday and Wednesday last week. All the sessions were largely attended and some expert advice was given upon various subjects pertaining to the industry. The opening session was presided over by H. S. Foster, President of the Association, who, owing to inability to preside at the other sessions, was succeeded by Mr. Augustus Hayes, West Sheffer.

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, official referee at Montreal, spoke first upon the quality of Quebec cheese and butter as he found it at Montreal. His remarks will be published separately. Dairy Commissioner Ruidick, Prof. F. C. Harrison, St. Annes; A. A. Ayer, Montreal; and a number of others spoke along similar lines, touching a little more fully upon the producer's side of the question.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, referred to the better organization of agricultural interests, due largely to the information relative to their business supplied by experts. Dairying is the essential part

of agriculture in Quebec. Thirty years ago, the Hon. Minister remembered that carloads of pork were shipped annually into the Cowansville section and consumed by farmers; and lumbermen in the Eastern Townships. To-day, hundreds of carloads of live pork are being exported from the Eastern Townships annually, and the output is increasing. The farmers in Quebec, said Hon. Mr. Fisher, are behind Ontario in crop results, even on the same acreage and land. They have much more waste land than in Western Ontario. The soil is good, however, and crop production should be greater. The trouble is, there is not enough system in the cultivation.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, spoke on the problem of feeding dairy cattle, also on the adoption of some system in the management of farms. The first requirement of good feeding is ample feeding. Silos and ensilage were highly praised and advocated. Corn costs from \$15 to \$20 an acre to produce, while roots cost \$35 to \$45 these figures including labor, manure, rent of land and cost of seed. In wet seasons, grass was not so good for cattle and bran, oil cake or peanmeal, barley or oats, should be sprinkled thereon. Oil meal at \$32 a ton has been even cheaper than oats or barley at \$20 a ton or anything else except bran at \$15 to \$18 a ton. Not more than one pound of meal should be fed for every four pounds of milk produced.

Dairy Commissioner Ruidick gave an interesting talk on the conditions of the trade including improvements that have been made in the transportation in the past year or two. The directors elected for 1908 were as follows: For the County of Shelton, Messrs. J. Augustus Hayes, L. H. Lawrence and M. E. Dunlavy; county of Missisquoi, Messrs. A. J.

Stevens, M. E. Baker and Stillman Knights; County of Brome, Messrs. Jas. E. Miller, Wm. Cury and Thos. L. Burnett.

At the directors' meeting held later, the following officers were chosen: Hon. President, H. S. Foster; President, Thos. L. Burnett; Vice-President, J. Augustus Hayes; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Lynch.

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enormous surplus strength and extraordinary elasticity, as has made London Gilded Wire the talk of the country. Wires of all kinds at No. 3, Heavy's best kind of galvanizing. A vastly improved lock—holds wires as solidly as if in grip of a vise.

Never has such an absolutely perfect woven fence been offered the farmers of Canada. Never such an opportunity to show you a wide awake and know best fence value—which is London Woven Fence.

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W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.

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 BECAUSE our Ventilating System, our Heating System and our Regulating System is perfect.
 BECAUSE our directions for operating the Hamilton are correct.
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 Send us your address to-day, and we will mail you FREE one of our big catalogues telling you all about the Hamilton Incubators and Brooders, and how to become a successful poultry raiser. Agents Wanted.

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"I have found using Kendall's Spain Cure for the last 30 years, and always find it safe and sure."
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of our great book "Treatise On the Spavin." It is a line of information for farmers and horsemen, who want to keep their stock in prime condition.
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Breeders' Directory

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$6.50 a line a year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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J. LLOYD JONES, Burford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire Sheep.

FORTER FARM, Oakville, Ont., breeders of Dorsel Horn Sheep. Registered Stock for sale. Correspondence cheerfully answered. See large ad.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep. First winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydehead Horses.

JNO. COSENS & SONS, Harrison, Ont., C. P. B. and G. T. H. Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs. Stock for sale.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Howell Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont., Leicester Breeding Ewes.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, P. O. and station, C. P. R., Milham, G. T. H. Oxford Down Sheep, Shropshire Cattle, young breeding stock for sale. Imported and home-bred.

THOS. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., C. P. R.; Milham, G. T. H. Choice breeding stock. Oxford Down Sheep.

JAS. TOLTON & SONS, Walkerton, Ont., breeders of Oxford Down Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle; young breeding stock for sale.

JNO. AYER & SON, "Belovart Farm," Bowmanville, Ont., breeders of Southdowns, Stock for sale.

GEORGE N. HARRIS, breeder of Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Pigs, Lynden, Ont.

F. C. GOSNELL, Ridgeouton, Ont. A choice lot Shropshire Lambs. Priced right.

SWINE

LORNE FOSTER, (Clerhoads Stock Farm), Myrtle Hill, P. O. and C. P. R., brooder of Yorkshire Swine. Choice young stock for sale.

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont., breeders of Tamworth Swine, B. Turkey, Toulouse Geese, Peking Ducks, C. W. Leghorns. Correspondence invited.

KELLY BROS., Hagersville, Ont., breeders of Improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of all ages for sale. Write them.

H. KOELN & SONS, Glenora, Ont., breeders of Improved Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

J. W. TODD, Corinth, Ont., breeder of English Berkshires and Tamworths. Breeding stock for sale.

ARTEMUS O'NEIL, Hler, Ont., importer and breeder of Hampshire Swine. Write for descriptions, prices, etc.

A. A. COLWELL, Newcastle Ont., successor to Colwell Bros., Shorthorns and Tamworth Swine. Choice young stock for sale.

P. O. COLLINS, Bowesville, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Good young stock for sale.

D. N. GLAZIER, Manbar, Ont., Yorkshire Whites and Heralds. Young stock for sale.

S. SNOWDEN, Bowmanville, Ont., Box 35, breeder of Large English Berkshires, B. Bucks, Light Brahmas, W. and B. Leghorns, Run Ducks, W. Holland Turkeys.

T. J. COLE, Maple Grove Farm, Bowmanville, Ont., breeder of Large English Yorkshire Bred and W. H. Turkey, Peking Ducks, Toulouse and Emden Geese.

CATTLE

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Canadian Ayshire Meeting

(Continued from Page 7)

man that the Ayshire cow will meet his requirements as an economical producer."

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The report of the Secretary, Mr. W. F. Stephen, showed that the past year has been a most satisfactory one for Ayshires. From all quarters comes the demand for typical utility Ayshires, with well balanced udders and good teats. There have been numerous enquiries from all over Canada and the United States asking for information about Ayshires. In this way alone he had sent out 200 copies of the last year's book and 150 copies of the booklet on request.

Ninety new members were received during the year, making the total paid up membership 341. The number of registrations had increased, Quebec again taking the lead.

The Ayshires had made an excellent showing at the leading Canadian exhibitions during the year, this was especially the case at the Dominion Exhibition held at Sherbrooke.

The grants totalled \$525. This, with the sum of \$120 given through the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, made a total of \$645 of the funds of the Association devoted to this purpose. There was no exhibit of Ayshires at the Ottawa Winter Fair, owing to the change in the date of holding the fair. He gave the record of Ayshire cows as the best at the winter fairs at Guelph and Amherst, and commented favorably upon the high stand taken by these cows.

Sales of Ayshires had been numerous during the year. The Japanese made another purchase of 45 head. They are careful buyers and want nothing but the best.

An increasing number of animals were entered in the record of performances at the leading shows, being warm and dry, was unfavorable for making large records, yet a large number qualified. The American Ayshire Association last year raised the milk standard for the two-year-old class to 8,000 lbs., leaving the mature class at 8,500 lbs., fixing the three and four-year-old classes equally between these standards. They also based the amount of butter-fat on the 85 per cent. basis.

Mr. Stephen paid a well deserved tribute to the Canadian breeders who did so well at the National Dairy Show at Chicago last fall. Particulars of best winnings have already been published.

Referring to the Canadian Dairyman as the official organ, he stated that this connection was without doubt of great value to the Association.

All literature issued from the As-

sociation's office was published both in English and French. Over 4,000 copies of the circulars and over 1,800 of the year books were sent out, 10,000 copies in English and 5,000 in French of the record of the book had been issued. These were put into the hands of the breeders at less than cost in lots of 300 or over, with the breeder's card printed on the back.

Owing to the purchase of extra office supplies and the large amount given to exhibitions, the extra printing, etc., the finances of the Association did not show as large a balance as the previous year. The work of the Record Office at Ottawa is done accurately and speedily, and complaints are few.

Imports during the year had been made by R. R. Ness, E. Hunter & Son, H. P. Morgan, Alex. Hume & Co., P. A. Gouin, and others. In all 150 head came to Canada from Scotland last year.

The Scottish Ayshire Association has adopted a system of milk records. This should aid importers in future in making their selections.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The receipts for the year totalled \$4,254.34, including \$684 from members' fees and \$2,355.90 from registration fees. The balance on hand from 1906 was \$977.85. Other items, including sale of breed books made the total as above.

The expenditures totalled \$3,609.43, leaving a balance on hand of \$644.91. The chief items of expenditure were \$854.67 for salaries, \$704 for printing breed books, and annual, and \$252 to exhibitions.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

The report of the Registrar, Mr. J. W. Nimmo, showed marked progress. In all there were 2,144 registrations, 914 transfers, 76 duplicate certificates, 53 new certificates, and 13 annuls. In 1906, the pedigrees recorded totalled 1,853, and transfers, 551.

Volume 16 of the breed book had been compiled and sent to members of the Association. The volume contained the pedigrees of 2,144 bulls and cows. Volume 17 is now complete with the exception of the proceedings of the annual meeting.

The pedigrees and ancestors of the Ewart animals were all re-recorded in the Canadian Ayshire breed book, and certificates sent to the secretary of the American Ayshire Association, together with other information bearing on this matter. Word has been received that these pedigrees are all recorded in the American Ayshire Herd Book. There are now no pedigrees in the Canadian Record that are not recorded in the American Herd Book.

(Continued on Page 13)

26 Holsteins By Auction-26

AT MOSS BANK FARM

2-1-2 Miles North of Paris, on

Thursday, March 12th, 1908

This is a prime lot of registered Holsteins, comprising 2 Bulls, 13 months old and younger ones, and a lot of young Cows, Heifers and Heifer Calves, from large producing cows, sired by Sir Belle Duxel Pasch. Also a good grade of bulls, with Horses, Farm Implements and a clean sweep.

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JOS. WRIGLEY, Clerk

Clydesdale Men Meet

A proposition to move the Provincial Winter Fair from Guelph to Toronto Junction and there hold a combined Show, representing all live Stock interests, met with favor at the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Clydesdale Horse Breeder's Association at Toronto last Wednesday.

