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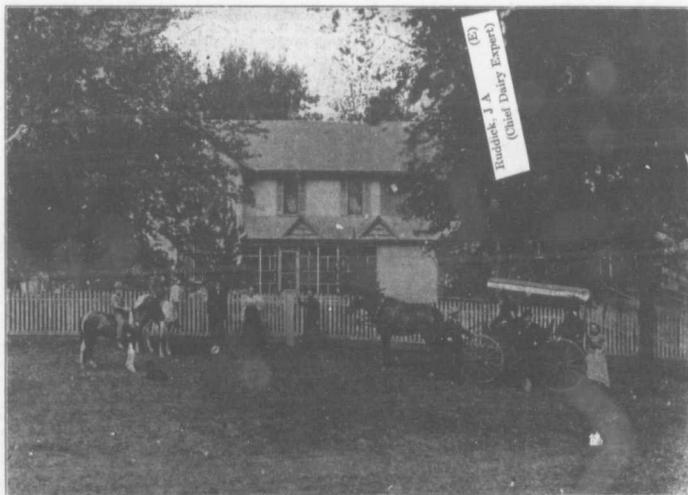
VOLUME XXVII.

NUMBER 12

The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 8, 1908



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

The Rural Free Mail Delivery Service in the United States has been vastly improved during the past few years and the cost of the service greatly reduced. The illustration shows a Government Official inspecting a route in the State of Nebraska preparatory to re-arranging it if necessary.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

The Vitality of Western Canada Cereals

The Standing Committee on Agriculture of the House of Commons has this session been devoting considerable attention to matters in the North-West. The conflicting reports which were circulated regarding the probable shortage in the supply of seed grain among the farmers in that country as a result of last year's unfavorable weather conditions, and the hardship likely to result therefrom, led to Mr. G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, being called before the committee at the commencement of its deliberations, in order to afford such information as he could as to the actual facts. Mr. Clark's statements were of such a character as to allay the fear that any serious results were likely to ensue in that the number of farmers affected were anything like so numerous as was reported.

The title of Mr. Clark's address was "The vitality of wheat, oats and barley in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in relation to the crops of the year 1907."

The seed commissioner estimated that not more than 12 per cent. of the farmers located in the country between Port Arthur and the Rocky Mountains suffered hardship as a consequence of crop failure, resulting from the unfavorable weather last year, and of that number, only those who carried their proverbial eggs in one grain basket. He, however, stated that those farmers located within a radius of 20 miles of creameries and who had maintained their dairy herds would this year have no cause to regret the establishment of those creameries. In his opinion the weal of the people of the west will ultimately depend largely upon their tendency to "rds diversified or mixed farming, although the growing will doubtless predominate. Having travelled many times over the west of Canada, in all conditions of climate, Mr. Clark holds that a season of general misfortune in the west, even in such unfavorable weather as the past year is not possible, or at least is highly improbable. The hardships experienced in the north of Europe were, if anything, greater than those felt in the Canadian west even in some of the districts which suffered most.

The Seed Department had undertaken to make clear, this year, to the farmers of the Western Provinces, the necessity of having their seed tested as to vitality so that they could better estimate the quantity that should be sown having regard to its percentage of vitality. He was inclined to think that it would be better for farmers having clean farms to use their own fronted seed oats if they will produce as high as 80 per cent. of strong growth and sow them at the rate of four bushels per acre. By seeding at the rate of four or five bushels per acre of oats or barley that will germinate 80 per cent or better, a good crop should result, unless the Spring was very cold and backward. To make a really good showing in the case of oats, two bushels of sound seed per acre should be sown. In the case of sound wheat seed about a bushel and a half of good Red Fife would suffice. Oats should not be sown until at least after the middle of April. Oats sown in the middle of May will ripen within a few days of oats sown about the middle of April, because rapid growth does not commence until about the first of June in the Western Provinces. Wheat should be sown about April 7th, or as soon as possible after that date. The quantity of wheat asked for, for seeding, in the west was 1,300,000 bushels, estimated for use at the rate of two bushels per acre. There was enough of wheat available in the west at that time out not sufficient oats.

A question had arisen as to the advisability of bringing seed grain from the coast climates of other countries. This year considerable really high class seed may go from England and Prince Edward Island. The seed under such conditions will not do quite so well the first year, nor be up to their normal condition even in the second year; but in the third year they will do quite as well as the west as in their native country; and the farmers in the west can count upon having good results for the next twenty years as the result of importation.

The difficulty with oats, wheat and barley in the west has been that year after year, the grain is cut a little on the green side. That tends to a natural deterioration in the stamina and productiveness of the plant. The grain being taken into the west this year will be of exceptionally good quality, having for generations back reached its full maturity before being harvested, but it is not so great a difference between Ontario importations into the west and importations from coast climates.

Mr. Clark urged upon all farmers in the west the necessity of testing their own oats and barley in their own soil, at their own homes and under their own supervision.

"From an investigation into the condition of the seed supply for the western provinces," said Mr. Clark, "looking to the future crop of 1908, although there are small areas for which the governments have undertaken to procure supplies of seed for farmers, I have no hesitation in saying that the conditions of the seed supply in the west to-day, with what will be added, will be the slightest from the prospects of a good crop. As to home tests we have done everything we could to have the information disseminated because of the danger of our seed being without testing. If farmers will test their seed and ascertain what proportion of it will germinate and sow it accordingly, they will do most of the mischief of the 'crop failure'."

In answer to questions, Mr. Clark expressed the opinion that the percentage of vitality in the grain of Ontario is satisfactory.

Public Owned Telephones

The Government of Alberta has purchased the Bell Telephone system in that province at a cost of \$475,000. With two provinces in the West owning their telephone systems, it looks as if all of Canada west of the lakes will soon have public-owned telephones. It is time that Ontario and the Eastern Provinces do something. To buy out the Bell System in Ontario would entail large expenditure, but something might be done towards acquiring the trunk lines. With these under government control, railway telephone companies would have a better time of it.

Field Crops Competition

The crop competition in standing fields of grain which was inaugurated last year in the province of Ontario, by Hon. Nelson Monteith, proved so beneficial to all concerned, that the Minister has, this year, secured a largely increased appropriation for this purpose.

The results of the competition were decidedly profitable to those who were prize winners, inasmuch as, without leaving home, they sold their grain from the fields, they were in competition to leading seedmen, at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. above market quotations. This year, owing to the larger sums available, entries will be received from 100 societies, or ten times as many as in 1907.

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Each Week



The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



Only \$1.00
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1908

No. 12

PLEASURE AND PROFITS IN SMALL FRUITS*

**On Every Farm There Should Be a Small Fruit Patch—Pointers from Experience of a Practical Farmer—Pleasure and Money for Everybody—
By W. J. White, Hammond, B.C.**

DURING the past year or two a large number of people have come into British Columbia for the purpose of going into fruit growing. Last season it was a common occurrence to have parties come along enquiring about fruit lands and fruit growing, especially about small fruits, because the returns come in a little quicker than from the tree fruits. While fruit growing appears to be an ideal occupation, yet, like all other businesses, to make it successful, it requires a good deal of attention to small matters. Most people that are going into fruit want to know what amount of money they can make out of it. The first thing is to find a suitable location. One authority gives the following as the requisites to success in small fruit culture: (1) A love of fruits for their own sake and pleasure in their culture. (2) A soil fairly well adapted. (3) Markets within easy reach. (4) A supply of extra laborers near enough to be promptly available in emergencies. (5) Plant no more than can be thoroughly cultivated and profitably marketed.

SOIL

There is some difference of opinion as to what is the best kind of soil for fruit growing. From observation and experience, I think a nice sandy loam is the best all-round soil. Any soil that is wet and on which water stands for any length of time will need underdraining. Put in a good system of tile drains. Don't be afraid of getting them too deep and you will have the land in shape for growing good crops.

REMARKS

We might class rhubarb with the small fruits; at any rate, it is a starter for the fruit season. If one has a good piece of deep black loam or bottom land he might make some money from

NOTE—While this article is based on conditions in British Columbia, the general principles mentioned are applicable to local conditions in all parts of Canada.—Editor.

rhubarb. A good deal depends on the earlyness.

STRAWBERRIES

Perhaps the ground that is intended to plant strawberries on needs more attention than for any other crop. All kinds of vegetation make a rapid growth on this coast and weeds are no exception, especially on soil that is in good fertile condition. A good plan would be to grow

15 inches apart in the rows. If we could pick out cloudy days for planting, it would be all the better. Firm the dirt well around the plants. They will start up better. Be sure and get young healthy plants from a bed that has not fruited.

One is apt to get bewildered if he takes up a catalogue of strawberry plants. He will hardly know which to choose. They are all very highly recommended and very productive. The most sensible thing for the grower to do will be to find out the varieties that will do best in his soil and locality and the distance he will have to ship them to market. It is best to clip all the bloom off the first season.

Cultivation is a very important matter and should be done often and thoroughly so as to get a good stand of plants. Run the cultivator between the rows not less than once a week. A little oftener would be better and have the plants hoed around as often as the cultivator is run. Never let the weeds get a start. I would not cultivate too late in the season. Let the ground get a little firm before the frost comes. Put on a light mulch to protect plants from frosts. In the spring the mulch can be placed between the rows which will keep the weeds down and hold the moisture. Pull out by hand the weeds that are around the plants in the spring. By using the hoe, more or less of the roots get cut, thereby lessening the crop.

How much money can be made from an acre of strawberries? A good deal depends on the man who is running the business.

Every once in a while

we hear of record crops, \$1,000 from an acre, and so on. This may be quite true. A few dollars extra wisely applied will bring wonderful results. We will make a rough estimate of what we might expect from an acre. Say 250 crates at \$2.25, gives a return of \$562.50. Expenses to come off this as follows: plowing, \$4.50; discing, harrowing and smoothing, \$2; plants \$30; planting, \$10; cultivating, \$40; mulch, \$5; rent of land, \$20; packages and picking, \$140; making total expenses, \$251.50. This would leave a net profit of \$311. With the extra care that I have spoken of, another hundred dollars could



SMALL FRUIT BUSHES GROWING BETWEEN ORCHARD TREES

In the farmer's orchard bush fruits can be grown between the trees and thereby save space. Have the rows straight so that they can be cultivated easily with a horse. Photograph taken in orchard of A. B. Sherrington, Walkerton, Ont.

some root crop the previous year. Before planting have the ground manured with barn yard manure. The following winter plow the ground. Then in the spring thoroughly disc it and keep it well harrowed till the weather is suitable for planting. Take a roller or anything that will smooth the ground and mark off the rows, say, three feet apart. Some use a marker for marking the lines to plant along and others use a line. The important thing is to have the rows as straight as possible. For planting I like a small spade made for the purpose. Have the space of rows three feet apart and place plants

be taken out of this crop. To put it roughly, however, \$300 ought to be netted from an acre of strawberries.

THE GOOSEBERRY

The gooseberry is a very good crop to grow. Wet weather will not spoil it and it will ship long distances. The gooseberry likes a good rich soil. Perhaps not quite as much money can be made from this crop as from strawberry crop, but the cost of growing it is less. If we could overcome the mildew there would be good money in growing some of the English varieties. To mention the names of the different varieties of gooseberries would occupy too much space.

THE RASPBERRY

For raspberries, it pays to prepare the ground well and to get nice thrifty young canes for a new plantation. Plant seven feet between the rows and have the hills four feet apart in the row. Raspberry canes should be planted early in the spring. Keep the cultivator going the first season so as to get a good growth. It will be the third year before you can expect much of a crop. When planting out new canes, cut them off to within eight or ten inches of the ground. Leave just enough to see the rows in cultivating.

For pruning raspberries, the usual plan adopted by our growers is to set posts about 20 feet apart in rows. Nail a cross piece to each post then string a wire on either side of the row of canes. This appears to be the cheapest and most



Sugar House of Marcus Lee, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Mr. Lee has been making maple syrup for 30 years. He is a firm believer in modern equipment. Note that his sugar house is so constructed that the sap can be placed in the storage tank from which it will run by gravitation to the evaporator. See page 8 of last issue.

effective way of keeping the canes in place. The Cuthbert is our standard variety. The Marlboro is a fine berry but seems tender. The canes have a tendency to winter-kill. In plowing, the raspberry plantation go very shallow and not too close to the canes. Keep the ground as level as possible. Perhaps there is not quite so much money in the raspberry crop as the strawberry. A raspberry plantation should be productive for about 12 years, if properly looked after. We should have to renew the strawberries quite a number of times during the 12 years. Perhaps when everything was considered, the raspberry would make as much money as the strawberry.

THE LOGANBERRY

This is a comparatively new berry, a cross between the raspberry and blackberry. It fruits about the same time as the raspberry. It is, certainly a choice cooking and preserving berry. The canes are a little tender and need winter protection.

THE BLACKBERRY

In season, the blackberry comes about the last of the berries. It is fine fruit and can be made profitable if handled rightly. In planting, prepare the ground and plant about the same as for raspberries. There is some money to be made from the blackberry crop, but not quite so much as we sometimes read and hear.

IS THERE A LIMIT TO THE EXPENSE OF THE RURAL SERVICE

The Ninth of a Series of Articles Written by an Editorial Representative of this Paper, who Recently Visited the United States, with the Object of Studying the Free Rural Mail Delivery System.

DURING the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the work of improving the rural delivery service in the United States was continued energetically. Some routes on which the required amount of mail was not being handled were discontinued. Several hundred were rearranged and consolidated with others. Tri-weekly service was substituted on some routes for daily service. The savings in expense thus effected on the year's appropriation was \$272,000.

IMPROVEMENTS CONTINUED IN 1907

In the last annual report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General F. V. De Graw, the work that was accomplished during 1907 in improving the service is thus described:

"The inspection of the service during the past year, particularly of those routes where there was an apparent lack of patronage, has resulted in a marked increase in patronage throughout the entire service. In cases where the amount of mail handled was such as not to warrant the maintenance of daily service, the frequency of service has been reduced to tri-weekly. Where there was a very small patronage, and it was practicable to readjust other routes so as to cover the territory, readjustment has been made and the unnecessary routes discontinued. Where it has been found necessary to reduce the frequency of delivery from daily to tri-weekly, this action has been accomplished by assurance that daily delivery would be restored as soon as the increase of patronage would warrant it. Of the 233 routes on which tri-weekly service was in operation June 30, 1906, the amount of mail handled increased on 66 so as to justify establishment of daily delivery.

REDUCED THE SERVICE

"During the past fiscal year the frequency of delivery has been reduced to tri-weekly on 384 routes, but on 33 of these daily service has been restored because of increased patronage. The number of routes established during the past fiscal year with tri-weekly service was 183, making a total of 684 tri-weekly routes in operation on June 30, 1907. Since June 30, 1907, the frequency of delivery has been reduced to tri-weekly on 52 routes, and increased from tri-weekly to daily on 51 routes.

"Of the 346 routes discontinued during the fiscal year on account of lack of patronage the patrons of 307 have been satisfactorily provided with rural delivery by the rearrangement of other routes. Eighteen routes were discontinued because of failure to secure a carrier, but 14 of these have since been re-established. Incident to the inspection of existing rural service and the establishment of additional rural delivery, 3,076 post-offices have been discontinued, and their patrons are being served by rural carriers."

REGULATIONS BEING ENFORCED

The greatly increased number of routes that were reduced during 1907 from a daily to a tri-weekly service, shows that the Post Office Department is making a determined effort to enforce its regulations. This is further proven by the large number of post offices that have been discontinued as a result of the more rigid inspection of the service that has been made during the last few years. From this it will be seen that it is not fair to judge the success of the service by the mistakes that were made during the first few years after its inception.

The foregoing statements by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General of the United

States indicate that the post office department at Washington now has the service well in hand. They show that the department is not being forced to establish the service where ever the politicians and the people demand and that the service is discontinued or curtailed in spite of the politicians and of the people if the department finds that it is not being patronized sufficiently.

IS THERE A LIMIT OF EXPENSE?

Possibly the strongest argument that has been advanced against the introduction of rural delivery in Canada has been the rapid and tremendous increase in the cost of the service. It has been shown that this expense has increased by millions of dollars a year. We have been told that only a small proportion of the farmers in the United States have yet secured free rural delivery and that by the time the service has become general the expenditure will be so enormous that the service may have to be discontinued. What are the facts?

SERVICE NEARLY COMPLETE

In the first place, the service now is almost universal. It exists in every State of the Union. It is estimated by the post office department that five-sixths of the territory, suitable for rural delivery, now has the service. In other words, the future increase in the cost of the service is likely to be slight compared with what it has been in the past. As sparsely settled sections become more thickly populated, the service will be extended to them. Other than this there is not likely to be any further great extension of the service.

APPLICATIONS FALLING OFF

Evidence that the service has now become general is furnished by the fact that during the past two years the number of petitions received for the establishment of new routes has shown a great decrease. During the first years of the service the number of applications received each year showed a steady increase. The climax in the development of the service was reached in the year 1904 when the service was installed on 9,447 new routes. At that time the average number of petitions filed was 700 a month. Since then the decrease in the number of petitions received has been rapid.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the number of petitions filed was only 4,687, a monthly average of 390, or a decrease of almost fifty per cent. in two years.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the decline in the number of requests for new service was even more marked. Only 3,554 petitions were received, or 2,133 less than in the previous year and 6,803 less than in the year 1904. In other words, only about one quarter as many petitions were received last year as were received three years ago.

REASONS FOR INCREASED EXPENSE

The great increase in the cost of rural delivery has been due to other causes besides the establishment of new routes. One of the principal of these has been several increases in the pay of the rural carriers.

In the early days of the service the carriers were paid from \$200 to \$500 a year. In 1902, the maximum salary paid was increased to \$600 a year. The following year this limit was increased to \$750 a year. It is now \$900 a year. Thus, during the past few years, the average pay of the carriers has been increased about \$400 a year. Last year there were 37,728 carriers employed. The increase in their salaries, therefore, amounts alone to about \$14,000,000 a year.

This represents about half of the total cost of the service for that year.

In addition to increasing the pay of the carriers, provision has been made to give them vacations, and to pay for their substitutes. During the year 1907 the salaries paid to carriers who took the place of the regular carriers, while the latter were on their holidays, amounted to over \$700,000.

These figures are interesting only in that they show that the great increase in the cost of the



The Bacon Hog

Those who rush in and out of hogs generally miss the best prices.

service has been due, not so much to the rapid extension of the service, as some people have endeavored to lead us to believe, as it has been caused by the increases in the salaries of the carriers. These increases have been made necessary by the increase in the cost of living that has taken place during the past few years.

