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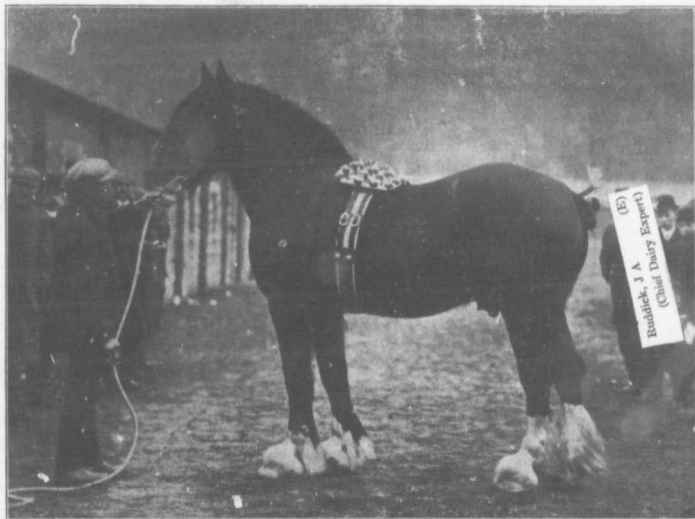
VOLUME XXVII.

NUMBER 14

# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 22, 1908



MEMENTO, A FAMOUS BRITISH PRIZE WINNING STALLION

This Stallion Won the Brydon Challenge Shield in 1906, and the Cawdor Challenge Cup in 1908.

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BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# LONG CRANKS AND SHORT CRANKS



THE power required to bring the bowl up to speed is not always a fair test of the power it takes to run the machine when skimming milk. Some separators require such a large bowl, in proportion to capacity, that they hold a relatively greater weight of milk, and while such machines turn up fairly easy with an empty bowl, they are very tiresome to operate while skimming. This is due to the heavy weight of milk that they hold in proportion to capacity.

Some bowls apparently start easily, because the weight of the crank will set the bowl in motion, when the real reason is that the crank is heavy and long, purposely made so to make the machine start up apparently easy.

A long crank makes it very tiresome to operate the machine for any length of time on account of causing the operator to bend over so much.

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MONTREAL and QUEBEC.

### To Prevent Fraud in Milk Supply

Some amendments to the act preventing fraud in the manufacture of cheese and butter, were made by the Ontario Legislature last week, on recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture. These amendments and changes, together with the portions of the old act remaining, will be consolidated into a new act governing the whole question of fraud in milk supply.

The new bill gives power to inspectors appointed by the government, to go on the farms of persons supplying milk to cheese and butter factories, and take and test samples, so that by comparison with the milk delivered at the cheese or butter factory, it may be determined whether the milk has been skimmed or watered. Under the old act inspectors had not this power, though it was exercised, in some cases. The president or other officer of a cheese or butter company, had the right to go on a patron's farm, and take or test samples of milk, or he could authorize some one to go.

The bill gives the government the power to appoint qualified inspectors, who shall inspect milk supplied to cities, towns and villages. They will have the same power as cheese and butter factory inspectors have to take samples of milk on the producer's farm, in transit to city or town dealer, the premises of the dealer or while being delivered to customers, the intention being to see that the milk, as produced from the cow shall reach the consumer without watering or skimming. Where a city desires such an inspector, the Minister of Agriculture would by Order-in-Council, make the appointment, the city paying for his services. By this provision the inspector would have the power conferred by the Act.

The new bill makes provision for the sale of skim-milk in cities, towns and villages provided it is sold as such and so labelled. The use of preservatives in milk is forbidden unless the milk so treated is publicly advertised to that effect.

An important clause is that dealing with the trial of a person suspected of watering or tampering with milk. Under the old Act a person could plead ignorance or blame the offense on some member of his family or the hired help. This cannot be done under the new Act. Whether watering or taking the cream off milk is done by the proprietor himself; by any members of his family or by anybody employed by him, he is responsible. The onus is on the suspected patron to prove that the deed was done by a person or persons outside of his family or employees. Under this provision the guilty patron cannot shield himself by blaming the wrong doing on his wife as has been frequently done.

### Prince Edward Island Agriculture

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. S. E. Reid, just issued, shows that agriculture in Prince Edward Island is progressing. It is the mainstay of the province. The value of farm products, live stock, etc., is estimated at \$10,252,500. The potato crop last year yielded 4,000,000 bushels. The hay crop was below the average, and clover was almost a failure. There was no scarcity of feed, as a large quantity of green feed had been saved, and straw was abundant. The oat crop was estimated at 8,500,000 bushels, which is 60 to 75 per cent. of an average crop.

The quality of beef has deteriorated during the past five years.

From June 1st to September 15th last year, eight car loads of cattle, worth \$12,000, were imported. There was a satisfactory increase in dairying. The value of the products showed an increase of \$7,000 over other years, with a decided improvement in the quality of the output, the gross value being \$564,715.

The total number of hogs was 40,000, of which 25,000 were marketed. Owing to the high price of grain many lean hogs were marketed, and a reduction in price was the result. The sheep industry is making no advance. The number of lambs shipped was 20,000. Prices have been steadily advancing, but the carcasses average from 7 to 10 lbs. less. Lambs to the value of \$75,000 were shipped to the American market last year. Wool was 28 cents a pound. The dog nuisance is a great hindrance to the industry.

During the past summer, prices for horses were higher than for previous years. Heavy brood mares were principally sought for. There was a good sale for draught horses, and large carriage horses. The supply of the latter has been for some years equalled the demand.

The poultry industry is increasing in importance, though the supply of eggs last year was 25 per cent. below that of the year previous. Progress in fruit growing is slow. This industry is in the experimental stage. The soil is well adapted for the production of apples, plums and other fruits.

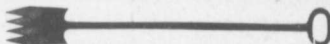
Farmers' Institutes are doing good work. The good seed movement is making progress. Through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald the Prince of Wales College has been enlarged at a cost of \$75,000, thus giving better facilities for the advancement of agricultural education. The Dominion Government will shortly establish an experimental farm on the Island.

### Automobile Legislation

The Ontario Legislature closed without anything very radical being passed in the way of motor legislation. The chief amendments to the present law are: A hired chauffeur must be licensed; no person under 17 years of age shall drive a motor vehicle on a public highway; if a horse going in the opposite direction appears to be frightened, an autoist shall stop both machine and motor until the horse has passed, or until the rider or driver directs him to proceed. The autoist shall assist the driver or rider to control the horse, if assistance is required; the Provincial Secretary may revoke a chauffeur's license just as may he revoke a permit; a motorist should turn aside for a funeral.

Early in the session several very radical private bills were introduced, regulating the automobile on country roads, but these were withdrawn, and the whole question referred to a committee, which recommended changes in the act, as above. So far as they deal with the safety of travel with horses on country roads, conditions will be little better than they were before. The fellow who does the damage is the reckless autoist, who drives through at break-neck speed, caring neither for the law nor anything else, so long as he is able to make his thirty miles an hour. Any legislation that does not reach such will be ineffective.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature, at its session which has just closed, passed a law preventing the driving of automobiles anywhere in that province. Such legislation is extreme. It shows, however, how strong is the feeling against automobiles.



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AGRICULTURE, THE KEystone OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, 1908

No. 13

## Policy in Horse Breeding

J. Hugh McKenny, Elgin Co., Ont.

THE encouragement given to horse-breeding by the high prices and active demand for horses, is inducing many farmers to breed their mares more freely, and to consider the advantage of raising and selling marketable stock. Hitherto, many have been inclined to think only of their own work, and the needs thereof, rather than the possibility of deriving a permanent source of profit from this line of agricultural enterprise. But, as it becomes more and more of a business proposition, it follows that the principles of competition must obtain here, as in any other commercial undertaking; and he who produces the article demanded, can set his price, and control the trade. Indiscriminate breeding, and lack of judgment in mating mares, has been working havoc with our horse interests. In many cases where a man has had road mares as well as heavy draft mares, they have been bred to the same horse, this not infrequently belonging to neither class. Such a course, in many cases was determined by personal consideration for the owners of the sire, or because of a reduction in the fee. There is a growing consciousness that this state of affairs ought not to exist, as it can never result in anything else than, in the production of mongrels.

A knowledge of the principles of breeding, and an intuitive ability, whereby the results of particular matings are anticipated, are essential to the successful breeding of horses. The first step is to have in mind a definite type. This should agree with the types of horses that are bringing the best prices in the market. In Ontario there are at least four types that are receiving notice—the saddle type, the road type, the carriage type, and the draft type. Of all these the horse that would classify under the last group is probably the most profitable for the farmer to raise. The selection of a breed or type must always be a matter of individual taste and preference. The average farmer has neither the time nor ability, nor the opportunity to so train a light horse as to render him a saleable animal in his own class. Moreover, the draft colt develops into an animal more serviceable in farm work and is saleable and workable at an earlier age than one of the lighter breeds. Altogether he is a safer proposition to the man who is not a master in the art of breeding, feeding and fitting horses for sale-ring and market.

There is a bright prospect of success in raising carriage and saddle horses, as we have many good ones of this type, that we can select sires from to produce these horses. The road horse, if of the right kind, is saleable. It is, however, a difficult matter to find a sire that will produce his kind uniformly, and one may well hesitate unless having the use of a horse, with the character of whose progeny he is acquainted.

### SELECTING THE BREED

Having, then, one of the market classes in mind as a model, the next step is the selection of a sire. This must be largely a question of individual preference. It is always wise to take into account, the class of horses most generally raised in a particular district. If the farmers of any given section, would agree to stick to some special breed, secure suitable mares of that breed and use reasonable intelligence in selecting a sire,

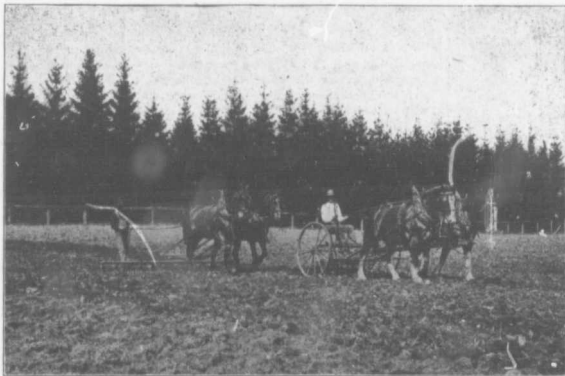
It is desirable that persistence in breeding be emphasized. When once the line of operations has been struck there should be no swerving from that line. Nothing can be gained by rushing from one breed to another. If the heavy mares do not produce good foals by a certain mating, then try another stallion of the same class. It is better to gradually work up the standard by breeding the small, tidy mare of good quality to a horse considerably heavier than herself, but not of the extremely weighty sort. Abrupt matings are often disappointing; a loose, leggy, shabby horse is too frequently the result. By thus working a steady improvement there will be more stability of type and less probability of reversion to previous inferior types.

### THE LIGHTER HORSES

In selecting a horse to sire saddlers the thoroughbred may be most safely depended upon.

There is, however, a difference in thoroughbreds. A prepotent sire must himself show the conformation, temper, constitution, character and action that we are hoping to see reproduced in his progeny. If a man has one or more good mares that are not heavy enough to breed draft horses, and are not too coarse, the thoroughbred stallion is the only light sire from which he can expect to produce a saleable colt. The result of such breeding will in all probability make a heavyweight saddle or hunter. If he be deficient in quality for these classes he will make a useful farm horse, or, what is usually known as "the general purpose horse."

In the selection of a carriage sire we have a



SEED-TIME ON THE COLLEGE FARM AT GUELPH.

A good seed bed goes a long way toward insuring a bountiful harvest. The soil should not be worked up too deeply. The best returns are secured from cultivating to the depth we intend to sow. The seed, when placed upon the firm soil below, is in the best possible position to obtain moisture, and thus to withstand the drought of summer.

that section in a few years would become famous for the class of horses adopted. Much higher prices would be obtainable than where only an isolated animal can be bought. Buyers would come to the section, and of course could afford to give much more per head where the required number of horses could be purchased in a small area than where a large tract of country had to be travelled to secure them. For instance, a very large percentage of the mares in Ontario that are adapted to produce heavy horses have one or more crosses of Clydesdale blood. Racially, the majority of the people favor the Clydesdale. He is a popular horse on the city market, and he adapts himself well, also, to the requirements of farm work. As a Province, we feel that we cannot do better than to confine ourselves largely to the development of our draft breed, and seek to win a reputation as breeders along this line.

great latitude of choice. The breeds of stallions commonly used are the Hackney, Standard bred, the Coach horse, and the Thoroughbred. Much, however, depends on the individual characteristics of the mare. When impure mares are bred to any of the first three named breeds care should be taken that the former have considerable hot blood as there is not sufficient prepotency in these sires to overcome the cold bloodedness of the dams. Hence, where this point is neglected the progeny is often a disappointment.

The thoroughbred sire is the only safe light horse to cross with a cold-blooded mare with the hope of producing a high-class light horse. The Hackney may be said to be the best ideal for the heavy harness horse. So long as the animal has fair conformation and style and possesses the extreme height of action with sufficient length of stride he will sell for a fancy price. The Hackney is practically the rich man's horse.

## THE COST OF RURAL DELIVERY EXAGGERATED

The Eleventh 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.

THE great cry of those who oppose the introduction of free rural delivery in Canada has been that the service costs too much. The words "enormous," "tremendous," "ruinous" and others similar have been used so often in reference to the cost of the service, that our people have become like children who have been told that a bear will eat them if they go out alone in the dark; they have taken other people's word for it and are afraid to investigate for themselves.

Who knows what the service does cost? Nobody. Figures can be quoted which will show that the service is more than self-sustaining. Others can be produced which will prove that free rural delivery is a piece of great extravagance. It can be shown that rural delivery has so increased the United States postal revenues that it has reduced the deficit of the United States post office department by several million dollars a year. It can be shown, also, that were it not for free rural delivery the post office department, instead of having a deficit of several million dollars a year, would have a large surplus. It all depends upon which set of figures you use.

## THE VIEW POINT IMPORTANT

Which set is right? Neither. The service costs millions of dollars a year less than some people have told us, and it costs more than some others have endeavored to show. It depends altogether upon how you look at it. A post office official from Canada, looking at it purely from a revenue producing standpoint, and comparing the cost of rural delivery with the cost of our present post office system, would be likely to condemn rural delivery vigorously. A deputation of farmers, who know what it costs them now in loss of time going for their mail, and who know what it means to go for days at a time without a letter or a daily paper, would, we believe, after investigating the rural delivery service, declare that the benefits of the service far outweigh its cost.

## COST NOT KNOWN

What does it cost? Nobody knows; not even the United States post office officials. The rural delivery service is so interwoven with the whole post office system that it is impossible to separate it. For instance, since the introduction of

rural delivery there has been a great, we might almost say tremendous, increase in the mail handled in the city post offices. Large department stores and other business concerns, have fairly flooded country districts with circulars and "follow-up" letters. This has increased the revenues of the city post offices but, as these increased receipts are shown in the returns of only the city post offices, the rural delivery service does not receive credit for them. There has been, also, a great increase in the mail sent out by farmers. It is impossible to tell just how great this increase has been. As a result of rural delivery thousands upon thousands of the smaller country post offices have been discontinued. The number can be estimated only approximately. The savings thus effected are considerable, and should not be overlooked.

Under our system our farmers, for the most part, have to go for their mail, or do without. They thus are taxed indirectly. The rural delivery system removes this tax. This is a consideration that the average post office official would not be likely to count.

## OUR REPORTS COLORED

A few years ago our government sent two post office officials to Washington to investigate the rural delivery service. At that time the service was still growing rapidly. Many of its early defects had not then been overcome. These officials, in their report, a copy of which is before me, say, "In the course of our communications with the several officers of the post office department, it was obvious that the service was very popular. In the matter of obtaining positive information as to the eventual scope and cost of the service \* \* \* our visit was not specially successful."

These officials, however, as a result of their investigation, drew conclusions that indicated that, were rural free delivery to be introduced in Canada, the cost would be enormous and altogether out of proportion to the benefits that would be derived therefrom. To a considerable extent their conclusions, at that time, were justified. It is evident, however, from a perusal of their report, that they looked at the question almost entirely from the standpoint of the post office department. They wanted to find if rural delivery was, or ever would be, self-sustaining. They concluded that it was not paying its way,

that it was not likely to *and, therefore, that it should not be introduced into Canada. Had these officials been accompanied by a couple of Canadian farmers their report, probably, would have been considerably different than it was. They acted by themselves, however, and their report has been used by the Dominion Government as a justification for refusing to give the benefits of rural delivery to our Canadian farmers. It is time, now, that our farmers had all the essential facts before them. The subject is a big one, too big to be more than touched on in this article. One point, however, may be referred to.*

## THE COST EXAGGERATED

Almost the first thing one finds, when investigating this side of the question, is that the figures purporting to show the cost of the service, that have been given to us by our leading government officials, have been, in some cases at least, very misleading. They have over stated the cost of the service.

Postmaster General Lemieux, speaking in the House of Commons on February 15, 1907, is shown by Hansard to have said:

"In the United States it (rural delivery) has not been a great success. It has involved the post office department in a succession of annual deficits ranging from \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000."

Speaking again on this question in April, 1907, Hon. Mr. Lemieux, said: "In the United States the rural delivery system has caused a deficit in the post office department of something like \$17,000,000 or \$18,000,000 a year."