The adoption of the by-laws and constitution drawn up by the executive occupied a large part of the time of the meeting. The principal point of contention was the representation on the board of directors. A large delegation from the West was present. These men felt that heretofore their interests had not been represented as they should be on the board of management. The matter was satisfactorily settled when it was pointed out that the vice-presidents from the different provinces had the same power as the directors.

The President, T. A. Graham, in opening the meeting, referred to the great strides that the industry had made during the past few years. Last year, the registrations had increased by over 200 per cent. The membership, also, had greatly increased, while financially the Association was \$6,391 to the good. The grants to exhibitions, which amounted to \$1,100 last year, will probably be almost doubled this year.

The officers elected for 1908 were as follows:—President, Jno. Bright, Myrtle; Vice-President, Robert Graham, Claremont; Vice-Presidents for the Provinces, Ontario, Peter Christie, Manchester; Manitoba, Jno. A. Graham, Carberry; Alberta, Jno. A. Turner, Calgary; Saskatchewan, Alex. Match, Lumsden; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; British Columbia, H. M. Baisey, Maritime Provinces, W. W. Black, Amherst, N.S.

Sec-Treas., Jno. Sec-Treas., Toronto Directors, Wm. Smith, Columbus; Jas. Henderson, Belton; T. A. Graham, Claremont; A. E. Major, Whiteville; Jas. Torrance, Quebec; Robert Boag, Queensville; and A. C. Gormley, Unionville.

Holstein Breeders Meet.

(Continued from page 2)

introduced at Toronto this year, the same as at Guelph. Too small an exhibit of Holsteins was the complaint of J. E. K. Herrick for Sherbrook. The men there seem to be afraid of Ontario.

A good show of Holsteins and good demand for this class was the word from D. Munroe, Winnipeg. Holsteins held their own at Halifax, reported S. A. Logan. St. John's is working for a show this year.

A Holstein class was organized at the Calgary Show last year, owing to the grant given by the Association. A S Blackwood reports a class of 20 cows there last year. Holsteins are becoming popular in British Columbia, reported Thos. Laing. Prospects are for a profitable trade with Japan, New Zealand and Australia.

THE STEVENS DAIRY FARM

Breeder and Importer of High-class Holsteins. FOR SALE—Bull calves, ready for service, sired by Sir Alla Posh Heets, also a number of young cows. Wm. C. Stevens, Phillipsville P. O., Leeds Co., Ontario.

AYRSHIRES Of the Highest Dairy Type and of the Choicest Milking Strains. FOR SALE—At all times young stock of both sexes. Enquiries by mail promptly answered. R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont.

Keiso Stock Farm Imported and Home-bred Ayrshires. Representing winners of the breed. Choice stock of all ages for sale, of the choicest dairy type. We guarantee satisfaction. D. A. MacFarlane, Keiso P. O., Huntingdon Co., Que.

STOCKWOOD HERD OF AYRSHIRES stands for everything that is best in this Dairy breed. Our success in the show yards proves the excellence of our herd. FOR SALE—Stock of both sexes. D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Quebec.

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AN IMPORTANT STEP

The Ontario Horse Breeders' Association made an important move at their Annual Meeting in Toronto last week, when they decided to take immediate action in the matter of bettering horse breeding conditions in the Province.

The report of the inspectors sent out last year by the Department to investigate the conditions of the industry showed that there was great need for something being done. These men found that out of 1,704 registered stallions in the Province, 169, or about nine per cent. were serviceably unsound. These unsound stallions were bred to 11,225 mares, or 9.3 per cent. of all the mares bred to registered stallions. In the grade classes conditions were worse. Of the 903 grade stallions used for breeding purposes, 185, or 20 per cent. were serviceably unsound. Seven hundred and twenty-seven mares, or 20 per

cent. of the mares bred to grade stallions were bred to unsound animals. In some counties, particularly in Eastern Ontario, conditions were even worse than here depicted.

The standard of horses in the Province is low, no one denies that. This is due largely to careless and indiscriminate breeding. The general feeling is that something should be done to raise the standard and place the industry on a better basis. To accomplish this, the directors of the Association drew up a set of resolutions dealing with the licensing of stallions. In adopting these recommendations at the General Meeting, therefore, and resolving to at once ask the Government to enact legislation covering this matter, the Association has taken a decidedly important step and one that, after the resolutions have been carefully considered should prove to be in the direct interests of the horse breeding industry of the Province.

Should the Government see its way clear to pass such legislation, many owners of unsound stallions may have to face some hardships. The matter however, has been under discussion for the past year. Every one must feel that the promiscuous breeding carried on in the past has been most ruinous. They must feel, too, that the only way to improve conditions is to take some well-planned, but decided action that will lead toward improvement. As in the dairy business, the crusade of "please be good," or "please do right," has proved ineffectual. The measures here recommended though they may seem radical, are necessary if the industry is to be placed in the position its importance merits. Ontario cannot afford to be behind the west in a matter of this kind.

FAST HORSE MEN ON TOP

This week the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, is holding its annual convention in Toronto. Every year, for years past, the main bone of contention has been the question of horse racing at fairs. Hon. John Dryden, when Minister of Agriculture, used to say that one advocate of a fast horse could, and did, make more noise on this question than twenty farmers. Realizing this, he refused to accede to their demands that all restrictions on horse racing at fairs should be removed.

Last year, however, the horsemen were more successful. They managed to induce Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, to pass the worst piece of legislation of the kind that has ever gone through the Ontario Legislature. While, by law, it is still illegal to hold a horse race at a fair, Hon. Mr. Monteith had an amendment passed that makes it impossible for anyone, even an officer of the law, to prosecute the officers of a society that holds horse races unless they have been members of the offending society for at least two years. Is that not an elevating form of legislation? Not daring to throw off all restrictions on horse racing the expedient was resorted to of making the law inoperative. In fairness to the

Conservatives, who are responsible for this piece of legislation, it must be said that the Liberal minority allowed the amendment to pass unchallenged.

The advocates of the fast horse are now free to introduce horse racing at our agricultural exhibitions without fear of government interference. The result will be what it has been in the United States. During the next ten years our agricultural exhibitions will see a great increase in horse racing and a corresponding decrease in their educational value. Fast horses are all right in their place, but that place is not in races at agricultural exhibitions. Unless something is done, and done soon, to improve the present situation, our societies before many years will reach the stage where they will no longer be worthy to receive the annual government grant of \$80,000 a year now spent on them. It is significant that over three-quarters of the states of the American Union do not give any grants to their agricultural societies.

THE PROPOSED DAIRY SHOW RE-ENDORSED

The discussion that took place at the Ayrshire and Holstein Breeders' meetings, held in Toronto, last week, in regard to the proposed National Dairy Show, proves that this agitation will not down, and that the dairymen are determined to have a show of their own. Recommendations to that effect, were well received at both meetings. Committees, to act in conjunction with the general committee, were appointed, and money was appropriated to be used by these committees, in the event of the proposition going through.

So enthusiastic were the breeders regarding the matter, that the best time for holding such a show was thoroughly discussed, the time arrived at being the latter part of November. Some of the Ayrshire breeders favored the month of April.

The fact that the proposal to hold a National Dairy Show, has been re-endorsed by the two largest breeders organizations of dairy cattle, is evidence of the desire on the part of dairymen to have this show. Dairy interests hitherto have not been promoted as their importance would warrant. True, dairy cattle and allied interests have been represented at all the leading shows, but the scope of the work is so great as to make a separate show necessary.

The United States supports a dairy show and has brought it to a successful issue. The show has not only proved the focusing point of the American dairy interests, but it has drawn a large number of Canadian dairymen. If our dairymen will travel to Chicago to see a dairy show exhibit stock there, and succeed in walking off with many of the highest trophies, surely Canadian dairymen, by their concerted efforts, can make a success of a show of their own. At any rate, such seems to be the feeling of the dairymen. The backing of the proposition, by such strong and influential organizations as those of the Holstein and Ayrshire breeders, augurs well for its future success.

FARM STATISTICS

Elsewhere in this issue appears some statistics relative to the numbers and value of farm animals on the farms and ranges in the United States, on January 1, 1908. In this respect, the Department of Agriculture at Washington is splendidly organized. Not only are statistics, such as those herein published, gathered, but information relative to the condition of all farm crops is published each month, together with a census of the butter and cheese produced. This information proves of incalculable value to the farmers of the United States.

Before this work was started, the men on the farm had to rely for such reports upon information supplied by buyers. In supplying information, these men would so modify it as to help along their own interests. Consequently much money was lost by the farmers of the United States. Now, with these authentic government reports in their hands, the farmers practically control the situation.

When the work was first undertaken by the government, it was strenuously attacked. Buyers of farm produce realized that their great interest, which up to this time they practically controlled, would be jeopardized. But the work went quietly on, and American agricultural interests have been greatly benefited thereby.

For some years crop reports have been issued monthly during the summer, by a few of the provincial governments in Canada. These have helped the agriculturists of the respective provinces in a material way, but they do not cover as large a field as they might. Again, the Dominion Government proposes making a census of cows, butter and cheese, in Canada, while a fruit report is being published periodically by the Fruit Division at Ottawa, relative to general and market conditions of the fruit industry.

With the incentive offered by the scope and success of the work being conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, it is to be hoped that the Dominion Government will push the work they are now doing and enlarge the field. The value of such reports, published regularly, to the farmers of Canada, can scarcely be over-estimated.

The members of the various breed associations that have been meeting recently are to be congratulated upon the high plane upon which their discussions were conducted. There was a fairness in debate and such an evident desire to do only that which would be in the best interests of all concerned that it is not to be wondered at that most of the Associations are in a prosperous condition. Several of the Associations have grown to such large proportions that soon they will have to so amend their constitutions that their members in each Province will be given an equal opportunity to take part in their management. At present this is a difficult matter owing to Canada's magnificent distances. Some system of local organi-

zations will have to be devised. When the time to act arrives there is reason to believe that our Associations, judging from their past, will deal with the question in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The majority of the principal Associations of Breeders have held their annual meetings during the past two weeks. There has been held, also, the conventions of the National Live Stock Association and of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. These are the most important meetings for the consideration of agricultural matters that are held during the year. For that reason our last issue and this issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World have been crowded with reports of these gatherings. Even as it is, we have been unable to find space to report them as fully as we would like. This has forced us to leave out of each issue much seasonable farm matter that should have appeared. During succeeding weeks we will endeavor to make amends to those of our readers who are not directly interested in matters relating to the breeding of pure bred stock.