ARE NOT ALARMED

There is not the slightest possibility that free rural delivery will ever be discontinued in the United States. Now that the rapid increase in the extension of the service has been checked, for the simple reason that the service is almost universal, neither the post office officials, the government, nor the people of the United States are in any way apprehensive as to the future or final cost of the service. When I asked Fourth Assistant Postmaster General De Graw if there was any possibility of the service ever being discontinued, he laughed, and said, "Discontinued! why? what we are wondering about now is when our farmers will commence to ask to have their mail delivered twice a day."—H. B. C.

Review of the Hog Situation

W. H. McNish, Lynn, Ont.

To advise farmers to go in more largely for the production of bacon hogs, in view of the present extremely low prices for live hogs, and the high prices for grains of all kinds, would seem idle. The existing conditions are altogether out of proportion. True, live hogs have been lower. The price of all food stuffs, however, has been higher this winter than at any time within my recollection, and probably within the recollection of most farmers in Canada. But these conditions will not always last. They will probably be reversed within the next twelve-month. It is always the case—as an observing man will acknowledge—that when grain is high in price, animals are low, and vice versa. "When everybody runs, you stand still." That applies particularly to the pig industry.

There is a strong feeling amongst farmers that they are not being dealt with fairly by the packers. Certainly the price of live hogs and the finished product is out of all proportion. Somebody is making a large profit. If the retail price of bacon was kept as low as was consistent with sound business principles, much more bacon would go into consumption in Canada. Canada is the market we must look to more in the future for the consumption of our bacon products. With the great influx of people into Canada our

home market is bound to be of considerable importance to the Canadian producer of bacon hogs.

There is another point wherein we are not being treated fairly. The man who takes pains, and produces the proper class of hogs, does not get full value for them. If a proper discrimination were made between first-class and inferior hogs, nothing would do more to raise the standard of Canadian bacon.

If bacon hogs can be produced at a profit anywhere, Eastern Ontario is the place. In no other place are the natural conditions so ideal for hog production. It is not a grain growing district, it is not a beef raising district, it is not a fruit raising district. It is essentially a first-class dairy district. Outside of the hay, grain and fruit needed for local requirements, the energies of the Eastern Ontario farmers should be concentrated on the production of fine dairy produce, and its co-industry, bacon hogs. Neither one can be bought to the highest degree of success without the other. The dairy farmer must have the bacon pigs to turn into cash the unmarketable by-products of the dairy. The bacon producer must have the cheap food that the dairy by-products give him, to make his business profitable. The soil in Eastern Ontario is well adapted for dairying. We can produce a great variety of fodder crops. A well appointed farm can have an abundance of succulent food for both dairy cows and bacon hogs, each month of the year. Our soil is well suited to the production of pasture grass, which, after all, is our most important crop—though one most neglected. Again, we have an abundant supply of fresh water. It is possible with modern appliances, for every dairyman to have at little expense, running water before his cows at all times. We have climatic conditions that are most favorable. If we cannot have June conditions the year round, we can have conditions favorable for a large milk supply. Besides, we have the people to carry on successfully these twin industries.

We need more enthusiasm, and more thinking along the proper lines. With this enthusiasm and more thinking would come better marketing facilities, co-operation, and, perhaps, co-operative packing houses. Why not? We have them for the manufacture of cheese and butter.

It has been said that the shortest cut to a man's heart is via his pocket book. If he goes into a venture that empties his pocket book, and does not replenish it, that venture will be dropped like a hot potato. On the other hand, if the venture is profitable, and continually adds to his pocketbook, he will stick to it. He will become enthusiastic.

It is conceded on good authority—and it has been my experience—that a bushel of corn will produce 10 lbs. of pork. On this basis 70 cents worth of corn (the ruling price) will produce 10 lbs. of pork. At 5 cents a lb., (the price in Toronto), this would be worth 50 cents. This means a loss of 20 cents in the transaction. But take a bushel of corn, and 100 lbs. of skim milk, and feed them together. The combined foods will produce 18 lbs. of pork. At 5 cents a pound this would bring 90 cents. Your investment on the bushel of corn thereby is made profitable, and, in addition you have 30 cents a cwt. at home for your skim milk. Let us take another example: A combination of corn and barley at, say, 1 cent a pound, is fed, (barley is equal to corn pound for pound.) Five hundred and sixty pounds of this mixture and 1000 pounds of skim milk, will produce a hog weighing 180 lbs. At 6 cents a lb. for pork, this is equal to \$10.80. After paying for your mixed feed, you have 52 cents a cwt. for your skim milk.

Two years ago this winter, I fed 115 pigs. Feed was cheap. My feed (shorts and corn meal) cost me about \$20 a ton. When the pigs were sold half of the money realized was clear profit. I considered it, therefore, a profitable busi-

ness for the winter months. Last winter my experience was not so favorable. My pigs did not do so well. I lost quite a few from one cause and another. Upon inquiry I found that last winter was a very severe one on hogs, both in Canada and the States. This winter I have turned off 64. With very little milk, and the high prices for feed I will come out just about even. I will look for some profit, however from the four-acre field that I have treated with a good coat of pig manure, which is the very best fertilizer you can apply.

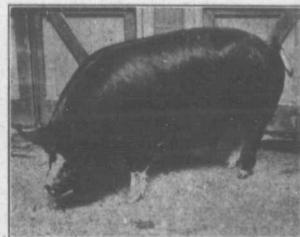
As to the comparative value of skim milk and whey, some say the latter when fed to the best advantage is quite as good as skim milk. I think that whey is only half as good as skim milk. We will figure on that basis in Eastern Ontario. Here we have half a million dairy cows. If the whey resulting from the manufacture of cheese here, was fed to the best advantage, it would be sufficient for one million pigs, or double what is produced at the present time. This would put five millions of dollars of cash in the pockets of the farmers of this section. It would greatly increase also the fertility of their farms.

With a first class type of bacon hog, pasture in summer, roots in winter, together with the by-products of the dairy, the outlook for the bacon producer is hopeful, even at the present time. With more care in selecting the correct type, and more intelligence in the handling and feeding of pigs, there is no reason why Canadian dairymen cannot clear double the amount on bacon that they are doing.

The Price of Hogs and Bacon

Mr. W. O. Sealey in addressing a meeting in Hamilton recently, made the following statement regarding the alleged combine among pork packers:

"Since the price of live hogs has fallen to 5c a lb. to the producer, the price of bacon has risen to the consumer to 20c a lb. and upwards. When the price of hogs was 7c a lb., the price of bacon to the consumer was as a rule only 17c a lb. This looks as if there was a most effective double-edged combine to unduly lower the price of the live hogs and increase the price of the finished product to the consumer. This combine is not among the producers on the one hand nor among the consumers on the other. It would seem to rest between the retail dealers and the packing houses. But as the former are too numerous to form a combine, the blame must rest upon the packers. The buyers for the packing houses get their instructions weekly what



An English Berkshire

One of the good ones produced in the Old Country.

to pay farmers for hogs, and location considered, prices are practically the same. On the other hand travellers representing the packing houses quote to retailers practically the same prices for the finished article. Upon the packing houses, therefore, rests the blame for the present anomaly in pork trade—low prices for live hogs and high prices for the cured product."

The Methods Followed on Prize Winning Farms

While describing his methods of farming, Mr. R. M. Lovelless, of Agincourt, Ont., one of the successful competitors in the Dairy Farming Competition held last year near Toronto by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, stated that he started sending milk to the city of Toronto seven years ago. On his 100 acre farm, he keeps five horses, and two brood sows all the time. When the market is favorable, he keeps the offspring of the sows, otherwise they are sold when six weeks old. He found it profitable to keep a couple of sows on the farm all the time to consume materials that would otherwise be wasted.

"Until a year and a half ago," said Mr. Lovelless, "I used to buy and sell my cows. It worked all right at first but conditions seemed to be getting worse, or else I was. Disappointments were numerous. I then decided to breed my own stock, I selected Holsteins and now have 11 pure bred animals, and so far I am well satisfied with the results. I would advise others who are starting in dairy farming to do their own breeding.

"I have a system of rotation but of late, it has been considerably broken on account of the necessity I have been under of fighting sow thistles. In order that I might overcome them, I have had to change my system of rotation. I try to follow a six year rotation. Sod is followed with two grain crops. The land is then manured and some to acres are put in roots which are followed again by grain and then by timothy and clover. For summer feeding I depend on clover during the first part of the season then on peas and oats. Graystone turnips and finally on corn."

MR. HARTLEY'S EXPERIENCE

Mr. Thos. Hartley, of Downsview, stated that up to 10 years ago, he had been a jack of all trades. He

then decided to change his method of living, and with that object he hunted up a good partner who has since proved her worth. He bought a farm upon which the former tenant had run behind \$1,000 for rent. In this case, it was the fault of the farmer and not of the farm. The farmer had allowed the fences, fields, and everything else to run down. When he, Mr. Hartley, secured the farm it was well seeded with weeds. He had the farm for five years and succeeded in destroying most of the weeds. During this period, he tore down the barns and put up larger and better ones.

When he bought the farm, \$5,300 was all the money he had. His friends told him when he decided to put up larger buildings, that he was making a mistake. He told them, however, that he believed he would be able to make 10 per cent. on his money by having good buildings conveniently laid out. He borrowed money and the results have paid him well for so doing. He finally decided to move to a farm near Toronto. Some of his neighbors, when they heard of it, claimed that he had been running things with too high a hand, and that he was selling out because he had to. The fact of the case was that he had doubled his money during the five years he had been on the farm.

NOW HAS PURE BRED STOCK

When he started farming near Toronto, he made the mistake of buying some very cheap animals. Finally, however, he decided to go into pure bred Holsteins. He bought a thoroughbred Holstein cow, kept her for two years, and sold her for a little more than he had paid for her. He also received good prices for two of her calves. Since then his herd has grown until now it numbers 48 pure bred Holsteins which he is proud to show to any person who cares to see them. Mr. Hartley stated that his system of rotation is as follows: In the fall he plows down sod, puts on manure and the follow-

ing year, raises 25 acres of corn. This is followed by oats and barley. It is then decided to hay for two or three years, after which it is plowed and put under corn again. Mr. Hartley thanked The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for having started the dairy farms' competition and expressed the hope that more competitions of the same kind would be held.

Prepare for Seed Time

As seed time draws near it is our duty to ask ourselves a few questions. One of these should be, can I make any improvement over the past as to varieties of seed grain, and as to my system of putting it in the soil? Anyone who has not tried mixed grains should by all means try part of his crop mixed. Good results may be obtained from a mixture of 2 parts oats, 1 1/2 parts barley, and 3/4 part of peas. If I could get clean goose wheat I would prefer 2 parts oats, 1 part barley, 1/2 part goose wheat and 3/4 part peas, by weight. In either mixture add a very little flax seed.

We can obtain much larger yields by mixing than by growing grains separate. Of course anyone growing grain for sale cannot follow this practice. It is advisable for every farmer to experiment in a small way with other varieties of grain alongside of the varieties he sows. In this way he will find out for himself the variety that suits his particular conditions. There is no doubt but that one variety will excel under one condition, while another will excel under other conditions, perhaps only a few miles away. Any repairs needed to make the farm machinery do satisfactory work should be attended to at once. It will result in considerable loss of valuable time later on.

R. H. H., Middlesex Co., Ont.

Disking Before Plowing

Some work done in disking land to be spring plowed has given marked

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results. The disking breaks the crust that may have been formed during the winter, cuts up and incorporates with the soil any stubble or other organic matter that may be on the surface. In this way it aids the capillary movement of the water. Where grass, straw, weeds or cornstalks are plowed under in the spring, this intervening organic matter is often responsible for the failure of corn plants to secure sufficient moisture in periods of light rainfall or drought.

By disking the surface soil before and after plowing, the soil is better pulverized the whole depth of the furrow slice. This gives a larger and better prepared depth of soil, on which corn and roots can feed.

M. C. Bingham, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Hogs furnish one of the best mediums for marketing the bulky products of the farm in concentrated shape as they do not take long for transforming them.

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Can't Beat Him, He's Posted.

Sawyer—Your Log, 90 feet long, 24 inches in diam., figures out just 500 feet according to Doyle's rule.

Farmer—According to Hogg's rule and table, which was rightly used to make 575 feet, and hence I don't propose to accept payment for 375 feet less. (p. 90)

Log, diameter 46 in., length 19 1/2 ft., cuts 1250 cu. ft. Board, 19 in wide, 16 feet long, equals 25% cu. ft. Board, 16 by 18 in., 28 ft. long, equals 1020 cu. ft.

Load of Cordwood 19 feet long, 9 feet wide and 46 in. high, contains 138 cubic ft., and at the rate of 85% per cord, equals 164 1/2 cords. (p. 90)

A cubic foot of pure Water weighs 62 1/2 lbs. Iron, 480; Ash, 46; Hickey, 53; Oak, 52; Pine, 59. (p. 88)

Which is heaviest, which the lightest substance known? Gives the Tensile strength of iron, woods, etc. (p. 126)

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

SECURE A FARM In the Canadian West

The opportunity of obtaining a first class quarter, half, or whole section in the FAMOUS BATTLEFORD DISTRICT on exceptionally easy terms, is now presented for your consideration.

Thousands of acres of the very best agricultural land, suitable for straight wheat growing or mixed farming, with an abundance of wood for fuel, fencing and small buildings, can be secured on payment of a small cash payment, as in evidence of good faith. You then go onto this land with your stock and implement, and proceed to cultivate it. It is only necessary that you break THIRTY-FIVE acres of the land each year until you have a full broken. The land will then pay for itself. Your Contract will call for you to deliver to the nearest Elevator one-half your crop, the other half will pay your expenses, so you are really buying on the very easiest plan imaginable. These farms will yield you the Very Best Crops of the Very Best Acres, and are located in various points of the Battleford District, in close proximity to new towns and schools.

Better your present conditions by getting a line on one of these places.

Write at once for map showing locations of these different farms. There are only about Two Hundred of these locations available at present, so that it is advisable for you to get a selection. : : : : : Correspond at once.

E. H. WHITE - - - Battleford, Sask.

Farm Lands for the Settler on the Easy Crop Payment Plan

The Dairy Associations and Milk Inspection

Ed. Dairyman and Farming World, —In your editorial of March 18th, re "The Association and milk inspection," you make this statement, "We have heard the statement that there is money in this milk inspection business for the Associations. The experience of the Western Association, with one inspector, last year, show this, and this, we understand, was a strong factor in inducing the Associations to extend, and assume full responsibility for the work the coming season. They should have a higher aim than this."

Now, to our mind, this gives the public a wrong impression. As to making money from prosecutions, no statement could be more unfair, or untrue, so far as the Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario is concerned. It was the last thing thought of in taking up the work last year, or continuing the same work this year.

The aim and object is simply to stamp out the tendency to adulterate milk sent to cheese factories.

In 1907 there were collected in fines by the D. A. W. O. \$1085.00. One-half of the money (\$542.50) was paid to the patrons of factories where the adulterations took place, to partly reimburse them, and also in compliance with the Act which governs such matters. This left a balance of \$542.50 for the Association. The salary of the prosecutor was \$355. But \$75 of this was not paid on the 31st of December, and therefore did not show in the financial statement of 1907. His travelling expenses were \$204.40, making a total expenditure of \$559.40, which leaves the Association with a debt for this work of \$16.90. It is, therefore, quite plain that no money was made for the Dairyman's Association by the work of prosecution last year.

The W. O. D. A. is not extending this work, nor assuming any more responsibility this year than last, but simply intend to carry out such measures as they believe to be in the best interests of the dairymen of Western Ontario.

John Brodie, Pres.,

Frank Hennis, Sec.,

Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario.

Frozen Wheat for Stock

J. H. Orndale, *Esperanza*, Farm, Ottawa
When it was known that frozen wheat would be on the market in considerable quantities, it was decided to make some test as to feeding value at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Accordingly, a car load was purchased from a farmer near Indian Head, Sask. It reached Ottawa in December. It was made up of equal parts of No. 1 frozen and No. 2 frozen. No. 1 cost \$1.06 and No. 2 98c per 100 lbs., delivered at Ottawa. The feeding tests conducted were quite varied and were on a fairly large scale. At present, however, it is not proposed to give anything more than a mere summary of the results obtained.

Horses.—No. 1 frozen was fed to horses where it made up about one-third of the meal ration, the other two-thirds consisting of bran and whole oats. It proved unsatisfactory as a feed for this class of stock. It appeared to be unpalatable to them, and when eaten, seemed to be the cause of digestive trouble.

Dairy Cattle.—When fed to milch cows, the results were quite satisfactory. A number of cows, receiving as a meal ration a mixture of eight parts bran and three parts gluten, were changed to a meal ration of five parts No. 1 frozen wheat and

three parts bran. They did as well on the new ration as on the old. By this change, the cost of the meal ration was reduced by about one-fifth. For this class of stock, it appeared important to grind the wheat very fine. For the benefit of those not familiar with gluten, it may be said that in feeding qualities and composition, the gluten used compares very favorably with oil cake meal.

Beef Cattle.—Since steers are the class of cattle for which frozen wheat is likely to be fed in considerable quantities in the West, a fairly large experiment was planned. The result obtained was that in every case the steers made good gains. It was found necessary to grind the wheat very fine, or part of it passed through undigested.

Swine.—Swine are supposed to be particularly suited for making use of this sort of feed. Therefore, it was decided to give as thorough a test as possible. The results obtained served to indicate the high value of different grades of frozen wheat for pork production. Throughout the experiment the pigs enjoyed uniformly good health, and on a ration of pure frozen wheat made excellent gains. It must be noted, however, that very careful feeding was necessary in lots where pure wheat was used. When averaging up the wheat lots it was found that gains cost on pure frozen wheat less than four cents a pound, live weight. This compared very favorably with gains made on other feeds or mixtures. The wheat should be very finely ground.

Poultry.—Mr. A. G. Gilbert reports that No. 1 frozen wheat gave him good results with his hens. The wheat, however, should constitute only a part of the grain ration.

Conclusion.—Frozen wheat may be fed with profit to dairy cattle, steers, swine and poultry. It, however, should be finely ground. It is better to mix with it some other meal. Bran or oats are most suitable for this purpose.