## THE REAL DEFICITS

What are the facts? These—The greatest deficit the United States post office has had in any year since rural delivery has been established, was \$14,572,584. This was in the year 1905. In 1905 the deficit was \$10,516,995, and in 1907, or last year, only \$6,692,000. It is only fair to state that these facts have been brought out in the House of Commons by Mr. J. E. Armstrong, the member for East Lambton, who has studied the rural delivery service in the United States thoroughly, and who is by far the best informed member in the House, on this question.

It is unfortunate that misleading figures of this kind have been quoted and given such wide publicity. It will be some time before their influence can be counteracted. This is unfair to those of our farmers who are in favor of rural delivery. Further information bearing on the cost of the service will be given in the next few articles of this series.—H. B. C.



RURAL DELIVERY RIGS AT OWATONNA, MINNESOTA, READY TO START OUT ON THEIR ROUNDS.

In portions of Minnesota the rural delivery service is so complete that practically every farmer has his mail delivered daily at his door. Great interest is taken in the service, not many sections, anywhere in the United States, having any better vehicles than the ones here shown. The rural delivery service is considered to have increased the value of the farms all through the state.



### Mangels vs. Turnips

W. S. Fraser, Simcoe County, Ont.

I have rarely attended an Institute meeting at which the question of how to feed turnips and not favor the milk was not discussed. Why grow turnips at all? Mangels answer all purposes much better. They are a more certain crop, produce more feed per acre, are more easily harvested. Stock relish them more than turnips, and there is not the necessity for pulping. They are more easily stored and will keep in a good root house well on in the summer.

As a rule farmers sow mangels as soon as the land is fit to work. This has been the writer's experience for over 20 years with uncertain success. For the last seven years I have delayed sowing until after the 24th of May or 1st of June. During these years I have not failed to have much better crops, with less trouble.

Cultivate as soon as the land is dry in the spring, working in the manure near the surface. Give frequent cultivations until time of sowing, using disk harrow or spring tooth cultivator and ordinary seeding harrow. By this cultivation the soil moisture is retained, and the weed seeds germinated. Between the 24th of May and June 1st sow either in drills or on the flat. If sown on the flat an ordinary seed drill will do the work, leaving the rows 28 inches apart.

When sown at this season the seed germinates evenly. In a few days, you can trace the rows across the field. Start the horse cultivator, cutting close to the rows as soon as possible, leaving little else than thinning to be done by hand. Give frequent cultivation during the growing season.

The harvesting should be done by hand before the frost comes, cutting the tops off with hoes. If the yellow Intermediate or Sugar beet mangel be grown, they will yield one-third more per acre than turnips, with less trouble to harvest. Grow mangels and feed them for a season, and you will never go back to turnips.

### Thorough Cultivation of the Land

W. R. Gilbert

No excuse is necessary for persisting in drawing attention to the importance of thorough cultivation of the land. Land may be judiciously prepared, the seed sown in good time, and a liberal supply of manure be applied, and yet success depends in a great measure on the labor expended on cultivation. All the root crops are sown at the season of most rapid growth. No sooner do they appear above ground, than millions of weeds spring up in and between the rows, and if not eradicated they speedily smother the plants. In order to prevent this evil it is necessary to keep both horse hoe and hand hoe at work. A strong plant of turnips or weeds is all the better for being harrowed across before horse-hoeing in order to destroy the small weeds before they become established. This should be followed after a short interval by the horse hoe, after which comes singling. With respect to horse-hoeing, the implements which take two or three rows at once, are much less thorough than the single row scuffer. With the drills 18 inches apart, the difficulties in the way of the scuffer are considerable. The Scotch farmer raises his drills with the plow 27 inches apart, and drills the seed on the top of the ridges. He is proverbial for his good crops. But the general ity of farmers drill on the flat, at a narrower distance. Hence the difficulty in the matter of thorough after cultivation. The result is, that we seldom see under this system the perfect cleanliness and vigorous growth in turnip crops which delight the eye under the Scotch system. It is, of course, impossible to escape from climatic conditions. The great point is to endeavor

to do our best under existing conditions, and keep the hoes moving.

Root crops enjoy hoeing, and always grow faster when the surface soil is well stirred. Horse-hoeing is as good as a shower of rain. The more thorough the cultivation, the sooner will the leaves meet, and obliterate all traces of the drill rows. This is what we wish to see—a solid block of green shading the ground and smothering the weeds.

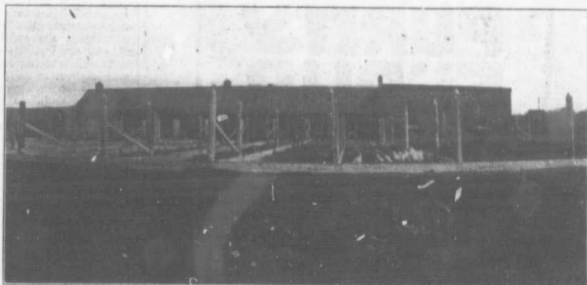
In some districts the farmers rely on harrowing their rape in order to keep a fine pulverised surface, but a caked condition of the soil is bad for all descriptions of root crops. No applications of manure can compensate for want of good cultivation manures will tell enormously.

It is the same with grain crops. Land may be in high condition from manuring, but if the seed

### Seed Corn

L. H. Newman, Ottawa

It is past time for the corn grower to give some thought to the seed for his 1908 crop. All up-to-date farmers, will have made provision for this several months ago, by selecting desirable ears from vigorous productive plants from last year's crop and storing the same in some dry, open place beyond the reach of mice and other vermin. The more progressive of this class will have gone a step further by providing a special seed corn plot of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre last Spring isolating this as far as possible (at least 40 rods unless otherwise protected) from fields of other varieties, to keep the strain pure, planting each row with corn "from a single ear" removing the tassels from undesirable plants as they appear during the growing season, and selecting with



A POULTRY HOUSE AND SOME OF THE YARDS OF CANADA'S LARGEST POULTRY ESTABLISHMENT

The Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, is the name of a Company at Pembroke, Ont., which grows and handles poultry on a large scale. Most of the utility breeds are kept, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Leg-horns and Wyandottes. The plant covers twelve acres. Besides the birds raised others are bought and fattened for the British market. Some years upwards of 100,000 birds are handled in this way.

bed is shallow or "chiselly," the sowing mistimed, or the season unkind, no manual applications can compensate for such drawbacks. Late sowing is often answerable for many a thin piece of wheat, while side by side may be seen magnificent crops simply due to earlier sowing. These considerations show the practical character of farming. No book can teach it, it is a matter of good judgment and arrangement, and does not so much depend upon the particular manual dressing applied.

At first sight it may seem inconsistent with profitable farming that land should be under bare fallow for an entire season, but this system is adhered to by many. Root crop cultivation has always been viewed as ameliorating rather than directly profitable. When attempted on land of the stiffest quality the cultivation is risky and not always beneficial to the succeeding grain crop. In such cases the bare fallow still holds its place, and as long as such soils are kept under tillage it is likely to do so. The bare fallow gives an opportunity of cleaning, and is superior to any other system from this standpoint.

With thorough cultivation and the aid of fertilizers, consecutive grain growing has its good points on strong land, but it naturally gives way to root cultivation on all higher soils, which require liberal importations of fertilizing matter. The great variety of green crops now cultivated enable fodder to be produced on comparatively stiff soils, and many of these, such as vetches and rape are excellent preparations for grain.

"I am much interested in the articles on Rural Mail Delivery and am saving my copies of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to bind them. I am going to hand them to some of my neighbors who do not take the paper."—Robt. Braden, Bruce Co.

care a number of ears, first from the best rows in the plot and then from the best plants in these rows. A sufficient quantity will have been selected in this way to plant another plot of this sort during the coming season, the best of the remaining ears being used to plant the general field crop.

Those who have not followed this system will do well to begin this year. The selection of good appearing ears from a large number, irrespective of the character of the plant, which produced them, is a haphazard practice. The ability to produce good yields cannot be determined simply by the appearance of the ear. The points considered when judging corn at shows it is true are undoubtedly correlated to some extent, at least, with productiveness and quality although we have little data to prove this definitely.

The corn grower's chief concern is to secure seed capable of producing the largest yield per plant and therefore per acre. To get such seed the system adopted by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and which is partly explained above, seems to be the simplest and most effective for the average farmer. This system makes provision for a small plot of at least 20 rows with 50 hills in each row to be located beyond the reach of danger from crossing with corn of other varieties which may be growing near. Each of the rows in this plot is planted with corn "from a single ear." This is the crucial point of the whole system since such an arrangement enables each ear to show exactly what it is capable of producing.

The advantages of securing seed from a special plot in this way contrast most favorably with the ordinary "chance" methods, and should appeal to every grower. Many growers, especially in Ontario, should try this plan this year.

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## Agricultural Legislation of the Session

The last session of the eleventh Parliament of Ontario, which terminated recently was not very fruitful in legislation affecting the farmer.

The legislation of the past session, in the way of protecting the farmer's interests, is very meagre. The rural residents had a right to expect more stringent regulation of the automobile than the session has brought forth. The act regulating the speed and operation of motor vehicles on highways, a synopsis of which was given in a recent issue, does not improve the situation very much. The licensing of chauffeurs and compelling the driver of a motor car, when necessary to stop both the car and the machinery which operates it, are very good as far as they go. But these regulations give no guarantee that the reckless chauffeur, who drives through the country at break-neck speed, will cease to do so. He is the greatest offender of all, and any legislation that is not effective in bringing him to time, will be non-effective in preserving country roads for the use of the people who build and maintain them—the farmers.

When it comes to protecting other citizens from the dishonest practices of some farmers, our legislators are not so dilatory. In taking this view there is no desire, on our part, to condone dishonesty in any form, but merely to point out how easy it is to get legislation of this kind enacted, as compared with legislation looking to the preservation of the farmers' interests. The automobile legislation is one case in point. The act regulating the worrying of sheep by dogs is another. A very good bill, dealing with this latter question was introduced by a private member, but was not allowed to become law. The main provisions of this bill were given in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. While it might have been improved on somewhat, this bill provided for some amendments to the sheep and dog law, that would have made it more effective in abating the dog nuisance. Yet it was not allowed to become law.

### DAIRY LEGISLATION

The most important legislation relating to agriculture, was the Milk, Cheese and Butter Act, introduced during the closing days of the session. Its main provisions are given elsewhere. It should prove most effective in preventing fraud in supplying milk to cheese factories and creameries, and also to be consumed in towns and cities. It takes the place of the old act and is comprised of the main features of that act with the amendments as outlined. Its application to milk sold in cities, towns and villages provides the milk to be sold as "skimmed milk," a person selling milk from which the butter-fat or cream has been removed is liable to the penalties of the act.

Three acts were passed relating to agricultural and horticultural societies. The act to amend the horticultural societies act carries out the suggestions made for its improvement by horticultural societies. An amendment to the act governing horticultural societies provides for the organization of horticultural societies. An amendment to the agricultural societies act provides for an additional expenditure of \$7,000 a year for spring shows and field competitions. Formerly the amount to be expended on these societies was limited to \$70,000 annually. There is a minor amendment to the act to prevent the spread of noxious weeds which makes it more effective.

### LOCAL TELEPHONES

Other acts of interest to farmers are those relating to public highways and municipal telephones. The former amends the act for the improvement of public highways by making it necessary to have a two-thirds vote of any county council, said vote to represent, at least, one-half the assessed value of the county, before the government road improvement scheme can be adopted. The act respecting local municipal telephone systems, enables township councils to establish local telephones on a plan somewhat similar to the street improvement plan in force in cities and towns.

In addition to amendments and new legislation, increased grants provide for new and more extended operations for several branches of agriculture. The grant of \$7,000 for forestry will be devoted to experimental work in planting trees on waste lands in older Ontario. If successful, the work will be extended until all waste lands in the older parts of the country will be reforested. Several appropriations were made, as noted in previous issues, for the facilities of the Ontario Agricultural College, and other branches of agricultural educational work. A \$20,000 grant is for additional accommodation for the Winter Fair at Guelph. This, we understand, will be used to erect a building to the north of the present building and a sufficient distance from it to admit light to both structures.

### Care of Horses' Teeth

John R. Johnston, D. V. D., Simco Co., Ont. Veterinary dentistry is being practised more than ever before. Nevertheless many farmers and others neglect having their horses' mouths examined, and when their horse begins to lose flesh they attribute it to everything but the real cause. In nine cases out of ten they get rid of the horse thus afflicted.

If the horse falls into the hands of a man who understands his case he will immediately have his teeth examined and the trouble rectified, if possible. In most cases a cure is readily effected.

Farmers will do well to have a qualified veterinary dentist examine their horses' mouths, at least once a year, as very often in a year's time, especially in old horses, the teeth become worn so as to show sharp edges. These cut the tongue and cheeks. This causes a falling off in condition, which is often mistaken for the symptoms of some other ailment.

### Less Clovering This Year

Not for 40 years, so a seedman told us the other day, has red clover seed sold for the price it is this spring. At \$15 a bushel, its use is largely prohibited, though we believe it will pay farmers to sow it even at this figure, rather than allow their farms to go without the necessary seeding to clover. But farmers are not buying, only in limited quantities, and the areas sown this season will be small. Especially is this true of Eastern Ontario and Quebec. Many farmers in those sections are not in a position to buy at the price it is now selling at, and consequently very little will be sown.

But red clover is not the only seed that is high in price. Alsike, alfalfa and timothy sell at a high figure. One large Toronto seed firm informed us the other day that they had not sown this season as much alsike as had been sown in the United States last

year. Timothy, because it is cheaper, is being bought more than clover, by farmers. This extra buying has advanced the price of this also; \$7.25 a cwt., is a good figure to pay even for choice timothy seed.

There has been an increased demand this spring for alfalfa seed, and it looks as if farmers were going more extensively into the growing of this splendid fodder crop. There is a danger, however, of some going more extensively into its culture than they should. It would be better to go a little slowly at the start, and find out if the land is in condition to grow it successfully. To go into it extensively, as some are doing, judging from the amount of seed they are buying, is somewhat risky, and especially if they have not grown it before. Alfalfa is one of the most profitable crops a farmer can grow, and five to ten acres on every farm would add immensely to the number of live stock that could be kept in this country. We are, therefore, glad to see this desire on the part of farmers to grow more alfalfa. At the same time, go slowly, until they have tested the matter and thoroughly understood the handling of the crop, is sound advice. We would be pleased to have the experience of alfalfa growers on this point.

The general effect of less clover seeding this spring will be serious. Less clovering means a lowering of soil fertility and, consequently, a lessening in crop production.

#### Rural Telephones

R. H. Harding, President East Middlesex Telephone Corporation Association

The greatest mistake many rural telephone companies have made, has been building their lines too cheaply, in quality of wire, poles and phones. It pays to use the best material, such as the best wire, made especially for telephone work, and to build a metallic line. Procure the best long-distance phones. Even if you are building for only local business, you will find you must soon connect with other local companies, or with the Bell, or perhaps with both, in order to serve your subscribers, and extend and hold your business. Don't get so anxious for business that you will overlap the territory of other companies, as these companies are in the habit of doing, just to satisfy some disgruntled party along their line, thereby spending us profits that should be placed in a rest fund, or paid out in dividends. While this may appear as unlikely to happen in the district where no company exists yet as soon as one company is organized it is surprising how soon others in the adjoining township or village begin to hustle in the same direction.

Our company was organized nearly two years ago under the name of The East Middlesex Telephone Co-operative Association, Limited. I would prefer to be a little more expensive and get a charter as a joint stock company in which case a company could run into debt, if need be, in order to build main lines. We are not supposed to go into debt under the co-operative system. Our lines are built of the best material throughout, 30 ft. poles, 6 in. top, being used on trunk lines, with 20 ft. poles on branch lines, using 25 ft. poles at cross roads, and gateways. There is less difficulty with tree trimming where 20 ft. poles are used than where higher ones are installed. We put a wire upon every fifth pole as a lightning conductor, and although we have built about 80 miles of line, 30 to 32 poles per mile, we have had no poles injured by lightning as yet. Any

one wishing to have a phone, must take at least two \$10 shares in the company, and supply and erect the poles necessary inside his own property. The company supplies everything else necessary, and keeps the same in order, for which the subscriber pays \$10 a year in advance, just half the tolls that are collected from non-subscribers. Our system cost about \$90 a mile, with one phone to a mile. We now have 80 phones installed and more applied for. It will be only a matter of perhaps a year until our present lines will be loaded to their full capacity, as we now have as many as fifteen phones upon one line.

We arranged with the Bell Telephone Company for connection with their lines. This has been fairly satisfactory to us. Without it we would have been handicapped, as long distance connection was what several of our subscribers wanted. I believe that this connection is of more benefit to the Bell financially than to our company. Our system has proved of such convenience that I don't think many of our subscribers would do without their phones, even though they cost twice the amount charged. The dissatisfaction against the Bell Company could, and would, be made right, if, when granted a franchise, for any town or city, the Government compelled the Bell people to grant other telephone companies inter-switching privileges at rates fixed by the Government, or by a commission. This would be much better for all concerned than to allow competing lines to install their systems within a corporation, thus necessitating many business firms having two or more separate phones in the same office.

#### Have Formed an Association

In future, the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition will be under the control of an Association that will be called The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

Association. At a meeting of the Directors of the Association held recently, it was decided to organize and become incorporated under 'The Associations' Act. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. The following officers were elected: Hon. Pres., R. J. Score, Toronto; Pres., W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines; First Vice-Pres., H. R. Frankland, Toronto; Second Vice-Pres., Mr. Couse,

Streetsville; Treasurer, J. H. Dunlop, Toronto; Sec., P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto.