Canadian Ayrshire Meeting

(Continued From Page 10)

Officers for 1908.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa
President.....R. E. Neas, Howick, Que.
Vice-President.....W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.

Provincial Vice-Presidents:
Ontario.....W. Thorn, Lyndoch Quebec.....Robert Neas, Howick Manitoba.....Willington Hanly, Roland Saskatchewan.....J. C. Pope, Regina Alberta.....A. H. Trimble, Red Deer British Columbia.....A. C. Wells, Sardis Prince Ed. Island.....W. H. Simmons, Charlottetown Nova Scotia.....F. S. Black, Amherst New Brunswick.....Fred McIntyre, Sussex

Directors: Ontario—Alex Hume, Menie; John McKee, Norwich; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Robert Hunter, Maxville; A. Kains, Byron; Wm. Stewart, Menie; N. Dymont, Clapton. Quebec—R. E. Neas, Howick; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert; Hon. Wm. Owens, Montreal; Nap Lachapelle, St. Paul Fernite; M. Greenfields, De Ville; Jas. Bryson, Brysonville; Hector Gordon, Howick.

Executive Committee—R. E. Neas, Nap Lachapelle; Hon. Wm. Owens, A. Kains, Wm. Stewart, and W. W. Ballantyne.

Revising Committee—Robert Hunter, W. F. Stephen, and W. W. Nimmo. Representatives to National Record Board—Robert Neas and W. W. Ballantyne.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

Registrar—J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa.

Delegates to Fair Boards—Toronto Industrial, W. W. Ballantyne, London, A. Kains; Ottawa, Robert Hunter, Sr.; Sherbrooke, James Bryson; Fredericton, Fred McIntyre; Halifax, C. A. Archibald; Charlottetown, Jas. Easton; Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, W. W. Ballantyne; Ottawa Winter Fair, Jas. Benning, Quebec, Nap Lachapelle.

Judges Recommended—Toronto Industrial, W. P. Schank, Avon, N.Y.; Reserve, D. Drummond, Ottawa. London, John McKee, Norwich; Reserve, Geo. McCormack, Rockton, Ont.

Ottawa, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Reserve, D. Drummond, Ottawa. Sherbrooke, Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Reserve, Louis Lavallee,

St. Guillaume, Que.

Halifax, Wm. Hunter, Maxville, Ont.; Reserve, James Bryson.

Winnipeg, Regina, and Calgary, W. F. Stephen; Reserve, W. W. Ballantyne.

Special Prizes to Fairs.

Toronto, \$100; Calgary, \$75; London, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, and Winnipeg, \$50; Charlottetown, Regina and West Westminster, each \$25.

It was resolved to make all the members in Ontario members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association on payment of 50 cents a member, this amount to be devoted to the Dairy Test at Guelph. The amount of \$50 was donated to Ottawa Winter Fair and \$50 to the Amherst Winter Fair.

Also \$50 at each of the Winter Fair Dairy Tests for the mature cow that makes the highest score in the test, \$25 for an Ayrshire heifer 3 years old and \$25 for a heifer 2 years old making a higher score than any other breed, and \$200 to the National Dairy Show.

It was resolved to memorialize the Board of Directors of each of the Winter Fairs asking them to extend the Dairy Test from two to three days, as it would add value to the test.

The sending of an exhibit of Ayrshires to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to be held in Seattle, Wash., June 1st to Oct. 30th, 1909, was left in the hands of the Executive. It was decided that the Dairy test at this Exposition should not continue for less than 30 days.

The new form of Certificate or Diploma as devised by the Secretary and Mr. R. Neas, to present to the owner of each cow the qualities in the Record of Performance test was adopted and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

It was resolved to ask each Fair Board to make two classes of two-year-old heifers, a class in milk and a dry class, as dry heifers seldom can compete with heifers in milk.

Horse Breeders' Officers

The new directors of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, as elected last week at the meeting held in Toronto, are: To represent the Clydesdale Association, William Smith, of Columbus; John Graham, Toronto; John Bright, Myrtle; Fred Richardson, Columbus; James Henderson, Belton, W. Renfrew; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton, A. A. C. Orange, Vanville. To represent the Shire Association, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, and John Gardhouse, Highfield. To represent the Hackney Association, John Boag, Ravenshoe, and E. C. H. Fisdale, Beaverton.

TORONTO AT FAULT

In referring to the horse breeders' exhibition, President Wm. Smith criticized the action of the city of Toronto. His remarks to the accommodation in the St. Lawrence arena as being none too good. "The horse industry of this country," he said, "has no home in Toronto. Everybody thinks that this city should be the home of the horse industry, but year after year we have been jolled about with promises of a big arena, until we are getting pretty sick of it."

The Ontario Horse Breeders' Association was established only a year ago for the purpose of recording pure bred horses, encouraging the breeding of a better class of horses, and forming an organization among horse breeders. The directors' report showed the receipts for the past year to be \$6,815.10, and the expenditures, \$6,843.95, leaving an overdraft of \$28.85.

The new directors will meet to appoint the president and other officers during the show to be held in Toronto the week after next.

New 1908 De Laval CREAM SEPARATORS

January 1, 1908, marks another great move forward in the development of the Cream Separator—the introduction of a complete new line of DE LAVAL Farm and Dairy Sizes of machines, ranging in separating capacity from 135 lbs. to 1350 lbs. of milk per hour.

As nearly perfect as the DE LAVAL machines have been before, they are now still further improved in practically every detail of construction and efficiency, and every feature reflects the past two years of experiment and test by the De Laval engineers and experts throughout the world.

The principal changes are in greater simplicity of construction, ease of cleaning and replacement of parts; less cost of repairs when necessary; easier hand operation; more complete separation under hard conditions; greater capacity, and a material reduction of prices in proportion to capacity.

The DE LAVAL was the original Cream Separator and for thirty years it has led in making every new separator invention and improvement. Every good feature is now bettered and retained and many new and novel ones added, rendering DE LAVAL superior over imitating machines even greater in every way than ever before.

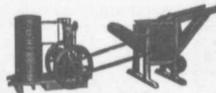
A new 1908 DE LAVAL catalogue and any desired particulars are to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL

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If you will, save money and save it fast, by using a

Fairbanks-Morse
Gasoline Engine



for the use of your farm work. For Portability, Reliability and Economy they stand unequalled and meet practically every power need. Simply and strongly constructed, they do not call for a high order of mechanical skill to run them. Ready when wanted. 70,000 satisfied users should convince you.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co.

LIMITED

Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Creamery Department

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

Quebec Butter Praised

Speaking on the quality of Quebec butter at the Convention of the Bedford District Dairyman's Association recently, Mr. Geo. Barr said that the condition of the market requires the closest possible attention and careful handling. He deprecated the use of hand separators and thought that they were likely to cause the Cowansville section to lose its present high

reputation. Western Ontario butter had lost its good reputation on that account, and Mr. Barr warned farmers against using them.

Mr. Barr urged creamery-men to stand shoulder to shoulder against the reception of over-ripe cream, and was insistent in his assertion that Quebec could not afford to lose its present reputation which was worth two cents a pound on every lot of butter shipped. The chief defect in Quebec butter was the flavor. It was due to an over-ripe condition of the cream. Mr. Barr deprecated the foolish competition which prompted a factory-man to accept cream which had been refused for good reason by a neighbouring factory-man, simply to get that man's patronage.

Some butter was moulded. This defect was hard to correct. Every maker

and every expert had a different remedy. The speaker had none in particular. He said it was often caused by carelessness in salting. The salt should be carefully sprinkled on the butter in the churn and not thrown in a lump. Another cause for moulded butter was the salting of it when too dry. The shipments of butter often contained some with a per cent. of salt, other with a per cent., and still other with a per cent. of salt. This was due to salting in the churn, when it was hard to estimate the proportions. It might be a creamery butter and good prices, as a buyer of large quantities liked always to know whether he was purchasing highly salted butter or not.

Some of the Quebec butter was beautifully finished, doubly-papered and smooth as if turned out of a mould. One other thing looked better if it had been scraped off the top and presented an ugly appearance. It was easy to judge which found the reader's favor. The latter mentioned sort sold only when in the way of being the last obtainable.

A few lots of butter had developed mould last season. This occurred especially where the maximum quantity of butter and cheese was combined. The paper was, itself, dotted with mould, in one bad lot. This was inexcusable and, doubtless, had been on the paper before it had been put on the butter. The paper should be kept in a dry and clean place and not allowed to lie on the shelves of a creamery exposed to all sorts of temperatures and moistures, as mould, once started, could not be eradicated from paper, no matter how the paper was treated afterwards.

The season of 1907 was one of stiff demand all through the summer, and cutting, where the market was weak as the local demand was so strong. However, the butter referred to was not nearly good enough for export.

There was an occasion mentioned by the buyers in Montreal, but the majority of cutting was justified by the facts. The buyers were not angry, but the market conditions had been such that they could pass along many cheeses which were not even fairly good, to say nothing of finest.

This state of affairs was one reason for the deterioration of quality of our produce and the speaker stated that when he reported cases of bad produce coming from a certain factory, said report being made to the local Inspector, this latter could not do anything, as the maker would state, on being questioned, that his stuff passed all right and had not been cut in price. This looseness of inspection was the worst thing possible. It perpetuated poor making. Strong competition among buyers for the output of a certain factory enables that factory to slip in a few bad boxes of goods without complaint from the buyer, who does not wish to lose the future chance to buy that factory's output.

Mr. Barr urged the farmers to cooperate with the manufacturers and inspectors to improve the quality of goods exported.

Mr. Foster, president of the association, stated that it was common for cuts in weights to be put against lack of quality and the poor condition of affairs was thus kept secret. He asked Mr. Barr if a system of grading in Montreal, with Government inspectors would not be preferable to factory inspection.

Mr. Barr thought this would be a big undertaking for the Government, which, however, would likely consider it if asked so to do.

Being questioned farther, Mr. Barr stated that he considered the advance in prices of all supplies justified the makers in asking for a larger price for making butter and cheese than they were customarily receiving. The farmers cannot afford to allow poor work in the factories. The saving

of a fraction of a cent a pound there would amount to the loss of two or three cents a pound on the entire output.