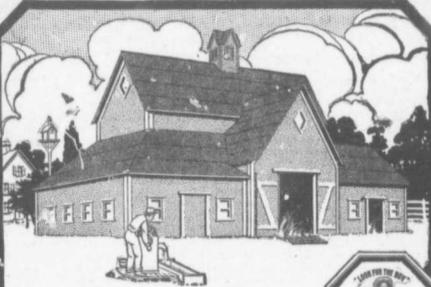
Are Breeders Waking Up?

The agitation in reference to the establishment of a big International Live Stock Show, has been receiving close attention among our leading breeders. The question is well worth careful consideration. Many of the best breeders have become so discouraged over the need for some suitable place to hold a respectable show, one in keeping with the class of stock they offer for exhibition, that at last they have determined to assert their manhood, and in this they have met every reasonable encouragement from the Union Stock Yards, at Toronto Junction. This company is ready to stand by the breeders in a very tangible way, and it looks as if something would be done.

Joining from the immense success of the two Shorthorn sales recently held there, the stock yards appear to be a suitable point for holding such a show.

It is true that Canada, and Canadian breeders, had such a show, and an arena to which they could point with some degree of pride. Only then will Canadian breeders benefit from the world-wide recognition their herds are entitled to. Therefore, we feel that the best class of stock yard people should make every possible encouragement.

Whether the show should eventually embrace the one at Guelph, or not, it is quite apparent, judging from what has taken place on the other side of the line, that the Union Stock Yards is the natural and best location for the show. It is only at a great centre of trade and population, where there are stock yard facilities are available, that such a show can attain the size to be of most use to the agricultural interests



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There are just two ways to tell REX Roofing—one is by the service it gives, and the other is by the Boy trade-mark on every roll. Imitations are made that have an outward resemblance to REX Flintkote, but you can't tell anything about the service until after the roofing is laid; so it will pay you to fix the Boy Trade-mark in your mind before you start out to buy. It means advance assurance of satisfaction.

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THE STOCK MAN'S GOLD MINE

Bruce's Giant Feeding Sugar Beets

Leaders at all Tests at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, since their Introduction

These grand Feeding Beets introduced by us lately combine the five rich qualities of the sugar beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangold. The roots are clean and tops small, white flesh, solid, tender and very sweet, and on account of the bigger part of length growing out of the ground they are easily harvested. They will outyield all the other kinds of sugar beets and mangels.

The roots are the largest, handsomest, most uniform and cleanest of all sugar beets, and this, combined with their great richness and easy harvesting quality, makes them the "beast ideal" of a root for the farm.

We offer in two colors, White and Rose, each 1-4 lb. root, 12 lb. 12c, 1 lb. 25c, 4 lbs. 92c. Postage extra 2c. 1 lb. to Canadian points and 6c to U. States and Newfoundland.

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HORTICULTURE

Timely Topics

A. C. Blair, Peterborough Co., Ont.

If you have not pruned your currant, gooseberry, raspberry or blackberry bushes, and cherry trees, the two former start into leaf very early in spring. They produce their fruit on wood that is at least two years old. When pruning, remove only a portion of the old wood and allow a similar number of new branches to take their places. Remove the old wood from the raspberries and blackberries. Thin out the new canes, leaving the strongest, and cut them back to about three and one-half feet.

Prune the tree fruits at once if the object is to give health and vigor. Thin out the apple and cherry trees. Do the same with peach, pear and plum trees and head them back. Prune the grape vines before vegetation begins so that they will not bleed too profusely.

If you wish to avoid much trouble with insect and fungous pests, destroy the egg masses of tent caterpillar and tussock moth, cocoons, or fall web-worms, and the winter stages of all insects that you may happen to see. Mummified fruits on peach and plum trees should be removed at once, taken away or buried deeply. This will aid in preventing the spread of rot.

Remove the mulch from the strawberry bed as soon as danger of arctic shawing and freezing is passed. Leave a portion of it between the rows to conserve moisture.

Spray with lime and sulphur for the San Jose scale, if you have it in your orchard. For fungous diseases, such as apple and pear scab, use Bordeaux mixture and apply it first before the buds open.

Spraying Apple Trees

Co-operation among fruit growers is becoming recognized more and more as an essential to the success of our fruit industry, particularly among farmers who grow apples merely as a side line. One of the requirements of membership in some of our leading co-operative associations, and a requirement that should be enforced by all associations, is that thorough spraying must be done in the orchards of the members. One of these organizations that has been in existence only a short time, and that has done excellent work in a co-operative way for the fruit growers and farmers of its locality, is the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, Simcoe, Ont. This association, largely through the efforts of its manager, Mr. E. Johnson, has revolutionized the condition of the orchards of its members. To aid in having spraying done properly, Mr. Johnson distributes a neat card bearing the following information, and the advice given is valuable to fruit growers and farmers everywhere:

"Apply the first spraying when the buds begin to swell. Use 20 lbs. of blue vitriol, 60 lbs. of lime, and 900 gallons of water. Always estimate 10 lbs. of water to the gallon.

"The second spraying should be done just before the buds break open, and the third spraying just as soon as the blossoms fall, with 15 lbs. of blue vitriol, 12 ounces of Paris green, 12 ounces of white arsenic, 2½ lbs. of sal soda, 50 lbs. of lime and 200 gallons of water.

"Always prepare the arsenic by boiling 12 ounces of arsenic with 2½ lbs. of sal soda, in 2 gallons of water for 45 minutes; if you have a kettle large enough you can make up a stock solution. Keep this kettle away

from live stock, as the material is poison.

"To make 900 gallons for the second spraying: Put 12 lbs. of vitriol in a hopper with burlap bottom, which place over the hole in your tank. Pump or pour 150 gallons of water on this vitriol, straining in the tank. Then slack 50 lbs. of good lime (none air slacked) in 50 gallons of water, and strain through a hopper with a wire bottom, into the 12 gallons already in the tank. Then add of your boiled arsenic solution, an amount equivalent to 12 ounces of white arsenic and 2½ lbs. of sal soda. Then add 12 ounces of Paris green by dissolving in a small pail of water. Each time in adding lime, arsenic, and Paris green, agitate thoroughly. Now you are ready for the orchard; keep well agitated and a good pressure.

"Always clean out the lime box with water every time after using. Pump some clean water through your pump, nozzles, and so forth, every night when in use and keep the tank well cleaned out."

Articles About Fruit and Flowers

The April number of The Canadian Horticulturist contains a mass of information on fruits, vegetables, flowers, shrubs and trees, that will interest and profit all who read it. For the fruit grower, there are many valuable articles, such as "New Varieties of Strawberries," "Pruning Bush Fruits," "Spraying with Lime-Sulphur Wash," "The Value of Arsenate of Lead," "Peach Culture," and pointers on the culture and care of raspberries, currants, cherries, apples, and other fruits, as well as an excellent article on the culture of watermelons.

In the vegetable department there is a well-prepared treatise on "Root Maggots and How to Treat Them," which should be valuable to all farmers, who grow onions, turnips, cabbages and cauliflowers. There are articles also on "Planting Potatoes," and "Growing Tomatoes."

The ornamental side of farm and town life receives particular attention in the culture of flowers. The ladies, particularly, will be interested in such articles as "The Farm Flower Garden," "How to Use Bedding Plants," "Good Taste in Gardening," "The Hardy Clematis," "Lawn Makers," and "Seasonable Hints for Amateurs," the latter of which gives suggestions for work this month. There is a planting table for the flower garden that tells when and how to sow and plant, distance apart, height of plants, season of bloom and so forth, of over 300 annual flowers.

Other features of this issue of The Canadian Horticulturist are notes for fruit growers, a fruit crop forecast, timely notes on raising poultry, and scores of other things that are interesting. Every person who grows one plant or a thousand should send his name with only 60 cents for a year's subscription, or \$1 for two years' subscription, to this magazine that deals solely with Canadian horticulture. Send it to The Canadian Horticulturist, Peterboro, Ont.

More About Scale

San Jose scale is no longer a paralyzing foe to fruit-growers. Its advent is feared, because only hard, careful work can prevent its spreading when once it gets a foothold; but for several years it has been possible to assure fruit growers that the pest can be quite easily and cheaply controlled on small trees by spraying with the lime-sulphur wash. Recent experiences by the New York Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y., and

Wallace Power Sprayers

AIR PRESSURE

14 styles furnish their own power with a hundred of cost. Will thoroughly spray largest trees.



We have hundreds of them out, and have never yet been asked to accept return of one, large number are now being used in Canada. This set shows our "New Model Standard," which is the most popular sprayer in America. Orders for them are coming in daily now; get yours on our list early—NOW. Send for proof that five of them made for a couple of Canadian apple growers 14 times its own cost in this manner—a real windfall!

We also make 12 styles of Gasoline Engine outfits, which are the very best and most economical that money can buy. We guarantee absolutely every outfit we furnish. You run no risk whatever when you buy a Wallace Power Sprayer of any style. Get one and make one, you'll find out what you want.

Write for supply list, Special Orchard and Farm Cultivators and Dies Harrows; and Air Pressure Water-works Systems for private use in country, towns, cities, etc., well as for towns or city corporations.

W. H. BRAND, Jordan Station, Ont.

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In return for one new subscription to THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN and FARMING WORLD, we will send you a pair of these shears a year. These shears have flat steel spring.

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practical orchardists prove that similar methods, slightly extended, and made thoroughly effective, will not only check the spread of the pest, but also prevent material harm from it, even in old orchards of large trees. The cost of spraying such trees with the lime-sulphur mixture, and of pruning and trimming to make the spraying effective is inconsiderable when compared with the loss due to spotting of fruit, weakening of trees and decrease of crop from the unchecked ravages of the scale. Full details of these extensive and successful experiments are given in Bulletin No. 266, of the station. All owners of orchards of old trees in scale-infested sections, would well to study these experiments carefully. The director of the station will be pleased to send the bulletin, without expense, on application.

Planting Potatoes

H. A. Blunden, Lamton Co., Ont.

The potato will grow in almost any soil of ordinary fertility, but for an even-sized, marketable and salable tuber, a well drained sandy loam is the best. The soil is best prepared in either of the following ways, namely, by manuring it with well-rotted stable manure, or by plowing under a crop of clover. If the former method is adopted, the land should be plowed the previous autumn, and the manure applied to the rate of from ten to twelve tons to the acre the following spring. After the manure is spread, the land should be thoroughly worked with a disc harrow and then with a smoothing harrow so as to thoroughly incorporate the manure with the soil. For the latter method, the best way is to plow under the crop of clover in the spring as early as the land can be worked, followed by discing so as to break up the clover sod into as small particles as possible.

The seed should be cut the desired size and planted as soon as possible to avoid drying. If planting by machine, it can be set so as to plant

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT CULTURE—A practical guide to the cultivation and propagation of fruits, by Samuel T. Maynard. This book is written from the standpoint of the practical fruit grower who is striving to make his business profitable by growing the best fruit possible at the least cost; it is up-to-date in every particular, and covers the entire practice of fruit culture. It contains 112 pages, 57 fine illustrations, and is priced at \$1.00. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. Write for our complete catalogue of books.

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Free from Disease,
All Fungus-free,
and more shipping
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Canadian growing
Carolina Power—all kinds
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any desired distance in the row as well as between the rows as well as the depth of planting, which should be about three inches in loose soil. For hand planting, the handiest way is to take a heavy corn marker so as to mark the rows from thirty to thirty six inches apart and about three inches deep, planting the seed or sets from ten to fourteen inches apart in the rows according to fertility of the soil. The rows of seed should be covered with a double-mould-board plough so as to leave the soil in a high ridge over each row.

POULTRY YARD

How to Conduct a Successful Pekin Duck Ranch

Concluded from last week

Location is also very important. Choose place to be at least within 12 hours' shipment of a large city, or several of them. Then get a place as near a railway station as possible; this is very important. We are very fortunately located in this respect, ¾ of our feed being unloaded direct from the car to our feed house and grain elevator, mixed and conducted to our duck pens by cars on a small narrow gauge railway, without the use of a team for carting. Next, a good stream of fresh water is very desirable, but not indispensable; still, it saves a lot of pumping and piping for growing ducks. It is also very desirable for bathing for breeders.

We have ducks both on the creek and not, and can see no difference, only the ducks not on the creek do not keep their plumage as clean, although the eggs are just as fertile, and hatch as well as those on the creek.

You should locate near some small town (not too near) where you can get plenty of women for pickers; would not advise dry picking ducks, unless the market demands it, as that demands more men for picking, and they cost more. We are getting our ducks picked at present for four cents each, and have pickers that can pick eight in a day, but that is exceptional, the average being about fifty.

The points given here, we believe, if followed out closely will greatly help in conducting a profitable Pekin Duck Ranch, as they have been very important factors with us.

Photo Contest

We want to show our readers some of the splendid poultry houses and

yards that are scattered all over the country and to induce owners of them to have them photographed, we will offer the following prizes for the best poultry subject, to be houses, yards, flocks or some scene that at once suggests poultry. Subject and quality both considered. Contest closes on April 20th.

- 1st prize\$5.00
- 2nd prize 2.00
- 3rd prize 1.00

Conditions—Photos should be at least 4 x 5 inches and as much larger as is convenient. They must be a poultry subject, preferably poultry houses, runs or flocks. Photos are sent after if unmounted, and should be a gloss finish.

All photos must reach us before April 20.

We reserve the right to reproduce all photos sent, whether prize winners or not.

CAHOON
 is the name of the most accurate and durable Hand Seed Sower on the market. Sows 4 to 6 acres per hour. Price for new book, "How to Grow Better Chickens and Hens," \$1.00. **CAHOON SEED COMPANY**, 100 Main St., Astoria, O., U.S.A.

A Safe Setting

How many eggs is it safe to put under a hen to ensure a good hatch in cold weather? I gave a large hen thirteen eggs, and only got five chickens, though a number of the other eggs contained dead chickens.—Mrs. B. Nora Scott.

It is safer to give only 9 to 11 eggs to a setter in cold weather. The hen is constantly turning the eggs and pushing those in the centre of the nest to the outside. If she cannot completely cover them all, each egg has a turn at being alternately heated up in the centre of the nest, and cooled off at the outside. The result is dead chicks and a poor hatch. It is better to give 9 eggs every chance, than to spoil thirteen and lose the hatch.

A brooder does not necessarily follow an incubator. In many cases it should come first, and raise hatched chicks. This combination is a good one, and is a step up the ladder of success in raising poultry. The incubator can come later when a much larger flock is wanted. Do not expect the brooder to care for itself one day in the week, because you look after it well the other 6 days. It only takes one chill to spoil a hatch of chicks, and the lamp out for a few hours may mean heavy loss.

Plenty of Time To Pay For It In A TEN YEAR GUARANTY

And I Will Find a Market For All You Want To Sell



Get this without paying a cent. ASK ME HOW.

MOST Incubator-men talk loud about steady Heat and little about Clean Air. I can afford to talk both, and more besides. Because:—

The Peerless is the incubator that hatches with clean air,—the incubator that has real ventilation.

Now the quality of air an incubator-chicken gets before it's hatched is far more important than the quantity of food it gets after it hatches.

And many a poultry-for-profit venture has gone to smash by the carbon-dioxide route —bad incubator air. Carbon-dioxide is a deadly gas every egg gives off as it hatches.

Open the ordinary incubator's door and sniff,—that sulfurous, musty, choking smell is carbon-dioxide; and it is poison to animal life.

There is no smell in a Peerless—the poison is continually flushed out of the Peerless hatching chamber by the Peerless natural, unfailing ventilation.

Remember that for almost 500 hours the chick breathes what air seeps through the porous shell. If that air is poison loaded, as it is in badly-ventilated ordinary incubators; ... at chick is stunted, its vitality impaired, its vigor weakened.

It never can thrive as Peerless-hatched chicks, that breathe pure, clean air, so thrive.

Remember, too, that this is only one of fifteen plain reasons why the Peerless incubator not only hatches every chick that can be hatched, but gives those chicks the right start.

Every one of the fifteen reasons means the difference between money made and money lost in poultry-raising.

I will even find you a cash buyer for all the poultry you raise—and all the eggs.

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Suppose you send me your address—use a post card if you like—and let me send you the free book that tells some things you need to know, whether you are a beginner in poultry-raising or an expert.

Sending for the book doesn't commit you to buying the incubator. All I ask you to do is read the book. I won't importune you nor bother you.

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

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

The Farm Work Horse

The spring season is a trying one on farm work horses. Usually they are idle during the winter, and should not be worked too hard at the commencement of seeding. If before the spring work begins, horses have had a few weeks' training in some light work they will render better service and come through the seeding operations in better condition.

Many colts are put to work for the first time in the fields in the spring. These should be handled with the greatest care. The initial work they do should be light and increased as the colts become accustomed to hard work. The value of a colt may be decreased 50 per cent. by injudicious treatment when put to work. They cannot stand the hard work of the trained horse. While it is advisable that the older horse be toned up to the work, it is infinitely more so that the colt should be so treated. Many an otherwise good colt has been spoiled during two or three weeks' hard work in the field when the spring rush is on, by not being carefully treated.

After the winter illness horses' shoulders are more or less tender. Care should be taken that the collar fits properly and is in clean condition. Especially should the shoulders of the young horses be shielded to prevent abrasions and soreness. A strong solution of white oak bark rubbed on, will harden them somewhat, and there will be less danger of their becoming tender.

Careful grooming, as well as careful feeding is necessary to keep horses in condition at this season.

Seed Oats

Last year upwards of 2,700,000 acres were used in Ontario for the cultivation of oats. This area is three times as large as that used for any other cereal grown in the province. A return of 40 bushels an acre would give a total yield of 108,000,000 bushels. This could be largely increased by the use of better seed. At the Ontario Agriculture College for the past five years some varieties of oats have yielded 102 bushels to the acre, while others have run as low as 56 bushels to the acre. The variety sown is not the main thing, however. The yield depends to a large extent upon the quality of the seed itself. It would be possible not only to increase the yield of oats in Ontario by several million bushels annually, as well as greatly improve the quality of the crop by using better seed.

Every precaution should be observed when selecting seed oats. Oats containing brash, weed, wild oats, or other foreign grain, should not be used for seeding purposes. Dirty seed means a dirty crop, and seed weak in vitality will result in an inferior harvest. Foreign material in the marketable product considerably depreciates the value of the oats when being offered for sale. Therefore we cannot lay too much stress upon the importance of using only the cleanest of seed oats.