A few sheep will pay, and pay well on almost any farm. To the farmer who finds it hard to get help or has some fields that will persist in growing weeds, I think that keeping sheep must commend itself—Stanley A. Logan, N. S., Agricultural College Farm.

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## HORTICULTURE

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**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 and at the least cost. It is up-to-date in every particular, and covers the entire practice of fruit culture. It illustrates 274 pages 5 x 7 inches. Cloth \$1.00.

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Many growers fall into the error of needlessly multiplying the number of varieties. It is best to choose judiciously and keep the number for a commercial plantation down to two or three. A new and profitable demand will be created as soon as large plantations or single varieties of the right sort are offered to buyers.

The plants should be taken from well-watered young beds. All weak ones should be discarded. Trim off the runners and dead leaves, lay the plants straight in a carrying basket, sprinkle well with water and cover to exclude air. They are then ready for the field. Plant as soon as possible after digging.

### New Fruit Drying Process

An invention which produces "naturally dried fruit" in an "artificial manner" by a hot air process, has just been tested before experts in California, and proven highly successful. The fruit is laid in trays constructed of wire netting, and a continuous draught of air heated to 150 is forced through the fruit. Moisture extracted is carried away through an air stack and by control of heat and air, nature is closely imitated.

The new process is claimed to do the work in two weeks' less time than the field drying method, and with the same result. The first tray of fruit, which happens to be pruned, taken out of the dryer was acknowledged by experts to be exceptional. When weighed to ascertain the shrinkage by the new method compared with the old, an increase of 10 points was noted in favor of the hot air.

### The Care of Garden Tools

A. C. Illair, Peterboro, Ont.

Many and varied are the kinds of tools used in the work of gardening about the home. Most of them are familiar to the amateur gardener. More important than a mere enumeration of them is the difference between a good and a bad implement. One of the most commonly used garden tools is the spade. With one of the modern improved kinds, a person can do, with the same exertion, 10 per cent more work than he could with the heavy, easily-clogged kinds formerly in use. It is the case that, with all well-adapted tools of superior description, the work is better done.

The care of tools and implements is a matter that is frequently neglected by gardeners. Economy not only in outlay, but in labor, is secured by the proper cleaning and storing of all tools when not in use. For gardens of considerable dimensions, a tool-house should be provided with arrangements for convenient and safe storage. Brackets and hooks against walls for seives, ropes, scythes, rakes, spades, and so on; shelves, drawers or cupboards for small tools, and boxes for labels, twine and pegs, should be furnished in every orderly tool-house. Make a point always to return every article to its proper place when not in use.

Wet days may be turned to account by oiling, sharpening and repairing tools that require it. Even in small gardens a place for the storing of tools ought to be found. With good, clean tools, more and better work is accomplished than is possible when they are rusty, or blunt, or rickety.

It would be better to take cuttings of the young growth and propagate new bushes.

The chief reasons for pruning trees are to modify the vigor of the tree, to produce larger and better fruit, to keep the tree within manageable shape and limits, to change the habit of the tree from fruit to wood production, or vice versa, to remove surplus, or injured parts, to facilitate harvesting and spraying, to facilitate tilting and to train to some desired form.

Readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, who are interested in horticulture in any of its branches, are requested to contribute articles and letters for publication on this page. An exchange of experiences will benefit you and others. Send some photographs if you have them.

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**POULTRY YARD**

**Starting a Poultry Business**

By J. H. Callender

Knowledge is necessary before launching out in the poultry business on a large scale. Start with a few hens, study them and work up gradually. That is the surest method for success. But it is a long way from the beginning, to the point where the profits beg to accumulate on the right side of the accounts.

The first essential is to have a place to raise the poultry. Then a suitable building should be erected for the housing of the flock. Then the floor should be of earth, or better still filled in to the depth of six inches with coarse gravel. The building should face the south and have all the light it is possible to get into the pen on the south side, making the lower half of the windows of glass, and the upper half of simple factory cotton. The advantage of the cotton is in the fact that it is not only quite warm enough, even for the high combed varieties, but it is much drier than the house that is completely closed with glass. With such a house, fitted to suit the ideas of the poultryman and kept clean and sweet, the comfort of the flock is assured. More depends on that than on any other to the beginner who looks for success in handling poultry.

Next comes the stock to be used in the venture. The beginner has probably seen a few good flocks at the neigh-

bors, or admired the birds seen at the fall fair, but has had no means of discovering the good and bad qualities of any one particular breed. He is undecided what variety to secure. He must make up his mind whether he wants to enter to the egg trade, or the broiler and market poultry trade, or wants a combination of all these. If an egg farm is his ideal, then the choice will naturally fall on some Mediterranean breed, the "egg-machines." These give a wide choice, including all colors of the Leghorns, both rose and single comb, the Minorcas, and the English favorites, the Hamburgs. If a visit is paid to a winter poultry show, and a study made of these classes, it will soon be determined which of the breeds enumerated catch the fancy, and another step has been taken - He can then get in touch with a breeder of this class of stock.

If a general purpose fowl is wanted, then the choice will fall on some heavier sort, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Asians, and French breeds will be examined. When the final choice has been made, and the stock procured, it is not time to sit down and let the hens begin to make you rich. The work is just starting. The advice of the writer is not to start in with a big outfit, but to spend a year getting acquainted with the needs of the flock, and the ways of making a few pay. Let the incubators alone for the first year, and let the hen show you how to hatch and care for the young chicks that are the nucleus of the future ranch. This year will give you a chance also to discover whether you are yourself adapted for

a poultryman or not. If not, then you have no big investment to dispose of, perhaps at a sacrifice, and are nothing out except your time.

If you already have a flock of mongrel or mixed stock, then the best way will be to get eggs and give them to one of your hens to hatch, securing them as early as possible in the season so as to have your next season's breeders well matured by fall and ready to lay enough to pay your board bill when the snow is on the ground.

**Testing Eggs**

Can you give a good method for testing eggs, so as to remove the infertile ones from the incubator or under the setting hens? How long should they be left before testing?—A. A. Bonfroy Co.

Secure an empty box about the size and shape of a canned goods or soap box. Set on end and stand a small lamp inside. Then cut a square hole in the bottom of the box, about opposite where the blaze of the lamp will come. Over this hole tuck a piece of soft rubber or leather, such as can be cut from an old boot top, and in this cut a small hole about one inch in diameter. When it is dark, set the lamp in the box so that the light comes directly in front of the hole, and when the egg is held against the hole it can be seen whether the egg is fertile or good.

Six or seven days after the eggs are set is about the right time to test them. The fertile ones will then show a dark spot in the centre, from which the red veins spread in all directions. The infertile egg will show perfectly clear and can be cooked and fed to the young chicks when they hatch.

**Which Mating is the Best?**

Which mating will give the best results, one consisting of a pair of birds, or two made up of pullets and a cockerel?—A. C. Wellington Co., Ont.

It is considered that the best results are obtained by mating young old hens to a good vigorous cockerel, and pullets with a good lively cock of one year or more.

**Black Spanish Cockerel**

Could you inform me through the columns of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, where I could get a Black Spanish cockerel, and obligate—A. C. Galbraith, Ont.

Look over our advertisers' offerings for what you want. We cannot give names of others not in our columns. The above question should show specialty breeders that Dairyman readers are looking for their stock.

**Moisture in Incubators**

The conclusion reached from a study of the action of the lamp by Prof. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College, and reported in Bulletin No. 151, are that a great deal of moisture is necessary in the incubator, and that the addition of Zenoleum to the moisture proved of the greatest value in maintaining the vitality of the chicks, by protecting them from diseases which always demand such heavy toll from incubator chicks where no disinfectant is used. To the essential of proper temperature must be added proper moisture and a proper disinfection, and for the latter purpose Zenoleum must be given first place.

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**This will Keep the Boy on the Farm**

**It Will Give Him a Real Start in Life**

**Q**UIT worrying about how you're going to "give the boy a better chance in life than his father had." Let up wondering how you're going to manage to give him a start. Fix it so he can make his own start—and have fun doing it. He will stay on the farm if you go at it the right way.

Any normal, healthy boy likes to "fool 'round" with live things—chickens for instance. Make him work at it, and he'll tire it quick. But give him a little business of his own,—set him up raising chickens on his own hook,—and he won't let up till he makes a success of it.

I can arrange the whole thing for you,—teach your boy how to succeed at poultry-raising for profit,—show him where to save work and worry doing it,—stand right back of him and coach him along,—and find him a good, quick-cash buyer who will pay the highest prices for all the poultry he raises or the eggs he can sell.



In a word, I will make a BUSINESS poultryman of your boy,—and I don't want a cent for doing it. I want you, for your part, just to help give the boy a start,—like this:

Send for my free book—"When Poultry Pays." That will give you an idea of what there really is in up-to-date poultry raising,—of how much money anybody with hustle and gumption can get out of it.

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I know plenty of young folks who are earning their college money this way—and learning hard business sense as well—learning things that will make them succeed in other lines later in life.

I can show you why that's so. Write to me and ask me why the Peerless makes a worth-while present that will earn the biggest kind of dividends for you and for the boy,—or for the girl, for that matter. Get the free book.

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### CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour.

'PHONE NORTH 4483. 0-4-1

**GRAHAM & RENFREW, Bedford Park, Ont.**

## Simcoe Lodge

### CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Imported and Canadian Bred Clydesdales and Hackneys For Sale

Our stables have now First and Championships at America's leading Shows, and a few individuals of the ring kind are always on hand. Come and see them. 0-8-15

Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beverton, Ont.  
Long distance phone at Farm. C.P.R. & C.N.R. STATIONS

## Oak Lodge Yorkshires

A large herd of choice Pigs of all ages on hand, quality guaranteed. No other herd has such a record in the show-ring, covering several years. Oak Lodge type o hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Correspondence solicited. 0-17

**J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.**

## YORKSHIRES

Of Choicest Type and Breeding

I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and of richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not skin. E-3-0



**J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.**

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

### Water From Spring—Hot Water in House

W. H. Day, O. A. C. Guelph.

1. I want to run water from a spring on high ground, through the hen house, then to the horse barn and sheep pen, (one building), then to the cow stable. (No. of stock, 2 horses, 2 cows, and 15 head of cattle.) The distance from the spring to the cow stable is 200 yds. Water pipe should be used, and how would it be best to arrange it, so as not to give trouble in winter time? The hen house and horse stable would not be warm enough to keep water from freezing.

2. Given water in the house, what piping and tanks would be required to attach to stove in order to have a constant supply of hot water? What would be the simplest plan?—Farmer, N. S.

1. If the spring is over 20 feet above the point of use, so that you will have plenty of head to force the water through the pipe, a half-inch pipe will answer, though it would be a little slow. If the fall is less, use at least a 3/4 inch pipe. It will cost you a cent or two more a foot than the half inch, but it will carry 2 1/2 times as much water as a half inch pipe working under the same conditions. The pipe from the spring should be laid deep enough underground so that the frost will not reach it in the winter. Four feet would be sufficient unless you are in a very exposed place. To prevent freezing in the hen house and horse barn use the two-pipe Macnamara hydrant, which your local plumber can procure for you at a cost of about \$5, or which you can direct from James Robertson & Co., Toronto. This hydrant is provided with shut-off and waste valves down in the ground so that when the water is turned off, that remaining in the stand pipe at the time leaks away into the ground in a short time so that there is no water in the pipe above the cap, and hence there is no danger of freezing.

2. You need the following: (1) hot water tank about 50 gallons capacity; (2) coil, or other heating device in the stove; (3) pipe from your supply to the bottom of the tank; (4) pipe from bottom of tank to heating device; (5) pipe from heating device to top of tank; (6) pipe from top of tank to tap at the sink; (7) tap at sink and drainage tap between tank and heating device.

### Fitting Up Thin Horses

A knowing horseman can make good profit in fattening up horses that have become run down, and for that reason may be purchased for a low price from the owners, who do not know how to plump them up again, or even renovate them for service. It is usual to find one or more customary causes in such conditions. Look first to the teeth. In many instances, irregularities, or a broken or split or sharp tooth, or long tooth, grown up high, on account of a cavity above or below, corresponding with a missing molar, keep the horse from properly masticating his food or deter him from eating the amount necessary to keep him in good condition. Where such things are found they may be speedily set right by the proper use of the veterinary dentist's instruments, and the horse will at once pick up and do well.

If the teeth are found to be in good condition, next lift the tail and examine the region of the anus, for worms are a common cause of thriftlessness, and their presence is indicated by a fur of scaly material about the anus. Worms must be gotten rid of, if the thin horse is to be fattened. All the food imaginable will fail, where worms are plainly sapping the blood and strength. For worms give two ounces of turpentine shaken up in one pint of raw linseed oil. Administer it after starving the horse for 12 hours, and follow it up with a drachm of dried sulphate of iron night and morning in the feed for one week. Then skip 10 days, and re-

peat for another week to destroy the worms hatched out from the eggs remaining in the intestines, following the first treatment. If the horse still lacks appetite, add two drachms of powdered gentian root to the iron at each dose and he will soon go on to good feeding.

When the teeth are all right and evidences of worms are absent chronic indigestion is the next cause to be looked into. A rule no medicine need be given other than preliminary physic ball or a drench of raw linseed oil. Follow with molasses mixed with each feed. At least one quart of molasses should be given twice daily. Mix it with a like amount of water, and then incorporate it intimately with cut hay, coarse wheat, bran and corn meal. Feed while oats at noon, and long hay at night. This is good feeding in ordinary cases, but where the horse is very thin, and covered with sores, or showing other evidences of indigestion, the amount of molasses may be greatly increased.

In certain worn out army horses, as much as 12 pounds of molasses have been given daily along with cut hay or grass, and the result have been astonishingly good. In fact such horses plumped up so quickly that their former drivers failed to recognize them in six weeks after the feeding process commenced.

In most cases of chronic indigestion, clipping the hair usually works like magic, and we would strongly advocate this practice, provided the horses are to be stabled comfortably, as they should be, if it is desired to fatten them quickly in short order. Exercise should be restricted during the feeding period. Care will have to be taken, however, that the horses do not become constipated. If they should show any signs of that condition, give promptly a tablespoonful of glauber salts in their feed, night and morning, or dissolve it in the drinking water. The feeding of molasses will, however, obviate the necessity of using salts, and it is best, if possible, to get along without medicine.

"There is a great surprise in store for farmers who will figure the cost of feed and butter fat value of each cow and compare the same.—D. E. McKenzie, Simcoe Co., Ont.

### AUCTIONEERS

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER  
2 Belcher Street LONDON, ONT.

**GEO. JACKSON, Port Perry, Ont.**  
PROVINCIAL AUCTIONEER  
Pure Bred Stock a Specialty.

**LEVI A. W. TOLE**  
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Bowmansville, Ont.

### PINE RIDGE JERSEYS

Three choice bulls, 7 to 18 months old, sire by Hart Bull, F. 07280. One three year old bull, dam winner of 1st prize, and 2nd champion at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. Grand dam of official record, 20 lbs. 6 oz. of butter in 7 also some choice heifers. Come early and get a snap.

WM. WILKS & SON,  
E-4-29 Newmarket, Ont.

### CLYDESDALES

If you need Clydesdales (imp.) Canadian bred male or female, write to us at once. If we have not on hand what you need, we will ship you as represented. Stock guaranteed as represented.

0-8-1 **R. M. HOLTBY,**  
Manchester P.O. and G.T.R. Station  
Long Distance Phone. MYRTLE C.P.R.

**Saltin Cattle For Warbles**

(Mrs. Ottilie Allen, Gargus, B.C.)

Those who wish to keep their cattle from warbles, should place a cup of coarse salt in the cow stable, so that the cattle can use it without much trouble. If each animal has a handful rubbed on its back before it leaves the stable, the flies will not lay their eggs there. Where a large number of cattle is kept, and time is a consideration, a few may be treated every morning, so that they all receive the salt about three times a week, though I have found that once a week will render cows immune, unless the fly sticks in large numbers.

This should not be done while any warbles remain on the cow's back, as it is the greatest mistake possible to destroy the grub, and to leave it to decompose. Nothing should be done for living larvae except to press them out and kill them. I had one little Jersey, with very fine hair that was so infested with these terrible pests that I made it a rule to press out 100 each morning, and the same each evening. I often took out a great many more. She was a mass from her spine over her ribs. After I took out the last one, I kept her salted freely, and I had no return of the trouble.

Salt is greatly to be preferred to any oily compound, for several reasons, viz., on account of the improvement in the hair, if the animal is to be killed for beef, and secondly, because it promotes friendly feelings among the cattle. They will stand about licking the salt from one another's backs, and forget all animosity.

Some people may be afraid that in this way cows will swallow the eggs and that they may hatch, but there is not the smallest danger of this. I am completely satisfied in my own mind that astringents are by no means all writers confused with aestrus bovis, and perfectly misleading accounts are the consequence. Aestrus equis, or the bot fly, lays its eggs on the hair of the leg, or in fact anywhere that it considers suitable. The animal licks these off, swallowing them, and they cause no trouble, unless existing in large numbers. Aestrus bovis burrows into the skin of the back, and there lays its eggs. These are the warbles, of which we are speaking. Aestrus equis does not perforate the stomach, and work its way to the skin, but passes out with the food. Neither of these are exactly like the sheep warble, which lays its eggs between the eyes of the sheep.