A New Moisture Test

A new test for moisture which promises to combine the simplicity of the aluminum cup method, the accuracy of the chemical, and the rapidity of the Richmond test, being developed at Iowa experiment station. The main principle has been the use of a paraffin bath to control the temperature used in evaporating the moisture from the sample of butter. A temperature of 170 to 180 degrees indicated by a thermometer placed in the paraffin is employed, which is sufficient to dry the sample in from three to five minutes. This method has been used successfully during the past Short Course, a more complete description of the method with comparison of, and comments on this and other methods will appear shortly in a bulletin from the Iowa Experiment Station.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Canadian Export Cheese Trade

P. B. McNamara, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Manchester, Eng., in writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, referring to the Canadian cheese trade, says:

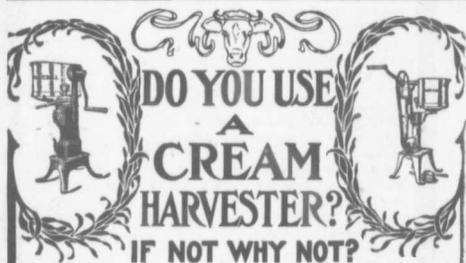
"One of the largest wholesale produce houses of this city states that the prices are at their highest, in view of the fact that Canada has lost the season with about 350,000 boxes short, which in itself must have a great influence in forcing up the price on this side; though the average weekly consumption is not so great as last year yet it is above the average of late years, being about 48,000 boxes a week.

"The price, 62c. to 65c., rules about the same as last year, but it is expected to reach 67c. in February. Customers throughout the country realize that the shortage is genuine, and are turning their attention to same by buying forward to the extent of a few weeks supply, whereas all through the season the buying has been from day to day.

"What the prospects for the coming season will be is too early to predict, but it is to be hoped that the spirit of speculation in the buying of this food product will not be manipulated by a select few to the great disadvantage of the whole trade. They are pleased to report that the quality of the goods sent has been fairly good and that the shipping of green cheese has been conspicuous by its absence, which has done much to keep the good name of Canadian cheese well to the fore in this great market."

Wants to See Factory Inspection

"I hope that you will get factory inspection," said Mr. G. H. Barr, while addressing a meeting of dairy-men at Ottawa recently, called to agitate for factory inspection; "I believe I know how it works out, as well as works in. I've been trimmed by factory inspection, as well as by Montreal inspection, but in factory inspection you have the matter settled at your door. There is a wrong impression as far as pay at the car door is concerned in Western Ontario. When you get factory inspection you'll get closer inspection than you get in Montreal inspection. I believe it will



It enables you to get every particle of butter fat from the milk. You can't get it by any other means.

You will have fresh, warm, sweet skim-milk for calves and pigs—a most excellent feed. When you skim by hand, the milk is cold and stale.

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

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

The International Harvester Company of America offers you a choice of two of the best machines manufactured.

The Bluebell, a gear drive machine, and the Dairymaid, a chain drive machine, are both simple, clean skimmers.

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

You should be satisfied with nothing but the best separator you can buy. The I. H. C. cream harvesters are designed and manufactured to be as nearly perfect working machines as possible.

Both have stood the hardest tests ever given any cream separator. Every machine is given a thorough factory test before it goes out. There is no possibility of your getting an I. H. C. cream harvester that is not right working.

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

These Frictionless Bearings

Make the **EMPIRE** Easiest Running Cream Separator

Not only the closest skimming, but the easiest running—the greatest saver of slow grease—is the Frictionless Empire Cream Separator.

With its lighter bowl, its simpler driving mechanism, its Frictionless Bearings, the Empire revolves so much the easier that a child of ten can get it whirling at full speed with a few turns of the handle.

The bowl of the Empire spins on the point of its spindle. As the point of the spindle rests between and touches nothing but the three balls of the Frictionless Bottom Bearing (see bottom arrow) and automatically adjusts itself to the proper center, friction—wear— is reduced to the smallest fraction.

The Frictionless Neck Bearing (see top arrow) eliminates all friction on the spindle—makes the Empire easiest, smoothest running. If there was friction the Empire Neck Bearing would, like others, require a large quantity of expensive oil instead of just ten drops per day.

To prove to you that the Empire runs easiest we will allow you to try it free of charge in your own dairy, but in the meantime drop us a post card for our

Free Illustrated Dairy Book

which tells how to make your own post letter.

Every Frictionless Empire sold under the strongest kind of a Guarantee.

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada

Toronto, Ont.

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work out towards the better article because the man representing the buyers will be held responsible for the goods being up to quality.

"Don't suppose that you'll get rid of disputes," he continued, "the only difference will be that you'll scrap with the buyer at your own door instead of at Montreal. In Western Ontario the inspectors are very close, and if goods are not up to quality they are set aside and sold at a lower figure. In Western Ontario also they have factory inspection, and weight at shipping point and a box of cheese must stand half a pound over the beam weight."

"Why should it be so," was asked. "The only reason I can see is that it's an accepted custom, said the referee, "and that is almost as good as a law."

Chairman T. H. Jacques said that the system of government inspection was a farce on account of the loss of time in Montreal and communicating regarding it.

"I have no argument against that," said Mr. Barr. "I don't think it's worth a man's salary to stand between the buyer and the seller. I was not called in to any cases this summer in which the complaint was not justified. I had no difference with the instructor who graded the cheese as finest, but when I saw the cheese they were not finest. That was all I had to go by."

"I've no wish to go back to Montreal, unless it be to see how the cheese arrives, and get the information back to the factorymen and help them to remedy it. That is where there is a great field for useful work."

Market Requirements.

"Market Requirements," was the subject of an interesting paper by John McCready, of Sheboygan, at the recent Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Convention. The majority of buyers, he said, want a cheese that can be shipped to any part of the country, one that improves in storage and shows a firm, close, meaty texture. While some are still asking for a soft, open cheese, he did not favor its production, since it is rapidly deteriorating stock that breaks first and heaviest in price, when the limited outlets are supplied.

He saw no excuse for the large quantity of pasty cheese made every fall, which defect can readily be avoided by cutting down the water content, cooking firmer and salting heavier. He discredited the paraffining of cheese at the factories, principally because it is seldom properly done. The tendency to get the wax on the cheese too soon makes more prevalent defects, like pastiness, bitter flavor and rotten rind.

When possible, Mr. McCready advised makers to sell their output on a board of trade. He criticised the methods of marketing ruling in certain sections where a very insignificant proportion of the factories dispose of their output on the local board, the great majority contracting their cheese, although their salesmen attend the board's meetings.

Alberta Dairy Interests

J. McCaig, Department of Agriculture, Alberta.

The dairy interests of Alberta are in a flourishing condition, taking into account the character of the season of 1907. The spring opened very late, and stock was in poor condition, owing to the long and severe winter for which adequate provision had not been made. The shertness of the season was made worse by backwardness in growth, even after spring had opened.

There were in operation in the Province twenty-one government creameries, and twenty seven private creameries, besides eight private factories. The output from government creameries was 6,000,000 pounds, or about forty per cent. less than the output in 1896, which was 1,050,350 pounds. Though the output was less than in 1896, there is every sign of expansion in the industry. New stations have been opened during the year. The output from private creameries was probably about the same as from government creameries, as the two approximated closely last year. The cheese factories produced about one hundred tons of cheese.

Some improvement, and new interest in the work, is indicated in the establishment of dairy record associations at important centres. From the monthly records of output, it has appeared to Commissioner Marker that the creamery season coincides closely with the pasture season, and that with regard to the output in the pasture season itself, the yield is generally only for a couple of months. There seems to be a lack of supplementary feeding to prolong milk-giving, or the dairy stock is not of a good sort. Patrons are being encouraged to get possession of scales, jers, etc., for weighing and sampling milk. The experts of the creameries make composite tests from samples, and furnish records to patrons at the end of the year. A number of the centres have formed associations of this kind, besides individuals. It is hoped that a heightening of the average production of a cow may result from the information given, against cows of poor yield.

The government are carrying out a vigorous educational campaign between 40 and 50 centres in the province for the improvement of dairy work and the heightening of interest. Associated with Commissioner Marker will be Assistant Scott and Pearson, and J. G. Clarke, of Ottawa.

The market for Alberta creamery products is excellent. At least a million pounds more than the present season's output could have been disposed of. The chief markets are British Columbia, the Yukon, and the Orient, besides the local market. The average price at the creamery this year, was 23.161 cents a pound, and last year 21.227 cents.

Feeding Live Stock

"If it is important to keep live stock or rather have live stock to keep you," said Principal Cummings at the recent convention of the Nova Scotia Farmer's Association, "it is even more important that this live stock, whether cattle, horses, sheep, swine, or poultry be of the best quality. Even if you have the best stock that will be a profit and stock that will not. We have at the college farm at Truro a dairy cow that, valuing milk at only six cents a pound, paid a profit last year of \$100. We have also under the same roof, cows that were kept at a loss, and between these extremes cows of varying ability as money makers. Our problem, like that of any progressive farmer, is to get as many of that first kind as possible and to get rid of as many of the other sort."

"In doing this, we have to depend upon breeding, selecting, and feed. Time was when we all owned animals that we could not afford to feed well. On the other hand we have at the college, and various farmers, have cows that they could not feed to heavily."

"It is a curious trait of human nature that any man who can sum up his courage to buy first class stock and who will not balk at a fairly high price, will begrudge to those animals every extra ounce of

food they consume. It will not pay. "Such profitable classes of stock as Jersey's, Holsteins, Shorthorns, etc., have all been brought to their excellence through feeding. Their real value consists in the amount of food they consume to advantage over and above the amount necessary to the vital functions. In our own herd, while there are exceptions, yet, as a rule, our most profitable cow is our

heaviest feeder. The same holds good of the record of every herd whose records I have examined.

Have you a friend to whom you would like us to send a copy of this issue, containing the second of a series of illustrated articles on Free Rural Mail Delivery? If so send us the name and address. We shall be glad to send a copy FREE.

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MAGNET Cream Separator Competition**

- Arthur, Pearl A., Huntington, Que.
- Benson, Jennie, Bellefleurville, Ont.
- Court, Maudie H., Dunstaffnage, P. E. I.
- Coldwell, Evelyn, Melancon, Kings Co., N.S.
- Fraser, Rhoda, Bonarville, C.B. N.S.
- Finegan, W. A., Lemster, Ont.
- Heron, Jessie E., Courland, Ont.
- Loverth, Mary, Nine Mile Creek, P. E. I.
- Mitchell, Ruby M., Arzyle, Man.
- Rampole, Jacob T., Rosmont, Man.
- Ross, J. C., Union Road, P. E. I.
- Rutter, Annie M., Lewisburg, Muskoka, Ont.
- Simpson, Enid, Bay View, P. E. I.
- Sheppard, Irwin, Bloomfield, Ont.
- Thompson, Laura, Dunsinell, Man.
- Thompson, Mary, Martinville, Man.
- Wood, Florence, Alexandra, P. E. I.
- Webster, Ida, Staro, Lot 6, P. E. I.
- Ward, Harry A., Townsend Centre, Ont.
- Zavits, Evan I., Sherston, Ont.