Heretofore we have been accustomed to sow our oats upon our poor-

est fields. Think what it would mean to us financially if we would place our best fields at the disposal of our oat crop, for in the long run oats are one of the most profitable crops the farmer can grow.

A large share of the surplus oat crop is exported. Large quantities are used in the manufacture of oat meal both for human consumption and for export. The demand for this purpose is increasing, and could be increased still more if farmers would give closer attention to producing the oat of the highest quality. For oatmeal purposes the crop must be clean and of the very best quality.

Well Pleas'd

"My Berkshire boar pig, which was given me for securing some new subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman at \$1.00 each, arrived safely from William A. Wallace, Kars, Ont., and I am well pleased with it. I have to thank Mr. Wallace for the fine pig he selected and for the care taken in shipping it to me. I also have to thank The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for the interest they took in securing valuable premiums for their subscribers."—R. C. Clark, Russel Co., Ont.

The foregoing letter was received from Mr. Clark, who, in response to an advertisement which appeared this winter in The Canadian Dairyman, offering pure bred live stock as premiums for new subscriptions, secured a club of new subscribers to The Canadian Dairyman, and chose as his premium a pure-bred Berkshire boar. This offer is still being continued by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. We will give a pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire or Tamworth boar or sow, to any of our subscribers who will send us only ten new subscriptions, all taken at \$1.00 a year. Or, if you have more than ten new subscriptions, we will send you a pure-bred bull or heifer calf, of any of the standard dairy breeds, (with the exception of Holstein heifers,) for thirty new subscriptions, all secured at \$1.00 a year. On account of the high price asked by breeders for Holstein heifers, it is necessary to secure 45 new subscriptions to secure one of these animals.

If you have some spare time, and wish to secure some pure-bred stock write to us at once for sample copies, which will be sent by return mail. Address: Circulation Department, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

April has arrived, and lambs are dropping daily. If not done previously the shears should be used immediately after lambing to remove all wool around the udder, as lambs, while searching for the teat, are apt to suck a lock of wool, thereby getting the first part of wool balls in their stomach, which causes scouring, bloating, and sooner or later, death. Prevention is the only cure known of, so far.—John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

CANADIAN NATIONAL HORSE SHOW

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL RENEWAL

ST. LAWRENCE ARENA, TORONTO, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday
APRIL 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th

ENTRIES CLOSE SATURDAY, APRIL 18th

Reduced rates on all railways. Return tickets at Single Fare, good until April 30th, and good to return up till Monday, May 6th

GEO. W. BRADMORE, Chairman. STEWART HOUSTON, Mgr. W. J. STARR, Secy

Inquiries and Answers

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

Food for Dairy Cattle

(1) Is barley any use as feed for dairy cows? (2) Would silage, clover hay, peas and oat chop (with 10 lbs. of peas) and bran make a balanced ration? How many pounds would you feed of each? (3) In your Feb. 26 issue, Wm. A. Wallace, writing on the usual purpose cow seems to favor the Ayrshire. Is the Ayrshire considered as good as the Jersey for making winter butter? Would the steers from an Ayrshire cow and Durham will make fair stockers? (4) How many times a day do dairymen feed their cows? (5) Would you feed silage pure or would it pay to mix with oat straw? N. N., Lambton Co., Ont.

(1) Barley may be used to advantage as a feed for dairy cows, when combined with oats, bran, or with a concentrated nitrogenous feeding stuff. It contains 8.7 per cent. protein (lower than oats) and is richer in carbohydrates than oats. It should form only a small portion of the ration. The best results can not be obtained from feeding barley exclusively.

(2) It would depend altogether on the proportion of each feed used in compounding the ration. From the feeds named a first class ration should be obtainable. A good ration for dairy cows in full flow of milk would consist of silage, 40 lbs., clover hay 10 lbs., oat chop 5 lbs., bran 4 lbs., pea meal 3 lbs. a cow a day. The nutritive ratio of the above is a little too rich in protein. As some straw would likely be fed, this would make the ration about right, or one could feed a little less pea meal. At best, feeding standards or compounded rations, can be used only as guides. The feeder must use his own judgment in planning his rations, to suit his own peculiar conditions.

(3) Gluten feeds are made from the by-products in the manufacture of corn starch, and really the corn grain, less the starch it carries. Its composition is variable, depending largely upon the manufacturer.

(4) More depends upon the individuality of the cows concerned than upon the breed. Steers from such a cross should make fair stockers.

(5) Opinions differ upon the number of times a day to feed dairy cows. Some feed twice, other three times, with equally good results. At the experimental farms at Ottawa and Guelph, only two feeds a day are given, and good results are obtained.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have one. Write for one on his Ankle, Hoof, Ties, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair grow, no pain, no dirt, delivered. Box 5-10 free. ABSORBINE, JG, for manking, ELEM, for manking, and various other uses. Carries Various Venis, Varicosis, Hydrocele, Hemorrhoids or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Abscess, etc. Sold only by

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If you want your Pigs to grow rapidly, feed them...

MOLASSINE MEAL

regularly. You will find that they develop from three weeks to a month earlier than ever before. Try it, it is a wonderful pig food. Prevents and cures worms and parasites.

Particulars and prices from **ANDREW WATSON** 91 PLACE D'YVILLE SQUARE, MONTREAL.

This entails less labor. These feeds are given in the forenoon, and again in the afternoon. It is advisable when feeding only twice, to give a light feed of hay or straw at noon.

(6) If you have plenty of good oat straw, which is cut readily, it would not pay you to cut the straw to mix with silage. Mixing with silage will make the straw more palatable, and there will be less waste. Any beneficial results obtained, however, rarely pays for the extra labor or expended in cutting straw, of good quality, to mix with silage.

Ringworm on Cattle

Some of my yearling calves took ring worm last fall while on the grass. I have fed them sulphur and rubbed with zinc-oxide, but I cannot see much improvement in them.—F.W.W., Bruce Co., Ont.

Wash the spots with warm water and soap until they are thoroughly softened. Then apply a mixture of lard and sulphur, rubbing it in well. A second application should effect a cure.

Amount of Hay in Mow

Would you please tell me the number of cubic feet or yards in a ton of hay in a mow?—D. J., York Co.

The quantity of hay in a mow or stack can only be approximately ascertained by measurement. Of well settled timothy hay, it takes about 350 cubic feet to make a ton. Partly settled, from 400 to 450 cubic feet; while of new hay, it takes 500 cubic feet and over.

Meal for Balancing Ration

What is the most profitable food to feed with alfalfa, clover and timothy hay mixed, and mangels. What is the most profitable meal to buy to balance the ration.—O.F.C., York Co.

The most profitable food to feed with the above ration will depend a great deal upon the local conditions, as to prices, etc. Corn meal and oil cake meal are by long ways the cheapest feed at the farmer's disposal this season. This, however, may be modified by long hauls on the railroad, or by other local conditions.

The most profitable meal to buy for balancing up a ration is generally of a high nature. Oil cake meal, or cottonseed meal are the most generally used.

Destroying Lice on Cattle

What is a good remedy for lice on cattle. My stables are in a bank barn, and are warm and well ventilated. My stock are in fair condition but are suffering from lice.—M.R.S.

One-half pound of tobacco steeped for two hours in one gallon of rain water, will destroy lice on cattle. Apply when warm. A remedy that has been used very effectively is Zenoleum. This can be sprayed on the cattle, or used as a wash. It is easily applied.

Judgment Does Not Disqualify for Office

1.—There is a man here against whom I have a judgment for about \$200. He swears he does not own anything and that everything is due to his nature. I have a poor girl, he married a few years ago, they have a child, but in two or three thousands of dollars. Can this man hold his seat as constable or as reeve of the town of Alford, with his judgment against him?

2.—Can I bring him up for examination, and also his wife, to show how she got the property?—W. G., Ont.

1. The recovery of judgment against the man you refer to does not disqualify him from acting as councillor or reeve, provided his wife has the necessary property for qualification.

2. You are entitled to have him examined as a judgment debtor, touching his estate and effects, and as to the property and means he had when the debt under which judgment has been obtained against him was incurred, and as to the property and means he still has, and as to the disposal he

has made of any property since contracting the debt, and if it appears that any property has been transferred to his wife by him, an order for her examination may also be obtained from the Court.

Halter Puller

For a horse that pulls on the halter tie him to a bickery sapling. He can pull it away a little, but it will come back to the natural position again, and the horse will soon get tired and cut pulling. Let him have a little practice every day of this kind and his halter pulling will be quickly cured.—FARMER, SON, WATERLOO CO., Ont.

The Western Fair Association, London, Ont., will give four special prizes totalling \$40, for collections of grain, potatoes, roots and vegetables.

The Western Fair Board and City Council are out after the Dominion Exhibition for London in 1909. A \$50,000 grant from the Dominion Government is given annually. Calgary has the Dominion Exhibition this year.

Veterinary Book Free—A little book which our readers have been mentioned frequently in advertisements, and in live stock discussions, called "Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser," holds much that is of interest to farmers and stockmen, whether owners of few or many animals. It is valuable because it gives methods of treating along lines of the commonest troubles that all classes of live stock are heir to. The book is carefully indexed, and was designed primarily to show the relation of the celebrated Zenoleum Animal Dip and Disinfectant to domestic husbandry economy. Zenoleum has come to be a very popular thing among owners of live stock in every state of the Union, in Canada and foreign countries. Its standing among high authorities appears from the fact that forty-two Agricultural Colleges unhesitatingly give it their recommendation.

This book can be had free by any reader of this paper by writing to the Jenner Disinfectant Company, 118 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Mich., for it.

"A good ration of grain is about one pound to every four pounds of milk."—Gus Langelier, Cap Rouge.



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H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont. Putnam Station, C.P.R.

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Six Ayrshire Bulls, 15 to 20 months old. Twelve Ayrshire Bull Calves, 2 to 6 months old. Female Ayrshire, All Ages. One Kzmoo Pony Stallion, price reasonable. Apply to D. BODDEN, Manager, or HON. W. OWENS, Proprietor, Riverside Farm, Montie Belle, Que., R-1-15

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IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED
Prize-winners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Board of Directors of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prize-winning Ayrshires at said Exposition. I am leaving shortly for Scotland and will be pleased to receive and attend to orders placed with me.
R. E. HESS, JR. HOWICK, QUE. P.O. AND STATION R-1-15

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Produce nearly 1,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 13 per cent. or better, fat during the years of 1904, '05 and '06. Having sold one of my finest bulls, I have about 50 head of various ages. Write for prices.
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One March and one April calf, also a few law fall calves by the champion Douglassdale (Imp.) W. W. Ballantyne, "Nethpash Farm," Stratford, Ont. R-4-10 Long Distance Phone

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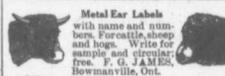
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0-6-10 Metal Ear Labels with name and number. For cattle, sheep and hogs. Write for the sample and circular. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

1. **THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD** is published every Wednesday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario and the Quebec Dairy and Farming Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Breeders and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. **SUBSCRIPTIONS** for 1908 are \$1.20 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c. for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid-up advance subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World ended 11.30. The circulation of the paper at each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and samples sent, exceeds 10,000.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY
We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of the advertiser's reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, or if disconcerting immediately the publication of their advertisements, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of our Protective Policy is that you include in all your orders to insert the words "The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after the reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.
TORONTO OFFICE.

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

STOP FRAUDULENT FRUIT TRANSACTIONS

There is food for grave reflection in the history of the export apple trade of the past winter. Instead of our reputation for high grade fruit being enhanced by the season's business, it has been retarded. The reports of fraudulently packed fruit that has come across the water the past six months, have been more numerous than for any season since the Fruit Marks Act came into force. Not only have cases of fraudulently packed fruit been frequently reported, but there has been deception in other ways not at all creditable to the Canadian exporter. Only the other day the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham reported the case of a dealer in that city who contracted for 1,000 barrels of russets, 75 per cent. to be No. 1 grade, and the balance No. 2. He cabled a credit to Montreal, and cash was paid on presentation of the invoices and bills of lading. On the arrival of the first shipment of 160 barrels, only 20 barrels were according to invoice. Out of another lot of 105 barrels, invoiced as

russets, only 24 barrels were of that variety.

Commenting on this transaction the commissioner at Birmingham says:

"Although Canadian apples are of higher quality than those of any other country, the market is being injured by the shipment of fruit, which, for the credit of the country, should have been thrown into the St. Lawrence. This sort of thing is unfair to other shippers whose brands are as good as gold. If shippers would pay more attention to quality and less to quantity, they would make more money."

This is sound advice and apple packers and shippers should profit by it. All said and done the fraudulent packing and shipping of fruit is confined to comparatively few of those in the trade. But these few keep at it and by their deceptive practices are bringing lasting discredit on our fruit trade. The minister of agriculture's request to make the fruit marks act more drastic cannot be granted any too soon. Urgent measures are needed. Nothing short of imprisonment for the second or third offence will bring some of these offenders to time. Canada's fruit trade is a growing and important one. It must not be allowed to be jeopardized by the persistent breaking of the law by a few unscrupulous individuals.

CROP ROTATION

Many farmers have mapped out for themselves the system of crop rotation they purpose introducing this coming seed time. Many others already have in working order, a successful plan of rotation, which has been the means of annually increasing the returns from their farms. There are still others, however, who practice no rotation at all.

Crop rotation is the very foundation of future success in agriculture. But, someone asks, "What has it done in the past? It is results we are looking for." Results are in evidence on every side. In a large number of localities are to be found farms that a few years ago were the poorest in the neighborhood. To-day, they are among the best. This did not happen by chance. It was due to the ability of some enterprising farmer, who happening along, recognized his opportunity, bought the farm and then, by an intelligent system of crop rotation, together with live stock, brought the farm to its present high state of productiveness.

Crop rotation aids directly in the production of crops. It requires thought to lay out and direct a rotation. It invariably happens that at the same time, more brains are thrown into other branches of farm work. System is introduced thereby into all farm practice and the whole is put upon a business basis.

It has been said of farmers that "they put no business into their business." This, unfortunately, is true with many. It behooves us, therefore, if we are to make a success of our calling, to make more of a business of it than we have heretofore. Nowhere can a better start be made than by working out a system of crop rotation that will best adapt itself to the special conditions

of the case. A rotation, good in itself, is by no means applicable to all conditions. It must be moulded to fit individual conditions.

WILL WHEY BUTTER PAY?

There is one thing those who contemplate making whey butter should bear in mind. Butter prices are high now, but may not continue so. Should values get back to normal or below normal as they are likely to do at any time, in what condition would the market for whey butter be. There would practically be no profitable market for it and factorymen who have gone to the expense of putting in equipment for its manufacture would find their investment a total loss. No one would buy whey butter if he could get the genuine article at a moderate price. This is one reason why factorymen should go "slow" on the whey butter question.

There is another reason. To safeguard our butter trade it may become necessary for the government to enact legislation compelling the branding of this product as whey butter. If this were done the price would drop immediately. The consumer would not buy it in place of the genuine article. Its sale would depend largely upon the demand for it for cooking or confectionery purposes and here it would have to compete with the cheap grades of dairy butter, of which there is usually a large supply on the market. Brought down to this level the manufacture of whey butter could not be made profitable at least for the average cheese factory.

There there is the question of its effect upon our regular butter trade. This trade is as yet in its infancy. It is capable of wide expansion if handled in the proper way. But any movement that would injure the reputation of Canadian butter, both at home and abroad, as those in the trade claim the manufacture of whey butter would, should be guarded against by our dairymen. At best the making of whey butter, even if largely practiced, would be only an insignificant side line, as compared with our cheese and butter trade. If it would in any way hamper the development of our regular lines of dairy products for which Canada has obtained an enviable reputation, its manufacture would be a loss rather than a gain to our dairymen. They should look into the whey butter question carefully before taking action and ask themselves: "Is the game worth the candle?"

DO NOT NEGLECT THE SOIL

Proper soil cultivation is of the greatest importance in securing good crops. It is poor business to sow good seed on badly prepared land. All land should be in the best condition of tilth possible before sowing. This helps in retaining the moisture in the soil; it aids the plant in obtaining nourishment, and in many ways ensures better crops.

Many farmers in a hurry to complete seeding operations give the land scant cultivating. This is a mistake.

It will pay to delay sowing several days, rather than have the seed put in, in unprepared land. A couple of days extra spent now in preparing the seed bed will be well worth while. The future crop depends largely upon the start it gets in the spring time. Seed sown on well tilled land will germinate quicker, all things considered, and grow better, than the same quality of seed sown on land not thoroughly cultivated.

Do not, therefore, sow the seed until the land is ready for it. Do not begin cultivating the land before conditions are favorable for its cultivation. Soil cultivated when too wet will be lumpy. Wait until it dries off. It will work better and can be put into the fine tilth desired quicker.

DON'T USE FROZEN OATS FOR SEED

A great many oats from the Canadian Northwest are coming into Ontario for feeding purposes. A large percentage of these are frozen, and are quoted on the market as re-jested. While just as valuable for feeding purposes as the good stuff they are of no use for seed. Some of them will not germinate more than 10 per cent.

Farmers should not attempt to use these oats for seed. If they were suitable for this purpose the Dominion government would not have to loan \$3,000,000 to the West to purchase seed oats and other grains this spring. Only seed of strong vitality should be sown. And to make sure that it is good make a germinating test.

Our editorial on "The associations and milk inspection," has brought a reply from the president and secretary of The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. This is published elsewhere in this issue. In the editorial complained of, the Dairymen's Associations were commended for having appointed officials to detect and prosecute patrons who water their milk. When we referred to the statement that there is no money in the milk inspection business, there was no intention to imply that the Dairymen's Associations were trying to make a profit out of the work. Our thought was simply to point out that the revenues derived through fines, makes this work practically self-sustaining. The letter of the president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, published elsewhere in this issue, proves this to be the case. We have no desire to discourage this line of work, so long as it is necessary. The convictions that were secured last year show that it is necessary. There would be less need for it, however, were more of our factories to pay for their milk by the test.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Maybee to succeed the late Chief Justice Killam, as chairman of the Railway Commission seems to meet with general approval. The increased powers recently given to the commission increased its responsibility to the public and to that extent the new head lies a more onerous task than his predecessor, though the adding of two new members as the Government propose doing, will doubtless relieve the situation somewhat.