However, it is sufficient for the farmer to know that an outward application is the only preventive, and no drug administered internally is necessary.

NOTE.—The use of salt as a preventive of "warbles" is a new idea. Have any of our readers anything to say about it? The annual loss from injured hides, "the red head," the supply of milk, and diminished vitality, caused by the insect, is enormous. The best authorities agree that the eggs are deposited on the forelegs and breast, licked into the

mouth, where they hatch. The maggots pass into the gullet, burrow through its walls, and make their way through to the skin of the back, where they remain until full grown, forming the warble.—Editor.

**Wool 50 Per Cent. Lower**

The outlook for wool this spring is not very hopeful. The price of Canadian wools in England is from 40 to 50 per cent. lower than a year ago. Last year at this time buyers were paying 16c to 17c for unwashed wool, and 25c to 26c a pound for washed fleece. These were Toronto quotations. At local shipping points the price would be a little less. This spring dealers claim that they will have to buy wool at a cost of 10c in Toronto for unwashed. This will mean about 3c a pound to the grower for unwashed, and 12c to 13c a pound for washed fleeces.

These are low values, and reduce the profits in wool production to a minimum. The wool trade in this country is, however, largely a side line. The sheep raiser makes the bulk of his profit in selling lambs, and should be richer's purposes. At \$7.50 a ewe, for yearling lambs, there is about good money in the business of raising them. Then spring lambs that will not dress more than 90 pounds on the Toronto market for \$8 to \$9 each, making this product a luxury, that only the wealthy can afford. But wool at 5c for unwashed fleeces will not do more than pay for the clipping, and getting ready for the market.

The financial stringency is the primary cause of the drop in wools. The supply is no greater than a year ago, but the demand has fallen off, owing to the curtailment of its use for manufacturing purposes. This curtailment is due to tight money, and the frontiers are being branched out, or even keeping their establishments running at their usual capacity. The woolen trade in Canada is said to be in a very precarious condition, and unless those in the business get assistance, in the way of increased protection, the whole industry will go to the wall. Representations are to be made shortly to the Government, and upon the success of these, so those who know, say, will depend upon whether woolen manufacturing will be a flourishing industry, or one of the has-beens.

But, be this as it may, the percentage of Canadian grown wools used in this trade is not large. Even if the tariff were increased sufficiently to enable the woolen industry to flourish, it is a question whether it would materially advance the price of home grown wools. No doubt it would help somewhat. But as Canadian wool is only used in the manufacturing of the coarser grades of clothing, etc., the demand for it is limited. If there out, some way of keeping out, or regulating the manufacturing of shoddy goods, the wool producing trade of this country would receive more benefit than any material increase in the tariff on wools.

A department of the society in giving cups at each of the leading exhibitions to the champion grade dairy cow, provided she was sired by a pure bred Holstein bull, was commended. The record of performance, inaugurated by the Dominion Government, was approved and members requested to avail themselves of its advantages.

Dr. Harwood, medical director, New York Hospital, advocated the advantages of Holstein milk as a diet. Its vitality, low percentage of fat and large quantities of solids not fat, makes it the ideal milk for children, invalids and others.

Prof. Arkell of Macdonald College announced that the college this year would install a herd of 20 of the best Holsteins it was possible to purchase. During the past year, a Holstein had become the champion cow of the world with a record of 1,247 lbs. of butter for the year, this being 20 per cent. more than the best of any other breed.

Mr. F. E. Cane announced that he had secured a silver cup for the best Holstein bull, any age, to be competed for at the Jacques Cartier County Fair and advised other members to give similar cups in different counties.

The officers elected were as follows: Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Fred. J. E. K. Herick, Abbotford, Pres.; L. de L. Harwood, M.D., 1st Vice-Pres.; Antoine Ashby, 2nd Vice-Pres.; P. J. Salley, 3rd Vice-Pres.; Neil Sangster, 4th Vice-Pres.

Directors: Ogden Sweet, N. Sutton; H. Beauregard, St. Damiasse; Dr. Jodanis, St. Sebastien; C. Pettet, West Bromie; Capt. J. Kiley, J. R. Graham; A. Fournier, Proprietary; Pierre Fiset, Contrecoeur.

**Lice on Cattle**

Lice are a very troublesome insect on cattle, when they get started. They are easily disposed of, however, if the right way is taken. A good remedy for them is to take salt and rub it over 'eir bodies, then let them out in the rain so that the salt will dissolve and run down their backs. This is very effective with sheep and horses, as well as with cattle.—Moral C. Bingham, Waterloo Co., Ont.

**LOCHABAR STOCK FARM**, and Poultry Yards, offers two nice young Shorthorn Bulls, fit for service; also Berkshire. Prices right. Eggs from Harrod Rooster, White Leg, and Hamburg, Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 15. Imperial Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50 per 15. For more particulars apply to H. Stook Al-D. A. Graham, Wanderside, Ont. e-7-5



**ROCK SALT** for Horse and Cattle, in tons and carloads. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

**Metal Ear Labels**, with numbered numbers, for cattle, sheep and hogs. Write for sample and circular free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

**WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS**

BIRKHAMPTSD, SHENSTONE, LICHFIELD, ENGLAND

We are prepared to receive orders for HAMPSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, SOUTH-DOWN, LINCOLN, COTSWOLD, LEICESTER and DORSET HORN SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE SWINE and SHORTHORN CATTLE, which we can purchase at close prices and will deliver at a reasonable commission.

**WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS**  
Canadian Agent—W. GEO. CAVAN, Box 1057, Toronto, Ont. e-9-1

Sheep will eat a great many kinds of weeds that other animals will not touch. This makes them especially valuable about a farm as a sort of scavenger.—Prof. G. E. Day, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

**BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES**

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED  
Prize-winners at all the leading shows, I hold the award of merit given by the Board of Directors of the Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of pure bred 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. NESS, J. E. HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION E-1

**Spring Brook Ayrshires**

Produce nearly 100 lbs. of milk each, testing 4.9 per cent. butter fat during the years of 1906, '07 and '08. Having sold only 5 of my farms, I offer for sale about 30 head of various ages. Write for prices

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que. E-11-5

**AYRSHIRE BULLS**—A choice lot of bull calves dropped in February, March and beginning of April, by imported bull three times. Farnham, Ontario, and Laffan, W. W. Bellantyne, "Neidpath" Farm, Stratford. Long distance phone. E-4-49

**AYRSHIRES FOR SALE**

Six Ayrshire Bulls, 18 to 30 months old, twelve Ayrshire Bull Calves, 2 to 6 months old. Female Ayrshires, all ages. One Kamoos, Ontario, price reasonable. Apply to D. BODDEN, Manager, of HON. W. OWENS, Proprietor Riverside Farm, Monto Bello, Que. E-11-5

**HOLSTEINS**

We must sell at least 25 cows and here are some fine ones. Also the national increase of our herd. This is a chance for lifetime to get a good bargain in the world's greatest sire, head of herf Come and see them.

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

**SPRING BROOK HOLSTEIN AND TAMWORTH**—2 young sons in farrow to import. Also 100 lbs. of milk per cow per day service. Spring Hitters by Imp. boar. Offerings in Holsteins: 1 bull, 12 month, bull calves, and a few females of "Motto, Quality."

E-11-19 A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.

**HOLSTEIN CALVES**

**ENTIRE CROP, ABOUT 25**  
Sired by Imported Yama Sir Pesh and Johanna Red Sarcastic; April and May delivery. Also Ohio Improved Chester White Pig, large strain, and oldest established registered breeder in Canada; pairs and trios not call. Exporting and safe delivery guaranteed.

E-9-13 E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

**THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS**

FOR SALE—A choice herd of 10 heifers and 6 bulls, from 10 to 24 months old, and 10 calves, all of whom are sired by a bull by side, and bred again, can be spared. E-9-25

M. H. O'NEIL, Sebringville, Ont.

**THE HOMESTEAD HERD OF ABERDEEN ABERDEEN CATTLE**. Present offerings: 8

choice bull, sire, Toronto champion, also cow and heifer of the same choice breeding. Must be sold to make room, at prices that surprise you.  
W. M. ISCHE, Proprietor, Sebringville, Ont. E-11

**AN INFLAMED TENDON NEEDS COOLING.**

**ABSORBINE**

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments, non-sensitiveness of the lining. No blister, no hair grow, and you can use it on any part of the body. Delivered, Buck & C. Price, 50c per bottle. Cures Strained Tendons, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Swellings, etc. For marketing, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Strained Tendons, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Swellings, etc. For marketing, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Strained Tendons, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Swellings, etc. For marketing, \$1.00 per bottle.

WATERBURY, Vt., 123 Main St., Burlington, Mass. Sole Agents: WYMAN BROS. & CO., Montreal.

**Quebec Holstein Breeders**

The Quebec branch of The Holstein Friesian Association of Canada held its annual meeting in Montreal recently. Members were present from all over the province and the meeting was most enthusiastic.

Mr. J. E. K. Herick presided, and in his opening address, reviewed the doings of the past year. There was a good increase in membership. The general society is understanding the large grants given to exhibitors, and other expenditures to further the interests of the breed, had \$5,000 in the treasury.

## 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 only organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario and the Medical and Quebec Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Agrarist, and Jersey Cattle Breeders, etc.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10 a year, strictly in advance, Great Britain, \$12 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.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$100. On all checks add 25 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and the new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES are quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the first of each week's issue.

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

**CIRCULATION STATEMENT**  
The publishers have permission to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed 1,500. The actual circulation of such issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, exceeds 14,000.

Seven detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries 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, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to enable you to benefit by this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words: "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD  
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

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

### A MUCH LARGER PAPER

While we are constantly receiving letters from our readers, expressing their pleasure over the great improvements that have been made in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, it is probable that but few of our readers fully realize just how much larger the new paper is than the old papers, whose place it has taken. The Canadian Dairyman contained an average of sixteen pages each issue. It was published weekly. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is also published weekly, but it has an average of twenty-four pages each issue. Its columns are not quite so long as those in the old Canadian Dairyman, but, nevertheless, each issue is almost fifty per cent. larger.

The old Farming World contained forty-eight pages, and had three columns of reading matter to the page. It was published twice a month, or only twenty-four times a year. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World has only twenty-four pages in each issue, but it has four columns

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is now owned by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited. This company, really, is an amalgamation of the two companies which formerly owned the two old papers. It starts off under the most auspicious circumstances. It has an authorized capital of \$100,000, a subscribed capital of \$56,800 and a paid-up capital of \$35,540.

By uniting The Canadian Dairyman and The Farming World into one publication, a paper that is a vast improvement over either of the former papers will be printed at a saving in expense of from \$5,000 to \$8,000 a year. It is confidently anticipated that the receipts from the new publication will be from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in excess of the amount received from either of the former publications. The new paper, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, has a sworn, paid-in-advance circulation of 11,500, and a large and increasing patronage.

By amalgamating The Canadian Dairyman and The Farming World, and by removing the head offices of the Company from Toronto to Peterboro, Ont., a great saving will be effected. One paper will be printed, instead of two. The cost of printing in Peterboro is fifteen to twenty per cent. less than it is in Toronto. The contracts for printing that have been signed, will effect a saving on printing alone of \$10,000. Eight thousand dollars of this amount will be required to meet the extra printing necessitated by the larger circulation of the

page, instead of three; its columns are an inch and a quarter longer—each alone is equal to an increase in the size of The Farming World of three pages an issue, and it is published weekly, or fifty-two times a year, instead of only semi-monthly.

When figured down to a basis of inches, it will be found that last year The Farming World published 37,152 inches of reading and advertising matter, The Canadian Dairyman, 43,264 inches, and that this year The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World will publish at least 59,004 inches of matter. This is the best evidence of the greatly improved paper we are now publishing in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

### MEAT INSPECTION AND THE FARMER

The time is not far distant when farmers will have to test their hogs and cattle for disease before they can be marketed. One effect of the Meat Inspection Act, which came into force last year, has been to direct the attention of the consumer to the quality of the meat he buys. This act applies to the export trade only. It is applied in connection with the larger packing and abattoir establishments that do an export business. Every animal slaughtered by him is sub-

### A CHANCE TO INVEST

combined paper, and by issuing it weekly in its improved form. The net saving on printing will be \$2,000, besides providing for the publication of a larger and much improved paper. The savings in salaries, rent, illustrations, travelling expenses, stationery, postage, taxes, etc., will be \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, notwithstanding the cost of maintaining an advertising office in Toronto.

A careful examination of the lists of both of the old papers has shown that the number of duplicate subscriptions was less than 500. The subscription price of The Farming World was 60 cents a year. The new paper is \$1 a year. This should mean an increased revenue from the subscriptions of The Farming World alone of over \$2,000 a year. Liberal allowance has been made for a possible loss of subscribers, due to the advance in the subscription price.

Owing to its larger circulation, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World has been able to advance its advertising rates. They are seven to eleven cents a line. This is from one to two cents a line higher than those obtained by The Farming World, and almost three times as high as the rates secured by The Canadian Dairyman. This ensures a great increase in the revenue from advertisements. The receipts from the combined paper this year, through subscriptions and advertisements, should be approximately \$3,000 to \$5,000 greater than the total receipts of both papers last year. This will be

in addition to the savings in publication expenses already mentioned.

In spite of the fact that the management of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World refuses to publish fake or questionable advertisements of any kind, such a large number of the very best class of advertisements have been received for publication, it has been found impossible, in some issues, to publish them all.

The complete purchase of The Canadian Dairyman and of The Farming World, will cost The Rural Publishing Company less than \$45,000 of its capital stock. How small this price is, may be seen from the fact that a scrip price of the new paper is \$1 a year. This should mean an increased revenue from the subscriptions of The Farming World alone of over \$2,000 a year. Liberal allowance has been made for a possible loss of subscribers, due to the advance in the subscription price.

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held by our readers. The management of The Rural Publishing Company, Limited, has decided to offer some of its stock for public subscription. Shares are fifty dollars each, and about only twenty-five dollars will be called this year on each share. Many of our readers are well-to-do. If you would like to secure an interest in The Rural Publishing Company, Limited, write us, and we will send you a prospectus, giving full particulars. We would like the stock of our company to be held by our readers.

ject to inspection, whether intended for the export or local trade. Though this inspection has been in force only a few months it has had the effect of improving the quality of the meat supplied by these larger concerns. This has led to a demand for general inspection of all animals slaughtered for food, which the stock raiser must be prepared to meet sooner or later. Those who are wise will commence preparing for such inspection now.

The application of inspection to only those concerns doing an export business has created conditions that do not seem fair to the large packer. Every animal he buys has to come before the inspector, and if found diseased he must stand the loss. The local butcher or the one catering only to the local trade can buy without let or hindrance and, therefore, has an advantage over the large export concerns, which have to be more careful in their buying. They frequently lose 2 to 3 per cent and in some cases 10 per cent because of diseased meat.

From the local consumers standpoint the situation is becoming recognized as a serious one. The large concern as far as possible buys only healthy animals, and, as the bulk of his business is an export one, comparatively little of his product is sold at home. If the healthiest are bought for export it follows that there will be a higher percentage of disease in

what is left. This is sold without inspection and supplied without any special safeguard to the local consumer, who is getting an inferior quality of meat and a kind that endangers the health of his family. He has not done much kicking so far but is likely to do so before long.

This is the situation. What can be done to improve it? The Meat Inspection Act is a Dominion one and cannot apply where only a local trade is being conducted. That must be looked after by the province. But under present methods of killing in the innumerable slaughter houses that exist all over the country, inspection would be impracticable. The only way to meet the situation, according to Dominion Live Stock Commissioner J. G. Rutherford, is to have large killing abattoirs at central points, either owned and managed by the government or by private interests. All the killing could be done at these abattoirs.

There are many things to be said in favor of this scheme. The killing would be done under sanitary conditions, the offal could be utilized to better advantage and the work performed by men skilled in the business of preparing meat for market. Many of these small slaughter houses are a disgrace to any community. Animals are prepared for human food under conditions that are simply fil-

thy, and the offal is frequently fed to hogs which in itself is a violation of the health act.

But the great question, if a system of general meat inspection is adopted, is who is to saddle the loss for rejected animals. The man who buys and slaughters the animal claims that he should not have to bear it. If he does not then it must come back to the farmer or producer. And it is just here where the shoe pinches. Should the farmer, who does not know that he is selling a diseased beast, bear the loss? The consumer and the buyer say he should be held responsible, and that he should not breed, feed or raise diseased animals destined for human food. It is the farmer's business, they say, to see that his stock is healthy, and if there is disease to have it stamped out or suffer the loss when his animals are marketed.

The Secretary of the Ontario Board of Health, is a strong advocate of public abattoirs and inspection of all animals slaughtered. He would, however, have the government pay one-half or two-thirds of the value of each animal found diseased, and would work it out in this way: Inspect all animals alive as well as after killing. If the inspection alive shows that a beast is unfit for food then the farmer should bear the loss. If disease is found only after killing, then the owner at that time should bear it. This would mean that drovers and others would buy from the farmer subject to inspection, and so long as the inspection alive showed no disease, the latter would not suffer.