Twenty-seven Special Prizes recommended by Mr. A. Petrie

- Each girl a pair of Hollow Ground Scissors.
- Each boy a Pocket Knife, value of each 60c.
- Bingham, Nellie, Bevalon, Ont.
- Harrett, Mary M., Head of Millstream, Kings Co.
- Heaton, Freeman, St. Patrick's Church, C.B. N.S.
- Crosby, Frank, Baker's Settlement, Lunenburg Co., N.S.
- Cookley, Harold A., Douglas Harbour, N. B.
- Chambers, Florence E., O'Connor, New Ontario
- Cosco, Lena, Exeter, Ont.
- Duncan, Nellie, Campbellford, Ont.
- Haines, Winnie, Kingston, Man.
- Hill, Elizabeth, St. John's, N.S.
- Jamieson, Ian, Kintail, Huron Co., Ontario
- Kirchner, Anna, Moose Park, Man.
- Landon, Cora A., Bloomfield, Man.
- Lightbody, Edna, Mastown, Col. Co., N.S.
- Muir, William M., Margaret, Man.
- McLougall, Lillian, Tara, Ontario
- McLoughlin, Bethany, MacLeod, Alberta
- Purcell, Wilbert, Huntington, Quebec
- Prier, Ethel E., Lespade, Man.
- Stevenson, L. B., Miller, Fredericton, P.E.I.
- Stewart, Ruth, Hillier Ontario
- Sands, Treasa, L. Fairfax, Man.
- Schuster, Caroline, Lipton Saskatchewan
- Stewart, Ella, Bryson, Quebec
- Trussdale, Leri, Watboul, Ontario
- Tucker, Ella L. M., Danphilo, Man.
- Wines, Irene L., Winkler, Man.

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Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition

St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto

Dates Changed to

FEB. 26th, 27th, 28th, 1908

For Programmes and all other information, address

WM. SMITH, President.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

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Proposition to Move the Winter Fair Meets Favor

A suggestion to combine the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada with the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph and establish a combined show at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, met with support at the convention of the Dominion Clydesdale Horse Association in Toronto last Thursday. The proposition included not only the combination of these two shows, but the combination of all live stock interests. This matter, also, was brought before the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association at their meeting on the evening of Thursday. The resolution which was passed at the Clydesdale Association in the afternoon was presented to the general association in the evening by R. E. Gunn and E. C. H. Tisdale, of Beaverton, the mover and seconder.

The resolution is as follows: "That the Clydesdale Breeders' Association appoint a committee to place a resolution before the Horse Breeders' Association to the effect that the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, its executive, or a committee appointed by them, meet the Winter Fair Board at Guelph to discuss the advisability of having a combination of all breeding associations of Canada to inquire into the advisability of moving the Provincial Winter Fair from Guelph to Toronto Junction, where, in the

unanimous opinion of the Clydesdale Association, an amalgamated show can be held, including the breeding classes of all the various breeds, thus advertising not only the fat stock of our country, but the breeders of every line of live stock."

In placing this resolution before the Clydesdale Association, Mr. Gunn referred to the poor accommodation for such a show at Guelph. The show buildings were inadequate, and hotel and railway accommodation were unsatisfactory. He referred to the show last year, when in order to fill up the stalls at Guelph, and make a satisfactory showing, three cars of stock were secured from Harris' abattoir at Toronto, and a draught was brought from the Ontario Agricultural College. He believed that if all interested in live stock would amalgamate their interests into one large show to be held in Toronto, a show which in time would equal, or even surpass, the International at Chicago could be established.

The factors that have made the Chicago show such a success were that it was a live stock centre, it had ample railway accommodation, unlimited hotel accommodation, and the live stock interests backed the show. All these factors could be obtained at Toronto Junction. The plan suggested was to unite all of the breeders' associations, and with the aid of the



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never fails to make sweet delicious bread as good to eat as it is attractive to see.

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MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON.



United Stock Yards Company, a large arena, capable of accommodating a big show would be built. The same arguments were put forth by Mr. Gunn, in placing the resolution before the Horse Breeders' Association. That association represented a good many thousand dollars, and with its strength behind the project, it must go through. The resolution was referred to the directors.

The committee appointed by the Clydesdale Association to look into this matter was: Messrs. R. E. Gunn, E. C. H. Tisdale, Geo. Pepper, J. M. Gardhouse and Mr. Good.

breeders in Canada. Mr. Wm. Smith, in replying to this public approval of their work, said that it was done in the interests of the Clydesdale horse breeders of Canada. Much was due to Wm. Montgomery, of Scotland, who saw the justice of the Canadian's claim and helped them through with the matter. The principle thing accomplished by these men was that all stock registered in the Canadian Clydesdale herd book must have its dam, grand dam, sire and grand sire registered or numbered in the Scottish herd book.

Coming Events

Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, Feb. 26-28, 1908.
Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, June 29 to July 9, 1908.

Auction Sales

Holsteins—Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Feb. 25, 1908.
Holsteins—J. H. Patten, Paris, Ont., March 12, 1908.
Shorthorns—Stephen Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., Feb. 26, 1908.
Shorthorns—F. A. Gardner and S. J. Pearson & Son, Britannia, Ont., March 3, 1908.
Pure Bred Cattle—Provincial Auction Sale, Guelph, March 4, 1908.
Shorthorns—W. C. Edwards & Co., Sir George Drummond and Peter White, Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, March 5, 1908.
Pure Bred Cattle—Provincial Auction Sale, Port Perry, Ont., March 11, 1908.

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

United States Farm Statistics

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the numbers and values of farm animals on farms and ranges in the United States on January 1st, 1908, were as follows:—

Farm Animals	Per cent comp'd with Jan. 1, 1907	Num-ber	Av-erage value a head	Total Value Dollars
Horses.....	101.2	10,992,000	\$53.45	\$587,230,000
Milk cows.....	101.1	11,139,000	30.67	340,607,000
Other cattle.....	97.1	41,673,000	16.88	694,988,000
Sheep.....	106.6	43,631,000	3.88	171,780,000
Pigs.....	102.4	4,698,000	6.61	31,030,000

Compared with January 1st, 1907, the following changes are indicated: In numbers, horses have increased 245,000, milk cows increased 228,000, other cattle decreased 1,483,000, sheep increased 1,301,000, swine increased 200,000.

In average value a head, horses decreased \$0.10, milk cows decreased \$0.33, other cattle decreased \$0.21, sheep increased \$0.04, swine decreased \$1.57.

In total value, horses increased \$20,952,000, milk cows increased \$4,560,000, other cattle decreased \$35,613,000, sheep increased \$7,528,000, swine decreased \$78,761,000.

Horsemen Thanked

At the meeting in Toronto last week of the Dominion Clydesdale Breeders' Association Mr. R. Ness moved a vote of thanks or confidence to those men, the leaders of the Association, who represented them and so ably presented their case before the Old Country Society last summer. By changing the rule governing the registration of animals in the Scottish and Canadian herd books, they have done a great work for Clydesdale



Your Little Gal Can Do The Washing

"New Century" Washing Machine
 It's far easier than churning or running a sewing machine. No rubbing—no wringing. Just turn handle for 5 minutes and the clothes are washed—snowy white. Has a strong wringer stand that allows the water to drain right into the tub.
 Price delivered by railway station in Ontario or Quebec—\$9.50. Our booklet tells how to turn wash day into child's play. Write for free copy.
 33
 Besswell Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

For the Kitchen Garden

When ordering seeds for the kitchen garden, it is a good plan to have a few of these indispensable plants which need so little space, and so little care, and are really among what one must have. Already you are longing for some horse-radish, but how few farmers grow it in their gardens. There may be one man in the neighborhood who raises it, and if you hint pretty strongly he may give you a few roots enough for one growing; but without the neighborhood hints he will doubtless have to cease taking the hints.

If he gives you any roots this year, you had better plant them, and it might be a good investment for you to buy a few. It would be as profitable as buying the small cans already prepared from your storekeeper. If you want to avoid smarting eyes, put on your wraps and sit out on the veranda to grate it. In the open air the work is not at all troublesome.

Another early spring relish, which need not be planted in the garden, but will grow equally well on the waste ground beside the pig-sty, farmyard, etc., is the Jerusalem artichoke. When dug early before anything of the kind can be grown, they taste fresh and crisp, and when sliced and seasoned with salt, pepper and vinegar, they are almost as good as cucumbers. Sage is a very useful herb and one that is often conspicuous by its absence from the garden. Yet it is one of the must-haves for seasoning dressing, for roast turkey, chickens or sausage, and is very nice sprinkled over fresh pork or veal. It is also necessary as a medicine in the family. This, like horse-radish, is a handy thing to borrow if the neighbor is willing to lend out with hopes of no return, or it may be bought at the store. Yet like the prepared horse-radish, it is usually advertised and lacks strength. Don't forget to order a package of seeds to sow a short row in the garden, and you will be surprised at the yield. It requires very little care and can be cut several

times in one season, and will live several years. This would be a good money crop for some enterprising woman to raise as she could easily tend to it, and the fresh dry leaves unadulterated would find a ready market after once introduced in that form under a particularly attractive name.

Every kitchen garden or yard should boast of at least one hop vine, which, when properly trained, is very ornamental and will yield enough hops for family use.

A short row of currant bushes will be a good investment and furnish you with sauce for your holiday dinners, as well as jelly and wine. If your crop is a good one, you will have no use for lemons, for crushed currants make a very delicious drink in warm weather, and when prepared like grape-juice, will keep for some time.

Helps for the Home

A housewife must learn to economize strongly as well as to save. To this end, work must be well planned, and every saving in labor used possible. The first consideration of a busy woman in the home, must be her own convenience for when you can, let the rest go. There are time savers which give the needed rest.

Never stand up when working, if the work can be done just as easily when sitting. Have an easy chair in the kitchen, near the work table. The room it occupies pays for itself in no time. Get mops and little brushes to help in washing dishes, and scrubbing pans and kettles. Three times a day we have to wash dishes. Why not make the process as easy as possible?

Write us a short letter, stating what labor-saving devices you now possess, how long you have had them, what your experience has been with them as regards really saving labor, and also what devices you would like to procure, or see advertised in the Home Department of this paper. For the best article received before March 4, we will give one year's subscription to the paper, sending it to any of your friends whose address you may send us, or we will renew your own subscription for one year from the date on which your present subscription expires. Address all letters to the Household Editors, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Clean and New

I keep a little whisk broom hanging behind the headboards of my beds and when making the beds I brush the bed and mattress off every day or two, and thus am never bothered with dusty beds, which are an abomination to every thrifty housewife. I keep the bedsteads, and, in fact, all my furniture, polished with a soft rag, dampened with kerosene. I have followed this plan for many years, and it must be a good one, when many of my friends ask me if I have been buying a new bedstead, etc., because they look so bright and new.