OUR FREE RURAL DELIVERY DEBATING SOCIETY

Ed, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World,—I want to assure you that your efforts in taking up the cudgels in favor of Rural Mail Delivery, are thoroughly appreciated by thousands of farmers. No doubt some, like one of your contributors last week, who keeps a post office, and some who are near post offices, will be indifferent in this matter. But there are thousands throughout the country who are not so favorably situated, who will be glad to tax themselves heavily for the boon of having their mail come within reasonable distance.

In the locality in which I live, we are worse off than we were thirty years ago. Then we had a post office in the neighborhood. Now we have to go six miles to post a letter. Perhaps a neighbor brings in the mail for a number of us. I sometimes get a bunch of letters, some of which have to be answered at once; we then have to drive six miles to post the replies. Our present very generous Government will give us our office again, but we fail to find anyone to accept the magnificent offer of \$30 a year, which they would make to turn their home into a public place. A great many of us, Mr. Editor, are beginning to think that when our rulers can vote millions in bounties for iron mines and millions to subsidize railways, there might be a little done for the farmers in the way of mail delivery.

The production of the Amherst post master is the most touching affair I ever saw. He sends danger to the wayside hotel and the country store—the one where more bad habits are formed and more evil originates than any other place in the community, the other where you are allowed to pay 50 per cent. more for goods than their value. Wouldn't it be a nice trip for the child after school, to go six miles through the mud and six back to get an insight into business lines. I am afraid your postmaster is selfishly interested in retaining the present system. It won't be very long before the farmers take the bit between their teeth (as they did about the last local election) on this question, and show the powers that be, that they feel that they are entitled to some consideration. Wishing the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World every success, I am,

R. J. HINE,
Elgin Co., Ont.

FREE DELIVERY VS. PRESENT SYSTEM

Ed, The Dairyman and Farming World,—I have been much interested in the letters written in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World on the rural free mail delivery question, also what others are saying for and against it.

Some four years ago I put forth some ideas favoring rural free mail delivery, also trying to show some of the benefits derived therefrom. I have never changed my mind since. I believe if rural free mail delivery were introduced in rural Canada it would be much appreciated and our people would be willing to pay the price. Our rural people are a bright intelligent people and are deserving of the attention of the Government in this respect. To pay the bulk of the taxes in this country, and I believe we are entitled to equal privileges with our neighbors across the border, who are now so richly enjoying this service, I asked myself, some years ago, when I visited several of the States, "is it possible we are so far behind the times in regard to local

telephone systems and rural free mail delivery." When a Kansas friend of mine was visiting me remarked you are years behind the times, I thought that we were not progressive.

Many of our municipal men and stock breeders lose twenty-five dollars' worth of time every year travelling to and from post offices. Our farmers would like a daily paper, to obtain the fresh news and keep in close touch with the markets. They also would like to have their business letters every day. It is a benefit from a moral standpoint as well. Some of the parents in Minnesota told me that it saved their sons from many a snare. Before the delivery it was an excuse for the young men to go to town or village after the mail. They were then drawn into bad company, getting home late at night and causing much anxiety in the home; while now the daily papers and letters come every day and they notice a great improvement.

The difference between the two systems is marked. I spent a month in Manitoba in the old settled part near the international boundary. Here I saw the disadvantages in regard to the mail. Then I went over into Minnesota, Dakota and Michigan, and I found a happy people in this respect. I can assure you it made me feel almost dissatisfied with my lot when I know I have to go four miles after my mail every time.

If we believe we should have rural free mail delivery we should agitate it. Many of our legislators care nothing about these disadvantages, consequently, they are not apt to move. Those who do, move so slowly that a lot of us will never see the benefits derived therefrom. Our children will, however, for it is bound to come. Why not now?—H. K. Denyes, Hastings Co., Ont.

Creating Much Interest

The premium offers made by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World are creating much interest throughout the country. Many persons have written to our circulation department stating that they intended working for one of the prizes and asking for full particulars. On page 13 of this issue an announcement will be found in relation to this offer.

Mr. Colin F. Mac Adam, Antigonish County, N. S., who recently sent us 45 new yearly subscriptions has thereby won a pure bred Holstein Heifer.

Mr. Mac Adam says: "I was bound to win, I just made up my mind to do it. If I had time I could get many more to subscribe to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World."

Now is the time to get to work obtaining subscriptions. No doubt many persons will this season be just as successful as has been Mr. Mac Adam.

Following is what some of our readers have written to us this week:

Enclosed I find my subscription for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. I have been subscribing to an American paper, but have decided that a Canadian journal such as yours might be more useful. Ivor M. Pierce, Farnham Centre, Que.

I think it was a great move to combine The Canadian Dairyman and The Farming World. Your circulation is sure to increase rapidly with the combined paper.—Duncan Forbes, Brockden, Ont.

H. J. Baden, Ont., writes: "Although I am going to the States I shall always look forward for my 'Canadian Dairyman,' especially now that it is incorporated with the 'Farming World,' which makes it of double interest."

I think you have greatly improved your paper since I started to take it.—David A. Ashworth, Maple Grove.

DO YOU PLOW WITH A STICK?

Then don't skim your milk in any other way than by the

De Laval Cream Separators



Stick plowing and old-fashioned skimming methods are much alike

TAKE THE DE LAVAL
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Money or Pure Bred Stock

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

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

Why not commence work now—to-day?

READ THIS OFFER CAREFULLY:

PURE BRED STOCK

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

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

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

A pure-bred Holstein heifer calf for forty new subscribers.

CASH PRIZES

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

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

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

\$1,200 for 800 new subscribers.

\$1,000 for 700 new subscribers.

\$700 for 500 new subscribers.

\$500 for 400 new subscribers.

\$300 for 200 new subscribers.

\$150 for 100 new subscribers.

\$35 for 50 new subscribers.

All the subscriptions must be new and for one year at a dollar a year each. We positively guarantee to pay the prizes mentioned.

Smaller cash prizes are offered for smaller lists. If you are interested, write us for sample copies, and fuller particulars. Now, while

the Dairyman and Farming World is a special time to secure clubs of new subscribers. Remember

that the Dairyman and Farming World is the only purely farm paper in Canada published

weekly for one dollar a year.

Write to the Circulation Manager

The Dairyman and Farming World
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Creamery Department

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

Packing Butter in Summer For Winter Use

Would you kindly answer the following questions on putting down butter in summer for use the following winter:

1. Should the butter be well washed free from as much moisture as possible?

2. What amount of salt should be used?

3. Is brining better than dry salt?

4. Are wooden tubs better than earthenware crocks and is there any special way to prepare them before using?

5. If a tub or crock is not fitted at one churning can it be finished at the next churning a few days later?

6. Does butter require covering in any special way to prevent mould, etc. from forming and keeping out the air?

7. Should the tubs and crocks be lined with grease proof paper?

H. W. HARDING, British Columbia.

1.—All butter should be well washed with pure water. It is the purchase of casain and buttermilk in the butter that cause it to spoil quickly. These can be got out by thorough washing. As to moisture left in the butter, some claim that the more moisture incorporated in the butter, up to a certain point, the better it will keep. But this has not been settled satisfactorily. What is the experience of butter makers on this point? We would be glad to have it.

2.—From 1 oz. to 1½ oz. of salt to the pound should be used in butter to be kept some time.

3.—This will depend on the kind of package used. If a crock is used, brine would be best; if a tub, dry salt.

4.—A good spruce pine tub, well paraffined before using, is better than an earthenware crock. Some makers state that the butter will in time separate from the sides of a crock, leaving a space of ¼ of an inch in a few months. In wooden tubs and boxes it will not do this. This is another point we would like to have the experience of butter makers upon. It is because of this tendency of butter to separate from the sides of a crock, that brine is preferable to dry salt when crocks are used for packing butter.

5.—So long as the butter is well made and properly kept during the interval, one churning can be put on another in filling a tub or crock.

6.—Dry salt or brine on butter will

prevent mould from getting in at the top, providing the tubs and crocks have been properly treated previously.

7.—Tubs or wooden boxes should be lined with parchment paper. Crocks need not be.

Government Should Legislate

Against Why Butter

Ed. Dairyman and Farming World,

There are two strong reasons against the encouragement of the manufacture of why butter. First, it is an inducement for the maker to rob the cheese, in order to put a little more butter fat in the whey; for this is the only way in which the factoryman can make why butter pay. It will certainly mean poorer cheese, and the Government should legislate against the manufacture of why butter. Secondly, why butter will mean that we shall have a lot of second-grade creamery butter, and no one can foretell the damage it will do to our butter trade. Why butter can certainly not be an export article, and can only be used for home consumption. And this is bound to rob the prices.

Hodgson Bros. & Rowson, Limited, Montreal, Que.

Eastern Dairy School

The Long Course at the Eastern Dairy School opened on Wednesday, March 25th. The class was a very satisfactory one and perhaps the most uniform in the history of the school.

The subjects covered by the examinations were: Dairy Science, Cheese-Making, Cream Separators and Butter-Making, Milk-Testing, Bacteriology, and Engines.

The total marks obtainable were 1,100. The following is a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of general proficiency:—Class I (75 per cent. and over): E. H. Farrell, 908; A. L. Andress, 931; Geo. C. Smith, 913; F. Brown, 890; J. A. Ferguson, 878.

Class II (60 per cent. and under 75 per cent.): J. W. Winter, 793; J. A. Wylie, 788; H. Holmes, 769; John Humphries and Geo. Williams (equal) 768; A. McDonald, 748; I. Puhlow, 721; G. L. Dundas, 713; R. Casselmann, 708; E. Parcell, 701; R. J. McGinnie, 697; R. W. Farmer, 691.

Class III (40 per cent. and under 60 per cent.): R. D. Byers, 656; J. B. Chandler, 641.

J. W. MITCHELL, Supt.

Condensed Milk versus Cheese

Reports from Western Ontario indicate that some cheese factories are up against a rather serious problem.

The demand for condensed milk has caused new establishments for producing this product to be erected at Tillsonburg and Aylmer. A condensed milk factory has been in operation at Ingersoll for several years and greater expansion may be looked for if the demand both foreign and domestic for this product keeps up.

A condensed milk factory pays from 10c to 25c per cwt. more for milk than the cheese factory or creamery does and consequently the latter under ordinary conditions cannot successfully compete with it. Many of the factories around Tillsonburg, Aylmer and Ingersoll are owned by private individuals, some of them makers. They have this money in the business and are pretty hard hit when a condensed milk factory comes in to the locality and their milk supply is cut off.

So serious has the situation become at the points named that some factory owners contemplate using skim-milk cheese and probably why butter, with the hope of being able to compete with the condensaries. This is how one correspondent puts it:

"I know of a couple of factories

EMPIRE

CREAM SEPARATOR

Easily and Thoroughly Cleaned Skimming Devices

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Western Office, Winnipeg.



The LOW BUTTER CUTTER Makes Accurate Prints

The adjusting wires can be set to a nicety in an instant by simply turning thumb screws WITHOUT loosening the wires. The vertical cutting frame wires do not vary 1/100th of an inch apart, and can't get out of place.

Besides being very accurate the Low Butter Cutter is extremely rapid, simple and easy to operate. Four turns of a crank, and the entire box is cut and ready to wrap. One man can cut 1000 butter. We furnish the strongest looped wires made. Get our new illustrated catalogue and learn more about this Ideal machine for Butter Dealers. Address

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BAIRD'S AGITATORS

Are used in the largest Cheese Factories in Canada.

For sale by the large Dairy Supply houses in Canada.

Cheese-factory and Creamery Repairs of all kinds

WM. BAIRD - Woodstock, Ont.

near Tillsonburg that are going to manufacture why butter, simply to compete with the condensary at that point. They have their money invested in the dairy industry, and everything they can to save their business. They admit that manufacturing why butter and skim milk cheese is detrimental to the dairy industry, but say that just as soon as patrons are offered a few cents more per cwt. for their milk than cheese factories can pay under ordinary conditions, they leave the latter and go to the condensary or anywhere else. The factory owner simply throws aside all sentiment in the matter as to the future of the dairy industry and gives in for saving his business at all hazards."



This Butter Mould Given Free

in return for one new subscription to the Can

dian Dairyman and Farming World, at

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The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Cheese Factories for sale should be advertised in our "For Sale" column.

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PURE FOOD.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

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Our Farm Homes

Sings of Spring

A bird note blown from a bonying bough
Which the Master will soon with life endow;
A squeak and a scurry of little feet
In the dry dead grass where the feline meet.
A sheath of green where the alders grow
With feet swathed close in banis of snow.

A flicker of color, a flutter of wings,
And a blue bird fast to a post-side clings
In the air, a fresh, sweet woodland smell,
A spiny tang from a vine-hung dell.
And the secret places of the earth
Prepare for the spring's victorious birth!

Easter Victory

Whatever the original meaning of the Anglo-Saxon festival of Easter may have been, its essential meaning, as a Christian festival, is, victory over death. But does not death seem, at first sight, to conquer all things? The plant thrills in the breezes of a brief summer, then icy fingers curl the edges of its leaves, nip its tender shoots, and soon lay leaf and flower in the dust. Death has conquered life.

Again, the gaily-painted insect dances joyfully over field and meadow, like a winged sunbeam, in the fragrant air, and presently the chill of an endless night strikes through all its members, and it sinks motionless amid the dead twigs, and leaves, its brothers and sisters of the dust; and death is again the victor.

Yonder is a scholar who has almost completed his profound volume on physics, or mathematics. He needs only a month in which to close his great task. It is the effort of his lifetime. He tells on. He is determined to finish it. But death comes, and demands a halt; the man's eagerly sought goal is in sight, but he will never reach it. Death conquers him. Death is victor.

So it is with all the world's workers, scholars, statesmen, merchants, day-laborers, artists, mechanics. They lay their plans; they see death approaching, they struggle feebly against him, and they sink defeated. He wins victories on every field. Who can stay his triumphant progress?

To this appealing question, ages old, the message of Jesus Christ, if clearly understood, gives a satisfying answer. The foundation of Christ's life and teaching was—if stated in philosophical terms—His absolute knowledge of the supreme reality of spirit, and the comparative insignificance of what we call "matter." Our Lord came into this knowledge, not as the philosophers, like Berkeley, Kant, Hegel, came, by long processes of reasoning, but by insight and revelation. And the way in which the Great Founder of Christianity gives to man, victory over death, is by showing that man is not made of the kind of substances which death can conquer; by showing that man is spirit, having the power of endless life; and when the grave wins its apparent victory, that victory is not gained over the escaping man himself but only over his investiture. Death clutches at a man, and the man escapes, leaving his garment, as Joseph of old, in the hands of the enemy.

That is the way in which Jesus Christ gives victory over death; and it is a real victory, although those who are enslaved by the power of ma-

terial things will see in these words only the repetition of an old and meaningless phrase. Would that all braved hearts in the world could grasp the great truth; for all mourn the loss of near and dear friends; and many timidly wonder whether they shall ever meet and know those friends again. In all hearts there are tender memories, there are echoes of voices which once fell lovingly on the ear; but an echo is not a real voice, and a memory is not a living presence. For all these mourners there is a glad Easter message of victory over death.

Many persons, however, are not able to receive this joyous gospel

The suggestion arises that there is injustice in having so profound an element in Christ's teaching; one which is too subtle, too refined, for everybody to understand; but such injustice is more apparent than real. Spiritual knowledge does not go hand in hand with book knowledge—with the wisdom of the world; the wayfaring man, though foolish in worldly ways, may, if he will, know himself as his loved one as spiritual beings, who were not born to die. And beyond that, even when a man does not grasp this truth of the Easter victory, he may yet share in it. A man really is spirit, whether he knows he is spirit or not. To illustrate: Here is the element lately discovered in our atmosphere, the substance called argon; now a man breathes that, whether he knows about it or not. So with the immortal destiny of man, as an imperishable spirit; a man shares that destiny even though he may be utterly ignorant of it; and its joys and its responsibilities will both come to him.

While one asserts the supremacy of spirit over matter, he must not ignore, however, the honest doubts which intrude upon so many intelligent earnest minds. To refuse to consider candidly any suggestions which can arise concerning the nature and destiny of man, is to sink oneself into the narrow groove of the dogmatist. Here, for example, is one of the doubts which have great force with many persons. It is suggested plainly in Dr. Holmes' story, "Elsie Venner," where Mr. Bernard, having recovered from a severe concussion of the brain, and from a prolonged

At first sight this theory seems reasonable; but a closer study will show that the unconsciousness is probably an inherent part of the earthly life, and not of the unearthly life. To illustrate, here is a man in an open field, which is surrounded by a dense hedge or thicket. Now suppose that the man tries to pass outside the field. From his cleared place he plunges into the thicket, struggles with it, finds it impassable, and struggles back into the cleared field. Is that man justified in saying, "Outside this cleared space all is dense undergrowth? All the rest of the world is a thicket?" Certainly he is not. He has not reached the "rest of the world." He had not gotten fairly clear from the field; he had only become entangled in its boundary. And that is what is reasonably true of the state of coma; it is the boundary of the earthly life, not the beginning of the life beyond.

Thus we can appreciate about the great problem, but the strongest testimony to the reality of the unseen eternal life is not to be obtained, as many mistakenly suppose, from those who are bending under weakness and infirmity, but from the man who is in the fullest possession of life. He it is who is nearest to the life eternal. As Lucy Larcom said, speaking of the so-called preparation for death, "There is no preparation needed; for the change is not a transition from a state or condition called life to one called death, but it is a transition from life to life; it is more life, always and forever."

Therefore, let this glorious Easter word of victory bring joy to all. The immortal life is a very real destiny. How dim and shadowy a man's past life seems to him, looking back at it "tentatively" from the summit of the "sixties." And how dim and unreal the world of stars and planets seems, as one stands at midday beneath the full glare of the blazing sun. But youth is real, and the stars are real, and immortal life, equally dim, is equally real.

With this thought of the reality of the future life, (which grows upon a man in proportion as he grows in the recognition of the supremacy of spiritual forces), with this should go the growing sense of unending responsibility, of ceaseless duty, reaching through this life, and all life. In a letter written by John Addington Symonds, the brilliant historian of the Italian renaissance, these lines occur: "The great thing for us is to remember that the human soul contains God, on this planet. It becomes a duty for us to preserve the soul, which is God's temple, and God's revelation to the world, and to preserve it inviolate. Later on, sooner all of us shall surely meet in God; of that I am persuaded."

Since we are to meet again those dear ones who have passed on into the larger life, since we are destined to come into closer and deeper knowledge of God, since the spiritual life of man, his real life, is to go on, in another world, we must let that life of the spirit take root, and grow, now, and here. The divine forces of hope and faith, and love, and heroic self-sacrifice, must be given a larger place in our earthly life; so that when we stand, one day, on the heavenly shore, we shall enter that fair land, not as aliens but as children coming home from our wandering, to the Father's house, to go no more out forever.