**HIS SERVICES WORTH MORE**

How is it that the wealthy province of Ontario cannot afford to pay Mr. C. C. James, the capable and hard-working Deputy Minister of Agriculture, more than \$3,000 a year, when the city of Toronto is willing to pay him \$4,000 a year, and even more, to act as park commissioner? Owing to Hon. Mr. Monteith's public duties, he, like all other members of the Cabinet, is unable to give close personal attention to the details of the work of his department. These, of necessity, have to be left in the hands of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The Deputy Minister has to wave at his finger tips, complete information concerning the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars a year. And yet, after some sixteen years' faithful service, he is receiving only \$3,000 a year.

Farmers are economical. They are, also, fair. They do not desire to see a public official, who is working in their interests, paid less than his services are worth. This is not the first occasion on which inducements have been held out to Mr. James to resign his present position. It would be a calamity to the agricultural interests of Ontario, were he to do so. It is a wonder that he has not done so long ago. Surely we are not going to be forced to see an official of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario working for one thousand dollars a year less than he could earn elsewhere!

**OUR FREE RURAL DELIVERY DEBATING SOCIETY**

**A Petition from Nova Scotia**

Some of the farmers in Nova Scotia are much interested in our articles on Free Rural Mail Delivery. Miss Eunice Watts of Kings County, N.S., writes us as follows: "I am interested in your Mail Delivery articles, especially as I have drawn up a petition to the Postmaster General, signed by all the residents on this route, asking for a delivery. Although the petition has gone several months ago, we are still where we were before, but Sir Fredrick Borden has promised to give us his support. Nearly every house on this road receives quantities of mail from absent relatives. My own personal mail averages about 50 letters a month."

**The Tramp to Post Office Should End**

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World. The remark made by Hon. John Dryden, that one fat horse man made more noise than 20 farmers, on the horse race question, at country fairs, and quoted in your editorial, recently, will apply to a lot of other public business that concerns farmers far more than horse-raising.

The small cities of this country recently obtained free city mail delivery, the postmasters have secured an advance in their salaries, although their past conditions imposed no great hardship on anybody. These concessions were secured because the racket the people interested put up quickly decided the attitude of the Government.

There are thousands of farmers in the thickly settled and wealthy counties of Eastern Canada, who must tramp 8 and 10 miles to get their mail into or out of a post office. This is a ridiculous state of affairs. Within a distance of four miles along the road upon which I live in Oxford county, there are eight or ten farm homes that would be a credit to the streets of almost any city, and barns that cost thousands of dollars. The other outbuildings are of the same character, and a general farm business is done that should, by all means, be transacted by means of the most modern postal facilities. Instead, our farmers are handicapped to the extent stated. Consequently, as a rule, they often get their mail but once a week, and the rest of the time in a hap-hazard way.

Geo. Wilcox, Oxford Co., Ont.

**Many are Working for Prizes**

The liberal cash and live stock premiums which we are offering in return for new yearly subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World have created much interest and many persons have enthusiastically entered the competition.

Mr. E. G. Williams, Huron County, and Mr. Robert Bennie, Renfrew County, have both won a pure-bred Berkshire sow by sending us seven new yearly subscriptions.

The following persons are greatly interested in our offer of \$1,500 in return for 1,000 new yearly subscriptions: Mr. Isaac Deachman, Lanark County; Miss Eunice Watts, Kings County, N.S.; Mr. Wm. R. Stevenson, Russell County; Mr. H. H. McNulty, Leeds County; Mr. H. S. Cooper, York County; Mr. Hugh Clark, Lambton County; Mr. R. A. McArthur, Waterloo County; Mr. Burgess MacMahon, Kings County; Mr. Northumberland, Northumberland County; Mr. A. A. Phoenix, Dufferin County; Mr. N. S. McLaughlin, Huron County.

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**900,000**

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**MONTREAL**



**Money or Pure Bred Stock**

**Premiums Offered by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World**

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 subscriptions, at one dollar a year.

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

A pure-bred Holstein heifer calf for forty-five new subscriptions.

**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 one dollar a year.

\$1,200 for 850 new subscriptions.

\$1,000 for 750 new subscriptions.

\$900 for 700 new subscriptions.

\$800 for 650 new subscriptions.

\$700 for 600 new subscriptions.

\$600 for 550 new subscriptions.

\$500 for 500 new subscriptions.

\$400 for 400 new subscriptions.

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 auction sales are numerous, it is a splendid 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**  
PETERBORO, 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.

### Improve the Gathering System

One of the problems of the cream gathering creamery is to get the cream delivered in proper condition. This often depends upon the gathering of the cream. If it is gathered not less frequently than three times a week and every day during the hot

weather, the maker may be reasonably sure of getting good cream. If on the other hand cream is gathered only once or twice a week the cream received will be of inferior quality.

Patrons of cream gathering creameries should insist upon their cream being gathered often enough to insure its quality being all right when delivered. The little saved in the handling will be a mere bagatelle as compared with the improved quality of the product, and the better price for which it will sell. A half a cent a pound extra on the season's make of butter will amount to a good sum, and very much more than an extra

trip a week of the cream gatherer will cost. Cream may be cared for over so well, but it cannot be kept very long under ordinary farm conditions, without deteriorating, and the sooner it reaches the creamery the better.

The use of individual cream cans would help the situation very much. When all kinds of cream are dumped into one big receiving can by the hauler, the maker has no way of finding out who is sending good or poor cream, unless it be the sample for testing, which gives a poor clue to the quality of the cream itself.

With individual cans the butter maker can examine each patron's cream as soon as delivered, and, if defective, notify him as to the cause, or send it home. By this means, he can grade his cream before making into butter. Good cream will make good butter, and bad cream poor butter, and the fellow who supplies the latter should pay for it. There is no better way of educating the patron to take care of his cream than this. If he is careless he should pay for it. And what he should pay can be ascertained only by making his poor cream into butter by itself and selling it for what it will bring.

Gather cream often enough to prevent it deteriorating; use individual cans in gathering it, and grade the cream when it reaches the creamery, are three things that would very much improve the quality of butter made on the cream gathering plan. Grading may be difficult to work out, but it would pay well. Its educational effect would be such that it might be necessary to continue it for only a short while, as every one would make an effort to have his cream graded for best quality of butter. Have any makers had any experience in grading cream? If you have, let The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World have it. It will help others along. Do you think it practicable?

### Dairy Instructors Meet

The Dairy Instructors and Sanitary Inspectors of Western Ontario spent the first week of April at the Guelph Agricultural College. The time was

taken up with dairy lectures, lectures on veterinary science, and lectures and practical work in the chemical and bacteriological laboratory. One half day was spent scoring cheese and butter. Mr. W. W. Gray, of the firm of The Ballantray Sons, cheese exporters, Stratford, gave some valuable information regarding quality of cheese and butter demanded by the export trade. He laid particular stress on the clean, clean flavored, close boring, smooth textured, yet firm bodied cheese was the ideal cheese for export. The color, he said, should be clear and uniform, but not too high in colored cheese.

Time was set apart for general discussion of the coming year's work of instruction and several evening meetings were held when the work was carefully gone over by the instructors so that entire uniformity of method would be advocated by each, since uniformity is recognized as one of the principles of success. A lively but friendly discussion was brought out during one of the lectures regarding moisture in cheese. After a full discussion of the subject, the unanimous opinion of the instructors that the system of cheese-making advocated and taught by them during the past few years, and practiced by the very best cheese makers was giving excellent results in improving the quality of the cheese in Western Ontario. It was also their opinion that it would be unwise to make any radical changes in the methods of making.

### MILK AND CREAM TESTING

A short course for makers desiring instruction in milk and cream testing was carried on at the same time as the instructor's course and was attended by quite a large class of experienced cheese and butter makers. The instructors and makers who took the week's course appreciated very much the efforts of the professors of the College in making their stay both profitable and enjoyable.

There will be no change in the instruction staff this year. It consists of the following gentlemen: Frank Alex. McKay, Chief Instructor, Stratford Group; Jas. R. Burgess, Listowel, Listowel Group; E. N. Hart, Ingersoll, Ingersoll and Woodstock Group; Geo. Travis, Tilsonburg, Simcoe Group; R. H. Green, Cayuga, Brantford Group; W. Hamilton, Woodstock, London Group; Fred Dean, Western & Southern Creameries; Mack Robertson, St. Mary's, Northern and Eastern Creameries.—Frank Hens.

### Will Make Why Butter

Mr. Samuel Armstrong, President of the Shearer cheese factory, Jermyon, Ont., called recently to renew his subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, which he considers the first-class farm and home paper. The proprietor of the Shearer factory, Mr. J. J. Hogan, Mr. Armstrong states, will shortly commence the manufacture of why butter; \$600 worth of machinery is being installed.

Last year the factory made 200 lbs. of why butter by hand. This butter, Mr. Armstrong states, was of excellent quality. It sold on the Peterborough market at a price accepted by the merchants as high-grade butter. This year Mr. Hogan will be allowed all the whey for installing the machinery for making why butter. Next year the patrons will receive one-half of the whey.

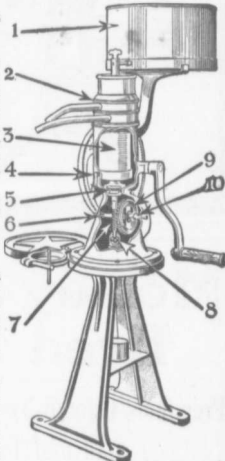
During 1908 the patrons will send all their milk to the factory, Sundays included. Formerly they kept Sunday's milk at home and made butter for home use. Last year Mr. Armstrong sent all his milk to the factory, and bought his butter, which meant a saving of from \$18 to \$20 for the season.

# FRictionless EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

## Here are 10 Points Wherein It Excels

and, of course, there are a great many more which you will find in our Big Free Dairy Book which we will mail to you and as many of your friends as you suggest. It is considered the most interesting Dairy Book of the day. It costs us a lot to prepare, but it is free to you. Send for it to-day.

- 1 Heavy three-ply tin supply can. Holds good supply of milk and is low enough for a woman to easily pour milk into it.
- 2 Feed cup, skim milk cover and cream cover made of pressed steel, tinned. Absolutely true, and doubly as strong as the tin kind used in others.
- 3 Light weight bowl—chief cause of easy running.
- 4 Very simple brake, applied at the base of the bowl, the only place where a brake may be used without injury to the bowl. No wear on bowl—all on a little leather washer.
- 5 Ball Neck Bearing, which eliminates all wear on the spindle. Takes but ten drops of oil a day.
- 6 Case hardened pinion gear cut out of worm wheel shaft. No chance of working loose. Practically indestructible.
- 7 Spindle threaded to bowl. If ever wear should occur it can be unscrewed and replaced at less cost than on any other separator.
- 8 Three ball bottom bearing on which the point of the spindle revolves when bowl is in motion. The point costs little to renew. No wear on the spindle proper. Bowl will always adjust itself to proper centre.



- 9 Worm wheel clutch stops all mechanism when crank is stopped, with exception of bowl and worm wheel. No lost motion in again starting crank as clutch grips instantly and without jar to the mechanism.
- 10 Points on worm wheel shaft are case hardened until they will cut glass. Fit into case hardened sockets. Wear is reduced to a minimum. Worm wheel and its shaft may be taken out and replaced by just removing a plug on one side. Cannot be put back wrong. In fact, there is not a single part of the Frictionless Empire that can be placed anywhere but in its correct position.

**Free Trial** We will send the Empire Frictionless to you for free trial if you will just say so.

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EXCLUSIVE CANADIAN AGENTS



### Cheese Department

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

#### Making Butter Instead of Fodder Cheese

It would be a good thing for the cheese trade, if factories made butter up to the first of May. Taking one year with another, a six months' cheese season is enough. Cheese made earlier than May 1st, is never of the finest quality, and often injures the market and the sale of the full grass product when it comes on the market. Butter would be more profitable during the early months. A good quality can be made, and, as is the case this season, there is usually a good demand at profitable prices between the period of winter and full grass butter.

Good cows are hard to buy. Unless our farmers raise them themselves, their herds are bound to deteriorate. To raise calves and send the milk to a cheese factory, is a proposition that has not been satisfactory solved. Young calves must have milk. If butter is made, the skim milk is at home for feed. This, if handled properly, can be utilized to good advantage, in raising calves to replenish the dairy herd, or for other purposes. By aiding the patrons to increase their herds in this way, the cheese factories will have their milk supply maintained, and increased. It will, therefore, pay both the factory owner, as well as the patron, to make butter instead of cheese during these early months.

#### Instructors for 1908

The following have been appointed cheese instructors by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the season 1908.

Chief Instructor, G. G. Publow, Kingston; Instructors, Geo. Bensley, Warkworth; H. Brattnell, Belleville; J. Buro, Dairy School, Kingston; D. J. Cameron, Campbellcroft; J. Charbonneau, Plantagenet; S. S. Chesham, Gananoque; W. W. Doel, Dairy School, Kingston; J. H. Echlin, Dairy School, Kingston; T. J. Ellis, Chesvertville; R. Elliott, Carp; W. G. Gardner, Easton; J. G. G. Graham, Vankleek Hill; R. T. Gray, Campbellcroft; H. Howe, Belleville; C. B. Larry, Kempville; J. B. Lowry, Frankford; A. M. Donnell, Alexandria; P. Nolan, Philipsville; C. W. Norval, N. Williamsburg; T. A. Whatman, Picton; W. J. Ragsdale, Smith's Falls; I. Villeneuve, St. Isidore de Prescott; R. W. Ward, Foxboro; A. H. Wilson, Athens.

Mr. James Stonehouse of the Kingston Dairy School, will be instructor of Creameries for Eastern Ontario in place of J. W. Mitchell, who will spend the summer in conducting a series of tests to show whether the making of whey butters is a profitable and wise undertaking for cheese factories to engage in.

#### A Rising Dairyman

Members of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association will be pleased to hear that Mr. G. A. Gillespie of Peterboro, who is a director of the Association, has received the Liberal nomination for West Peterboro for the Ontario Legislature. Should he be elected, there will probably be

two directors of the association in the legislature, one Mr. J. B. Dargavel on the Conservative side, and the second, Mr. Gillespie, on the Liberal side.

Mr. Gillespie has been coming to the front rapidly lately. He has been elected as a director of the Dairyman's Association by the dairymen of the section, one man in succession, a big honor in itself. Last January he was elected an alderman for Peterboro, polling the second largest vote of any alderman in the field, and now he has received the unanimous nomination of the Liberals of West Peterboro, a still higher honor.

#### Peterboro Cheese and Butter Makers Meet

The annual convention of the Peterboro District Cheese and Butter Makers' Association was held in Peterboro on Thursday, April 15. Pres. A. H. Campbell presided. The following officers were elected: Pres., Dan Oakley, Norwood; vice-pres., E. Demerest, Lakeland; sec-treas., Ashley Andrews, Bensford; asst-treas., H. Lachko, Frasnesburg.

Several good addresses and discussions took place at the meetings. Dairy Instructor D. D. Cameron spoke on "Over Salting and Over Cooking." Instructor B. Ward gave an interesting talk on subjects of interest to makers. Miss Laura Rose, of the O. A. C., Guelph, talked on women's matinee work in the province. Further mention of these addresses will appear in future issues of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Much respect was felt that Chief Instructor G. G. Publow was not present. Every one expected him, but owing to a misunderstanding in dates, he was unable to attend.

#### A Canadian Honored

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, New York State, Dr. Charles A. Publow and Mr. Albert R. Mann were appointed Assistant Professors of Dairy of the University. Dr. Publow has had charge of cheese instruction in the winter course at Cornell, which closed a few weeks ago.

Prof. Publow is a Canadian, a son of Chief Instructor Publow, of Eastern Ontario. He went to New York State a year ago, where he is evidently giving a good account of himself. For four years he was instructor in the Prince Edward County Synod, and very much improved the cheese and character of the cheese factories in that district. Previous to that he was engaged for several years in practical cheese making, and was one year an inspector at Montreal. He is a graduate in Medicine from Queen's University, and also a graduate from the Kingston Dairy School, where he served one year as instructor.

We congratulate Dr. Publow on his rapid promotion, and wish him continued success.

#### Instructors Meet at Kingston

The instructors for Eastern Ontario have just attended a special course of the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston. The course was of a week's duration and the subjects dealt with in the course were those having a direct bearing on the work of instruction and practice. While lectures were given by the staff of the school, a good deal of time was devoted to discussion. In this, special attention was given to the consideration of the latest and best methods of our cheese and the best methods of overcoming the same.

While general progress is being noted from year to year, we believe that it was more marked in 1907 than in any previous year. It would ap-



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# U. S. CREAM Separator

It gives us much pleasure to receive daily the good words dairymen are giving the country over, about the 1908 Improved U. S. Cream Separator. Why not—YOU—join this army of satisfied users.

Do get interested and send for general information catalogue No. 100 at once. A postal brings it to you. Address all letters to

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pear that 1908 would be not lacking in this respect, as a special effort has been put forth during the fall and winter by a series of district dairy meetings and the supplying of speakers to annual factory meetings. The instructors are unanimous in their opinion that splendid results will be obtained from this work. The patrons are becoming more interested in seeing that suitable conditions exist for the proper manufacture of their dairy products and are devoting more attention to the care and production of the milk. Nothing is more gratifying to us than this, as we realize that with their cooperation in this respect, success is assured.—G. G. Publow.

"The pasteurization of whey increases its feeding value and tends, also, to prevent the spread of 'yeasty,' 'bitter,' and other flavors which cause trouble in the making of cheese."—Prof. Dean, O.A.C. Guelph,

## 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 Repair of all kinds

W.N. BAIRD - Woodstock, Ont.