Waterloo Co., Ont. Mrs. Mason.

Fresh Air Plentiful

During the severe weather of our Canadian winters, the house is often shut up tight, and bedrooms and bedding give out an unsavoury odor. Fresh air is plentiful, as well as God's sunshine. Every living room, and bedroom, should be opened for a short time each day, to their renewal and invigoration, during even the coldest day in winter.

It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them. A carload of pity is not worth a handful of help.

Grip is Treacherous

It never attacks unless you are off your guard—run down. Keep your health and strength up to the mark and you are safe.
 "BOVILL" gives vitality and strength. An occasional cup of "BOVILL" will keep your health up to top notch. Its use prevents many attacks of Grip. Or, as a change, two or three spoonful of milk in a cup of "BOVILL."

A Well-Cooked Meal

Well-cooked food is not everything. Put quite as much care into the serving of it as in the cooking, then it will be as nearly perfect as possible to be. Dainty dishes cost very little more thought and pains than those which are served anyhow. A few sprigs of parsley from the kitchen garden, or window box in the kitchen window, a flower or two, and some fruit upon the table, are little things, yet in time they are educating, refining, and become as essential as bread and butter. Color and daintiness in arrangement will create an appetite as soon as a delicious odor of coming food. There are few cross words heard, or ugly frowns seen around a pleasant, pretty dining table.

A New Cook Book

Our readers are invited to send to the Household Editor any favorite recipes they may have tried, and which they know to be economical and tasty. It is our desire to publish some time in the near future, a Cook Book, that will be distributed among the women readers of our paper. Kindly send in any and all recipes you desire to have published in the Cook Book, addressing them to the Cook Book Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Inquiries and Answers

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

What will take rust out of clothes? K. G. H. Waterloo, Ont.

Three cents' worth of oxalic acid in one pint of water is just strong enough to remove iron rust, tea stains or fruit stains from white goods. Wet spots with it, and lay in the sunshine a little while. Wash out thoroughly, and the stains will usually disappear.

How can I prevent the juice from running out of my apple pies? J. F. F., Welland Co., Ont.

Let a thin piece of old cotton cloth of this cheesecloth, about 2 inches wide, and long enough to wrap one and a half around the pie, where the two crusts join. With the customary openings in the top crust, and the pieces of wet cloth wrapped around the pie, I have never known the juice to run out. This method can also be used for berry pies.

How shall I "try out" a large quantity of pork drippings I have accumulated? Mrs. I. P. L., Quebec.

Save all your pork drippings until you have perhaps a gallon. Put into a vessel over the fire and allow the fat to slowly melt, then increase the heat. When melted, pare 2 potatoes, cut them in quarters and drop into the frying fat. When the potatoes rise to the top, remove vessel

from the fire, dip out the potatoes and let the fat settle a little while to settle. Then pour off the clear part, leaving the sediment in the bottom. Drippings treated in this way will be found almost equal to the best lard.

Please give recipe for a good washing fluid, non-injurious to the clothes? Helen J., York Co., Ont.

Use one can of potash, 5 cents' worth of crystallized ammonia, 5 cents' worth of salts of tartar. Pour one gallon of boiling water over the whole, then bottle and use a cupful in a tub of water to soak the clothes

Can some one suggest a plan whereby I can keep a window full of plants, and not injure the sill, as I have no other place to keep the plants in winter, and the sills of my windows are being ruined from the pots? A Farmer's Wife, Carleton Co., Ont.

If your window sills are wide enough, why not have a glass slab made which will cover the sill, or use small squares of glass for each pot. Some old discarded window glass will answer the purpose, if you can get your storekeeper to cut it smooth and square for you. A strip of tin is equally as effective, and can be made into a shallow pan to fit on to the sill.

What will take kerosene out of a carpet? Jennie R. T., Quebec.

Sprinkle flour on the carpet where the oil was spilled. It will absorb the oil. Take up the flour and repeat the process, until the oil is removed. This should be done as soon after accident as possible.

I have some fine pillow slips which were badly stained with blood stains during a serious illness of one of our family. Is there anything that will take these stains out? Mrs. G. T. Burns, Nova Scotia.

Moisten a little cornstarch with water and spread thick on the spots. When dry, brush off and you will find the stains have disappeared. This remedy has been known to remove bad stains, but if they are of too long standing, it may not be as effective.



For Churches and Schools

Just one Celling Inlaid for churches and schools, for its beauty, cleanliness, fire-resistance—adapted to any color-scheme or architectural motive. Allow us to send you a sample. Let us hear from you (we want to catch dirt)—for its fire-proof quality.

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Allow 2,000 motors design in every style of good art—side-walls to space in harmony with interior scheme—adapted to any color-scheme or architectural motive. Allow us to send you a sample. Let us hear from you (we want to catch dirt)—for its fire-proof quality.

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 Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Remedies for the Liquor and Tobacco Habits are absolutely safe, irrespective home treatments. No loss of systematic injection, no publicity, no loss of time from business and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

Hints for the Kitchen

A teaspoon of pulverized alum, mixed with common stove blacking, will give an excellent polish to your stove and with half the trouble. Wipe off the stove thoroughly with brown paper before polishing. Push the stove passages free from soot, for if the air passages are clogged, the oven will not do its work properly.

Make a practice of saving all the clean paper bags that come from the store, as well as the heavier wrapping papers, that are not soiled. The empty bags are valuable for putting over the lamp chimneys on the lamps, as they sit on the shelf during the day time. They keep off the dust from the clean chimneys, and the chimneys are always bright at night. Only clean, untorn pieces of paper should be laid aside. You will be surprised at always having a piece of clean wrapping paper, then, for any occasion that may arise.

Baking soda is much better to take stains from teacups than salt, and it will not scorch. Sal soda is also handy to have for sweetening jars, cans, dairy utensils, etc. Cleanliness is next to godliness.

Keep a pin cushion stocked with pins, hanging in the kitchen. It will save running into the other rooms many times, when a pin is needed in a hurry. We know women who have kept house for fifteen years and who are still trotting into the sitting-room many times a day for one little pin.

A pair of scissors should also have a place in every housekeeper's kitchen. Not any old, dull, discarded pair, but a good sharp pair. Also don't rob the sewing basket of its pair, but have one pair of good sharp scissors for the kitchen, and keep them there.

When cake or bread burns upon the bottom, look inside the stove and see if the ashes have not accumulated over the oven. After you remove them, you will not be troubled. —Elizabeth.

Our Cooking Corner

PORK CAKE.

One cup finely minced salt pork, 1 cup molasses, 1-2 cup sugar, 1 cup chopped seeded raisins, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in scant 1-2 cup water, 2 even cups flour. Dredge the raisins in the flour, already measured out. Add small teaspoon allspice, ginger, cloves, and cinnamon. Bake about 1 hour in a moderate oven.

DREAM COOKIES.

Dissolve 1-2 teaspoon soda in 1 teacup thick, sour cream, add 1 teacup sugar, 1 level teaspoon salt, and flavor with nutmeg. Stir in sifted flour, a little at a time, to make a dough just hard enough to roll and cut nicely. Cut into fancy shapes if desired.

CUSTARD CORN CAKE.

Take 1-2 cup sour milk, filled to the brim with sweet milk. Add 1 teacup sweet milk, 1-2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon each melted butter, and sugar. Thicken with 4 handfuls Indian meal and bake at least 20 minutes in a quick oven.

ORANGE CAKE.

Two cups sugar, 1-2 cup butter, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 eggs, 4 cups flour, 1-2 teaspoon baking powder, and stir well together. Bake in layers.

For the filling, take the whites of 3 eggs, beat to a stiff froth, add sugar and the juice and grated rind of 1 large orange and spread between the layers.

GOOD RECIPE FOR FROSTING.

Stir 1 cup granulated sugar into 1-4 cup sweet milk, over a slow fire until it boils. Boil it five minutes, with out stirring. Take from the fire, set in sauceman on ice or in cold water, while you stir it to a cream.

BAKED APPLES AND CREAM.

Core large juicy apples, and put in shallow pan to bake, with considerable water. Wipe the apples over with a cut lemon, before baking. It adds greatly to their flavor. After apples are baked, thicken juice in pan with sugar, adding a little lemon juice. Fill openings in apples with whipped cream, adding a little apple jelly on top. Serve on large dish as



shown in illustration. Pour juice over apples before putting on cream and jelly.

Our Best Health

While we do not want to be classed as "cranks" in the matter of advocating good health, still we want to make sure we are keeping it. Carlyle wasn't so far from wrong when he said, "Health is a thing to be attended to continually. There is no achievement in life that is equal to perfect health."

For very sick people, toast water is a nourishing and palatable drink. Put several pieces of cold, crisp toast in a thick pitcher and pour boiling water over it. Cover the pitcher to keep in the steam and after the toast has soaked for fifteen minutes, strain off the hot water, which contains the nourishing essence of the bread. It can be kept in a cool place until needed to reheat again.

Salt and pepper may be added to taste.

For burns, not serious, but annoying, I always keep a small bottle of muclilage on the kitchen shelf. A little of this applied with a brush always kept in the bottle immediately dries over the burn, and keeping the air out, relieves that smarting and stinging sensation so painful, even in a little burn.

Do the Disagreeable Things First

Most girls are taught to do different kinds of work while they are still in the house of their childhood, but it is generally the mother who takes the brunt of the work, and especially takes it upon herself to do the most disagreeable part such as washing the pots and kettles, cleaning the lamps, taking out the ashes, darning the socks, patching the overalls and even washing the heaviest and most soiled garments, while the girls are expected to do only the lighter part of the general housework.

There comes a time to most of us, however, when we go to homes of our own. Then we have no one to relieve us of these unpleasant duties, and we must bravely muster our courage and do them ourselves. When I began housekeeping, these very duties looked like mountains before me, and the longer I thought of them the more formidable they seemed. After quite a struggle, I decided to begin the attack on the ironware and baking dishes, and when these were finished, the table dishes seemed like play. Later, I learned to take up the ashes before beginning on the kettles, then to clean and fill the lamps before making the beds and sweeping. It was soon surprising to see how the mountains had dwindled into molehills.—Mrs. A. M., Hastings County.