So this is the Easter victory—across the death of Christ's teaching that man is spirit, indestructible, above the reach of death, and precious in the sight of the Father.



The Beauty of Easter Bloom is Like the Innocence of Children

from Christ; or, if they do take it, it comes to them like a brief message, written in cipher; they have no idea as to how Jesus knew this truth of immortality. And thus they register themselves as spirit, and their friends as spirit; and thus in proportion as they share Christ's sense of the supreme reality and value of spirit over material appearances, they will share His confidence in the virtues of the eternal life. A person who does not grasp this knowledge of spiritual realities may be an obedient follower of the Master, but cannot be called an intelligent disciple in spiritual things.

swoon, finds that period of swoon, or coma, an utter blank; and he conjectures whether, if the blow had been severer, and fatal, this consciousness, this state of nothingness, had not been continuous and endless. Most thoughtful persons have faced that dark suggestion, as they have themselves experienced unconsciousness, or have seen it in the case of a friend; and the materialist says that it is evident that the human spirit goes out of light into darkness, out of being into non-being, out of the circle which we call life into the encompassing sea of nothingness which surrounds life.

They Blamed Their Wives

According to their own confession, several of the farmers who won prizes in our Dairy Farms Competition held last year near Toronto, owe their success to their wives. In speaking at the banquet held at Thornhill, when the prizes were presented, Mr. D. Donahue, of Don, said that for a number of years after he began farming, he devoted his attention to mixed farming. His wife finally convinced him that eventually more money could be made in dairying, and persuaded him to adopt dairy farming. He has found it much more profitable and confesses that the credit for his success is due to his wife's influence.

The same admission was made by Mr. D. J. McClure of Churchville, the third prize winner. Mr. McClure, when he followed mixed farming, did not realize from his farm more than \$900 to \$1000 a year. Mrs. McClure finally induced him to try shipping cream to the City Dairy in Toronto. For the past seven years, Mr. McClure has been engaged in dairy farming. His yearly receipts from his farm now amount to over \$2,000 a year. How is that for a woman's influence? The fourth prize winner in the competition, Mr. R. M. Lovelass, of Agincourt, heard the foregoing admissions and announced that his wife did not take second place to the wives of any of the other competitors in the competition. This led Mr. J. G. Paterson, of Agincourt, the fifth prize winner to announce that he thought a special prize should have been offered in the competition for the best wife as he was sure his wife would have taken it. On hearing this suggestion, Hon. Mr. Montehi said that if such a prize had been offered the judges would have had to flee from the country.

Discarded Fruit Jars

I have at last found a use for those one and two quart jars that I am not sure are safe to use for fruit. I gather herbs each year, and I have kept them in paper bags; now I intend to use the jars, (they are near enough to airtight for this use) for herbs. Well marked, and in uniform order on the pantry shelf, they will be quite handy. I can at a moment's call find wormwood, catnip, pennyroyal, sage, hops, thoroughwort, hardhack, etc. I always disliked to keep one waiting while I looked through my basket of paper bags for the particular herb she calls for. If I could spare. The task is now a thing of the past. I shall take more pleasure in collecting and putting up and marking them, than ever before. Try this plan this year.—Jennie H.

Hints for Help

If you have an old marble top from an old table that you can spare, take it into the pantry and see how many ways you can make use of it. Beef can be pounded on it, the bread can be cut on it, and pastry is much better rolled on the cold marble.

Try cleaning white cloth trimmings with salt and flour, hot. This is very effective, while not injurious to the fabric in any way.

In mixing flour and water, use a fork. The mixture will not lump then, and the two will mix very easily.

Try kerosene to clean the rubber rollers on your wringer. This will succeed, where many other things fail to be effective.

A strip of tin about 3 inches wide and a foot long, will be found a great help when washing the window-siding of a room. It should be held just above the window-siding and will protect the paper during the washing.

THE COOK'S CORNER

We are planning some time in the future to publish a Cook Book for the distribution among our readers. The ladies are urgently requested to send us all their best recipes for publication in this column. As soon as a sufficient number of good recipes have been received they will be compiled into a neat Cook Book. Address all recipes to: Cook Book Editor, CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD, Peterborough, Ont.

SCONES

One qt flour, 2 cups butter milk, ½ cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, and 1 teaspoon cream tartar.

POTATO SOUP

Paré 4 good sized potatoes and boil with a minced onion. When the vegetables are all cooked to pieces, strain them, season with salt and pepper and thin with milk. Add a lump of butter, boil and serve.

BROWN BREAD

One cupful of Indian meal, 1 cupful of rye meal, 1 cupful of flour, mixed together. Add ½ cupful sour milk, ¼ cupful molasses, pinch of salt, heaping teaspoon soda, dissolved in warm water; mix thoroughly. (Our grandmothers used their hands to mix brown bread.) Add warm water to make a thin batter, and bake one hour in tin cans. Be sure and bake in the small cans; the little round slices look appetizing and taste like the brown bread of brick oven fame.

BROWN GRAVY

In roasting beef or lamb, it is not necessary to put water in the pan. Have very hot oven to sear well, and then reduce the fire. When meat is dished there will be only clear, dry flour to absorb all grease, or until none floats on top. Add a few spoonfuls tomato and enough water to bring to desired consistency.

A GOOD CAKE

One half cup butter, add gradually 1½ cups of sugar, and 3 well beaten yolks of eggs, ½ cup cold water. Mix and sift thoroughly 1½ cups of flour and ½ cup of corn starch, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder; then add the well beaten whites of eggs.—Mrs. Mollie Hughes.

BRAN BREAD

Three cupfuls of bran, 1½ cupfuls of flour, 1½ cupful of sour milk, 1½ teaspoonfuls of saleratus dissolved in the sour milk, 3 tablespoonfuls of molasses, 1 rounded teaspoonful of 1-c-1 level teaspoonful salt.

This recipe makes a well shaped loaf when baked in a bread tin about 4 x 10 inches and 3 inches high. Bake for about an hour in an oven of about the same temperature as for ordinary bread. Do not bake in a shallow pan.

BROWN BREAD WITH BUTTER MILK

To 1 cup each rye, graham and cornmeal, add scant ½ cup molasses, mixed with 1 heaping teaspoon soda, 1 small teaspoon salt, and 2 cups buttermilk. Fill into 4 1 lb. baking powder cans, and steam 3 hours.—Mrs. E. N. R., York Co., Ont.

STEAMED BREAD PUDDING

Pour 1 cup hot water over 1 cup bread crumbs, add 1 cup molasses, butter the size of a walnut 1 beaten egg, and 1 teaspoonful soda, with flour enough to make a batter like cake batter. Steam about 3 hours, and serve like flavoured try preferred sauce.—Mrs. F. S., Man.

Do you all know that a teaspoonful of mustard put into a pot of beans that are ready for the oven, gives them a fine flavour. Try it. This quantity is for a 3 qt. baking.

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The above free offer is not good in Toronto and suburbs—special arrangements are made for this district.

USING CABBAGE

In buying or using cabbage, select heavy ones for their size. For plain boiled cabbage, take off the outside leaves, cut in quarters, and remove the tough stalk. Soak in cold water; 10 minutes, and cook in an uncovered vessel in boiling salted water, to which is added one-fourth of a teaspoon of soda. This method prevents a disagreeable odor during the cooking. Cabbage requires from one half to an hour for the cooking, when it may be drained and served, or chopped and seasoned with butter salt and pepper.



Easily Made of Uncooked Cabbage

For hot slaw, select a small, heavy cabbage, take off the outside leaves, and cut in quarters; then with a sharp knife slice as thinly as possible, using half the cabbage. Heat the following dressing: Beat the yolks of two eggs slightly, add ½ cupful of cold water, ½ cupful of oil vinegar, 1 tablespoonful of butter and ½ teaspoonful of salt. Stir over hot water until thick.

Hot slaw and Philadelphia relish are both made from uncooked cabbage, and served as an accompaniment to cold meats. Philadelphia relish is especially desirable with fried meats or fish, and certainly looks very attractive when served in a bowl made of a cabbage as shown.

From the Rise to Set of Sun

Farmer Folks are those who labor from the rise to set of sun, Calling every man a neighbor Who has all his duty done; Helping weary ones who sorrow In a tender, loving way, Counting not upon the morrow, Faithful to the present day.

Farmer Folks are students ever, Seeking with a true endeavor All of Nature's mysteries. Theirs no world wise logic, folding Their worn hands they bow in prayer.

Still the Master's mandates holding, Trusting in His boundless care.

Farmer Folks no jewels wearing, Hoarding up no wealth of gold, But with needy brothers sharing Country blessings manifold; By their loving ones attended, Guard their flocks and till their ground,

Comfort, peace and joy are blended Where their fragal homes are found.

—Ruth Raymond.

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Dependent Children

No one will dispute the fact that home life is better for any child, than the life of an institution, however well managed or equipped that institution may be. An authority, who has spent much time in compiling statistics, says, that of every seven hundred and fifty human beings, one is a homeless child. He also adds, "this means that there are one hundred and sixteen thousand of these homeless little ones in our country to-day." Do we realize what this means? What a vast number of little, helpless, dependent children, with no home care, no home comforts, and no mother's love! It has been estimated that one-half of the criminals and outlaws lies in our neglected children. We cannot over-



Mr. J. J. Kelso

estimate, then, the good work resulting from the establishment of Children's Aid Societies, Industrial Schools or any movement which takes for its work and aims, the rescuing of little children, and the placing of them in good Christian homes, where they will receive the care, comforts and instruction that is the heritage of every human child.

"For every homeless child, a home is waiting somewhere," is the theory which the Children's Aid Societies, formed under the Ontario Children's Act, have started out to demonstrate.

Under the guidance and help of Mr. J. J. Kelso, the superintendent of the above mentioned Association, many little waifs have been placed in good homes, where they will receive every consideration.

PLAN OF THE WORK

The natural order of things is that a child should be brought up in a family home, where it will receive the kindly direction and guidance of a father and mother. When a child is deprived of such a home by the death of its parents, by abandonment,



Little Ruth

or by the incapacity, or vicious conduct of lawful guardians, and it becomes a public charge, the great aim should be to get it as nearly as possible into natural surroundings. This is to be found in the Christian foster-home. The institution has many disadvantages—large numbers prevent each child receiving the mother-

ing of which it stands so much in need, the life becomes routine and artificial; the children are constantly liable to infectious diseases, and they learn from one another those little deceits and vices which are prevalent where large numbers are thrown together.

A little effort will find out good people who will gladly open their homes and devote time and means to the training and nurture of a homeless child. It is far more creditable to a Christian country to have no homeless children, than to have crowded institutions.

Children should be placed out very young in order that they may grow into their new surroundings. Retained until they are twelve or thirteen years old in an institution, character and habits are formed, and they simply become servants. Going out at five or six, they grow up as members of the home, and will not be imposed on, because their youth, their helplessness, their innocence, will appeal to the love and sympathy of all.

For a child of vagrant criminal tendency, a good foster-home is better than any institution. Isolation from bad companionship is the great thing needed.

The foster-home is rapidly becoming the officially recognized and encouraged method of dealing with dependent children, and among sociological students throughout the world, it is the ideal method.

When placed in a foster-home there must be subsequent supervision, and, occasionally, it will be found necessary to remove a child from one home to another, but, taken altogether, this method possesses advantages



Baby Jack

that place it far ahead of every other system.

We publish in this issue, portraits of several children who have been placed in good homes. Mr. Kelso writes us an interesting letter regarding the placing of these dependent little ones in good homes. Part of his letter is as follows:

"With regard to the pictures I send you, they are of children who are now in foster homes. The fact is, I do not have many children at one time awaiting a home, as the moment a boy or girl is sent to me as homeless, I have an application ready and it is largely a matter of fitting the two together. Our difficulty in this country is that orphanages and boys' and girls' homes were established before this department came into existence, and as they are better known and have more attractions for parents, the result is that many dependent children get into these institutions, and it is hard to get them out. When applications are received we will do our best to get suitable children for filling the same."

Our readers are asked to think over this matter, and to do what they can to secure for every dependent child a place in some family circle, where it will receive the kindness and sympathy it so much needs during its years of minority.

Of course applications are always numerous for the boys and girls over ten, as they are scarce, and pretty little girls from three to five are often called for, but it is the babies and the



Happy Little Ben

small boys for whom the Children's Aid Societies are anxious to get homes. Anyone wishing to help in this worthy movement should write to Mr. J. J. Kelso, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, or to our Household Editor, and they will be given all necessary information. It is hoped that The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World may be the means of securing a home for at least one of these little friends, and if such might be the case, it will feel amply repaid.

The Literary Club

Edited by D. G. French, Temple Building, Toronto, Canada, to whom all communications regarding this department should be addressed.

The Junior Contest

Several letters and articles were received for the contest set for the younger members. The rule of writing on one side of the paper only, was ignored by many, and their letters on that account cannot be used. Among the contestants were: Alma Johnson, Rocklyn, Ont., Edith Dinmore, Elgin, B. C., Evelyn de Gex, Kerwood, Ont., Finlay Ross, Saulters, Ont., John W. Munro, Puelich, Ont., and Ketha Lloyd, Wallbridge, Ont.

The prize winners are: Ketha Lloyd, Edith Dinmore, and Evelyn de Gex.

The prize essay will be published in an early issue.

The Kind of Religion We Want

We want a religion that softens the sleep, turns the voice to melody, fills the eye with sunshine, and checks the impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke; a religion that is polite and deferential to superiors, considerate to friends, that goes into the family and keeps the husband from being cross when the dinner is late; keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly-washed eastern fir tree, and makes the floor with his boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the door mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and instructs the children as well as instructs them; projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon, and makes the happy home like the eastern fir tree, bearing on its bosom at once the tender blossom and the glory of the ripening fruit. We want a religion that will interpose between the ruck and gullies and rocks of the highway, and the activities that are travelling over them.—Helpful Thoughts.

Asked and Answered

Readers are asked to send any question they desire to this column. Make them brief. The editor will aim to reply to same as quickly and as fully as space will permit. Address Household Editor, Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, Peterborough, Ont.

What shall I color cheese with and how much color is needed for each gallon of milk used?—Mrs. Frank Osterbauer, Nanton, Alta.

Annatto is a substance used for coloring cheese. The amount varies from 1 to 2 cent 100 gals. It would therefore, require only a very small portion to color one gallon of milk.

Kindly send me a remedy for boils. Our small boy is troubled with many of these painful afflictions. My help will be gratefully received. Mrs. Tom Moore, Peel Co., Ont.

Slice lemon thin, remove the rind, lay on boil, and cover with thick pieces of fat salt pork or bacon. Change every two hours. Cover with oil silk bandages, if possible. The same treatment can be given carbuncles and felons.

What will take the colored spots off my windows? They are caused by rain snow?—Mrs. James G. Heston, Co. N.S.

It has been discovered that pure lye is the only thing that will remove these stains. Also that glass is about the only thing that pure lye will not harm. Make the lye by pouring hot water over wood ashes, and wet a cloth in it, and rub over the glass. Wipe dry, and you will have bright and sparkling windows.

Please tell me a good way to try out pork drippings, as I have a large quantity and think they could be of much value if I knew the proper way to try them out?—Mrs. John McNaught, Ontario Co., Ont.

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 medium sized potatoes, and drop into the frying pan. When the potatoes rise to the top, remove vessel from the fire, stir up the potatoes, and let the fat stand a little while to settle. Now pour off the clear part, leaving the sediment at the bottom. Drippings treated in this manner, will be found to be almost equal to the best lard.

When one reads in recipes, etc., tea-spoonful, or tablespoonful, how should the measure be taken, heaping full, or even full? I have often been puzzled to know which is meant, and it sometimes makes a serious difference in mixing ingredients together.—Miss Laura Black, P. E. I. Co., Ont.

Salt, pepper, spices, baking powder, etc., are usually measured with a level spoonful, not rounding; if you are to use only half of the spoonful, divide it lengthwise, not the other way. The tip of the spoon is much shallower than the other part, and by dividing across the bowl, less is used than has been directed.

Our Girls and Boys

The Lucky Prize Winners

So many interesting letters were received from our boy and girl readers, in the Winter Fun Contest, that it has been a very hard matter for the Editor to decide who is entitled to the prizes. We are sorry to note that more letters were received from the girls than from the boys. How does this happen? Boys, you must not let your sisters get such a start again. The letters we received from the boys, however, were very interesting, and all the letters received in the contest will be published at different times in this column. As they were all about Winter Fun and Winter Sports, most of them will be held over and published next week. Every boy and girl who wrote us a letter in the contest will be remembered in some way, by the editor, and we trust you will each get one of you, we write us at any time that you have anything of interest to tell the other boys and girls.

WHO WON THE PRIZES

The letter that won the prize among the girls, was written by Bessie Jackson, of Downsville, Ont. There were so many good letters from the girls, that it was a very difficult matter to award the prizes. When we considered the composition of the letter, its general appearance and neatness, and the writing, we decided that Bessie had won the prize.

The lucky boy to receive the prize, was Gordon Bell, of Wilholme, Ont. Gordon's letter seems to be the most complete of all. We publish below the two letters:

THE GIRL'S PRIZE LETTER

"Dear Editor,—
"My winter sports are skating, coasting, snowshoeing, and making snow-men. We skate at recess and noon, also after supper. We have good fun skating. Coasting is a great sport, especially when you tumble or run into the fence. On Saturday we go snow-shoeing. We walk over the snows on the snow banks. Sometimes we make a snow man. Then we get some coal, and make eyes, nose and mouth. I shall close now." Bessie Jackson.

(Bessie is only 12 years old, and sent a very neat written letter.)

GORDON'S LETTER

"Hello, I am a little boy, ten years old. I go to Woodborn school. I like to go out at school and give the boys a pile of snow balls, and then run around the corner and see the boys look around to see who hit them. Sometimes they catch us and wash our faces, but we don't mind that. Sometimes we make a fort and let the big boys send snowballs at us. I like to slide down hill with a cat in my arms. In winter we skate to school. Sometimes we fall down, and hurt our heads, but we soon get over that."—Gordon Bell.

The prizes will be sent to the prize winners in the course of a few days. It may be that they have already been received by the time you read this. The editor is sending someone else to each boy and girl who sent us a letter.

