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Toronto, Canada ANNUAL DAIRY NUMBER 2 May, 1904

# The Farming World



## SPRING TIME

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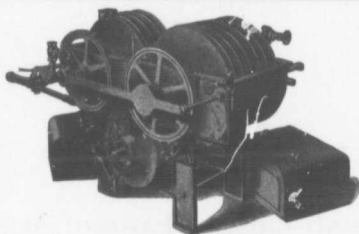
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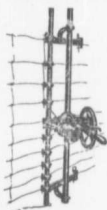


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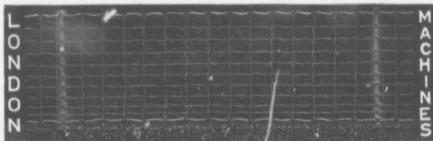
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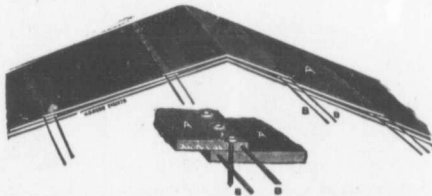
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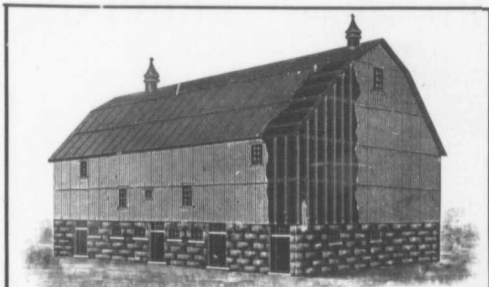
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## The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

J. W. WILSON, B.A. Editor

D. T. MCANISH, Manager

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

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## PUBLISHER'S DESK

### The Empire Cream Separator

The Empire Cream Separator is the simplest in construction, of all the separators on the market. It has been improved and simplified since it was first offered for sale, until it is not probable that further improvement can be made. Every desirable feature that could be wished for appears in the Empire, and the fact that it is so rapidly increasing in popularity in Canada, is the best evidence that can be offered that Canadian dairymen are constantly looking for the best machinery that can be secured. Besides simplicity of construction, the Empire is easy to operate and very easy to clean. Not being complicated it does not need special skill to operate it successfully. It skims rapidly and closely and gives perfect satisfaction wherever its use is begun. The manufacturers of the Empire are enterprising and this accounts for their success, as they leave nothing undone that will make the Empire better. Entering a field that seemed almost filled they have built up one of the largest separator businesses in the country, and they are still forging ahead. The company publishes some very interesting booklets concerning separators and the profits of dairying, which are sent free to all who ask for them. We advise our readers to send for them. Address requests for these books to Empire Cream Separator Co., Toronto, Ont.







## There's a Reason for it.

The more you study the cream separator question, the more clearly you see the common sense there is in it. The more you see the

# EMPIRE Cream Separator

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But the

HANDIEST AND EASIEST OPERATED

The 1904 Model U.S.  
Cream Separator has the  
only practical

LOW SUPPLY CAN.

Has clutch bushing;  
no lost motion; and  
the gearing stops when  
crank is released.

Safest machine on  
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entirely enclosed.

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efficiency.

Investigate its merits  
and

You will Buy None  
but the U.S.



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Hamilton, Ont., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Chicago, Ill., Sioux City, Ia.,  
Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo. Address all letters to

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

### Will go to St. Louis

The Myers Poyal Spice Co., of Niagara Falls, Ont., and New York, have shipped a magnificent exhibit of their Cattle and Horse Spices, Hog Powders and other goods, to the St. Louis Exhibition. Their display in the Manufacturers' building will be unique and illustrate fittingly the fact that they are the oldest manufacturers in the world of this class of goods. There is little doubt but that they will take the honors of the Great Fair. One striking feature of their exhibit will be a photograph display of their large plants on both sides of the river at Niagara and in England.

### Canadian Correspondence College

On account of increase in business the Canadian Correspondence College has moved its head offices to larger, more accessible and more convenient quarters. The new address is 161 Bay St. The College, however, is so well known that any mail matter addressed simply to "Canadian Correspondence College, Toronto, Ont." will reach its destination promptly. We are pleased that this institution, which is doing such excellent work, is meeting with the success it deserves. It is one of the blessings of modern civilization to have a good education in almost any direction placed within the reach of every man, woman, boy and girl in Canada.

### The Very Best Farm Fence

There is no other woven wire fence on the market which combines the essentials of strength, durability and economy of construction, as does the "Ideal." It is made of large No. 9 hard steel wire throughout, and has a peculiar lock that cannot slip. The recent order given its makers, The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont., for 150 miles of fencing for the Northern Railway in Manitoba and N.W.T., is conclusive evidence of the superiority of the "Ideal." It is emphatically the fence for the farmer.

### Removes Wind Puffs and Bunches

Roscoe, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1904.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

I have used your Balsam, taking off wind-puffs and bunches. I find it is a complete remedy for such ailments.

OLAND SHERWOOD.

### Put Your Savings in Insurance

There is no better way to save money than to take out an insurance policy with a good company such as the Confederation Life Association, whose advertisement appears in this issue. Write to them and get particulars of their different policies. It will pay you. They can show you how to secure a steady income for yourself, and one that will continue after your death for the benefit of your family.

### Patent Report

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm: Wm. Albert Baldwin, Smith's Falls, Ont., sulky plow; Jacob Walther, Winnipeg, Man., automatic railway gate; Chas. L. Gurney, Lone Tree, Man., neck yoke fastener.



### 3 Minute Bread Maker

The Universal three minute Bread Maker is mixer, kneader and raiser all combined, very simple in construction. A child can operate it. As easily cleaned as a tin pail. We guarantee this simple machine to mix and knead bread perfectly in three minutes.

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As the farmer has to pay the farrier who shoes his horse the same price for the job no matter what quality of nails he may use, don't you think we are giving good advice when we say "Insist upon having the best horse nails used for any shoeing done for you?" What are the best? Try the "C" brand made by us for the last 38 years, and of which there are more sold in Canada than any other. We believe they are the best. We know they are made from the best material in the world for the purpose, and by the best process. All we want you to do is to ask for them; try them; and judge for yourself.

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Look for the "C" brand and our name on the box; no others are of our manufacture.

Canada Horse Nail Company, Montreal

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Our booklet tells some paint facts worth knowing. It's free. Drop postal for a copy.

A. RAMSAY & SON, Paint Makers since 1842, MONTREAL.



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# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIII

TORONTO, 2 MAY, 1904

No. 9

### Don't It Please You?

**A** GAIN we have pleasure in presenting our annual dairy number. It is full of good things for dairymen and for farmers also. The illustrations and matter provided are of the highest order. A special line of paper is used which makes the number more attractive and valuable. Owing to the extra large demand from our advertisers for space a lot of good matter has been crowded out. Look for it in next issue.

This issue speaks for itself. Don't it please you? If it does, tell your neighbor about it and have him share in the good things you are enjoying by sending in his name and address as a regular subscriber. He will be pleased and will thank you for putting him on to a good thing.

### The Cheese and Butter Prospects

The outlook for cheese, though not so rosy as a year ago at this time, is nevertheless, not without its bright side. During the past two years prices have been good and the producer has realized more per cow, perhaps, than since the industry began, and especially is this true of 1903. A year ago March "fodders" sold as high as 13c. a lb. This year the same quality of stuff has hardly brought 9 cents, the great bulk of April fodders selling at from 8 to 8½ cents per lb.

This comparison is not very comforting, no doubt. But little fodder stuff has been made this season, and it will not be in any way of the full grass product when it comes on later. Though the season for old stock is closing out rather badly for those who "held," the small make of fodders and the very backward spring may help to counteract the influence of this upon prices during 1904. Early makes will undoubtedly be small and there will be ample time for all the old stock to go into consumption before the new make is put upon the market in large quantities. Of course prices will be lower to start with than a year ago at this time. But they can afford to drop a cent or two and be high enough to afford a good margin of profit for the dairyman, who looks after his cows properly. Canadian cheese controls the English market, which will take at satisfactory prices all we can make during the six months' cheese season.