5577 Blouse or Shirt Waist, \$2 to 42 bust.

BLOUSE OEF SHIRT WAIST 5577

The tailored shirt waist is one of the standbys of the wardrobe always in demand. This one is among the latest and most desirable and is equally well adapted to linen, to cotton, to silk and to wool washings. The yoke is eminently attractive in effect and is very generally becoming, but as all the plaits extend to the shoulders it is optional.

There is a fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as liked, while the waist itself consists of the fronts and the back. The yoke portions are separate and are arranged over the whole and there are regulation shirt sleeves with a plain stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21, 3 1/2 yards 27 or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 5577 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents. (If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage which insures more prompt delivery.)

Pattern Department



8736 Boy's Under Drawers, 8 to 18 years.

BOYS' UNDER DRAWERS 5736.

PERFECTED FOR KNEE LENGTH

Comfortable and well fitted underdrawers are essential to the boy's comfort, and these are best obtained by making at home. White Jean, English twill and linen, all are appropriate materials and the labor involved in making is really very slight, while materials are in every way satisfactory.

The drawers are made with leg portions that are fitted by means of darts over the hips, and with the facings that are arranged over them. They are laced together at the back and closed with buttons and button-holes at the front. There are hems at the lower edges and the long drawers are held in place by means of tapes.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 1/2 yards 27 or 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide.

The pattern 5736 is cut in sizes for boys of 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years of age and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents. (If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage which insures prompt delivery.)



5639 Child's Yoke Apron, 4 to 10 years.

CHILD'S YOKE APRON 5639

The apron that really protects the frock is the one that is most needed for the active children. This can be worn either over the dress or can be made to take the place of it. As illustrated, it is made of white linen with lines of blue forming a plaid. It would be pretty in chambray or in gingham and in all the many laws and dimities that are used for children's aprons.

The apron is made with a plain yoke portion to which the full fronts and backs are attached. It is supplied with convenient and altogether satisfactory patch pockets, and the fulness at the back is held in place by means of belt portions. The little roll-over collar finishes the neck, and the sleeves are just wide enough to be drawn on over those of the dress without rumpling them.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years) is 4 yards 27 or 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide.

The pattern 5639 is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents. (If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage which insures more prompt delivery.)

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Send your name—NOW—for a complimentary copy of "Practical Farm Buildings." Through reading this book and using it, you will be able to build to the best advantage. Incidentally it gives you mighty valuable information on the roofing question.

Tell us if you're interested. Cheap roofing is the most expensive. PARODY READY ROOFING costs a little more and is worth FAR more than any cheap substitute. LAY YOUR OWN ROOFING. Get the book at once. Retaining copy. Sold everywhere—we'll send your dealer's name.

But this is a special advance will begin the others a good deal more when you get the book. DON'T miss the book—send for it—send NOW.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Inc. 1817 (Dept. 9) East Walpole, Mass.

WANTED. WANTED!

We are prepared to buy direct from FARMERS delivered at our packing house

1000 LIVE HOGS A WEEK

Correspondence Invited.

The Geo. Matthews Co., Limited
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

TORONTO GRAIN PRICES.

Toronto, Feb. 17th.—A report from the Argentine shows that a week's export of wheat amounted to over 7,500,000 bushels. This is much larger than usual and as a consequence the Canadian market is very weak in sympathy. The Chicago market also is weak. The demand for Canadian wheat in Europe has fallen off on account of this and prices have a tendency to go lower. If things pick up, however, the market will firm up and prices will go higher again. The local market is good. It is considerably held back on account of the railway congestion. Messrs. S. McNamee & Co., Standard Stock Exchange, Toronto, quote the following prices—

PRICES.

WHEAT.—Man. No. 1 northern, \$1.22 a bu, delivered; No. 2 northern, \$1.19; No. 3 northern, \$1.17; Ont. No. 2 red 94c, outside; No. 2 winter, 98c; No. 2 white, 98c; OATS.—Man. No. 2 white, 56c a bu; 55c; Man. rejected oats, 50c; Ont. No. 2 white, 58c; No. 3, 48c.

BARLEY.—No. 2, 72c a bu; No. 3k, 70c; No. 3, 68c.

RYE.—No. 2, 75c a bu.

COEN.—No. 3 American yellow, 62c a bu, Toronto freights; kiln dried mixed, 65c.

MILLS FEEDS.—Ont. bran, \$2.4 a ton, in sacks at the mills; shorts, \$2.4; Man. bran, \$2.70, delivered in sacks; shorts, \$2.50.

HAY AND STRAW.—No. 1 timothy hay, \$17, on track Toronto; No. 2, \$16; good oat straw, \$9.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Monday, Feb. 17, 1908.—The receipts of live stock at the City market last week were 197 cars, containing 5500 cattle, 1071 hogs, 1068 sheep and lambs, 202 calves and 2 horses. The quality of cattle was better than it has been for the past two weeks. Trade was good and there was a distinct drop in prices of fully 30 cents a hundred. The market closed with several loads unsold.

EXPORTS.—Prices ranged \$5 to \$5.55 a cwt; export bulls \$4 to \$4.50.

BUTCHERS.—Prime picked lots \$4.80 to \$5.10 a cwt; good \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium \$4 to \$4.50; common \$3.50 to \$3.80; caws \$2.50 to \$4; canners \$1 to \$2.

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.—Few coming forward. Prices ranged from \$3.25 to \$3.60.

a cwt. for good 750 to 850 lb. steers; 1000 lb. steers \$3.90 to \$4.

MILK COWS.—About 75 to 100 cows changed hands at from \$30 to \$50 each.

CALVES.—Market strong, prices ranged from \$4 to \$7 a cwt.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Export ewes \$4 to \$4.50 a cwt; yearling ewes and wethers for butcher purposes \$4.75 to \$5; rams and culls \$3.50 to \$4; lambs \$5.50 to \$6.75.

HOGS.—Select, fed and watered \$515 a cwt; f.o.b. country points, \$4.90.

THE HOG MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 15, 1908.—The delivery of Danish and American hogs continues heavy and the Canadian market is weak on this account. The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, quote the following prices on this week's shipments; f.o.b. \$4.90 a cwt; fed and watered at Western Cattle Market, Toronto \$5.15 to \$5.70; weighed off cars \$5.30 to \$5.40.

Montreal Hog Market

By our Montreal Representative.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—The advance in the market for live hogs the week before

TO TENANT FARMERS AND OTHERS

We hold the exclusive Agency for large blocks of rich, specially selected lands in SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA and MANITOBA, at

\$8 an Acre and upwards

for Choice Locations.

On Very Easy Terms or Crop Payments

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Combination Auction Sale of SHORTHORNS

40 Head of Bulls, Heifers, Cows

There will be sold at the Farm of

F. A. GARDNER, BRITANNIA, ONTARIO

ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1908

At 1 p.m.

30 head of pure bred Shorthorn cattle including two imported cows and one imported bull. The offering will consist of the entire herd of Mr. F. A. Gardner and a number of choice cattle from the herd of Messrs. S. J. Pearson & Son, of Meadowdale, Ontario. Terms, cash or approved notes at bankable rates of interest. Trains at Streetsville, (C.P.R.), Port Credit (G.T.R. and C.P.R.) will be met. A rig will also call at the Queen's Hotel, Brampton. Write for catalogue.

JOHN SMITH, Brampton, } Auctioneers. F. A. GARDNER, Britannia, } Props.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London, } S. J. PEARSON & SON, Meadowdale, }

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Cuts, Splints, Swings, Gapes, Hoof, Bruises, Swindles, Scalds, Wind, Pulls, and all lameness from Sprains, Blisters and other heavy tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Blisters from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Injuries, etc., its Use is Irresistible. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$3.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charge paid, with full directions for its use. 15¢ each for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

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THE J. A. McLEAN PRODUCE CO. LIMITED

Exporters and Wholesale Dealers

Butter, Eggs and Cheese

74-76 FRONT STREET EAST,

TORONTO, - - CANADA.

last caused by the temporary scarcity of supplies was not maintained last week, and with freer supplies prices went back again, and ruled at about \$6 a 100 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars. At the lower range of prices there was a fair demand, and dealers look for a continuance of the same at the prices now current.

DRESSED HOGS.

Dressed hogs are also easy in tone, and the demand is only for immediate requirements. Prices rule \$6.75 to \$9 a 100 lbs. for fresh light slaughter stock.

Peterborough Hog Market

PETERBORO, FEB. 17. — The George Matthews Company reports that since the blockades on the railways have been removed shipments of hogs have been coming forward freely. Last week there was quite a heavy run and lower prices are expected. The local price for selects is \$5.10 a cwt.

MONTREAL EXPORT CHEESE TRADE

(By our Montreal Representative.)

Montreal, Feb. 17.—There was a fair trade passing in cheese last week. The demand from the other side was very fair as compared with the past few weeks, and more money was asked and obtained for the finest of the cheese offering here. Holders confidence in the final outcome has been increased by the amount of business accomplished during the past 10 days. They are inclined to put up prices on their best goods. Prices range from 12 1/2 cts. to 13 1/2 cts. a lb. according to quality. The quantity available at the lower price mentioned is very limited. Two or three orders would clear them out leaving practically nothing but Western cheese unsold. Stocks have been still further reduced by the fairly heavy shipments of the past week and are likely by the end of this week to be down to a very small quantity.

BUTTER SITUATION

The butter market is very strong. Prices were advanced last week on all grades. There is a great scarcity of the article, the receipts of fresh goods last week amounting to barely 1,000 packages. Stocks are being steadily reduced and there is every indication of an extreme shortage to the supply for the spring. Prices range from 29 to 30 cts. for round lots.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

15 YEARLING SPORTHORN BULLS

ON
Wednesday, February 26, 1908

At Elmdale Stock Farm, 11 miles east of the village of SYLVAN and 5 miles south-west of the town of Parkhill, a first class station on the G.T.R. midway between Stratford and Sarnia. Comprising the whole of R. & S. Nicholson's season bulls. The name of Mr. Fred Rawlings and the pick of H. K. Fairbairn, of Theford, in the lot are found in the catalogue and nearly all from imported sires. They are an extra good lot.

Terms will meet the terms the evening before and morning of the sale. They will return in time for the evening train after the sale.

TERMS: Ten per cent. advance on application. Lunch at noon.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.

R. & S. NICHOLSON.
H. K. FAIRBAIRN.
FRED. RAWLINGS.
All communications to
STEPHEN NICHOLSON, Sylvan, Ont.

THE LONDON ENGLISH DAIRY MARKET

(By our London, England Representative.)