A Daily Thought

Never delay
To do the duty which the hour brings.
Whether it be in great or smaller things,
For who doth know
What he shall do the coming day?

Eggs and Easter

There are many superstitions in connection with Easter, and each country has a custom of celebrating it peculiar to itself, but while each varies, they are all alike to observe the spirit of Springtime, and all Christians rejoice that the Lord of Life forever won the victory over death. Among the many quaint superstitions is the old Syrian one which celebrates the return of the sun of Springtime by golden eggs being distributed at the early equinox by priests, to strengthen the hopes of the people that the bleak, cold days of winter might soon cease, and a brighter time ensue.

The Persians believed that the earth was hatched from an immense egg on Easter morning; the Aryans also believed the sun to be a large golden egg which was constantly rolling near to the earth.

With the Jews, the egg became a type of their rescue from the land of bondage, and in their Feast of the Passover, eggs occupied a conspicuous place in the services. It was their connection with the latter that finally caused them to be used by Christians the world over in celebrating Easter—the egg of resurrection, into a new life bringing a message of life from death as it were.

While the egg is, to most of us, the most familiar symbol of this season, there is another emblem, beginning to dispute its supremacy for each year seems to make "H'r or Rabbit" more typical of Easter-tide.

As ordered by the Christian church the time of the Easter festival is determined by the moon; and the hare was in ancient, and especially in Oriental symbolism, identical with the moon. The Buddhists have several legends explaining the presence of the hare in the moon. One is that Indra, disguised as a fashionable pilgrim, was apparently dying for lack of food, and the hare threw himself into the fire that he might be roasted, for which the grateful Indra immediately translated him to the moon.

How Birds Dress

Birds think a good deal about their dress, and are careful to keep themselves tidy and in good order. Of course, their fashions differ, because birds themselves differ, but they do not change. A robin to-day dresses just as her grandmother did, and none of her neighbors call her old-fashioned.

Neither do birds have many suits. Two a year is quite sufficient for most of them, and many are content with only one. As a rule, the gentlemen dress more gaily than their mates, though they spend less time upon their toilet. Just watch your canary after he has had his daily bath. See how each separate feather is cleaned, pulled and looked over, and how all the loose ones are taken out and dropped. All this is done by the bill, for a bird's neck is so flexible that it can be turned in all directions, but the bill cannot reach the head, and so Mr. Canary uses his foot.

With it he combs his hair, first on one side, then on the other, scratching very fast, as if to get all tangles out. Then he uses his hair oil, for although complexion powders are not known in the bird world, hair oil certainly is. When Madam bird wishes to use it, she squeezes it out with her beak, then she lays the oil on her back, above her wings, and rubs her head against it, turning her neck in all directions, until every feather on her head is straight and shining.

In the Sewing Room

When sending for patterns kindly mention the size desired. Patterns of terms received lately did not give size and the editor has sent a medium size in all such cases. When ordering, give simply state number of pattern and size desired. Allow two weeks for delivery. Before pattern may be expected.

SHIRT WAIST OR BLOUSE \$1.10



The simple tailored shirt waist fills a place in the wardrobe that nothing else supplies, and is consequently always in demand. Here is one of the latest models that is smart in the extreme, and which allows a choice of two styles of collar and sleeves. The collars are arranged to double-breasted, if desired. The sleeves are finished with a distinctively

The waist is made with fronts and back laid in tucks that are stitched their entire length. It can be made with or without buttons, as desired. The sleeves are gathered at upper and lower edges and the long ones are finished with regulation cuffs, the short ones with the turn-over sort.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3/4 yds 27, 3/4 yds 32 or 2/4 yds 48 in width. The pattern is cut in sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in bust measure and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

CHILD'S PLATED SKIRT \$5.00

To be worn with or without belt. Simple little frock that can be made with waists and skirts portions



best for the tiny feet. It can be made in either boys or girls as they are finished in one style or another. This one shows combined box plaits and tucks that give long becoming lines. Wear it with collar, cuffs and belt of embroidered material or with these simple scalloped at waist edge. It can be made sufficiently dainty for the little girl.

The dress is closed invisibly beneath the box plait at the centre back. The full sleeves are gathered into bands and the belt, when used is adjusted under straps at the under arm seams.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 yrs) is 4 1/2 yds 24, 2 1/2 yds 32 or 1 1/2 yds 48 in width. The pattern \$5.00 is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6 and 7 yrs of age and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

FIFTEEN GORED SKIRT \$5.00

The many gored skirt shows the latter degree of fashion and is really a very desirable acquisition to the wardrobe. It is fit for all skirtings, it is well adapted to cloth. It is the most satisfactory for linings or waists, pique and other materials, which so many women are now making for the coming summer. It can be made in round or in walking length, can be laid in either style or finished in habit style at the back, so that it is adapted both to the street and to indoor wear. The many gored lines long lines that give the effect of slenderness, and it is particularly smart at the upper portion with graceful flare at the lower.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11 yds 27, 6 yds 44 or 7 yds 58 in width. The pattern is cut in sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in waist measure and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

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No disagreeable or dangerous side swaying when climbing our Steel Wire Double Truss Extension Ladders. Do the Truss prevent it. Ladders so to fit long.

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CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

The Problem of Pure Milk

The problem of pure milk supply for towns and cities is a difficult one to solve satisfactorily, especially for the large centres of population. The consumer is becoming more exacting in his demands, not only for a richer and better quality of milk but also for a supply free from disease producing germs. He is right in doing so, so long as he is willing to pay a price that will enable the producer to supply it at a profit.

To come up to the standard required involves no small responsibility upon the producer. His cows must be healthy and normal, his stabling must be comfortable and sanitary, the milking must be done by a clean and healthy person into a sterile vessel, it must be quickly cooled transported and delivered to the consumer in a sealed package.

While some producers will give every attention to the business there are others who care little so long as a market is found for their supply and the cheque for it comes along regularly. And herein lies the problem that is hard to solve. To properly inspect the dairies supplying milk to a large city would require a little army of officials. The city boards of health have not yet reached a point where they are willing to expend the money required for such inspection. It is questionable, however, if they will ever get a "perfect" milk until a thorough inspection of dairies is made at frequent intervals. In the meantime the consumer must depend

upon the producer's desire to do the right thing, and we believe the majority of dairymen engaged in this line of work are endeavoring to do the best they know how. But they should not stop at this. The time is coming when city consumers will demand that the milk which they buy shall be produced in a strictly sanitary way and he guaranteed free from germs of disease or other impurities and the producer must be prepared for it when it comes or go out of business.

The difficulty of securing a pure milk supply for large centres of population is shown by the experience of New York. The daily milk supply of that city amounts to 1,750,000 qts. (U. S. measure), gathered from 355,000 farms, and shipped from 700 creameries located in six states. The supervision of these 35,000 dairies is entrusted to sixteen inspectors, or one to every 2,187 farms. Each of these inspectors inspects ten farms a day, which, allowing for time in traveling between farms, would give him about thirty minutes for each farm. This gives not more than one visit to each farm in the year, and makes the inspection little better than no inspection. After the inspector has made his visit the producers know that he cannot get around again for another year and is free to pursue his own way of life, if he is honest and lives up to the standard required by the inspector all well and good, but if not, the consumer suffers.

To inspect New York's supply of milk requires several hundred men which would involve an outlay that city corporations have not as yet been educated to expend. The honesty and desire of the producer to do the right thing must be depended upon for a while. Education and training will do a great deal and herein lies the hope of the producer. A great responsibility rests upon the producer. The health of thousands of children in our towns and cities is in his hands and he should do his duty by them.

Co-operation in City Milk Supply

The cooperative movement is being applied to the supplying of milk to cities in Scotland. At Dunlop a co-operative organization has been formed and a milk depot erected to which the members, numbering twenty-nine, will send their milk, amounting from 1,200 to 1,500 gallons daily for despatch to Glasgow or other places. The milk will be cooled by up-to-date refrigerating machinery, and handled in the most approved way. The necessary plant will be installed for converting the overplus into butter or cheese at times. When milk is plentiful and the demand slow, thus relieving the market from pressure and the seller or purchaser in his hands may be, from unavoidable loss.

The capital for launching it is being supplied by a couple of wealthy men of the town, at nominal interest. The only security asked from the purchasers is a guarantee of a supply of not less than 1,000 gallons of milk daily for two years, and that each member guarantees to supply half as much during the winter as he does during the summer. By co-operating in this way and supplying a large quantity of first-class milk better prices are looked for.

Items of Interest

Instead of preparing for another war, as many people believe the Japanese are now doing, it seems that they are bending their energies towards holding a great world's fair in 1912, at Tokio. While other countries will be asked to exhibit, the Japs are desirous of showing to the world, what the adoption of western

THE BEST BREAD YOU EVER BUTTERED
That's the kind you have if you use

PURITY FLOUR

Don't buy flour simply because it has a name and is labelled, but buy the kind which is milled to help you make the nicest loaves of pure, appetizing bread. That's PURITY.

Ask your grocer to-day for Purity Flour and try it.

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See that it is on each bag or barrel you buy

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON

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Shoe Polish

A wise dealer will always show his honest desire to serve you by giving what you ask for.

Black and all colors, at all seasons, 10c. and 25c. tin. 15c. per tin.

Buchanan's Self-Compressing Long Sling

The result of 33 years experience in making Fishing Machines. Consists of three slings and optional pulley for drawing ends together. Easy to operate, quick to work, and exceptionally strong. We make all kinds of Fishing Machines—Swivel Centers or Tracks, Slings, Harpoon Forks, etc. Write for catalogue. H. T. BUCHANAN & CO., INVERHOLL, ONT.

Unreserved Dispersion Sale

THE RATHBUN COMPANY will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at their farms, DESERONTO, ONT., on

THURSDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1908

At 12 o'clock noon, their entire live stock, as follows:

100 Head Holstein Cattle, Pure Bred and High Grade. Average yield of herd for 1907 was 8,006 lbs. per cow.

142 Breeding Ewes, with Lambs
4 Pure Bred Berkshire Swine
14 High Grade York and Berk Sows
5 High Class Young Horses

All Day Quilts trains stop at farm
TERMS:—Cash, unless otherwise arranged for before sale

AUCTIONEERS—E. O. JACKSON, Port Perry

G. R. GRIER, Napanea

For Catalogues and further information apply to
A. LEITCH, Farms Supt., Deseronto

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS HOLDENBY, NORTHAMPTON, ENG.

We are shipping to our American branch another consignment of Shire Stallions, Mares and Fillies. They are expected to land at St. Thomas, Ont. April 10th, this making the third shipment within a year. Over 60 head in all. This lot includes several 2 and 3 year-olds, as well as a number of heavy mature Stallions, and a number of Mares and Fillies, in foal. Horses shown or imported by us won at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Show, Toronto, Feb. 1908, 1st on a year old Stallion, and aged Stallion, and 4th aged Mare, 1st, 2d and 4th on 2-year-old Fillies. We import good ones and all them worth the money and on favorable terms. Let your wants be known to

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES ENTIRE CROP. ABOUT 25

Sired by Imported Yklus Sir Posh and Johanna (the Harwardin) April and May delivery. Also Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs (breast ribs), and oldest established registered herd in Canada; pairs and trio not skin. Express prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. P-913 E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

civilization has done for the land of the Mikado.
The Scottish National Exhibition to be held at Edinburgh, May 1st to Nov. 1st, 1908, will be of interest to many Canadians. The people of Scotland are making preparations to entertain their kinsmen over the seas in royal style.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, April 6, 1908.—The financial position has not improved. Money, though a little easier, is not sufficiently plentiful to help business over materially. Call loans rate at about one per cent.

WHEAT

The situation in wheat now depends largely upon crop report conditions. Reports from the fall wheat area in the United States are unfavorable. Those are affecting the market somewhat, though no change in price need be looked for for some time. It is too early yet to say anything definite about the growing crop of fall wheat in Ontario. The recent cold snap, coming after a period of warm weather and thawing, may have an injurious effect but what it will amount to will not be known for some time. Prices rule about the same as last week. Quotations here range from 98c to 99c at outside points.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is easier, as is that for barley. There is quite good demand for peas but there is very little stock to be had. Quotations for these show no change, excepting, perhaps, that barley is down to 60c. Prices here for oats are 66c to 67c outside; 69c on track Toronto. On the farmers' market, oats bring 62c to 64c a bush.

FEEDS

The corn market continues firm. Prices here rule at about 75c a bu. in car lots. The bran and shorts market continues firm all the time. Quotations for corn, and shorts at 82c. At Montreal, Manitoba bran is quoted at 82 1/2 a ton, in bags, and shorts at 85 1/2 a ton.

HAY AND STRAW

There is very little change in the hay situation. There has been some buying of baled hay at Eastern Ontario points for Montreal, where there is a very good demand. The market here rules steady at \$15 for car lots on track. The straw market shows no change from last week's prices, namely \$9 to \$10 a ton, in car lots.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market is a little better than a week ago and likely to continue strong until after Easter. The recent cold weather has lessened the supplies somewhat. On the farmers' market, freshly new-laid eggs bring 20c a doz., with the ruling wholesale prices at 16c and 17c. The trade in poultry is very quiet. Chickens are largely nominal. Dressed chickens sold at from 22c to 25c. Hens, 15c to 16c; turkeys, 18c to 25c; ducks, 15c to 16c; geese, 10c to 12c.

BUTTER

Prices continue firm here at about 30c to 31c for the best creamery butter. There is not likely to be any great increase in the supplies on account of the feed scarcity and the cows coming through the winter in such poor shape.

SEEDS

Seed prices continue firm at last week's quotations. There is a special demand for alfalfa and other clover seeds. The ruling prices are, red clover, 22c to 23c cwt.; slauke, 22c to 24c; and alfalfa, 85c to 92c.

LIVE STOCK

Toronto, April 5, 1908.—Another light run characterized last week's live stock and city markets. Prices ruled high and there was keen competition for the best lots, which were not so numerous. Considering the general run of cattle the past few weeks prices have ruled higher than for some years past. Should there be a big run for a day or two prices will come down. This winter run is not at all likely for a while. Many cattle were sold off last fall and during the early part of the winter because of the feed scarcity. The continued cold weather will have some effect on the feed supply this spring and may cause a lot of cattle to be held over for grazing in the winter.

Many feeders are also holding for the Easter trade. Export steers sold at the Junction market last week at \$5.50 a cwt. while the Export steers at the City market sold at \$5 to \$5.40 and bulls at \$4 to \$4.50 a cwt. Butcher's cattle are in demand and the quality offering is not quite up to the past few weeks. Choice selected cattle 1.00 lbs. each sold at \$5.10 to \$5.40. Some exporters, 1.20 lbs. each, were bought by butchers at \$4.75 to \$5.60. Good cattle sold at \$4.80 to \$5.10; medium \$4.50 to \$4.75; common, \$4.20 to \$4.40; good cows \$4.50 to \$4.75; common cows, \$3 to \$3.50, and canners \$2 to \$2.50 a cwt.

There are a few stockers, but scarcely any feeders arriving. There is a good demand for the latter. Some short cow feeders sold last week at \$4.75 to \$4.90, and a few 1.00 lb. 1.20 lbs. each, at \$4.50 to \$4.75 a cwt. Choice stockers are worth \$3.25 to \$3.50 and common ones \$2.75 to \$3 a cwt.

There are few calves, milk cows offering the bulk of them being of only

medium quality. They sell at from \$35 to \$40 each, the latter figure being for fresh milkers of good quality. The common run sell at \$25 each. The demand for choice veal calves are in demand at \$6 to \$7 a cwt., while the common to medium kind sell at \$4 to \$4.50 a cwt. The bulk sell at \$6 to \$7 each. At East Buffalo veal calves sell at \$5 to \$6 a cwt.

Both sheep and lambs are up. There is a very strong demand for grain fed yearlings at \$7 to \$8 a cwt., which prices may be exceeded before Easter is over. The common barnyard kind are worth \$5.50 to \$6.50 a cwt. Export ewes sell at \$5 to \$5.75 and bucks at \$4 to \$4.50 a cwt. Spring lambs are worth \$4 to \$5 each. At East Buffalo lambs are quoted at \$5 to \$5.75, yearlings \$1.50 to \$1.75, wethers, \$7 to \$7.50 and ewes at \$5.25 to \$6.75 a cwt.

MARKET REPORTS ARE VALUABLE

You have made a great improvement in changing The Farming World to a weekly. The market quotations alone are worth the price of subscription. You have, also, a paper full of good things. George F. Town, Eastwood, Ont.

Hogs took another jump upwards and \$6 was paid for select bacon hogs towards the end of the week, with lights and fats selling at \$5.75 to \$6.50 a cwt. The supply is scarce and it looks as if prices would continue to advance. At Buffalo as high as \$6.45 was paid for Yorkers, and at Chicago \$6.10 a cwt. The higher prices to the south of the line will check the importation of American dressed pork into Canada.

GOSSIP

At the annual sale at Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford, last week, the once champion Hackney stallion Grayke Milano, sold to Lloyd Jones Bros., Brantford, for \$1,500. Warwick Dona, a Toronto champion, sold to J. G. Hamner, Brantford, for \$675. A. Baker, Calanville, purchased Jubilee Performer (Imp.) for \$675. These are all Hackneys of well known breeding and quality.

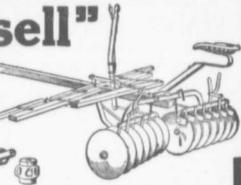
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Disc Harrow

Triumphs by Comparison

If we could get you to test the "Bissell" on the same field with "the harrow you may be thinking of buying" we know you would quickly decide on the "Bissell."

You would notice that the scraper knives and cleaner keep the plates entirely free of all sods and trash—that the "Bissell" runs easiest and has no neck weight—that the horses on the "Bissell" are comparatively fresh when



those dragging the other are fagged—that the "Bissell" does double the execution in the same time.

Really no Disc Harrow can stand comparison with the "Bissell" Disc Harrow, yet isn't it strange they should cost so nearly alike?

Free Booklet on request. Write Dept R or ask your local dealer.

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ANIMAL DIP-DISINFECTANT-LICE KILLER-WORM POWDER

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IF ZENODOLIM IS NOT SATISFACTORY, EITHER WE OR YOUR DEALER WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY

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"I'm Going to Town, What Can I Do For You?"

How often have you watched the road for some of the neighbors going by, that they might save you a trip to town! How often you have lost half a day or a day doing an errand in town, when you could ill afford to spare the time! How often have you planned planting, harvesting, marketing, etc., only to find, when you drive round to your friend, that they can't come at just that time!