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

**SITUATION WANTED.**—To manage dairy by thoroughly experienced man with family. Wife experienced butter maker. Apply with particulars to Box 25, The Canadian Dairyman, Peterboro, Ont. 4-23

**WANTED AT ONCE.**—Cheesemaker for McClure factory—Box 6, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. D-22

**PRACTICAL DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY.**—By Dr. H. W. Conn, Wesleyan University. A complete exposition of important facts concerning the relation of bacteria to various problems related to milk. A book for the classroom, laboratory, factory and farm. Slightly up-to-date, and contains the most recently determined facts in the newest methods. Fully illustrated, 524 inches, 360 pages, Cloth, \$1.25. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. Write for our complete catalog of dairy books.

#### Important to Financial Officials of Cheese Factories for 1908.

Forward by mail or otherwise, to the undersigned, your milk-cheests and cheese buyers' statements, mentioning any deductions necessary, and your accounts will need no audit. I have made these factory accounts a specialty for over 25 years. Charges reasonable. e-29

PETER M. WOOD, Ivy Lea, Ont.

**MODERN METHODS OF TESTING MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.**—By L. L. Van Slyke. This a clear and concise discussion of the approved methods of testing of milk products. All the questions involved in the various methods of testing milk and cream are handled with rare skill and yet in so plain a manner that they can be fully understood by all. This book should be in the hands of every dairymen, teacher or student. Illustrated, 234 pages, 5 x 7 inches, \$0.75. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. Write for our complete catalog of books. 4-8

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DO you need anything for your Cheese Factory or Creamery?

If you do we can furnish you with all supplies necessary for the manufacture of butter or cheese.

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

PRICES REASONABLE

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PETERBORO, ONT.

## Our Farm Homes

### The Miracle

There's not a leaf upon the tree  
To show the sap is leaping,  
There's not a blade and not an ear  
Escaped from winter's keeping—  
But there's a something in the air  
A something here, a something there,  
A restless something everywhere—  
A stirring in the sleeping.

A robin's sudden, thrilling note!  
And see—the sky is blue!  
The world, so ancient yesterday,  
To-day seems strangely new;  
—All that was wearisome and stale—  
Has wrapped itself in rosey veils—  
The wraith of Winter, grown so pale  
That smiling Spring peeps through  
her. —Isabel Mackay.



## One Way to Earn Money

WANTED—A few more general agents. Write for particulars. The Blank Book Publishing Co.

For several consecutive weeks, I noticed this insertion, ending finally with the statement that special terms would be offered clergymen and teachers. That clause captured me. I was a teacher, and it must be respectable. I had conscientiously practised fastening front and back doors whenever a book agent had essayed to come into my life, but this calling was no more like that than the duties of a "runner" or "drummer" were like those of a "Jew peddler." So I reasoned, and wrote for particulars.

The reply was gratifying. Liberal terms were offered, as my references were excellent. But to understand the business so thoroughly as to train others, I must first learn the trade. In short, the first proposed that I serve an apprenticeship in actual canvassing. It would appoint me general agent for my county as soon as I obtained orders for delivery, and received full pay for 100 copies of one of its fastest selling books. In accomplishment of this, I would gain the experience necessary to drill sub-agents, whom I would appoint when I was commissioned with the higher office. A copy of "Hints to Agents," and one of "Laws of Success," were sent to me for perusal.

The first door I tried gave back the echo of my knock with a hollow, disheartening sound that mocked me for thinking it might not be empty. The next was opened by a suspicious-eyed woman, who said she didn't "want anything," before I asked her. Another smiled sweetly on me, invited me into her parlor, asked to be shown through my sample book, encouraged me to explain the illustrations to the children, asked them if they wouldn't like to have it, and, after consuming a half hour of my time, announced that she would have that work if there were any way in the world to pay for it, but her husband was out for work, and they were living on credit. Her nearest neighbor admitted my obnoxious self, but wouldn't allow her interest to be aroused.

Towards the close of day I stumbled into the village pastor's. He looked my book carefully over, listened to my explanations, and suggested improvements on my descriptions. He did not subscribe; ministers are poor. But he wrote a recommendation for me to show, and gave names of leading church members who he thought might buy. The minister's cherishing influence brought renewed buoyancy, and I laid my head on a farm house pillow that night, resolving to sell that 100 books. Next day I won the length and breadth of the village,

gaining five names. Then I walked to the adjoining town, tolling the rest of the week without reward. Saturday, at dusk, I had sufficient remaining strength to rap at a low-roofed dwelling opposite the station. In the morning I would take the train—somewhere. "Come right in," and a laughing young woman drew me into her poor sitting room. "I can't take your book, but I want you to stay with me to-night, and talk off the blues. I peddle myself."



It was a relief to exchange experiences with her. "You poor thing," she said, rocking the baby; "I've been through it all. You haven't what the little boys would call 'face' enough to canvass. It is like everything else. Experience is necessary before you can make it pay. Your books will cost twice what you pay for them if you pay cash for board, and don't average more than one sale a day. I began with books. Books were the last thing the average woman wanted. I couldn't carry eatables, so I looked about for the next popular article. After many ventures I found that some little household article costing a few cents would almost sell itself. I tried dough-nut and cookie cutters, and sold at almost every house. At the time a license had to be paid for peddling, so I left my goods at the hotel, and took orders first, delivering on the next trip. I grew to like the work, and soon gave up book-canvassing. I was left a widow with this child to support. Canvassing was easier than washing, and I hired a woman to care for Ruth while I was gone. Just now I have three fast-selling articles at ten cents: Colored pins, hat brushes and kettle scrapers. In one village I sold thirty-six dollars worth in four days. Most everybody needs black or white-headed pins. Being a woman you know their value, and can show a woman how convenient they are. And these

little hat brushes, shaped so that they can be pushed under any kind of trimming, feathers and so on. I sell lots to young men also. But these kettle scrapers are in demand. I ask housekeepers if they haven't a pan or kettle in soak. Then I show them how much labor is saved by scraping them out with this. You want some such thing for a side line with your book. A hundred will take this, where only one will subscribe for the other. They are light to carry and will pay your way and encourage you while you are selling your hundred books. I'll let you have a gross of mine at cost. Take them to the next village, by stage, and canvass thoroughly. They are something new there."

I stayed with her that night, and the morning stage bore me and her kettle scrapers away. I sold the little chisel-like weapons, and learned to sell books. It took four months to dispose of the hundred, but the scrapers kept my finances in such good condition, my health improved rapidly, and I enjoyed myself and other folks so much, that the time did not pass slowly. The general agency was given me as soon as the required stint was accomplished, and I forthwith journeyed from town to town appointing book agents and drilling them in the tedious art. Arriving a stranger in a certain town, I ask the station agent, postmaster, hotel-keeper, or minister, for addresses of local book agents or unemployed, reliable, sought persons, adapted by nature for the work. They direct me to such a person, who, if engaged, recommends another, and I go on till I

### Return of the Birds

Knowing that some of our readers are intensely interested in the study of birds, their habits, their songs, and the good they are to the world, we have arranged with a reliable authority to contribute their articles for our paper, on phases of Nature study work. Any questions that our readers feel they would like to ask in connection with the subjects treated, we should be glad to have them ask. All questions will be submitted to the writer of this column, and we hope there will be many. The first contribution is, after tabling their yards from their winter homes.

The birds of our district may be grouped under four heads: first, the residents which stay with us all the year round and of which the Chickadee and Downy Woodpecker are examples; secondly, winter visitors like the Snowflake and Pine Grosbeak, which nest farther north but may spend a portion of their severe winters with us; thirdly, the large class of summer visitors like the Robin, and Bob-link, who stay with us during the genial days of spring and summer, and after tabling their yards wing their way farther south on the approach of winter. Lastly, we have what we may term birds of passage; that is, birds like the Wild Goose whose date of return to us all, but simply pass through our locality on their way from their winter quarters in the south to their breeding grounds farther north, making the return journey in the fall.

Evidently then, most of our birds only stay with us a portion of the year, leaving us again at more or less regular times. Such birds are called migrants and this migration of the birds is one of the most interesting features of bird life.

#### WHY THE BIRDS LEAVE US

In most cases the reason for the journey southward is the want of food during the winter. During the cold weather there is little insect life, whilst the grain and seeds are buried below the snow and frozen ground. To explain why they return at a certain date is not so easy for they already seem to have an abundance of all they need in their winter quarters in the south. It may be that the hot summers of these countries are not suited to the rearing of young, but on this point we are not sure.

The journey is made for the most part during the night, day being largely spent in obtaining food. The birds go in flocks guided by old birds who have made the journey before and know the way. These probably steer their course by the lakes and rivers and other well marked features of the earth's surface. There are some instances, however, when the old birds leave before the young ones, and it is hard to understand how these latter make their way with certainty, to a land they do not know by a route they have never travelled. Like many of the ways of Nature. Like many of the ways of Nature. Like many of the ways of Nature. "Why?" concerning it which we cannot answer. This is, however, no reason why every lover of the birds should not keep a careful record of the dates of appearance and departure of those in his neighbourhood. In a few years such a record will be of great value to the maker of it but to others interested like himself in the life of the birds.

In keeping records some scheme like the following might be used.

Name of Bird	First Arrival	When Commenced	Nest building begun	Young Nest leave	Departure

Editor—"We might all take a lesson from this man's experience.

### A Big Man's Confessions

For all his caustic wit, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was as tender of heart as he was large of frame. He was not much of a bunter.

"I never shot but one bird in my life," he once confessed. "I spent a whole day doing that. It was a sandpiper. I chased him for hours up and down a mill stream. When at last I posted him and held him up by one of his poor little legs, I never felt more ashamed of myself in all my life. I hid him in my coat-lit pocket for fear somebody would see how big I was and how small the victim, and I never will be guilty again of the cowardice of such an unequal battle."

**Household Linens**

During the late winter and early spring, nearly all the larger stores are full of attractive and cheap linens. Nothing so appeals to the average housewife as snowy white linen, both for table and bed use. The "white sales" in the larger stores usually take place at this season of the year and it is often easy to pick up real "bargains" of short lengths, of damask, odd towels, etc., at prices much below the regular cost of these articles.

During recent years there has been a marked improvement in ready made bed linen, but keeping pace with that improvement, has been a tendency to put in all the hand work possible on such articles. There is a certain refinement in a hand made towel, hemstitched and embroidered with one's monogram or family initials, that no store bought article may ever hope to rival. In the judgment of not a few people, the material that goes into machine-made towels cannot begin to equal in durability the close weave huckaback of the thick damask that comes by the piece.

There are various kinds of huckaback, some thick, coarse, with much dressing to make it stiff, and some with a smooth, soft satiny finish, that will become as soft as a sponge when crushed in the hand. This latter quality is not at present as much in vogue as the stiffer, smoother sort. Never purchase "damask" towels unless you are particularly fond of the "slippery" kind of towels. They are not preferred by most of us.

If you have but limited means to spend in purchasing your supply of household linens, take two-thirds of your means and spend it for table linen and towels, and the remainder for bed-linen. Use a third of your funds apportioned to table linen for cloths, the second third for napkins, and the last third for the kitchen, dish and hand towels.

One should have two good damask cloths, with large sized dinner napkins to match. (This estimate is for an average sized family.) For daily use, there should be at least four to six cloths, of a quality not as

ones on hand. Therefore it is wiser for the average housekeeper who can afford nothing better, to get mercerized cotton table cloths and napkins, and have plenty of them, than to have linen damask and an insufficient supply for needed changing. More than that, it is economy in the end, as linen needs rest.



Napkin Corner

The kitchen department should receive the same careful attention that is lavished on the more showy table-linen. The homely things of the kitchen may not be quite as apparent as the napkins and doilies, but there is a great peace and self-respect for the housekeeper in the knowledge of neat pieces of towels and dusters. A

dozen crash towels of two grades, coarse and kitchen utensils and finer for china; a half dozen glass-towels for silver, glass, and porcelain; a half-dozen heavy crash floor-cloths; a half-dozen dish-cloths; a dozen clusters of cheese-cloth, or, as some greatly prefer, silkaten; a half-dozen roller-towels; two or three canton-flannel bags to pin over the broom in dusting; and three chamois-skins for polishing—all these hemmed by machine if desired, by hand if possible, and marked with red cross-stitch in a uniform manner—all these are essential to neat work in the kitchen.

The last third of our appropriation is for bed-linen. This is a misnomer, for few linen sheets or pillow-cases are used in the ordinary home. To many people linen is absolutely uncomfortable, and, in the ordinary house, laundry arrangements are insufficient for the care of good linen. The stores are full of ready-made sheets and pillow-cases, most of them hemstitched. The length of the ready-made articles seldom suits the average house-keeper, and the hems are usually ironed bad shape. It is wiser to forego the hem-stitched variety until one can afford a few real linen sheets.

There are many ways of trimming bed-linen, not all in good taste, but no trimming can excuse a lack of suitability or of serviceableness. Select a good quality of sheeting two and a quarter yards in width. Allow three yards to each sheet, or four sheets to the 12-yard piece. For single beds, sheeting a yard and three-quarters in width is advisable. These should be made three yards in length also. This length affords a com-

Plain and Simple

Embroidered Table Cloth

expensive as the better ones. These can be embroidered as shown in the illustration, with the family initials, as also can the napkins. Fine white linen is best for working these initials, as white silk will turn yellow after being boiled in the laundering of the articles.

It is a good point to have too many cloths or too many napkins, than too few. Often we have extra people drop in for a meal, and what is more embarrassing than not to be able to offer them a snowy white napkin, just because our supply is all in use, or we have not enough clean

**WHEN BUYING A WASHER**



you ought to be as careful and exacting as if you were buying a thousand dollar piano, even more so, because the latter is a luxury you can do without, but you can't afford to be without the right washer. It's a waste of money to get any but the BEST Washing Machine and the best is the

**"1900 GRAVITY" WASHER**

Look at these points of superiority in the "1900 Gravity." The clothes remain stationary, while the tub swings in the easiest way to and fro, and rises up and down, thus *swinging* the water through the meshes of the clothes and *pressing* the dirt out, *without the necessity of putting your hands in the water*. And this means no rubbing, lifting, straining or bending over the germ laden, steaming clothes, no backaches, no coughs and colds, and no wear or tear. It will wash a outfit of clothes in six minutes; your washing will be ready to come off the line by 3 o'clock in the morning and *washing day will also be ironing day*.

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Write to-day for our handsome booklet with half time illustrations showing the methods of washing in different countries of the world and our own machines in natural colors—sent free on request.

Address me personally F. W. H. BACH, Manager  
The 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Look for this Label on the Tub.  
Send for our literature.



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

fortable and secure "tuck-in" at the foot, and a pretty wide "turn-down" over the spread at the top. There is nothing so unsatisfactory to make up as a short sheet, and nothing so uncomfortable to sleep beneath. There

should be a dozen sheets for every two beds in the house, a dozen sheets, a dozen of each size, torn and hemmed by hand, marked above the hem with a simple initial, will be enough for daisy use.

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Fragrant—absolutely pure—economical. No amount of care or expense is spared to make it as perfect as possible. Refined vegetable oils render it specially suitable for delicate skins.

Natural flower perfumes (from Grasse, France) give it a lasting yet delicate fragrance. Yet it's cost to you is very small.

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Ask your dealer for "Baby's Own" Soap, because it is best for Baby and best for You.

ALBERT SOAPS, LTD., MFRS., MONTREAL

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your morning coffee to be always fresh and fragrant, always a pure and sparkling, always just perfect, always a really good, and yet always of superior quality—try

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the perfection in coffee. Grocers sell. It Order it to-day. R. Pearson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

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GUELPH, ONTARIO

## THE COOK'S CORNER

In an early issue, we desire to run some special recipes on bread and bread making. We are requested to send in as many practical recipes they may have on bread making as will fit within flour, rye, Graham, or corn bread. All good, reliable recipes will be accepted. If you have any medicine, kindly tell us about that at the same time. Address: The Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

### CABBAGE SALAD

Two eggs, 1 cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon mustard, ½ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper, 1 tablespoon butter. Put in vinegar on stove, and bring to a boil; add the other ingredients, and pour over cabbage which should be chopped very fine. If eggs are scarce, use table-spoonful flour mixed very smooth.—Jessie Turnbull, Huron Co., Ont.

### POTATO SALAD

Chop cold boiled potatoes into dice and add a little chopped onion. Make a dressing of 2 eggs, ½ teaspoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoon mustard and 4 tablespoons vinegar. Pour in a granite dish until thick. When cold pour over the potatoes.

### DARK LAYER CAKE

One egg brown sugar, 1 egg, 3 tablespoons melted butter, ½ cup syrup, ½ cup boiling water, 1 teaspoon soda, salt, spice, and 2 cups flour.

### LIGHT LAYER CAKE

Three-quarters cup white sugar, 2 eggs, whites beaten stiff, and put in last, ½ cup sweet cream, a little salt, flour, and 2 teaspoons baking powder.

### COTTAGE PUDDING

Put this mixture over quartered apples, (put sugar in apples and boil a few minutes) ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, a dessert spoon butter, ½ cup sweet milk, 2 teaspoon baking powder, flour. Bake 30 minutes.

See 6 pt note.