The butter branch of dairying has had a rather hard time of it the past year. Cheese prices were so abnormally high that butter could hardly hold its own as a profit maker. Consequently many butter factories changed over to cheese. But there will be no inducements to do so this year. Just now the prospects are that butter will pay as well, if not

better, than cheese, especially for the first few months. True, the export market just now is not of the most hopeful kind, but prices are sufficiently high to enable the business to be carried on profitably. Our dairymen should not lose what little grasp they have upon the British butter market. Notwithstanding the many seeming difficulties in the way, Canada's export butter trade is capable of being greatly increased. The way to do it is to send forward regular shipments of good quality and in sufficient quantity to make the British dealer feel that we are in the business to stay.

It is likely that Siberia will not figure so largely in the British market this season as she did last year. The war will help to divert this supply, which has of late become a very important factor in the export trade, in another direction. Anyway our product stands higher in

### IMPORTANT

A great many copies of this issue will reach numbers of farmers and others who are not already subscribers. To them we would say that THE FARMING WORLD is the cheapest and best agricultural journal published in Canada. Look at this number. Where will you find anything better in the way of illustrations, matter and quality of paper used for the money? It can't be duplicated. The regular issues are equally as interesting. Why not get it regularly? It only costs 60 cents a year or two years for \$1.00. If you can get your neighbor to join you we will take the two subscriptions for one year for \$1.00. Fill up blank form on page 367 and send in your name for THE FARMING WORLD. You will not regret it.

quality, and as it is quality that counts with the Britisher, we are much in the lead. Let butter as well as cheese be the aim of the dairymen of today. We need to develop a large export trade for both, if our position as a great dairy country is to be maintained.

### Recovering from the Shock

The great fire which a week ago swept over the wholesale district of Toronto, was a very heavy blow to the Queen City. But few lines of industry escaped its fury. Nearly 20 acres, once covered with splendid stores, warehouses and offices, of commodious proportions and modern designs, the pride of Canada's wholesale trade, is now a complete mass of smoking ruins, and total escape from injury or loss is the case only of the isolated few in the fire zone, while the loss of entire buildings, stocks on hand, and even office records, is the list

of casualties with the majority. Under these circumstances, it is remarkable how rapid is the recovery from the shock, and with what energy is undertaken the task of again meeting with the shortest possible loss of time all trade requirements. Only after all plans have been made to gather up the broken threads of commerce, and bind them together in the same harmonious unity that prevailed before the disaster, do any seem to pause to take inventory of the damage done, or to ascertain their losses. So energetically is this being done, that few living as a distance will in any tangible way realize what a shock was received by our fair Queen City, in the fire which practically blotted out this portion of the wholesale district in a few hours.

At the present time preparations are actively going forward for the rebuilding of the burned district. Plans are being laid for doing this in a manner if possible more secure from visitations of the kind in future. From experiences of the past we can learn to do this better, and it is safe to predict that in a year or two the burned district will be covered with buildings that will be safer and handsomer than ever.

### Dairying in the Newer Parts Needs Help

On page 337 Mr. J. W. Newman makes a strong plea for government assistance in developing the dairy industry of Algoma, and his claim seems to be a reasonable one. If it is a good thing for our government to aid in the development of the dairy industry, one part of the country or province should not be neglected in distributing this aid.

But upon whom falls the responsibility of rendering assistance in these outlying dairy sections? At present the work of factory instruction is largely in the hands of the two dairy associations of the province, though during the past year or two the government, through the Minister of Agriculture has assumed more direct control of the work. But whether the associations or the Minister of Agriculture is responsible it certainly is someone's business to render some little assistance at least when called upon, to an infant industry even if it is in a new country. The farmers in these newer sections pay taxes and contribute their share to the public funds, and are, therefore, entitled to some consideration when large sums of public money are given every year for dairy instruction in the province. And very little instruction would do, just a visit or two from a competent instructor during the season, to set things right and help them on the way.

## Butter Transportation Needs Attention

Notwithstanding all that has been done in the way of providing refrigerated cars on railways and refrigerator compartments on ocean steamers from Montreal there seems to be something radically wrong with the methods followed in shipping and transporting butter to the British markets. There is little use in endeavoring to make a fine quality of butter unless the facilities for conveying it from the producer to the consumer in the old land are of the very best. Better go out of the export butter business altogether if it cannot be conducted in a way that will bring credit to Canada and to Canadian products.

Upon whom the blame, if any, for this condition of affairs should rest is hard to say. It is very evident, however, that creamery men do not keep their cold storages cold enough during the summer months. The average of 225 tests of butter taken during 1903 at the creameries and shipping points was 49.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature of this butter was also taken when it arrived in Montreal before being taken from the car, and the average of 778 tests was 53.5 degrees. Tests were also taken as it was put on board the steamships for Great Britain, which were found to vary all the way from 68 down to 16 degrees.

To remedy this the railway companies should refuse to receive butter for their refrigerator car service that is not down to 40 degrees or under. Likewise steamships should not allow butter in their refrigerator compartments unless it is 35 degrees or under. Some decided action of this kind is necessary if improvement is to be made at the creamery end of the business. The difficulty might be overcome somewhat if more of our perishable products, such as butter, were carried to the seaboard by boats. The government could assist this plan by establishing shipping points along the water front, and a system of cold storage on the inland boats.

So much for the shippers' end of it. What about the great transportation companies' side? Is there anything lacking there? While we have good reason for believing that the ocean steamship service is not what it should be we must confess to our inability to obtain such information on the subject as would enable us to deal with this matter as intelligently as we would like. The companies won't give it and shippers and others interested hesitate about doing so. However, we have been able to obtain from a reliable source information that may be of assistance in remedying matters. A leading butter exporter of Ingersoll, Ont., writes us as follows:

"The trouble we find is that the refrigerator cars used for collecting butter contain very little ice and often none at all. This is chiefly owing to the icing stations being too far apart. It is were somebody's business to examine these cars (as they are now examined in Montreal) when they arrive in Toronto after having collected the butter and before they are re-iced for transit to Mont-

real and report upon their condition to the Department of Agriculture and to the railway companies it should help to remedy the trouble. Then, when the fruit season comes on it is very difficult to get refrigerator cars and the result is that butter is frequently left at the creameries for another week or is shipped too late to catch the boat. Besides, the refrigerating machinery on the steamships at Montreal is not put in operation until the refrigerator compartment is filled and the boat leaves the dock, which means that butter is sometimes kept at a high temperature for two or more days. There is now a very large quantity of saltless butter made, which is exported chiefly to London and Liverpool, and as there has been only one refrigerator boat each week for these ports large quantities of butter are frequently left behind, which in many cases is the cause of mould developing, as saltless butter must be shipped when very fresh."

This shows to some extent the difficulties which exporters have to contend with in getting butter to the British consumer in good condition. They certainly should be looked into by the Dairy Commissioner's branch. The very best of facilities are none too good if our export butter trade is to be developed in the way it should. In addition, the extra charge made by the steamship companies for carrying butter in refrigerator compartments seems to be very high considering that these companies have been handsomely subsidized by the government to provide cold storage facilities on their steamers. We understand that the extra charge for this service over and above the regular freight charge frequently runs as high as 45 cents per cwt, which seems exorbitant when the steamship companies have received enough government money to equip refrigerator compartments and have only the cost of operating them to make good.

The transportation side of the export butter trade evidently needs more attention than it is now getting. Constant vigilance is required in keeping the railways and steamship companies up to the mark. As yet they do not appear to be impressed with the idea of providing the best of facilities for shippers in order to build up their own business.

### Want Cattle Embargo Removed

The animal and meat section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution strongly urging upon the home government the removal of the restriction against the importation of Canadian cattle to Great Britain. Canadian cattle, it is claimed, are wanted to replenish the cattle herds of the old land, which are being depleted by the exportation of so much pure-bred stock from Great Britain. Professor Boice, referring to the health of English cattle, stated that, owing to lack of fresh stock, 25 per cent. of the cattle are infected with tuberculosis. It was also stated by those who favored the resolution that any outbreak of disease is as rigid-

ly dealt with in Canada as in Great Britain, and that no infectious disease now exists in Canada.

While the removal of the embargo would be welcomed by Canadians it will require a great many more resolutions of this kind to bring it about. The breeders and farmers of Great Britain who own 6,704,618 cattle in the United Kingdom have to be reckoned with. Past experience shows that these have more influence with the government of the day on embargo matters than all the chambers of commerce in the country combined. Consequently we should not base future action in the development of our cattle trade upon the probability of the embargo being removed in the near future. The better way is to take aggressive measures looking to the establishment of the dead meat trade on a more liberal scale in Canada. With this placed on a firm footing we would be in a position to work independently of the embargo or any other contingency that might arise in connection with the export cattle trade. Should the embargo be removed we would not be in any worse position from having the dead meat trade under way.