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES

save those delays and disappointments. With an Independent Telephone System connecting your home with the neighbors—you can save yourself an end of unnecessary walking and driving—and keep in close touch with friends in case of accidents and emergencies.

You need a telephone. You need its assistance. It's convenience, it's time and money saving possibilities.

Write for booklets. Tell them over with the neighbors. Work up their enthusiasm for a neighborhood telephone system, which you will all own and operate independently of the trust. Write for information, and if interested, ask for our Home Bulletin.

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26 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ont.



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Every farmer intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect fences, and describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from Bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on how to erect fences. These valuable points can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.



THE RAWLEY'S EXHIBIT WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Dept. C Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

GENERAL MARKETS

MONTREAL RETAIL TRADE

Montreal, Monday, April 6.—EGGS.—The local market for eggs closed firmer owing to the increased demand at the lower range of prices. Receipts are coming in fairly well, but the trade this week was unable to take care of everything offering. Prices at the close were fully two cents up from the lowest reached. Dealers are asking 30c for strictly new laid stock. This is practically the only grade offering at present.

BUTTER—Butter is strong and prices have been marked up almost daily during the latter part of this week. The beginning of the week showed an easy feeling in some quarters. Some sharp buying on the part of the local firms soon disposed of the small quantity offering at the reduced prices, however, and today dealers are asking 32c from the grocers for their best stock, an advance of four cents a pound from the price asked in some cases at the beginning of the week. There is some dairy butter offering at 32c to 34c, but the quantity is small and the quality only fair.

CHEESE—There is nothing new to say about cheese. The market is firm at 14c for best goods.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Monday, April 6.—The local market for live hogs continues strong, due largely to the comparatively small supplies coming forward for the season of the year and the good demand from the dealers for everything offering. An active trade has been done during the week, prices ruling about \$5.50 a 100 lb. for selected lots weighed off cars. Dressed hogs are strong in sympathy with the recent advance in the cost of live hogs, and the prices have been marked up to \$12.50 a 100 lb. for fresh killed abattoir stock.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE TRADE

Montreal, Monday, April 6.—There is very little new to say about the export trade in butter and cheese. It is largely a waiting game, and there is not likely to be much doing for two or three weeks. Two or three local firms have sold out the balance of their stock of old cheese during the past week, and it is doubtful if there remains here much more than 5,000 boxes of cheese. The stock of old cheese will be all gone long before the opening of direct navigation, and there will be nothing here at the end of the month except a few caddies that will have come in from the factories that have started operations. A few of these cheese are expected here next week, but the quantity will not be sufficient to have any effect upon the market. It is pretty generally expected that the make for the month of April this year will be small.

A few straggling lots of butter are coming in from the creameries that have opened up as these are being bought up at prices ranging from 25c to 28c. The quantity, however, is small, and the total receipts into the city from all sources amounted to barely 500 boxes. It is pretty generally expected that we will have a famine in butter here for a week or ten days. The stock of held goods is practically exhausted. Prices during the past week have advanced fully four cents a pound on this class of goods, which was offering at the beginning of the week at 22c to 25c, and at the close was being held by some parties for as high as 35c a lb.

JUNCTION HORSE MARKET

Union Stock Yards, April 6, 1908.—Business at the Horse Exchange here has ruled fair during the week. There is considerable business doing, but things have been a trifle slower. The demand is for heavy workers and choice quality brings good prices. There is a demand for horses for work on farms. This is chiefly from sections where farmers are because of a fear of a scarcity of feed, sold of their horses last fall. It could not have been a paying proposition. Horses sold cheaper last fall than now. Dealers complain that farmers who have horses to sell are asking more for them than the

market will warrant paying. These dealers continue to do business, however, and must find a profit in it somewhere. Good sound heavy horses, 1,350 to 1,500 each, sell at \$150 and extra good ones 1,600 in weight bring the latter figure. Good sound farm chunks bring \$145 to \$150, and extra horses from \$145 to \$200 each. Drivers are not in much demand. Good drivers sell at \$200 each. Severically sound horses sell all the way from \$62.50 to \$135 each.

PETERBORO FARMERS' MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., April 4, 1908.—The roads in the country are still covered with snow and sleighing is good, but here in town, sleighing is not so good. Account of this, the farmers have to come to town in wagons. The going is very bad in the country. In spite of this, however, there was a large attendance at the market this morning and there was plenty of everything, except hay, straw and beef, offered. Maple Syrup has just started to come in plentifully and a good many farmers were to be seen with their large cans of syrup. The demand for this was good and articles with a good article obtained a high price. Pork was up a cent in price. This was due to the fact that the price paid for live hogs was higher. The following were the ruling prices: PORK—Hind quarters, 15c to 16c a lb.; fore, 14c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$8 a cwt.; heads, 25c to 30c each. PULTRY—Dressed chickens, 85c to \$1.35 a pt.; geese, \$1.25 each. EGGS—12c to 25c a doz., with the bulk at 15c.

BUTTER—The bulk sold for from 30c to 35c a lb., with some extra fine at 35c. **HAY**—\$19 to \$20 a ton. **VEGETABLES**—Onions, 30c a peck; parsnips, 15c; potatoes, 85c to 90c a bag; apples, 50c to \$1.25. **RYE**—40c to 45c a qt.; \$1.50 to \$1.75 a gallon.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., April 4, 1908.—The delivery of hogs last week was very light. This was due to two seasons, viz., the farmers are holding off for higher prices and the roads have been in such a condition that they have been unable to bring their hogs in. This has caused the dealers to raise the price in the hope that deliveries will increase. The Geo. Matthews Co., quote the following prices on this week's shipments: E. C. B., country points \$8 a cwt., delivered, \$8.40.

GOSSIP

Mr. C. K. Geary, agent for Messrs. John Chamber & Sons, Halden, Northampton, Eng., whose advertisement appears in these columns, reports the sale of 4-year-old Creamery Girton Imp., prize-winner at Toronto Horse Show, to Arch. Reid, Jarratt P.O., Simcoe Co. Mr. Geary also sold Bramhall Zeta, a year-old, to the same party in the spring of 1907. Mr. Reid reports that this colt far exceeded his expectations as a foal getter. He is highly pleased with the style this firm has of doing business.

Graham & Benfrow Co., Bedford Park, have sold their imported Clydesdale stallion, Col. Leith, to J. Gunn & Son, Beaverton, Ont. He should prove a strong acquisition to the Dunrobin breeding stock.

MILK SHIPPERS AND CREAM SHIPPERS TO AMALGAMATE

A well attended meeting of the Toronto Cream Shippers Association was held in Toronto on March 28.

The price set for cream for the coming season was 4c for every per cent. of butter fat in the cream. This is the same as the constitution of the latter association is changed so as to admit of this being done.

The cream shippers and milk shippers association will amalgamate as soon as the constitution of the latter association is changed so as to admit of this being done.

The express companies charge 15c each for returning empty tubs. Egg shippers and others get their empty cases returned free of cost. The president, Mr. J. H. Wilson, Shelburne, was elected by Mr. J. Reynolds, Scarborough Junction, and Mr. L. J. C. Bull, of Brampton, were appointed a committee to join the express companies if deemed advisable to bring it before the board of commission at its next session in Toronto.



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.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST

Our Special Land Seekers' Excursions will leave Ontario and Eastern points on the following dates:

April 14th and 28th	May 12th and 26th
June 9th and 23rd	July 7th and 21st
August 4th and 18th	Sept. 1st, 15th and 29th

FARE AS FOLLOWS:

\$40.50 RETURN

to Calgary from any point on the C. P. R. East of Sudbury, in Ontario, Quebec or New Brunswick. Excursionists from the Maritime Provinces will congregate at St. John.

Intending purchasers of Western lands are invited to join our excursions. Applications for passage must be received at least two days before date advertised—earlier if possible.

Write for list of our lands and our terms, which are the best heretofore offered in Canada by a reliable Company. An industrious capable man MUST SUCCEED if he buys land from this Company.

THE LAND DEPARTMENT UNION TRUST CO'Y LIMITED

174 BAY STREET - TORONTO, ONT.

A Grand New Clover LOTHIAN WHITE

Last season this grand cut drew attention wherever grown. Anyone that saw a field could not help but admire the superb, strong, healthy crop. The growers were all pleased. Early, strong straw of medium length.

Get the *Newest and the Best* while you are at it.

Ontario Grows Stock, \$1.25 per lb. Strong Grows Stock, \$1.75 per lb.

PURE AND CLEAN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

Prices of my best brands for IMMEDIATE ORDERS. These all grade No. 1, Government standard

"Sun" Brand Mammoth Clover, \$14.00 p. bush (60 lbs)	"Gold" " " Alfalfa or
"Sun" " " Red " " " " " " " "	Lucerne Clover, \$13.00 p. bush (60 lbs)
"Ocean" " " Alyshe " " " " " " " "	"Diamond" Brand Timothy, \$3.50 " (48 lbs)

NO SUCHORN, NO RAGWED, NO GATCIFY, NO MUSTARD

GE. KEITH, SEEDS, TORONTO

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

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READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY**

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

THE ADDRESS must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. The insertion cost is 2 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to a box at our Office, the advertiser is charged for postage on replies to be sent to advertiser. Each 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 heading, but making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—Hundred acres, East half Lot 22, Con. 14, Township of Brock, Ontario Co., frame house, good barn on stone foundation with stable, small orchard, new ditch, shed, well, all running spring, well drained and fenced. Convenient to school, about two miles from the thriving village of Canastota, where there is a good grain and stock market, and a branch line. Apply Box B, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. d 419

FOR SALE—First-class grain and stock farm, situated in Ansonville, Township 10, 45, con. 7, containing 140 acres, 150 under cultivation, 250 in timber; one of the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, first-class barn and out-buildings; never-failing supply of water and good young orchard; the farm is well fenced and a high class of cultivation. For further particulars, address Box H, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. d 419

BEST IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED farms in the Township of Beakshawan and Alberta, from \$5 per acre up, suitable for wheat or mixed farming; but little cash needed; cash payments. Particulars from B. W. Montgomery, care of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. d 423

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR AT ONCE from owner having good farm for sale; not particular about location, please give price and reason for selling, and state when possession can be had. Write The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. d 423

STOCK AND DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE—One of the best stock and dairy farms in Eastern Ontario; 360 acres. Soil finest quality, clay loam. Never-failing supply of clean running water running from end to end. Up-to-date two and a half story stone dwelling, hot water heated. Good outbuildings, 3 large barns, 3600 water throughout, and 2500; 100 to 150. Ten minutes walk to church, school, post office, and chess factory. 20 miles from B. M. Michener, 30 minutes ride to City of Ottawa. Good stone road to market, 15 miles. About 20 acres of bush land and 50 acres fall plowed ready for spring crop. For particulars as to price or other information apply to Box 2, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. d 44

100 ACRES—Pine Stock Farm, 6 miles from Bradford, good hardwood and some wheat in; good buildings; owner not a farmer and will sell. Box 58, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. d 42

FOR SALE—One Hundred Stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and cannery factory production farms, in the Trinity district (on Lake Ontario); no better land, climate or more prosperous section in Canada; write for free list. Box N, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. d 419

150 ACRES—Near Aurore, fall work all done; ten acres fall wheat, looking splendid; good brick house, bank in line, will sell for one or five years. Box 65, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. d 422

RED DEER in SUNNY ALBERTA, is the favored district for fall wheat, mixed farming and dairying. Write at once for 100 list of lands for sale and descriptive pamphlet. B. M. Michener, care of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. d 419

102 ACRES—Waterloo County, near Galt; all workable land; clay loam soil, well watered; large bank barn and outbuildings; frame house; genuine bargain to close estate; possession ranged. Box 36, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. d 419

HOGS WILL BE SCARCER The hog business is very dull in this section. Feed is high, hogs are cheap, and farmers are not raising many. It will, therefore, be scarce this summer. Farmers are not feeding as well as other years because of the low price of hogs. Wm. Smith, Brant Co., Ont.

THE HORSE TRADE

One of the chief markets for Ontario horses at this season other years has been in the west. This spring the demand is there all right, but the prices have not the ready money to pay for them. There are many Eastern buyers, who are to-day carrying Western pairs, who for horses sold a year ago. They could do so large a business this year as they could not do so payment on the same terms and wait for their money till the financial situation was up. But they are not doing such a business, and as it can only be had in limited quantities they are seeking traders elsewhere. And they must be getting it as a great many horses are sold and shipped out of the western district.

Leaving out the western demand, trade generally is in a healthy condition. Farmers are safe in continuing to raise horses. If they must be good ones—whether heavy draft, delivery, driver or carriage breed, the very best. A poor horse is an unprofitable an animal as a farmer can raise. It will be three years before he is of any use and during that time he may be used as a feed and care for a good one and when offered for sale will not bring half as much money.

So long as the western building continues in this country, and that will be for some years yet, there will be a demand for good heavy draft and they will pay the average farmer to raise these.

HOG TRADE IN THE WEST

The trade in pure bred hog stock in this section is very active. The barley feed went and mill feed are so high, that the price of hogs is being raised. The price in feeding hogs at \$4.25 a cwt. for choice quality.

It are sold by manufacturers to patronize home industries. But do we find that the price of hogs is being raised in any means. If they can buy live or dressed hogs in the United States at or near the price paid in Canada they will bring them in order to depress the market.

This is no wild guess but a fact. The packer's excuse is that he cannot get enough hogs at home to keep his establishment running. But why have such an

A PAPER FOR FARMERS

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is a paper rapidly advancing in popularity to the farmers. It is printed each week and contains the most modern and original ideas and information. It is a paper of a similar nature, designed to be interesting and attractive. The clever staff deserve a great deal of credit for the success they have already attained in connection with The Dairyman and Farming World.—The Peterboro Examiner.

unsteady market? There is no need of it, except to bleed the producer. The market where they so erratic more hogs would be raised. But farmers know that as soon as they have a fair crop of hogs ready down will come the price. I have not noticed that the price of cured meat varies much. It rates at from 17c to 20c a lb. The latter is the present price, and with pigs at \$4.25 a cwt. who makes the most profit? Oliver King, Manitoba.

GOSSIP

PURE BRED STOCK FOR THE WEST The next shipment of pure bred stock to be sent west by the Live Stock Association is expected to start the latter part of April. The only one so far as Calgary and stock will be unloaded at any desired time by the Great Northern or Canadian Pacific Railway either for delivery or reshipment. Persons desirous of

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

HOLSTEIN FOR SALE—Two richly bred Holstein bulls, 12 and 18 months old; also two 2-year-old bulls, one imported and one Canadian-bred. Calves, either 2 1/2 or 3 months old. Price right. Box M, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—A few choice Yorkshire boars, six months old, eligible for registration. Price for quick sale, \$12.00. C. H. Henry, care of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

SHORTHORNS—Young stock of both sexes for sale. They are bred, fed and priced to the advantage of the buyer. Diet The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—Strawberry plants, Best Potatoes, catalogues and price list free desiring six lively varieties. Jno. Downham, Stratford, Ont.

FOR SALE—A number of imported Clydesdale calves in foal. Thomas Corry, Oshawa, Ont.



THE MCCORMICK

THE BINDER THAT MAKES PROSPEROUS FARMERS

HARVESTS GRAIN WITHOUT ANNOYANCE OR DELAY

If you have a McCormick binder you know you have a right working machine.

There is no question about it. It was among the first successful binders in the field. Today it is called "the standard of its line." Farmers everywhere bear testimony to its good work and durability.

You have no trouble with its knottor. It is exceedingly simple and positive working, having only two moving parts.

The adjustable reel enables you to handle the grain in all conditions—tall, short, down, or tangled.

The bundles are squarely batted and tightly bound. The least twist is used and the twine tension handles it so there is no knotting and no breaking.

The binder is a strong main wheel, and an exceedingly strong, solid main frame. Yet the machine is of light draft.

All shafts carry heavy loads run Canadian Branch Houses: Calgary, London, Montreal, Hamilton, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg, Ottawa.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, U.S.A.
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on roller bearings. There is great range of adjustment everywhere. The draft is low and direct. Machine balances perfectly, no neck weight or side draft. Machine is easily mounted on trucks for transporting.

Binders are made in both right-hand and left-hand, in standard and wide (8-foot) cut.

The McCormick line also includes binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep racks, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers, also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs and manure spreaders.

For particulars about binders or any other machine call on local McCormick agents, or write the nearest branch house for catalogues.

reserving space should communicate as early as possible with A. P. Westervel, Secretary, Toronto.

The last shipment which left for the West, on March 15th, was made up of three car-loads, 125 cattle, 12 cattle, 12 sheep, and 5 pigs. These animals were received from 27 different breeders and were distributed to 20 points in the West between Fort William and West Westminster.

Messrs. Kelly Bros., breeders of Yorkshire swine, who live near Hagersville in Haldimand Co., Ont., write: "Our breeding stock never was in better shape, and of finer quality than at the present time." The spring litters are all coming strong and good, so we will have plenty of hogs

for this spring and the next fall trade. We have sold nine young boars and three sows this month. In fact we have only one more boar to spare that is old enough for service. He is a right good one, on which we are going to produce a half-bred, as we need the room for the young pigs. It will pay anyone wanting a good boar to write us before buying elsewhere."

Mr. C. K. Geary, manager of the Canadian stables at St. Thomas, for John Chambers & Sons, of Holdenby, England, expects a large shipment of Shire stallions and mares very shortly. If these are the quality of former shipments of this firm to Canada they will add greatly to the value of the home industry of this country.

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The Horse Remedy of the Age

No stable is now well equipped without this incomparable liniment on the shelf. It has cured more blennishes and made more horses clean limed than any other remedy in the world. It never fails to locate lameness.

\$100 Reward

Our offer is always open. Some cases have passed the curable stage. But whenever a cure is possible we will pay \$100 for any failure of Tuttle's Exlixir to cure Spavin, Curb, Splint, Strain, Colic or Lameness.

If the main dependence of Veterinaries, Express, Livery and Transfer Stables is a

Leg and Body Wash

Beware of all blisters; they give only temporary relief, if any.

Tuttle's Hoof Ointment, Worm Powders, Condition Powders, White Star Liniment and Family Exlixir are other excellent specifics. "Veterinary Experience," an infallible guide for horsemen, is free. Every disease and symptom made plain. Write for copy, Postage 3c.

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