### BIRD'S NEST

Pare and core without quartering, enough quick-cooking tart apples to fill a pudding dish, and pour over these a custard made of 1 qt. milk, yolks of 6 eggs, sugar and salt to taste, and a little cinnamon. Bake in a moderate oven, and when done spread with a meringue made of the beaten whites of the eggs, and powdered sugar. Return to the oven to brown lightly, and serve either hot or cold.—Miss L. G. Brown, Hastings Co., Ont.

### CREAM OF CELERY SOUP

Boil a large head of celery in a pt. of water 35 minutes. Scald a pint of milk with a slice of onion, thicken with a tablespoon flour and cook 10 minutes. Mash the celery in the water in which it was boiled, stir in the boiling milk, and season with salt, pepper and butter. The flavor is greatly improved by adding a cupful of whipped cream just before serving. A pint of oysters is also a great addition.

### APPLE SAUCE PUDDING

To 1 cup strained apple sauce add 1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter, melted, and 1½ cups flour, sifted, with 1 teaspoonful each soda and cinnamon. Bake in a moderate oven, and serve with any preferred sauce.—Mrs. E. N. F., Sask.

### PHILADELPHIA RELISH

For Philadelphia relish mix two cupfuls of cabbage finely shredded, 2 green peppers finely chopped, 1 teaspoonful of celery seed, ¼ of a teaspoonful of mustard, ½ cup of brown sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of spoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of brown sugar and ½ of a cup of vinegar, and serve without any cooking.

### Saving Steps

It is wealth to the man whose wife's steps are made few, and when everything about the house is as convenient as possible, saving her health that she may be the helpmate of her husband. It seems that the one thing necessary with all workers, and especially with farmer's wives, is to keep above the thought of drudgery. To look beyond the things to the results, and so transform drudgery, which no one enjoys, into work; and when work becomes spontaneous it is no longer under the law of necessity, but is joyful and free from strain. In many farm houses there is little thought given to the steps the housewife and mother takes, as farmers too often fail to give due consideration to the necessity for improved kitchen furnishings, while they have all the late improvements for making their own work easy and saving steps. Men can help a great deal to save steps. They can lighten our work by encouraging us.

Farmers are spending a great deal of money every year to make their outdoor work up-to-date and easier. The system and machinery brought into use in the last few years would bewilder the grandfathers who were with us fifty or more years ago. Imagine his amazement if he came to live just now to see you and the hired man do as much work in a day as the whole community used to do in three. If the poor old grandmother stepped into the wife's kitchen this morning, she would undoubtedly find many, if not all of the old familiar things about the place, and she would face and take up the old fashioned hard work without surprise.

### BAD HABITS

We can get into bad habits making needless trips from room to room while in good health, when we feel it not particularly worth while to save steps. These cost us dearly, however, when at last infirmities come upon us, as they are sure to do sooner or later. A great deal more work can be accomplished by forethought. A certain lady on waking in the morning and before rising, plans the work of the day, studying how to save steps; and then she finds that if she goes about her work thoughtlessly, she unnecessarily travels over the same ground several times. If we are orderly, having a place for everything and keeping things in their place, a great deal of uncalled for labor is saved. The interior arrangements of houses and the placing of utensils make much difference in the number of steps taken.



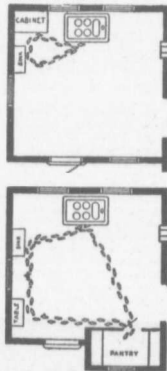
An Up-to-Date Cabinet

We publish on this page a small illustration of one of the most economical time savers for women that we know of, that of the modern up-to-date kitchen cabinet. Fortunate indeed is any woman who possesses one of these cabinets in her home. And what a pleasure is in store for those who may yet come into such an in-

heritance. The utensils for preparing a meal can all be taken out of the cupboard at one time and again they can all be put away at the same time.

Most of the farm kitchens, and in fact the kitchens in homes of city people as well, are far from being arranged to save all unnecessary steps for the one person—the housewife. With a kitchen cabinet in the kitchen, one does not need to hunt all over the kitchen or pantry, sometimes both, for the articles needed in the kitchen a dozen times a day. They are in the cabinet and the cabinet is always in the same place. The good wife does not have to make a hundred or more trips back and forth from cook range to pantry, from pantry to sink, and from sink to kitchen table, to get the articles needed in preparing a meal.

A glance at the little diagram which follows, will show the proof of our argument better than any words we can express. Note the distance the woman travels in the lower diagram, compared with the steps taken in the illustration just above it. Estimate the strength and energy alone saved by cutting down the travelling around the kitchen, in one day. Isn't this a consideration worth notice for every farmer's wife?



Plan of Kitchen. How Footsteps are saved.

These kitchen cabinets are made of the best materials in almost any kind of wood, such as ash, chestnut, maple and butternut and they have

USE ONLY THE BEST

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is the STANDARD article

READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY.

For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting stinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds SAL. SODA.

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even of late been manufactured of southern satin walnut. The wood is finished to bring out the natural grain, and the cabinets, besides serving their first intended purpose of being time and labor savers for the women, will in addition make the kitchen bright, cheery and pleasant.

**THE CONVENIENCES OF THE CABINETS**

Most of the cabinets which have come under our observation contain sliding floor bins, which work on roller bearings. The weight of the floor adds to the ease with which the bin operates. They hold usually about 75 to 80 pounds of flour and are dust and mouse proof, easy to be reached and may be easily removed for cleaning purposes. A good table surface for working purposes, covered with the best of zinc is another feature of the cabinet. No drawers, bins or cupboards open out on to this table surface, so the busy wife does not have to remove the articles she happens to be using, if she wants to open a drawer, cupboard, or the like. By the use of the drop leaves, this table surface may be almost doubled.

Other features of the cabinet arrange for even the smallest comfort and convenience of the user, and seem almost too numerous to mention. Among them, however, may be found the following: sugar bin, metal lined, drawers of various sizes for small package groceries, cupboards for jams, jellies, etc., racks for dishes, hooks for spoons, knives, egg beater, graters, and all small utensils, that can be hung out of the way, spice tins all marked for the respective spices and many others.

These cabinets show the best of workmanship and finish. The compartments are dust and insect proof. The doors of the cabinets have the best of knobs and adjustable spring catches. Other metal fittings are of the best grade of copper. The cabinets stand about 6 ft. high and are on casters, thus easily moved.

Considering the utility of the cabinets for the average home, compared with the small cost of the same, isn't it a system that is worth looking in by the average farm housewife? We have no doubt that some of our readers are already possessors of one of these useful pieces of furniture, and would be glad to hear from any of them, at an early date, giving their views regarding this up-to-date time saver for all women.

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.

**PAINTERS**

and

**Householders**

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

Catalogue Free. Also makers of Washing Machines and Lawn Seats.

**Berlin Wodenware Co**  
BERLIN ONTARIO

**Our Girls and Boys**

**Pleased With Her Prize**

The following letter was received this week by the Editor from little Bessie Jackson, who won the girls' prize in our recent Winter Fun Contest:

"I received the nice book you sent me as a prize for the Winter Fun Contest and am delighted with it. I enjoy reading The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World and think it is improving every week. Thanking you very much for the book, Yours sincerely, Bessie Jackson, Downsview, Ont."

**Sugar Making**

The following essay won the prize in our Literary Club contest, as announced in our last issue:

My Papa taps about 350 trees with a three-eighth inch bit, and drives in a tin spile, on which the buckets hang. The buckets are covered with a tin cover to keep out the rain. He has an arch built in his shanty on which the evaporator sits. It boils very quickly and clean, as it is strained three times before getting hot. He has a large galvanized tank on a sleigh, which built in his shanty on the woods and gather about 40 pails of sap at a time.

This they run into a vat which has a pipe and siphon to lead it into the evaporator as it boils. He has a saccharometer, which shows when the syrup is thick enough for syrup.

**IN THE OLDEN TIMES**

My great grandfather tapped this same bush. They had to watch out for wolves, and carry fire brands all night. He used to tap with an axe, and have wooden spouts and troughs. They gathered with pails hung from a yoke on their shoulders, or an ox team.

They boiled in a big iron pot ash kettle, hung from a sweep pole. Later they used the tapping gudge and augers to make the holes, and wooden spouts of cedar or sumac bobs, and boiled in large tin sap pans.

They next got sheet iron spiles, and then our small tin ones with which we can tap small trees as the holes soon grow over.

They used to make a great deal of sugar, but now we find a ready sale for the syrup, and only sugar off for sugar parties, we have at the bush, where we have lots of fun.

Well, I think that I have told you enough about sugar making for this time, and I hope to see it in print.

I am 10 years old, and live near Belleville in Hastings county.—Ketha Lloyd, Wallbridge, Ont.

**Jimmy's Bargain**

Jimmy's dog, Tiger, was a nuisance. The animal's pet theory must have been that all things were created to be destroyed; at least so his practices indicated. Jimmy's parents were anxious to be rid of Tiger.

"Jimmy," said his father one day, "I'll give you \$2 if you get rid of that dog."

Jimmy gaped at the amount and said that he would think it over.

"Well, I'll give you dinner," announced that he had got rid of Tiger.

"Well, I certainly am delighted to hear it," said his father. "Here's your money, you've earned it. How did you get rid of that nuisance?"

"Changed him for Johnny Martin's two pups," answered Jimmy.

**A Practical Lap Robe**

A useful piece of practical fancy work recently seen was a duster or lap robe, which a friend was making for next summer's use. It was so odd and so useful that a description of it would not come amiss to some of our needleworkers, as there is yet ample time, before it will be needed for the carriage.

The material was double width artlemin, a neutral tinted mixture, showing a cool grayish-green tint on one side and greenish-gray on the other; the latter being selected for the right side of the duster. An 'eight-wide hem was turned over on the side and finished with a row of feather stitching, worked with black Asiatic twisted embroidery silk.



Just where the robe crosses the lap, right across from side to side was an applique figure, representing a ribbon drawn in a bow with flowing ends through a horse shoe, which was placed just in the centre of the design. The figure was cut from the artlemin and used the other side out to match the hem. The edges of the figure were secured in place by being buttonholed to the same foundation with the same black Asiatic silk, and the few outlined stitches required for the shading, nail holed in the shoe, etc., were worked with the same silk. The effect was extremely neat and pretty, and the robe will be very protective and durable; then, too, it can be laundered without injury, an important item in the worth of a lap robe.

The denim can be obtained in various shades and mixtures, among them being pretty tans, ecrus, blues and browns, which, together with black or brown Asiatic embroidery silk, would make equally desirable robes.

**Our Animal Friends**

Every unkind treatment to the cow poisons the milk—even talking unkindly to her.

Every kind word you say to a dumb animal or bird will make you happier.

Always kill a wounded bird or other animal as soon as you can. All suffering of any creature, just before it dies, poisons the meat.

If there were no birds, man could not live on the earth, and birds are decreasing in this country.

If you have any doubts as to whether animals feel pain, watch the look of extreme suffering and hopeless woe upon the face of a poor, half-starved, over-worked horse.

**In the Sewing Room**

When sending for patterns kindly mention the size desired. Orders for patterns received late in the season, and the editor has sent a medium size in such cases. When ordering, please simply state number of pattern and size desired. Allow for ten day delivery—before pattern may be expected.

**FANCY COAT WITH VEST 5065**

Fancy coats of the latter part of the Japanese order are being greatly worn just now and seem likely their popularity will be extended indefinitely. This one is well adapted to immediate wear and to the spring season. For the winter season the model will be charming made up in the light weight materials that are always desirable.

The pattern is made with fronts, side fronts, back, side blouse, and side blouse portions. The sleeves are joined to the coat beneath the vest and are finished with a row of feather stitching. The collar finishes the neck.

The quantity of material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds 21, 4 yds 27 or 2 yds 44 in width, 1/2 yd of applique for vest, 8 1/2 yds of wide braided notched according to width.

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

**BLOUSE WITH SCALLOPED YORE, 5067**

Such a dainty and attractive waist as this one finds its way into the sewing room. The yoke can be of tucking, or the blouse trimmed with fine lawn, finished with Valenciennes lace, but the trimming can be varied to suit the material, and almost any lace or pretty banding could be utilized either with or without the frills, although these last are a great addition.

The yoke is arranged over the waist and the material beneath cut away to give the transparent effect. The sleeves are pretty full and can be trimmed or left plain as liked, while the cuffs can be either wide or narrow.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10 1/2 yds 27 or 28, 5 1/2 yds 32 or 1 1/2 yds 44 in width, with 1/2 yd of tucking, 7/8 yds of insertion, and 16 1/2 yds edging.

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

**COAT SLEEVES, 5069**

The cut and style of the sleeve often give the character of the garment, and there is no feature that requires so much care as the sleeve. There are excellent coat models that can be utilized both for the new garments and for those which are to be made over and which include an interesting variety. All the styles are up-to-date, however, and each one is admirable in its way.

The plain sleeve is made with regulation upper and under portions, but the tucked sleeve is cut in one piece with the shaggy cuff finishing it and the fancy sleeve is cut in four portions, the main one being gathered at the wrist.

The quantity of material required for any full length sleeve is 1 1/2 yds 27, 1 yd 32 or 1 yd 32 in width for three-quarter sleeves 1 1/2 yds 27, 1 yd 32 or 1 yd 32 in.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

She—"Where in the world do you suppose all the bonnets go to?"

He—"Well, a great many of them go to church."

**BOVILL**

is concentrated health and strength. Taken at any time it enables you to pick up health and strength more quickly than any other food.



### Montreal Milk Shippers Association

The semi-annual meeting of the above Association was held in Montreal recently. It was the largest meeting of milk and cream shippers held since organization eight years ago. The president, Malcolm Smith, of Lachute, in his opening remarks referred to the difficulty experienced by the shippers in realizing profitable returns, even at the apparent high prices received for milk and cream during the past winter. This was due to the exceedingly high prices for feed stuffs. Mr. W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, the secretary, reported an increase of members since the annual meeting in September. At the close of 1907 there was the largest membership since organization. The growth has been steady but permanent.

The principle business before the meeting was the fixing of prices of milk and cream for the coming summer. Milk was set at 15 cents per gallon, delivered in the city from May 1st until October 1st. Cream prices were set as follows: Cream testing 20 per cent. of butter fat, 60c per gallon; cream testing 25 per cent. of butter fat, 55c per gallon; cream testing 30 per cent. of butter fat, 90c per gallon; cream testing 35 per cent. of butter fat, \$1.05 per gallon, delivered in the city from May 1st until October 1st.

The secretary reported that the committee appointed from the association to confer with the Health Committee of the city in regard to the new regulations governing the production of milk for the Montreal trade, had held two conferences with the Health Committee. At the first conference the new draft of regulations was placed before them. They objected to the system of inspection of stables, herds and dairies, by the Health Inspector of the district in which the producer was situated. They objected also to the testing of herds each year with tuberculin, and to the standard of 75 per cent. butter fat and 9 per cent. solids not fat as being too high. Finally the committee was asked to prepare a set of

regulations that would be workable, and at the same time have a tendency to clean up producers' stables, and improve the present milk supply. The committee representing the milk producers drafted a set of regulations and submitted them to the meeting. These were approved by the producers and then handed over to the Health Committee, who promised to give them consideration.

Among other things, the producers signified their willingness to submit to a system of inspection provided it was done by a city milk inspector, who must be a competent person, a graduate of Guelph, Macdonald, or any other college of equal standing, or by a qualified veterinary surgeon. This system takes it out of the hands of local and inexperienced officers. They requested that the tuberculin test be cut out, and the milk standard reduced to 3 per cent. butter fat and 8.5 per cent. solids not fat. Much emphasis was laid on cleanliness in the stables, cleanliness of the milkers and the attendants, and cleanliness in the care of the milk. The tuberculin test in cooling and keeping the milk, was also strongly emphasized.

The recommendations from the Milk Shippers' Association should result in a set of regulations, for governing the production of milk for the city, that will be workable, at the same time being in the interests of the consumer. It will save to considerable expense in erecting sanitary stables that they might produce a wholesome supply of milk. There should be a set of regulations, that when enforced will alter the conditions under which milk is produced, thus insuring the city a better quality of milk than it is receiving to-day.—W. F. S.

### Dairy Work in Western Ontario

During December, January, February, and March, 132 special and annual meetings were held by the creamery patrons were attended by the Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, or one of the Staff of Instructors with a total attendance of 5,341, or an average of 42 patrons at each meeting. The subjects discussed by the speakers and patrons were, "Paying for milk by the Babcock test," "Co-operation between Patrons and Maker," "Producing and caring for milk and cream," "Storing ice for cooling milk and cream," "Green crops and silage as a substitute for dry pastures," "Advantages of keeping records of individual cows," "Advantages of building cool curing rooms for cheese." "General outline of the work of the Dairy Instructor and Inspection as carried on in Ontario, what it had accomplished and was expected to accomplish in the future." "The advantages of sending milk through clean pipes from clean whey tanks, and the pasteurizing of whey as a means of helping to control acidity and bad flavors."

A great deal of interest was shown by the patrons and the subjects taken up by the speakers were freely discussed. Suggestions offered for the improvement of the industry were readily adopted. A general feeling of satisfaction with the high prices of dairy products during the past year prevailed, and confidence in the future was strong. The outlook for the coming season looks bright. A number of patrons who had been giving particular attention to fat cattle in past years expressed their intention to go more largely into milk production. A number of factories devoted to try the heating of the whey this year. A large percentage freely gave the makers an advance in price for manufacturing, believing that they



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18

### SAYS THIS IS BEST

A leading health journal in answering the question, "What is the best prescription to clean and purify the blood?" prints in a recent issue the following:

Fluid Extract Dandelion one ounce;  
Compound Seltone, one ounce;  
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, four ounces.