### Little Legislation for the Farmer

Though the session of the Ontario Legislature, prorogued on April 25th, has been fruitful in legislation, only a small portion of it has directly affected the farmer. To further the interest in forestry among farmers by setting apart a section of the Ontario Agricultural College farm for tree growing, is the most important work of the session from an agricultural standpoint. The replenshing of the wood lot and the increase in the forest area of the older parts of the country will mean much to future generations of farmers.

Other matters of minor importance from the farmer's standpoint are the extension of the sugar beet bounty and the grant of \$10,000 towards a new dairy building for the London fair. True the measure of railway taxation secured should be noted. But this would have been more acceptable, perhaps, had the terms of the Pettipiece bill been more closely approached in this legislation.

### Another Good "Canuck" Taken

Mr. F. C. Hare has resigned his position as chief of the poultry division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, to accept a situation with the Cyphers Incubator Company, of Buffalo. In Mr. Hare the Department has had an efficient and painstaking official. His work in establishing and supervising poultry fattening stations in different parts of the Dominion, and in developing the export market for dressed poultry, has been successful.

Mr. Hare is too young and too good a Canadian to be captured so easily by "Uncle Sam."



Contentedly submitting to the milkmaid's charms.—(Photo by Sallows.)

## Returns from Dairy Census

The response to the dairy census questions published in March 1st and March 15th issues, though not as liberal as we would have liked, was sufficiently large to enable one to form a fairly accurate estimate of what the Canadian cow can do for the farmer. The questions asked were as follows:

1. How many acres does your farm contain?
2. How many milch cows did you keep on it in 1903?
3. Did you supply the milk from these cows to a cheese factory or to a creamery?
4. What was the average cash return per cow for 1903?
5. What did it cost you per cow to keep them during 1903?
6. What do you feed your cows in winter? In summer?
7. What kind of supplementary or green feed do you grow for your cows in summer?
8. How many months of the year do you milk your cows?
9. What breed of cows do you keep?
10. Do you believe that cheese factories and creameries should be licensed?

The answers to 1 and 2 may be considered together. Our returns cover farms ranging from 50 to 190 acres, the average being about 100 acres. On the 100 acre farm were kept 35 cows and 38 heifers and calves. The owner made a specialty of dairying. On the 50 acre farm only 4 cows were kept, though as many more might have been kept had a proper system of soiling been followed. The average number of cows kept on 100 acres in 1903 was about 14, though several of our correspondents kept considerably more, some as high as 25 and 26 milch cows on 100 acres.

Fifty per cent. of our correspondents supplied milk to a cheese factory during the summer and made butter to a greater or less extent at home during the winter. Thirty-one per cent. supplied milk to a cheese factory in summer and to a creamery in winter; and nineteen per cent. supplied milk to a creamery alone. These figures will correspond very closely to the proportion of farmers patronizing the different branches of dairying, especially in Ontario. The percentage patronizing the cheese factory and winter creamery may not be so large, as our figures show, while that

given to creamery alone may be larger.

The replies to questions 4 and 5 vary considerably. The cash return per cow does not vary as much as does the average cost of keeping a cow a year. The cash return varies according as the milk is supplied to a cheese factory or creamery, those from the former being greater than from the latter. Though it is only fair to say that most of our correspondents have neglected to credit their cows with the value of the skim-milk. If full value for this and also for the whey were given, the returns would show somewhat differently. Where the cheese factory and winter creamery were patronized the returns varied from \$48.77 to \$61.02 per cow, or an average of \$54.82. Where the cheese factory alone was patronized and butter made at home, the returns vary from \$35 to \$65 per cow, or an average of \$48. The creamery returns varied from \$35 to \$79.40 per cow. Leaving out the latter return, which was received from a large city dairy where the highest prices were received for milk, cream and butter,

the average return from the regular creamery would be about \$36 per cow. The returns from the cheese factory and winter creamery combined averaged nearly \$7 per cow more than from the cheese factory and what could be made from making butter at home. This shows the value of co-operation in the making of butter during the winter. A New Brunswick dairyman, who patronized a cheese factory for only ten weeks and made butter at home for the balance of the season received \$40 per cow.

The returns showing the cost of keeping a cow vary greatly and were not satisfactory. Many did not reply to this, while others only made a guess at it. There were some, however, who took the trouble to estimate the cost, and their figures may be taken as reliable, though many neglected to include the value of pasture and care. One dairyman who patronized a creamery that gave a return of \$35 per cow, placed the cost of keep at \$12, which, if the cows are given reasonable care and attention in feeding, is one-half too low. A patron of a cheese factory, whose cows returned him \$30 each, gave the cost at \$16 each, which is also a very low estimate. Leaving these two out, the answers ranged from \$20 to \$33, the average being \$25.28 for keeping a cow a year. The \$33 item was the cost given by the dairyman whose cows brought in a return of \$79.40 each. It is none too high, if cows are to be fed and cared for so as to produce the largest amount of product. From \$28 to \$30 is a fair estimate for keeping a cow on a farm for a year. However, cows, like men, vary in the cost of their keep. And it is not the cow that costs the least amount to keep that is the most profitable. As has been shown, the cows costing the most to keep gave their owners the largest net profit. A dairyman in Dundas Co., whose cows averaged him \$65 each from the cheese factory paid \$31 for their keep, leaving a profit of \$34 per cow; while another in Hastings Co., whose cows gave him \$57.08 each, paid out \$27 for keep, thus leaving a net profit of only \$3.08. A Norfolk Co. farmer, whose cows cost him \$30 each to keep, got \$61.02 each in receipts, while one in Perth County paid out \$25 per cow for keep and got \$55 in return. It pays to feed a good cow well. After



A Mutual understanding. Nature's method.—(Photo by Sallows.)

the maintenance point has been reached, a good cow will pay a good profit on the extra food given.

Corn in some form or other formed a part of the winter ration in the majority of cases. The silo, however, does not form as important a part in cow feeding as one could wish. Only about 35 per cent. of our correspondents fed silage, though eighty per cent. of them grew corn. The largest producers of milk are those who received the largest returns per head of silage as a part of the daily ration. Clover seems to be coming into more general use as a winter feed for cows. In a number of cases, turnips were fed before milking, and in one case sugar beets formed an important part of the ration. Fully 70 per cent. fed grain of some kind, chiefly in the form of meal to the milking cows. During 1903 supplementary feed for cows during the summer was not so much required as pastures were good. Peas and oats were used for wintering for the purpose, followed later by corn cut green. The replies to questions 6 and 7 were very full and complete. Extracts from some of these will appear later when we have more space at our disposal.

With a few exceptions, cows are milked ten months of the year. The shortest period was 9 and the longest 11 months. A great deal depends upon the cow. As one correspondent expressed it: "If a cow is a very heavy milker and reduced in flesh, allow her about ten months rest. If taking too good care of herself, I try to keep her working for longer than 10 months."

There is a great variation in the breeds of cows kept. In Eastern Ontario, Ayrshires, Ayrshire grades and Holstein grades predominate. In Western Ontario, Shorthorns, Holsteins and grades of these two are in the majority. In the north, where the record of \$79.40 per cow were Ayrshires, bred especially for their milking qualities. A New Brunswick correspondent writes of keeping Shorthorns, Ayrshires and native cows.

The replies to question to show that about 68 per cent. are in favor of licensing cheese factories and creameries. Several correspondents expressed themselves as not understanding the subject and gave no opinion. About 27 per cent. expressed themselves as being decidedly opposed to licensing in any form. However, the replies as a whole, show a strong public opinion in favor of an effective system of licensing both cheese factories and creameries.