As instancing the increase in the cheese industry in New Zealand, it may not be without interest to compare the shipments this season with those of last year. On Dec. 19, 1906, there was shipped from thence 590 tons. Same date, 1907, 960 tons. On Jan. 2, 1908, there was shipped from thence 1124 tons. On January 2, 1907, 530 tons.

On Jan. 16, 1908, there was shipped from thence 1210 tons. On Jan. 16, 1907, 530 tons. On Jan. 30, 1908, there was shipped from thence 1070 tons. On Jan. 30, 1907, 540 tons. The first shipment has arrived, but all the others are ahead.

These figures although made public for the first time, are well known to the importers. Shippers can judge for themselves whether there is likely to be any rise in values when prospects of such sufficient supplies are within hail of the market. It almost looks as though a big break must occur on these goods as new milk will be coming to the market in about another month from time of writing.

These shipments will make but little difference to the Canadian trade, most of this business being concluded, but it looks as though we can rely on New Zealand to supply the market during the first three months of the year.

The Butter Situation

Prices for butter advance almost hourly. No bounds are set, at the moment, to the ultimate price that may be reached. Prices are so high that speculation and forward buying are reduced to a minimum which gives such strength to the position that importers are in a position to exact their own terms. Twenty-seven cts. a lb. is the price for best butter, with a possibility of 30 cts. before this letter reaches the other side.

The shortage in supplies is the cause of this Colonial being 50,000 cwts. of 112 lbs. behind last season, reckoning from the lot of last July, so that the number in England is paying 6 cts. a lb. more for her butter just now because the rain did not fall on her sires' pastures in Australia.

NO CANADIAN BUTTER IN LIVERPOOL.

"Little can be said of Canadian butter in England," writes our Liverpool correspondent. "There has been practically none of it in the Liverpool market since the first of the year. Some is now being offered, nor is it being quoted."

Other kinds have been in fair supply and prices ruled high last month. At the middle of January the price of Danish eased a little, but since then, prices generally have kept up to a high range. Danish choice is \$50.90 to \$51.41 a 112 lbs.; finest Colonial \$28.75 to \$30.19, and Irish factory \$28.75 to \$30.19. The finest of our butter has been absent from the Liverpool market for some time, and Irish factory butter has also been in short supply. The situation may be described as strong and with good prospects.



HEAD OFFICE:

Toronto, Ontario

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.00

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

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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

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

Notice to Farmers and Others

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA solicits the accounts of Farmers, School Sections, Churches, Townships, &c. Highest current rate of interest paid on deposits and lowest rates charged on advances. **Assets over \$33,000,000.**

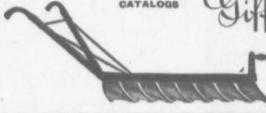
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BULLS BRED AT MAPLE SHADE

HAVE BEEN WINNERS—HAVE Sired WINNERS

And we have eight ready for service now that can do it again. Send for a catalogue. !! Tell us what you want and we'll get for price.

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Large English Yorkshires

The Largest Herd in America

We are headquarters for the profitable feeders. The Summer Hill type of Yorkshires is different from the rest. That's why they win wherever shown. Our herd has won more first prizes during the last six years at Toronto, London, Pan-American, Chicago International and St. Louis, than all other herds combined. We always have plenty to select from. Our prices are right and our stock is right—and you will be right if you buy Summer Hill Yorkshires.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. six miles from Hamilton

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

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

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

OXFORD 'DOWN' SHEEP AT FARNHAM FARM

We have for present offering a number of first class imported and home-bred ram lambs, the home-bred ones being all sired by imported rams; also a number of yearling two-shear and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON - ARKELL, ONT.
GUELPH, G.T.R.

Stump and Tree Pullers

Best for pulling and stump-pulling. Satisfactory, something new. Pull an ordinary stump 14 ft. diameter. 1 to 6 horses at a set. Pulls different sizes. Pulls out all stumps. For full particulars, send for catalogue.

Powerful,
Handy,
Low
Priced.



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MOLASSINE MEAL

Holds the Field

As a unique and wonderful food for Cattle, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry.

It keeps them in perfect health, and prevents Worms, Colic, Diarrhoea, Cough, and other diseases.

Not a condiment, but a Food replacing other food stuffs.

Andrew Watson Sole Importer
91 YOUNVILLE SQUARE, MONTREAL.

A Satisfactory Sale

The auction sale of Shorthorns and Clydesdales held by J. E. Disney & Son at Greenwood, Ont., on Feb. 12th was a successful one. The total offered were in good breeding condition. The sale totalled \$1,000. The highest priced Shorthorn was Lady Anne, 8th imp, sold to Middleton Bros., Clarence, for \$275. Pardon Bros., Dudley, Ont. bought the bull Royal Scot for \$150.

The Clydesdales sold very well. Viola imp. by Hoy-in-Blue, sold to J. E. Holby, Manchester, for \$225; Lady Hillview, (Goal) to R. McIntyre, Ashburn, for \$100; Balsam Lass to Luther Sorley, Uxica, for \$175 and Brookview Maid to Sam Disney, Greenwood, for \$200. The geldings and work horses sold at from \$120 to \$180 each.

Gossip.

Mr. Wm. Smith, Chatham Ont. writes: "I have sold recently, to Mr. Geo. Hillebrecht, Brodington, Ont., my herd bull, Lord Clare, 50588. Judging from his youngsters that are now appearing in my herd I feel sure that he will be highly valued in his new home.

The bull that takes his place in the Glasgow herd is Royal Clare, 56772, a half brother of Lord Clare, purchased from Mr. Arthur Johnson, Greenwood, Ont. He is sired by Royal Bruce (imp), 52628 dam, Clara C. 2nd, 54589, by Count Douglas (imp.). Royal Clare is a beautiful roan, of grand scale and substance, and covers with firm but mellow flesh. I consider him to be the best bull that has yet headed my herd.

I have sold also to Mr. Peter Dick, Graton, Ont., Strathmonted, 56579, and Wedding Gift, 3041, 7029, by Ben Lomond (imp.) 43100. This high choice yearling heifer and should breed fine stuff. She is sired by Ben Lomond (imp.). A dark red bull, deep low set, and belongs to that grand old and reliable family of Strathmonted. I have for sale now a bunch of six bulls. Any one of them is fit to head the best of herds. Their breeding is right and as individuals they are hard to beat. Write or come and see them. The prices are right. My heifers are an exceptionally even lot, most of them sired by that great sire, Ben Lomond (imp.). They are as he left them all deep, shapely, handlers, and covered with lots of hair.

A splendid example of employer and employee working in harmony was shown last week at the annual convention of the

Frost Wire Fence Company's agents. Nothing was left undone by the firm to make the occasion one long to be remembered, and of great benefit to both employer and employee. The Frost Wire Fence Company was organized less than 10 years ago. From a small beginning, they have worked their way to the top of the ladder. The programme included a visit throughout the factory, showing the machines in operation, meetings at which discussions were held as to the best methods of advancing the Company's interests, a banquet and a theatre party. The agents left with the determination to still further boost the interests of the Company, and make the coming season the best in its history.

John Davis & Son
FOLEY, ONTARIO

Breeder of Clydesdale and Shropshire Sheep and Shorthorns, Gloster, Lavender, Myria, Miss Ramsden and Lady Eden families. Stock for Sale. Long Distance Telephone.

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

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg
Farm adjacent Ottawa

FOREST VIEW FARM
Canada's greatest Herd of Herefords
Won at Toronto, 1907—1st, Senior Herd; 1st, Junior Herd; 1st, Herd of 4 Calves; 1st, Junior Bull Champion; Bull and Heifer Calves, 1st champion and grand champion. Females any age.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM
Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses

James Smith W. C. Edwards & Co.
Superintendent. Limited Proprietors.
Rockland, Ont., Canada.



Clydesdale Fillies

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

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.
STOUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R.

J. WILHELM, Specialist on Generation G. A. MOORE
Notice to Horse Breeders

If you had your mares loose their colts do not take a chance on it again, but use one of my Brood Mare Specials. It will get you a good strong, healthy foal that resists no turning. It has been used successfully for seven years, and will do for you what it has done for others. Send for it now or ask your dealer. If he does not keep it send us his name. Price per package, \$1.00. Impotent and indifferent stires treated. No reason why an entire horse should not leave Terms on application.

WILHELM & MOORE, Shakespeare, Ont.

Maple Avenue Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS,

A few fine young bulls fit for service. Choice breeding and character. Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale. Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale. Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

F. H. NEIL & SON
Phone at Residence Lucan P. O. and Sta. G. T. R.

CITY VIEW STOCK FARM
Clydesdales—Shorthorns

Five Fine Imported Clydesdale Stallions, of choice breeding, for sale. Fifteen Good Shorthorn Bulls at a reasonable price.
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THE ADDRESS must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. Minimum cost 25 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to a box at our office, 10 cents extra is charged to pay postage on replies to be sent to advertiser. Cash must accompany each order.
COPY must be received Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week.
NO BLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

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

WANTED—Helper in Cheese Factory, for six months, with one or two years' experience. **Box 100 CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.**

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

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

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

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

FARM CATALOGUE—Our new farm catalogues describing farms for sale in Brant, Oxford, Wentworth, Bruce, Norfolk, Haldimand, Waterloo, Kent, Wellington, Elgin and Durham Counties, is now in the printer's hands and will be ready in a few days. If you are interested in farms, send for free copy.—**G. H. Road & Son, Limited, 19 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.**

FOR SALE—Imported Shire "Ashby States man, six years old, and a sire of the right kind. This horse is worth the attention of buyers. Might be exchanged for working or driving horses. Full particulars on application. **ROBT L. CRAIG, Hamilton.**

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Shorthorn Produce Sale
— AT TORONTO —

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

New Sale Pavilion, Union Stock Yards
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At One O'clock P.M.
200 BULLS 43 HEIFERS

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Throughout the growing season you work early and late. Your business oftentimes pushes you, not you the business. You have little or no time to consider the buying of supplies. You do only that which necessity demands.

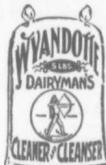
You expect to use a washing powder this season—but, have you placed your order for it? You realize the value of cleanliness, both in your plant and on the part of the patron. You must be clean and you want your patrons to be clean. You expect to order washing powder when you are ready to use it. But, does it pay to wait until you need it? When you need it you should have it. Then, why not order now and state the date of shipment? *Tell the Supply Man to Send you :*

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BECAUSE it is pure and purifying.

BECAUSE it contains no greasy matter or lye.

BECAUSE it rinses easily without flavor or residue.



BECAUSE it positively cleans, cleanses and sweetens.

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BECAUSE it costs so little, you can't afford to deny yourself the benefits which it brings.

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