Shake well and use in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime.

A well-known physician states that there are hundreds of vegetable ingredients, which can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy.

This mixture will clean the blood of all impurities. In just a few days the skin begins to clear of eruptions, boils and pimples. It puts vigor and energy into run-down debilitated men and women. Sarsaparilla alone has been considered a good blood medicine. But while it built up and made new blood, the impurities remained within and the good accomplished was only temporary. Sarsaparilla, however, when used in combination with the Dandelion and Extract Dandelion, works wonders. This combination puts the kidneys to work to filter and sift out the waste matter, uric acid, and other impurities that cause disease. It makes new blood and relieves rheumatism and lame back and bladder troubles.

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deserved it on account of the advance in cost of supplies and general expenses. A few factories adopted the system of paying for milk by the test, while a few others voted it out, leaving the number paying by test about the same as last year.

Attending these Annual Meetings will give good results. At no other time can the instructors meet so many patrons of a factory in one place and talk over subjects of interest to them and methods of improvement. These methods, when carried out by the patrons will have a wide influence in keeping up the price of dairy products, for fine quality has a great deal to do with high prices. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario and the Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario in sending out these speakers to annual meetings are appreciated by the factory men and milk producers in general and it is to be hoped that a prosperous and productive season will be our record for 1908.—Frank Hens.

### COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

#### HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT.

Sidney Crossing.—Pastures wintered well, and are in good condition in this locality. The weather is in the past, and rye and fall wheat are in the ground. Prospects for big crops of alfalfa and red and alkali clover are bright. The snow is all gone and the ground is drying up fast. The weather is still cold and blustery. Feed is holding out well. Although some are out of feed the majority hate enough for some time to come. Stock, generally speaking is not in very good condition, and the prospects for early pasture are poor. This will mean close feeding.

#### OXFORD COUNTY

Tavistock.—The weather has been favorable so far, wheat and clover but it is yet too early to say what the outlook will be. An early spring is hoped for as all feed is secure. Only the farmers with silos can look on contented. Cattle will have to come out earlier than usual and in rather thin condition, which means a decreased flow of milk. Timothy hay, \$14 a ton; clover, \$14; mixed, \$14; bran, \$25; middlings, \$24; linseed meal, \$30; oats, 55c a bu.; corn



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Toronto, Ontario

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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.

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

### UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

Toronto Junction, April 22.—Receipts at Union Stock Yards, April 22th: 67 cars, 96 cattle, 29 sheep and 62 calves; no hogs offered; trade brisk and prices higher; cattle in country reported scarce; choice export cattle sold at \$5.50 to \$6 a cwt. Export bulls at \$4.50 to \$5 a cwt., good butchers cattle sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50, medium, to fair \$4.40 to \$4.80; good butchers' cows \$4 to \$4.75 a cwt., export sheep sold at \$5.50 to \$6; yearlings at \$4.50 to \$9 a cwt., and spring lambs at \$5 to \$6 each; calves sold at \$4 to \$5 a cwt.

### PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., April 20, 1908.—The local market is in a very good condition, but the export trade is rather dead shape. A break is expected at any time so the dealers are not very anxious to buy. On this account the deliveries have been very light. The old country market is weak. The George Matthews Co. quote the following prices for this week's shipments: F. o. b. country points, \$6.15 a cwt., delivered at abattoir, \$6.50.

### A PACKER'S VIEW OF THE HOG SITUATION

A manager of one of our large pork-packing establishments, has been giving his views of the Canadian hog trade, to an American trade journal. They may not be without interest to hog producers, and showing how Canadian packers view the situation.

"There is an increasing tendency on the part of farmers in Ontario, from which most of the hogs come, to grass their farms, in place of raising grain, and as the area under grass increases, the quantity of hogs decreases. This tendency arises from a number of causes, perhaps the most important being that our Northwest Provinces have attracted the young men from the farms of Ontario. Many farmers who have borne the burden and heat of the day over many years and have earned a competency, in the absence of which they do not care to raise grain and charge themselves with the labor of feeding hogs. Besides, competent hired help is expensive and difficult to secure. They find it easier to grass the land and feed cattle."

"Then, there has been for some years a persistent agitation carried on, based upon an apparent impression that the prices of hogs in Canada were ruled by a combination of packers. The curious part of it is that there has been not only a combination, but no semblance of one, the trade being fiercely competitive, without as far as we are aware, any understanding whatever between the carriers. Nevertheless it has been productive of a good deal of bitterness, and has been fomented by farmers' party leaders, circulation, and by politicians looking for votes. The result has been that in

place of the industry being viewed sympathetically, there is a good deal of temper and willingness to punish the packers for their alleged improper conduct, by shutting off supplies.

"We have in Ontario a killing capacity, in the various packing houses, including Montreal and Hull, province of Quebec, for about 50,000 hogs a week, while the deliveries will not exceed 30,000 to 25,000 hogs. I can easily understand what this means, particularly as there are no great central markets where hogs are sold as in Chicago and other points in the United States. We have the vicious system of curbmastering, whereby the curbmaster means that a drover buys his hogs from farmers, loads them on the cars, and the packer assumes all responsibility for weights and selections delivered into the cars without being present to verify either. The type of competitive conditions set up by this class of purchases gives the drover an opportunity to peddle by telephone his week's shipment, finally forwarding it to the packer who gives the last and best bid."

### GOSSIP

The registered Jersey bulls offered in these columns by Wm. Wilks & Sons, Newmarket, Ont., are of a very good quality, but are richly bred. Three of them are by Earl of Denton, from the famous Denton Park Herd. Their dams produced 6,000 and 7,000 lbs of milk respectively in the season as being the highest.

The three year old Donald, of Pine Ridge, 7073, is a typical Jersey with a magnificent head. He has few white markings, which, however, are no detriment to him, as very many of the choicest individuals are white. His dam, Dolly of Pine Ridge, won first at the Dominion show, and stood reserve for sweepstakes at the same exhibition. She has shown but once as the seller of milk in the following exhibition, when she gave every promise of winning the sweepstakes.

As Messrs. Wilks have bred their heifers to this bull they have no more use for him, and they will sell him at a reasonable price. The writer's opinion is that they are offering him too cheaply for the quality he possesses. The Pine Ridge herd is in the form, and have every advantage of being bred by producers. There is an electric car service from Toronto to Newmarket in one hour.

J. A. Gowanlock will offer for sale on Wednesday, May 13th, at Fairview Farm, one-half mile from Forest, Ont., his herd of pure-bred Herefords, and Shorthorns, also his stock of farm implements. This great clearing sale of Pure-bred Herefords and Shorthorns, should be largely attended, the cattle offered having won sweepstakes at Toronto, London and other fairs. Imperial, the great herd bull at the head of this herd during the last three years, has won first prize in the sire of the Junior Herd that won at Toronto in 1906 and 1907, the Junior Champion Bull, Petrolia Fair Boy that won in Toronto, London, and seven other fairs. He is also, sire of the Junior champion female first prize heifer calf, first prize bull calf, and herd of four best calves at Toronto. He is a sire of the great heifer, "Gandy" that won the sweepstakes at Guelph, the York Stock Show in 1906, and first at Toronto, 1906, and a dozen other good ones of high standing. This great sire will make money for the man who gets him.

Mr. E. D. George, Putnam, Ont., the well known importer and breeder of Chester hogs, has quietly built up a herd of 35 Hoinsteins, from a foundation laid some 15 years ago. His herd is a credit to his good judgment, having been produced by the best blood and care, and raised in good thrifty condition. Among the imported cows in his herd are, Sarcastic Lad 3310, the winner of the first prize at the St. Louis World's Fair, and Geary Sarcastic Imp is a daughter of the foregoing cow, both of which were bred by Gilbert W. Rosewell, W. B. brothers of Johanna's 4 Calantha, the cow that sold for \$8,000 at public sale. The most of the youngsters in this herd is Johanna's Rose Sarcastic, a grandson of the St. Louis champion, and a grand stock bull and sire of most of Mr. George's herd. He has also advertised for sale in these columns is Ykima Sir Posh, sire Santha Sir Posh; dam, Santha Lew, whose record is 12 tons of butter in 7 days. She was sweepstakes for milk production and sold for the highest price

ever paid in Canada. With the top crosses in this herd, coupled with good judgment and willingness to punish the performers are almost sure to be the outcome. Mr. George is meeting with great success in raising his Chester Whites. His is the oldest herd in the Dominion, and the oldest in the two stock books comprise the stock at present. Mr. George informs the writer that, notwithstanding the low price of hogs, and the high price of feed the past winter, he has maintained his herd at actual prices. This speaks well for his herd. Anyone wanting good Chester Whites should contact Mr. George, and secure the choice from his spring litter. "The worm" covering a third catches the worm," applies in buying either Hoinsteins or Chesters.

A BOOK THAT MAKES YOU YOUR OWN HORSE DOCTOR—in 9 cases out of 10 the man who is well posted on veterinary matters can successfully treat an ailing horse, cow or other animal. In many instances veterinary Doctors are not at hand, so it is necessary for the stock owner to rely upon his own judgment. A very handy, practical little Reference Book can be had by writing to the Tuttle's Kiln Co. This book is the product of a man of a high standing in Veterinary Surgery, and contains the description of many of the diseases and ailments that man can treat sick animals, without going to the expense of hiring a veterinarian. It is a most valuable asset. Free, all postage paid, it would be well for every reader of this publication to get a copy of it at once. Send your name and address to the Tuttle's Kiln Co., 147 Terry St., Toronto, Ontario, mentioning this paper in your letter.

### IT PAYS

I received a great many inquiries in reply to my advertisement of a Gladstone Farm for sale. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. It pays well to advertise in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.—Francis Russel, Cedarvale, Ont.

OLD ROOFS SEEN NO MORE.—How many boys and girls on the farm to-day are using a clapboard roof? Of course, some have. The clapboard roof of the young folks never have seen the old-fashioned clapboard roof, while the old folks have actually made them or seen them there. The clapboard roof is now seen only in remote regions, where timber and labor are cheap. Mill-made shingles long ago displaced the clapboard, for they were at once cheaper, easier to install and a better roof covering at the same time.

The best and most economical roofing, and siding also, to be had nowadays is the "Klintonite." This kind of protection from weather and resistance to fire, made by the old established firm of J. A. & B. Byrd & Co., Boston, Mass., has been tested and proved beyond all question. It is easily laid, and it lasts well. Many facturers will gladly send samples of Klintonite, and a booklet.

### The Use of Woven Wire Fencing in Canada

The spirit of progress has always been prominently in the Canadian people. They are not slow to adopt improvements, especially when they have been demonstrated to be of value. As a result the old-fashioned rail and wooden fences are rapidly being replaced by the stronger and more serviceable woven wire fences throughout the Dominion. As might be expected, the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is so attractive to fence manufacturers that there are a number of different kinds of wire fences offered on the market, and the purchaser is often puzzled as to which to buy. After having decided which one he can best afford, he is still puzzled to find that there can only be one "best" of anything, and it is only fair to admit that most of the woven wire fences offered for sale have each qualities to recommend them, but for general utility and excellence it is also true that there is none better than the "Best" wire fence manufactured by the Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Hamilton, Ontario, and will be pleased to send you some interesting literature on fence subjects, and will be pleased to furnish you further information concerning their very superior woven wire fences to anyone who will apply for it. It is only in this paper.

## for profit sow barley

You can raise 35 bushels an acre on average land—get a spot-cash price—have the valuable straw as well—and the land will be the better for it. Try a crop of barley this year—you'll find it will pay well.

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Give animals perfect freedom absolutely no chafing. Thousands have testified to its simplicity, completeness and durability. Approved by the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and the Ontario Veterinary Institute. They place their Warriner Stanchions every where on account of their comfort to the animal. Made in Canada, and shipped subject to trial in your own stable. Send for booklet to W. WALLACE CRUMER, Box E, Forestville, Conn., U. S. A.

## A Grand New Out LOTHIAN WHITE

Last season this grand oat drew attention wherever grown. Anyone that saw a field could not help but admire the superb, strong, heavy. Growers were well pleased. Early, strong straw of medium length.

Get the New and the Best while you are at it.

Ontario Crown Stock, \$1.25 per bu. Scottish Crown Stock, \$1.75 per bu.

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"Sun" Brand Mammoth Clover, \$14.00, bush (60 lbs) "Gold" "Alfa" or "MUSTARD

"Sun" "Red" " " \$14.00, " (60 lbs) "Diamond" Brand Timothy, \$3.50, bush (60 lbs)

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FOR SALE—A number of imported Clydesdale mares in foal... FOR SALE—A Canadian bred Percheron stallion... FOR SALE—Strawberry plants, Seed Potatoes, catalogue and price list...

The Canadian National Horse Show

The 14th Canadian National Horse Show will be held in the St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, on April 29th, 30th and May 1st and 2nd. The entries promise to be larger than any previous year...

Dairymen at Belleville

Dairymen of the Belleville district held a convention recently which was largely attended and of great interest to the cheese and butter industry... The joint sale of shorthorn cattle that was held at Mr. W. Gardner's farm...

Holstein Official Tests

The following official tests of Holsteins have been accepted: Hasketon Belle 4th (229 at 10y. 2m. 7d. age)...

YORK LODGE BERKSHIRES

The York Lodge herd of Berkshires, the property of Mr. W. H. Durham, Islington, Ont., has been well known not only throughout Canada but throughout the United States...

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Three young bulls, richly bred, twelve to thirteen months old, two of them from imported sire, backed up officially tested dams; also one three year old imported bull. Calves of either sex, and a few young cows, prices right. J. McLean, Inkeram, Ont.

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Over 30 men and girls, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or skids, for use in any locality. Simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

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MOLER SYSTEM

Learn to be a Barber. Moler Barber College, Cor. Queen and Sandhill Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

dale stallion, Hopewell McQueen to L. Ott, Darville, Mich. They have also sold their Canadian bred Lavender Best to W. C. Everett, Simcoe, Ont., and Buckley Laird to Boyie Bros., Lucknow, Ont. The last named sold to...

John Boag & Sons, Queensville, Ont., have sold their fine show ring mare Hannah to their Ontario and Iowa favorite, W. C. Everett, Simcoe, Ont., and Buckley Laird to Boyie Bros., Lucknow, Ont. The last named sold to...

G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., has sold the Clydesdale mare Durbin Belle, recently purchased at G. Dunn & Son's sale at Beaverton, to G. Harcourt, St. Ann's. Mr. Brodie has recently sold to McNeil Bros., Ancaster, Ont., the two year old Clydesdale filly, Dusky Queen, to Daniel Dooney, Gormley, Ont., the four-year-old Lady Pettigrew; and to A. Steekly, Bethesda, Durbin Dolly, another of the Durbin Bred girls.

The York Lodge herd of Berkshires, the property of Mr. W. H. Durham, Islington, Ont., has been well known not only throughout Canada but throughout the United States for several years past. It never was as strong either in numbers of imported ones or in quality as it is now. It is headed with four noted imported boars, viz.: Polistine, Delia, a son of the famous Barco at Kitchener; British Sovereign, champion at Toronto in 1906; Billy's Samba and Polecat Delary, all winners in the best of company at the large exhibitions in England and Canada. The herd has won the lion's share of the prizes at Toronto and London for the past five years, having won 100 prizes from 1902 to 1906, inclusive, 39 champions, 9 silver medals, 23 bronzes, 25 3rds, 39 4ths, 19 5ths and 8 6ths. This herd was quite successful at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. As Mr. Durham wishes to make room for coming litters he is prepared to hand out some bargains in the purchase of his herd. He sends a few minutes walk from Islington station, C.P.R., and about 1 1/2 miles from the Toronto Electric Railway.



## The Union Stock Yards Co.

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### HORSE EXCHANGE

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Auction Sales of  
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Come and see  
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It will interest you,  
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THE Directors of the above Company have not spared anything in the building of this new Horse Exchange. The stables which are built of cement and brick, will stall between 200 and 300 head of horses, and are considered by judges who have seen them, to be the most sanitary they have yet seen. We have sold on an average of 100 horses per week since the opening of this great Horse Market, and now that the success of the Horse business is assured, we are in a position to handle

### Breeders' Stock Sales

of all kinds, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Breeders will find that advertising from a central place like Toronto will be advantageous in many ways, as this is unquestionably the most complete market of its kind in America for both buyer and seller. We have our own Railway Chutes, which are the finest, and can load any number of cars at once on both G. T. R. and C. P. R. No charge for loading or unloading stock of any kind.

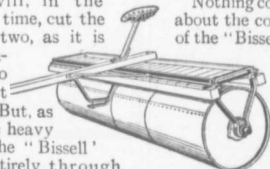
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A centre bearing, you know, will, in the course of time, cut the shaft in two, as it is utterly impossible to keep out the dirt. But, as the single heavy axle of the "Bissell" passes entirely through the three drums and is supported by the centre drum, no centre bearing is required. Oiling is



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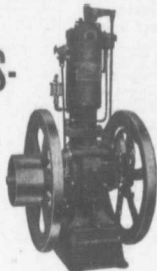
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Can be used in any position and lock securely. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never destroys the rope in locking. For butchering, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-loads, sleds or injured animals, etc. It is indispensable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three men. 100 to 500 pounds capacity. **VOKES HDW. CO., Toronto, Can.**

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