#### The Care of Milk

The following five are selected for publication from the replies to question 11 of our data sheet, which reads as follows: "What plan do you follow in caring for milk or cream for the cheese factory or creamery? These have each been awarded a year's subscription to *Corn and Housekeeping*, given for the answers to this question, and are as follows:

##### CLEANLINESS FIRST

The plan we adopt in caring for milk for cheese factory, creamery and shipping, is as follows:

Every utensil is perfectly clean and made of tin, without rust or any degree of wear. The milk, when it is drawn from the cow it is strained into cans of about twenty-five gallon capacity, which are filled about half full. These are placed, immediately after milking, in cold water in tubs made by sawing large oil barrels in two. In warm weather ice is placed about the milk in the water. The

milk is then dipped until the temperature is down to about 50 degrees F. or lower. If the milk to be kept for 48 hours, it is stirred frequently, for a moment or two each time, to prevent the cream from rising, and to keep an even body in the milk, adding ice in summer to the water to keep the temperature down. In freezing weather, when keeping for any length of time the can is simply left in the water after cooling the milk, the lid left on upside down, and the whole covered with a clean blanket for the purpose of preventing freezing. Milk treated thus will keep sweet and with a good flavor almost indefinitely. Other points we observe are: 1. To allow milk to become normal in condition before using, after calving. Use none in a healthy cow before the ninth or tenth milking. 2. Avoid mixing warm milk with cold until temperature of each is nearly even. 3. Use no milk from cows with inflamed udders or in any way unhealthy.—C. M. M.

NOTE.—C.M.M.'s address was either not sent or has been lost. If he will kindly forward it we will have his name placed on the list for receipt of *Corn and Housekeeping*.—Editor.

##### CLEANLINESS AND LOW TEMPERATURE

Briefly my plan is as follows: Previous to milking, the flanks and udders of the cows are wiped with a damp cloth and the milking is done as quickly as possible and with dry hands. The milk is removed from the stable immediately, strained through three thicknesses of cheese cloth into ordinary shotgun cans and set into a tank containing ordinary well water, where it remains until the following morning, when it is poured into the ordinary factory can and placed on a shaded stand.

The morning milk is not usually cooled unless the weather is extremely warm, in which case it is treated similarly to the night's milk. Under no circumstances, would I mix night's and morning's milk. To see Saturday night and Sunday morning's milk sweet and fit for delivery Monday morning, I cool it to as low a temperature as is possible without ice, and then cover the cans with a heavy damp, woolen blanket, allowing one end to be immersed in the water, and the evaporation tends to keep the temperature down. The water is changed Sunday morning and evening and I find no difficulty in keeping milk sweet and wholesome for at least 48 hours. The tank is, of course, protected by a roof, and the water as drained off, used for the stock.

H. B. SMITH, Lambton Co., Ont.

##### AERATE, THEN COOLS

My plan for caring for milk for the cheese factory is to milk the cows in a good, clean, well ventilated stable. As soon as the milking is done the milk is aerated till the animal heat is driven off. The cans are then put in ice water where the milk will remain sweet for from fifty to sixty hours if necessary. Here, there is no Sunday running of the factories, and the milk has to be kept till Monday morning from Saturday night.

A. W. MULLOY, Dundas Co., Ont.  
KEEP IN PURE AIR

We practice cleanliness as well as we can by wiping or brushing off the udder before milking. After the milk is drawn from the cows, we take it to where there is a pure atmosphere. Here we proceed to cool it by aerating, with a perforated bottom vessel, which holds about two gallons. We fill this with milk, raise above the can and let it run back into the can. This does very well where the air is pure, but would be bad where

#### The Advance of Herbageum

Farmers and stockmen generally now recognize the great economical value of Herbageum as a regular addition to the daily ration. Almost everyone who reads and thinks along this line now understands the Herbageum theory, and knows that the object of feeding Herbageum is to supply with the dry winter foods an indigestible by-product of the dairy those aromatic qualities which they lack, and which are the parts that aid in the assimilation and digestion of food. For instance, the good pasture of early June is easily and thoroughly digested because there is no lack of aroma, but dry hay, straw and grain do lack aroma and are difficult to digest. Herbageum supplies the aromatic parts and enables the animal to digest them as readily and as thoroughly as it digests the June pasture. Again, new whole milk is a perfect food for young calves, but at the present prices for butter it is too expensive. Skim milk contains almost all the nutriment of the whole milk, but its digestibility has been destroyed by the separating process. It lacks those parts which ensure thorough assimilation. Here again Herbageum readily and economically overcomes the trouble and 50 cents worth of it added to 1½ tons of skim milk will make that skim milk fully equal to new milk. Is it any wonder that Herbageum has advanced? or that economical and thinking farmers now use it regularly and consider it a great aid to them in securing the fullest returns possible?

#### Skim Milk Calves

It is a well known fact that skim milk contains all or almost all the parts that are required to ensure rapid, solid growth of flesh, muscle and bone. It is a mistake to buy milk for skim milk because meals are difficult to digest and this is exactly the trouble with skim milk. It is difficult to digest and as two wrongs cannot make a right neither can two indigestible parts make a digestible whole.

Herbageum added to separated milk will restore to it its digestibility, and as it already contains those parts necessary for rapid growth it will, when Herbageum is added, be fully equal to new whole milk for calves or pigs. Only fifty cents worth of Herbageum is required for one and a quarter tons of skim milk, so that the expense of using it is very little.

In support of the above argument we quote as follows from someone who has tested Herbageum and skim milk:

"I have had the best results in feeding Herbageum to pigs, horses and calves. I have found it especially good for calves. For them skim milk and Herbageum is equal to new milk."

NEWTON SMALL

Lindsay, Ont.

"With skim milk and Herbageum calves do extra well and we consider it equal to new milk for them. We say this after nine years' experience with it."

DIXON BOS.

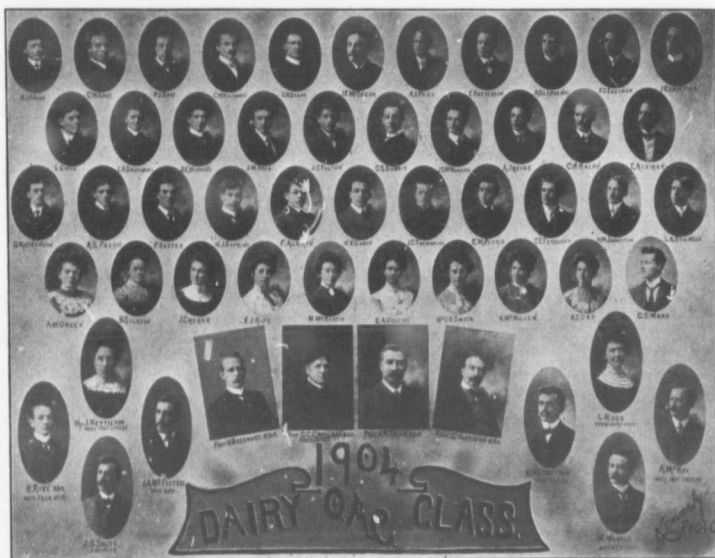
Maple Creek, Assa.

"I began feeding Herbageum to calves when they were three days old with blue skim milk from the creamery. They have never been troubled with disorders and we have at present an exceptionally fine calf, much better than any we ever raised with whole milk and it received only skim milk and Herbageum."

CHAS. MYERS.

Capre Verde, P.E.I.





Officers and Staff and Graduating Class, Guelph Dairy School, 1904.

the air is foul. In hot weather we always divide the night's milk into two or three cans, which assists in cooling. Of course we are compelled to use this system in the absence of a supply of ice or cold water, which I am sure would be a much better plan.

CHARLES STUART, Elgin Co., Ont.

#### KEEPS THE CAN CLEAN

We consider our plan of keeping milk an ideal one. The cows are put in a well ventilated stable, kept in good condition. Each cow has her own stall, which she is trained to know as hers. The stable is supplied with modern conveniences. Before commencing to milk, the udder and teats are wiped off with a soft cotton cloth, as dust and dirt will always adhere to the udder. Regularity in milking is observed. Milk as rapidly as possible in small pails, and then pour into the larger pails, arranged systematically on the milk shelf. As soon as the large pails are full, they are carried to the milk stand and allowed to cool for two hours before being strained into the can. This cooling process is to take the animal heat out of the milk. The milk can is emptied of whey as soon as returned from the factory and washed in hot water in which washing soda has been dissolved. It is then scalded with boiling hot water and set in the sun until night. It is then rinsed in cold water and taken to the milk stand ready to receive the milk.

PRISCILLA E. BUCHNER,  
Norfolk Co., Ont.

#### The Winners

Those awarded the prizes for the five best replies to our dairy census questions are: Albert Loucks, Hastings Co.; D. C. Cameron, Glengarry Co.; J. W. Bogart, Dundas Co.; J. T. Simmons, Norfolk Co., all of Ontario, and David N. Burpee, Sunbury Co.,

New Brunswick. These have been placed on the list for a year's subscription to *Canadian Good Housekeeping*.

#### How to Advance the Dairy Industry

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

Canadian dairymen must advance. It is impossible for it to stand still, and Canadians are too proud of the industry to allow it to recede.

#### How can advancement best be made?

1. By spreading education and intelligence among the masses of dairymen. There never was so much need for intelligent, well directed effort in dairying as at present. The basis of advancement is intelligence and sufficient of it to enable dairymen to overcome the various difficulties met with in the carrying out of practical operations on the farm and in the factory.

2. By improving the dairy herds until the cows average at least 6000 lbs. of milk or 250 lbs. of butter per cow. A great deal of interest is being manifested in the question of testing cows. This phase of the dairy business must receive more attention than has ever been given to it. It is the only rational system by which a man can select and surely improve his herd.

3. Alfalfa clover and corn are two feeds which deserve careful consideration at the hands of feeders who are studying the economical production of milk.

4. In caring for milk on the farm which is to be sent to creamery or cheeseery it must be kept clean and then cooled quickly to a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees. This will give good raw material out of which the maker can manufacture a well-finished product.

5. Pasteurization in the manufacture of butter will tend to produce an article of more uniform flavor and better keeping quality. In cream-

ing creameries the cream should be delivered in a sweet condition, so that it may be pasteurized, thus tending to eliminate the so-called "cream gathered" flavor of which dealers in Montreal and elsewhere complain. The substitution of the Babcock for the Oil-test would encourage patrons to send the cream sweet instead of holding it until sour, so as to get a high test.

6. Improvements in cold-storage facilities at the creameries and during transportation would improve the quality of Canadian export butter as delivered in the British markets.

7. In the cheese branch of the dairy industry, well-made cheese ripened at a uniform temperature of 40 to 50 degrees, would tend to improve the reputation of our cheese products, although it stands well at present in the markets of the world.

8. The preservation of all the milk solids in a palatable, digestible form appears to have been solved. If this proves to be entirely satisfactory, it means the saving of tons of the most valuable food products prepared by nature, or in any laboratory. Eventually, it will mean a revolution in our methods of dairying. Up to the present this phase of the question may be considered as being in an experimental stage, but it looks as if most of the difficulties had been overcome.

9. Finally, a study of the sciences, bacteriology and chemistry, as related to dairying, will prove of great service in the advancement of practical dairy work. The question of flavor in dairy products is very important. Half the value of cheese and butter depends upon flavor. Flavor depends largely upon bacteriological and chemical changes, hence a knowledge of these subjects is essential in the intelligent production and manufacture of dairy foods.



### Dairy Instruction Work in Ontario

By G. A. PUTNAM, Director of Government Inspectors.

The matter of instruction for the cheese factories and creameries throughout the province has not in the past received the attention which the importance of the industry warrants. The Eastern and Western Dairy Associations have in the past done a good work along this line, but the funds at their disposal were not sufficient to do the work so thoroughly as desired. The Provincial Government is now working in conjunction with these Associations and has arranged for a large and competent staff to cover the dairy sections of the province thoroughly during the coming season.

Mr. J. C. Bell, St. Mary's, and Mr. C. W. McDougall, of Guelph, will have charge of the instruction work in connection with the creameries in the western part of the province, while Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School, will take charge of similar work in the eastern part of the province.

The intention is that each instructor will visit the factories in his group at least five times. There seems to be a somewhat general impression among the patrons of cheese factories that instructors are sent out for the sole purpose of detecting adulteration in milk. Such, however, is not the case, as the main work is one of instruction. The instructors will from time to time test the milk received at the different factories for adulteration and evidence of tampering with the milk. In cases where special difficulty is met with in the manufacture of cheese, the instructors are directed to make very careful tests in order that they may locate the difficulty. When a certain patron's milk is suspected of causing the difficulty, the farm from which it is received will be visited and a thorough investigation made in order that the trouble may be located. It must be remembered, however, that the visits of the instructors to the individual farms will be not only for the purpose of locating defects, but also to assist the farmer in improving his methods of handling milk and in the general management of his herd.

It will also be their duty to see that proper utensils are used in conveying the milk to the factory as well as in handling it before it leaves the farm. The makers and owners concerned will have impressed upon them the necessity of having tight and well-drained floors in their factories, as well as whey tanks and conductors, constructed in such a manner as to allow of thorough cleanliness in every detail.

The proprietors and makers will be encouraged to make such improvements as will insure the production of a first-class article, provided the patrons take proper care of the milk.

The necessity of this effort on the part of the Provincial Government is more and more manifest when we consider the strength of our competitors for the British market. If the patrons, makers and proprietors are prepared to co-operate in this work there is no doubt but that Canada can maintain the enviable posi-

tion which she now holds in this important industry.

In some particulars the task which the creamery instructors have before them is more difficult than the cheese men have to face. A great many of the producers have and are purchasing hand separators, and it seems next to impossible to impress upon them the necessity for thorough cleanliness in regard to their machines. Some of the agents of these machines go so far as to state that it is not necessary to thoroughly wash them after each skimming. This, as any up-to-date dairyman knows, is entirely wrong. One of the instructors who was out last year, reported that he saw a bowl of a separator with blue mould inside. If a creamery has only one patron who allows such careles-

ness as this their whole output is likely to be of an inferior quality.

The work of the creameries in the province is not so well organized as that of the cheeseries, and it is hoped that makers and owners will take some steps whereby a more uniform method of disposing of their produce may be adopted. Would it not be advisable for them to have a regular market day every week or two weeks. In this way more uniform methods would be adopted and we are sure better results would follow. It is the intention of the Department to keep in close touch with the instructors in the different parts of the province and when special difficulties are met with and overcome, the method adopted will be made generally known.

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	Per bushel		Per bushel
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do Mandehurt	65	do Bruce's White Beauty	1 00
do Succow	65	do Sir Walter Raleigh	1 00
do Hullois, black	1 10	do Pride of Aroostook, new	2 40
do Marrowfat	1 10	Rye, Spring	1 10
Beans, white, hand-picked	2 00	Rye, New, per 60 lbs.	8 00
do Marrowfat, hand-picked	2 25	Wheat, Black	1 70
Buckwheat, Common	70	do Vetch Hairy	4 85
do Silverhall	75	do Manitoia Red	1 35
Corn, Compton's Early	1 25	Flax Seed, screened	3 00
do Angel of Midnight	1 25	do Meal, fine	1 50
do Canada Yellow	1 25	Oil Cake, fine ground	1 50
do White Flint, North Dakota	1 25	Rape, Dwarf Essex	4 00
do Longfellow	1 25	Sugar Cane, Amber	5 00
do Butler Dent	1 25		
do Evergreen, England-8 lbs.	1 15	CLOVER SEEDS Per bushel	
do Improved Learning	1 10	Albino, 1st Grade	\$ 7 50
do Cloud's Dent	1 15	do 2nd Grade	7 00
do Cuban Giant	1 15	do 3rd Grade	6 50
do Mastodon	1 10	do 4th and Timothy	8 50
do White Cap Dent	1 10	Crimson, 1st Grade	4 00
do Selected Red Cob	65	do Lucerne, 1st Grade	10 00
do do Mammoth	65	Red, 1st Grade	7 25
do do Yellow Dent	85	do 2nd Grade	7 00
Cow Peas, Whippoorwill	2 10	Mammoth, 1st Grade	7 50
do Mixed	1 25	White, 1st Grade	15 00
Oats, Scotch Black Tartarian	1 25	do 2nd Grade	15 00
do Canadian Black Tartarian	55	Yellow, 1st Grade	6 50
do Black Goshawk	55	GRASS SEEDS	
do American Banner	50	Blue Grass, Canadian Fancy	Per 14 lbs.
do Australian White	50	do Kentucky Fancy	2 00
do Giant Swedish	50	do Bromus, Inermis, Fancy	3 00
do Holstad Profrida	50	do Fescue, Perennial, Fancy	0 00
do Ligowd	50	do Orchard Grass, Fancy	2 25
do Silverhall	50	do Red Top, Fancy	7 75
do Sensation	50	do Common	1 25
do Blue Century	50	do Common	1 25
Peas, Blue Prussian	1 25	do Lawn Grass, Broad, per 60 lbs.	2 50
do Golden Vine	0 00	do Millet, German, per bushel	do 1 25
do Silverhall	0 00	do do Common, per bushel	do 1 00
do Potter	1 25	do Timothy, 1st Grade, per bushel	2 40
do Marrowfat	1 00	do 2nd Grade, per bushel	2 10

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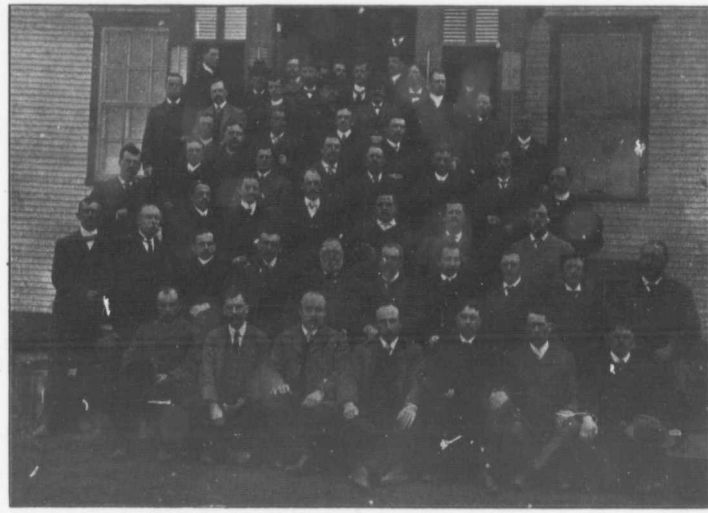
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INSPECTORS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORY SYNDICATES IN QUEBEC.

Every man in the group is a local inspector, except the following, forming the second row of the photo. Starting from the left the gentleman standing bareheaded, hat, in the right hand, is Mr. J. A. Plamondon, Assistant Inspector General of Syndicates, next Mr. E. Bourbeau, General Inspector; Mr. C. E. Martoreux, of the Federal Dairy Bureau; Mr. J. C. Chapais, Assistant Dominion Dairy Commissioner; Mr. E. Castel, Secretary Dairyman's Association Quebec; Mr. Gabriel Henry, C. E., of the Quebec Department of Agriculture; Mr. J. D. LeClair, Superintendent of the Dairy School and General Inspector of Syndicated Butter Factories; Mr. A. L. Marlot, Chemist of the Dairy School. The above-named gentlemen gave instructions to the local inspectors before the season opened.

#### Instruction Work in Western Ontario

The instruction campaign in Western Ontario has not been fully completed yet. However, arrangements are sufficiently under way to give your readers a comprehensive idea of the instruction work in cheese factories and creameries to be undertaken by the Western Ontario Dairy-men's Association this season.

Instruction work in the creameries will be carried on along the same lines as last year. Two instructors will be employed, Mr. J. C. Bell, who will have charge of the creameries in the Western half and Mr. C. W. Macdougall, who will have charge of those in the Eastern half of the Association's territory. The fee for instruction in creameries will be \$5.00 and only those paying the fee will be called upon after the first visit.

The cheese factories west of Toronto will be divided into seven groups as follows: Ingersoll, Jno. H. Scott, Calloden, instructor; Simcoe, W. G. Medd, Simcoe, instructor; Brantford-Dundville, J. R. Burgess, instructor; Woodstock, Frank Hearn, instructor; Stratford, Alex. McKay, instructor. In the London and Listowel groups, instructors have not yet been chosen, but they will be elected before the season opens.

The instructors will work much upon the same plan as last year. They will visit each of the factories in the groups about once a month. An effort will be made to have them spend more time in visiting the farms, and in this way get into closer touch with the producers of the milk.

The instructors appointed spent a very profitable ten days at the Guelph Dairy School last month, discussing plans and deciding upon uniform methods to be adopted in the work. The instruction to be given will be as uni-

form as possible in all the cheese factories and creameries.

Geo. H. Barr,

Chief Instructor.

NOTE.—Since the above was written we have been informed by Mr. Barr that Mr. Harry Fannell has been appointed instructor to take charge of the Listowel group of factories. Mr. Barr has been unable to secure a suitable man to devote all his time to the Western or London group. He will, therefore, do as much work as possible in the group himself and will be assisted to some extent by Mr. S. P. Brown, who was instructor in the Ingersoll group last year. Instead of setting a fee of \$10 for each factory as in the other groups, a charge of \$3 for one visit and \$2 for two or more visits each will be made.—Editor.

#### Dairy Instruction Work in Quebec

The spring meeting of the Quebec syndicates inspectors of butter and cheese factories was held in the Board of Trade building, Montreal, on April 27th. This annual gathering takes place just before the opening of the season, in order that the general inspector may impart to each and every local inspector information calculated to ensure, during the coming season, the greatest possible information in the making of cheese and butter in all the syndicates, which, by the decision of ex-Premier Mercier, when Minister of Agriculture, were placed under the control of the Quebec Dairyman's Association.

It is expected that during the season of 1904 some 55 syndicates will be in operation, controlling about 1,200 factories, and covering the whole area of the province, Gaspé and Bonaventure counties in the east, and Pontiac in the west, excepted. The

work of the local inspectors controlled by the Quebec Dairyman's Association is directed by one general inspector and his assistant, for cheese factories, and one general inspector for butter factories. Every syndicate is visited twice during the season by the general inspectors, and every syndicated factory is visited once a month by the local inspector. In Montreal, besides the instruction given by general inspectors, Bourbeau and LeClair, the syndicates' inspectors had the pleasure of hearing the very practical remarks of Prof. Riddick and Assistant Dairy Commissioner Chapais, and also of the representatives of the Montreal Produce Association, as to the requirements of the market for 1904—E. C.

#### Dairy Inspectors for Eastern Ontario

The following is the official list of cheese inspectors for Eastern Ontario, their addresses, and the syndicates over which they will have charge under the general supervision of G. G. Pablow, chief instructor—Allan McDonald, address Alexandria, syndicate Alexandria; T. B. Code, address Lancaster, syndicate Lancaster; J. Villeneuve, address St. Isidore de Prescott, syndicate St. Isidore; R. A. Rothwell, address Maxville, syndicate Maxville; C. W. Norval, address North Williamsburg, syndicate Morrisburg; D. M. Wilson, address Kempville, syndicate Kempville; A. H. Wilson, address Athens, syndicate Cornwall; Frank Singleton, address Newboro, syndicate Singleton; R. A. Echlin, address Balderson, syndicate Perth; W. J. Ragsdale, address Merrickville, syndicate Almonte; S. S. Cheetham, address Gananogue, syndicate Ottawa; R. Elliott, address South March, syndicate Renfrew; J. J. Burd, address Mill Roches, syn-

dicat Brockville E.; Peter Nolan, address Philipaville, syndicate Brockville N.; Robt. Ireland, address Kingston, syndicate Brockville W.; Geo. Robertson, address Cataragu, syndicate Kingston; J. Kinsley, address Warkworth, syndicate Napanee; Hugh Howie, address Belleville, syndicate Belleville; C. A. Pellow, address Kingston, syndicate Pictou; Herb. Morton, address Tweed, syndicate Tweed; R. T. Gray, address Queensboro, syndicate Campbellford; J. B. Lowery, address Frankford, syndicate Stirling; R. Ward, address Peterboro, syndicate Peterboro; Jas. Irwin, address Bancroft, syndicate Bancroft.

#### Dairying in Nova Scotia

This picturesque peninsula by the sea has all the essentials for successful dairying except one, viz., an inclination on the part of the farmers to milk cows. Providence has provided so many ways for Nova Scotia farmers to make a living, that when it comes to milking cows, "they don't have to," so rapid advances in this work can scarcely be expected.

The moist climate of Nova Scotia gives her an abundance of hay and grass. A thousand bushels of roots may be grown on an acre, and grain grows almost to perfection. These, with an abundance of pure water and a cool summer season, combine to make her one of the most natural dairy countries in the world. But with all these advantages, Nova Scotia imports, for her own use, a quarter of a million dollars worth of butter—a disgrace to the intelligence and industry of her nature-favored farmers.

There are, in Nova Scotia, 35 cheese and butter factories, some of which are operated for the summer months only, while others are kept in operation for the entire year. As inspector, I hope to visit each factory three or four times during the summer, and give to the makers, or owners, whatever assistance an able, in the repairing of the machinery, the making of the cheese and butter, and placing it on the market. Then I hope to get one step nearer the source of a serious trouble—the cost and quality of the milk. I expect to hold meetings in the various localities and discuss with the patrons the most approved methods of feeding, and the best way to care for the milk, or any other farm topics which may be of interest to them.

In this way we hope to improve the quality and increase the quantity until Nova Scotia is exporting a large supply of the finest cheese and butter made anywhere in the world.

The plant of the Acadia Dairy Co., Ltd., shown on page 343, is now, and has been for the past ten years, the leading creamery in the province.

It is situated in Wolfville, in the heart of the fruit district, but fruit growing and dairying combine harmoniously. Besides, some of the most enterprising farmers in the province are to be found in this locality, an important factor in the success of any dairy industry. F. M. LOGAN, Govt. Inspector.

#### Dairy Work in P. E. Island

By E. J. McMillan, Secretary for Agriculture. In Prince Edward Island the conditions are favorable for the carrying out of a good system of dairy instruction. It is true, the dairy industry has not reached such vast proportions, comparatively, as in such provinces as Ontario, and is, perhaps, deprived of some of the advantages which obtain where dairy products are manufactured on a large scale; yet in the smaller province it is easier to secure a closer supervision of fac-

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ories and thus get more uniform results.

Owing to the small size of the Island, it is possible for one inspector to keep watch on the work in all the cheese factories in operation. This has been done for a number of years past, and the result is that close uniformity in make has been secured. During the present year all factories, whether making cheese or butter, will be under the charge of one inspector. With fifty factories in operation the time of this officer is taxed to the utmost, so that the services of an assistant are much needed.

For some time the output of dairy produce has ranked high in quality, and there is a general feeling that the makers' end of the business is in a very satisfactory condition. The majority of the makers have had a dairy school training, and with the

assistance of a competent inspector are able to turn out goods of undoubted quality.

But the farmers' side is not in so favorable a situation. The supply of milk delivered is so short of what could be profitably handled, and some encouragement seems necessary to induce farmers to go more largely into its production. Instruction in the selection and management of cows would be a great help. The Dairy Association will this year offer prizes to farmers who show the largest production of milk per acre, delivered to a cheese factory or creamery. It is hoped that the successful competitors will be imitated in methods by their fellow dairymen, thus ensuring a general advance.

#### Dairy Work in Manitoba

Dairying in Manitoba must perforce be a "home" industry for many years to come. The progress of co-operation in cheese and butter making is hindered by the sparseness of settlement. The average number of cultivated farms along the best roads of the province is not over two to the mile, which makes the expense of milk gathering prohibitive, consequently there is no hope for a great increase in the cheese business of the province. Butter making has a better chance, and there is a steady, though slow, growth in the business of the creameries, which are all operated on the cream gathering plan.

The scarcity of labor and the extreme difficulty of inducing the average farm hand to milk with any degree of cheerfulness, is likely to prevent home dairying assuming any degree of importance.

A notable contrast to the rest of the province is shown by the French parishes and Mennonite (German) settlements. Here cheese making has almost completely superseded butter making. The success of the localities mentioned is due almost entirely to the stem on which the farms are surveyed as they are in the Province of Quebec, each farm is a narrow strip of from 3 to 20 chains fronting on a highway. The houses are all built along this road and are, consequently, close together. The expense of milk gathering is therefore no greater than in the East. Mennonite communities hold their land in common, and all members of the community live in a village in the centre of its land.

The following are the records of two of the best factories in Manitoba, for 1903:

Ste. Anne des Chenes cheese factory—Factory opened May 4th, closed Oct. 26th, pounds received, 1,246,564; pounds cheese made, 131,650; price received, 104¢; number of patrons, 92; number of cows, 650; number of cows in district from which milk was not received, 250.

Newdale Creamery—Factory opened May 5, closed Oct. 10; inches cream received (not stated); pounds butter made, 37,186; price received, 18¢; number of patrons, 77.

#### INSTRUCTION

For five years past there has been a government dairy school holding a three months' session each winter. This year, 1904, no session was held, and it is not intended to reopen until the Agricultural College is inaugurated.

There are two instructors now employed. Mr. F. Luttley has charge of the instruction in butter making, and Mr. J. R. Cote in cheese making. These gentlemen visit all factories as frequently as possible, and, in addition, lecture at Farmers' Institutes and other agricultural meetings.—M.B.



Acadia Dairy Co., Limited, Wolfville, N.S.

## Sound Advice for Cheese and Butter Makers

By A. W. WOODWARD, Official Referee, Montreal.

As the season for making butter and cheese is at hand, perhaps a word or two concerning some necessary improvements will not be out of place. We have heard and read the warning cry from Montreal and New York cheese exporters, against the making of fodder cheese, on the ground that the inferior quality thus produced depresses the market, lowers value, and affects the price of cheese during the whole summer season, and, in short, menaces the interest of all concerned. Granting this to be true, why make this year an exception in trying to discourage this manufacture. Last year not a voice was raised against the practice, and the result was that after 100 per cent. more fodder cheese was made than any previous year, lower prices had to be accepted for our best cheese, and thousands of dollars were lost, and will be lost in consequence. If it is so detrimental to the interests of all concerned—as last year's results plainly show—why not discourage the making of fodder cheese one year as much as another, with no exception to the rule; neither let the supply of old cheese, nor the demand for new, govern the maker. I believe this question may be governed largely by repeated warnings each year from the exporters and their refusal to pay high prices for such cheese.

The question then arises, what shall be done with this milk. I answer, make it into butter; for a much better quality of butter can be made from this milk than cheese, with no fear of injuring the future market. Only the other day at Guelph, while judging butter made at the School, I was surprised at its excellent quality. This butter, although made in April, would rank very closely to Western summer make, showing what may be done by skill intelligently applied. The sooner our butter makers attend the dairy school, to learn how to handle milk and cream in the making of

this class of butter, the sooner will Canadian butter have that desirable keeping quality and take a first place in the markets of the world.

According to the evidence at hand we can, and do, make as good butter in Canada as is made in competing countries. This being the case, deterioration must occur between the manufacture and consumption; therefore, methods must be adopted that will give it a more uniform and longer keeping quality. These are:

FIRST—A centralizing of our creameries to insure a uniformity in quality.

SECOND—A practical system of pasteurizing which will give a better keeping quality.

THIRD—Keeping the butter at a lower temperature at the creameries. The responsibility for this rests entirely with the operators of the creameries. We know by actual test that the cold chambers at creameries have been neglected and instead of the butter being cooled and held at a temperature under 40 degrees, thus allowing the cold storage cars to render the service they were designed to do, it was 45 degrees and over. Butter is at its best when first made, and its deterioration is in proportion to the temperature and condition under which it is held. For instance, butter at a temperature of 50 degrees will deteriorate much faster than at 30 degrees—the latter faster than at 20 degrees, and so on. Butter held for one week at a temperature of 45 degrees cannot help losing its best qualities. I believe it is the duty of every creamery to appoint one man to take the temperature of the cold storage chamber each day, and if it is found above 40 degrees the cause should be traced and remedied.

So much for our butter. Now is the time of preparation for the making of cheese. The most important and most neglected appliances are the whey spouts and tanks. Leakage from these will bring flies and trouble. The cheesemaker's greatest difficulties may be traced to this source. Too much cannot be said in condemnation of the way they are neglected, and the same applies to the skim-milk tanks at the creameries. If the maker would combine a little ambition with plenty of hot water and scrub brush he would eliminate all chance of bacteria infection.

Acidic and sour cheese cause a large share of trouble. Two or three days of sour or acidic cheese are almost invariably found in a shipment, while again other shipments will run more

or less acidic. It is generally supposed that the weather is largely responsible for this trouble, but it seems to continue through the season and at times when the weather would least warrant it. To my mind, there is but one cause and one remedy. The one, the abusive use of a starter; the other, the complete abandonment of its use. Makers, in their haste to finish their work, use too great a quantity of starter, and allow the milk to become too ripe before setting. In this way both the flavor and texture of the cheese are impaired and the amount of milk required to make a pound of cheese is greatly increased. In every case where a maker has two or three days' make of poor cheese in a shipment, he should mark these with a special brand in order that they may be easily distinguished, and write the buyer when shipping, explaining what he has done. This will do more to inspire confidence between buyer and maker than any one thing, showing the buyer he is dealing with one who "plays fair." These culs are sure to be found either in Montreal or on the other side, and always to the detriment of the factory.

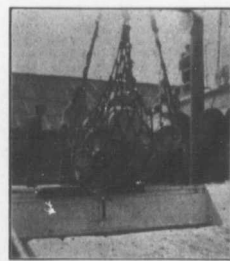
Again, see that the boxes are of proper size and strength. The rims should be cut five to the inch instead of six or seven, as is the usual custom. That is, five thicknesses of band should measure not less than one inch. They should be just large enough for an 80 lb. cheese, which should not extend the box more than one-quarter of an inch. Stencil the weight and name of factories on the boxes, and let the latter be as small and compact as possible.

### Wise Words for Dairymen

By J. N. PAORT, Western Dairymen's Assoc'n

During the past two years we have enjoyed the most favorable conditions for successful dairying, both in relation to production and prices. It is quite probable, judging from present indications, that the extremely high prices that prevailed for cheese during these years will not obtain, at least in the early part of the present season. In regard to butter, also, it was supposed that because of the war in the East, the export of Siberian butter to Great Britain would be curtailed. This, however, does not appear to be the case, for not only has the usual quantity, but an increased quantity has already reached the British market, as compared with last year up to this date.

Under these circumstances the question arises, is it possible to continue the dairy business to the extent we are now doing on a profitable basis? I think we are quite safe in



Lowering cheese in hold of ship by means of nets.

Two cheese as they arrived in Montreal extending 3 ins. over lower. While this is an extreme case, it shows what too often happens.

answering in the affirmative. We must consider the requirements of the people who are our customers and whose tastes we must cater to, if we will retain their trade. The theory that there is danger of over-production, particularly in regard to cheese, I think has been pretty well destroyed by the result of our export trade with Great Britain during the past two years. During these years there has been a very much larger quantity of cheese exported than ever before in the history of the export trade, and notwithstanding this fact, we have received the highest prices also in the history of the trade. It is well known to those engaged in the export trade, that the increased consumption of Canadian cheese during these two years is attributable largely to the fact that the quality of our cheese was better than ever before, being in regard to texture and flavor nearer the character of the best English or Scotch cheese that has heretofore sold in the British markets for several shillings per cwt. more than our finest Canadian cheese.

This improvement in the quality of our Canadian cheese has been obtained, not altogether by our improved methods, but has been aided very materially by the weather conditions that have prevailed at lower average temperature and a greater percentage of atmospheric moisture than usually has prevailed in this province. This fact teaches us the necessity there is on our part, if we intend or expect our goods to command the attention and suit the taste of the Englishman, to provide means whereby, not only the milk from which our cheese is made, shall be kept cool and pure from the time it is drawn from the cow until it is placed in the vat in the making-room, but also that our factories must be provided with means whereby the temperature can be controlled in the curing-rooms.

This will involve the need of greater care on the part of the patrons of factories, in feeding their cows clean, flavored food, in preventing them from drinking impure water, in milking in the most cleanly manner, in straining and cooling the milk immediately after being milked to a temperature of 60 degrees or 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in using no pails for milking in or cans for carrying milk to the factory or creamery that have the tin off the inside of pail or can, and in a general way, they must manifest a greater interest in this respect than is at the present time shown by a large percentage of patrons. They must realize that co-operation in dairying means more than merely taking sufficient care of the milk to insure its getting to the factory before it becomes sour, or perhaps thick, and obtaining the highest market price for the product when it is sold.

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario expect to have this year, in addition to their chief instructor, nine sub-instructors, devoting their whole time to the work of helping not alone the makers in the factories and creameries, but they will also visit the farms and dairies within their respective groups, in order that they may be able to help the patrons to produce the finest quality, and send it to the factories in the very best condition. We hope in this way to not only maintain the place we now hold in the British market for our dairy products, especially cheese, but be able to take our Canadian cheese a price equal to that paid for the best English cheese, and in this way make dairying more profitable.

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are specially adapted to facilitate cleaning of all parts with which the milk comes in contact. The facility with which any dairy utensil may be cleaned is a consideration which no dairyman can afford to overlook, for unless dairy machinery is constructed to meet this requirement harmful germs are liable to lurk undisturbed in inaccessible tubes or corners and result in the production of inferior butter with consequent low grade price and loss of reputation to the maker.



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### A British Columbia Creamery

One of the prosperous creameries of the Pacific province is the Eden Bank Creamery Co., Ltd., at Sardis. During 1903, milk and cream were re-

ceived, yielding 107,395 lbs. of butter fat, producing 120,692 lbs. of butter, showing an increase of 2,112 lbs. on the output of 1902. The butter sold for an average of 27 1/2 cents per lb., leaving a net price of 25 cents per lb. after deducting commissions and freights. The total cash paid to patrons was \$27,156, with an average price of 25 1/2 cents per lb. of butter fat. The cost of making was 2 1/2 cents per lb. of butter. Mr. Wiancko from Ontario is the maker in charge.

### What a Cheese Factory Will Do

A reader has kindly forwarded us a copy of the auditors' report of the Northwood cheese and butter factory for 1903. The business of this factory, which is located in the Ingersoll district, may be taken as typical of the leading factories in Western Ontario, especially as regards prices. From March 15 to Dec. 31, 4,994,603 pounds of milk were received which made 473,732 pounds of cheese, an average of 10 1/2 lbs. of cheese factory for an average of 10 1/2 cents per pound. The total receipts were \$40,056.53, of which \$44,248.50 were paid to patrons for milk at an average rate per 100 lbs. of 88.60 cents. The price per 100 lbs. paid for milk ranged from 74 cents in July to \$1.16 in March. The average price per lb. of cheese ranged from 9 1/2 cents in November to 12 1/2 in March.

Butter was made during January and part of March, when 52,451 lbs. of milk was received, which made 2,478 lbs. of butter. The January butter sold for 21c, and the March butter for 20 1/2 cents per lb. The total receipts from cheese and butter were \$51,574.53, a pretty large sum to be distributed in an area a few miles in diameter.

### Merit Recognized

At the close of the instructors' course at the Kingston Dairy School, Chief Instructor Fublow was presented by his associates with a well-worded address and handsome oak writing-desk and chair as a token of their appreciation of his services.

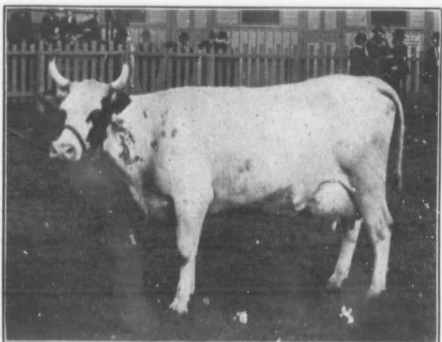
### Test Your Seed Corn

It will pay every farmer to make a thorough test of his seed corn before planting time. To plow, cultivate and plant a field of corn and find that only a small percentage of the seed will germinate is most annoying and at the same time costly. Be sure of your seed before planting.

A good way to test corn is to scatter several kernels from a large number of ears in a pan partially filled with dirt. Lay a woollen cloth over the corn and put an inch or more of dirt on top of the cloth. Then set the pan well down and set in a room where the temperature is fairly warm. After four or five days the cloth can be pulled back and every kernel of corn seen. At least ninety-five per cent. should be well sprouted. Under ordinary field conditions rarely as large a percentage as this grows, consequently his percentage should be secured in the test to make sure of a good percentage growing in the field.

### North-West Creameries

Plans for government creamery work in the Northwest Territories have not yet been completed. We understand, however, that the Dairy Commission's branch will operate about fifteen creameries in the Territories the present season.



Ayshire cow, Lost Chord of Dentonia, winner of first as 3-year-old at Toronto and Ottawa in 1903, and also sweepstakes. Recently sold by Dentonia Park Farm to J. G. Clark, Ottawa.

## It's Up to Quebec

The butter situation in this province was aptly summed up at the Dairymen's convention in Sherbrooke, in the vulgarism, "it's up to Quebec." By this, we are meant to understand that the Province of Quebec is expected to develop the butter industry to its utmost. The example set by Ontario in establishing the supremacy of Canadian Cheddar cheese in the markets of Great Britain, was held before the eyes of the representative dairymen of the Province convened at Sherbrooke.

We may now say that the eyes of Canada are upon us. We must accept without compunction the responsibility which it has become our privilege to assume. If this responsibility appears heavy, we can take immeasurable consolation from the thought that its consummation will produce a large increase of revenue from our dairy industry.

### QUEBEC FOR BUTTER

A definite object is now in view, let Quebec do for butter what Ontario has done for cheese. So good a cause should not exist without an appropriate motto. Let our motto be, "Quality before quantity." What is required of us now is hard work and determination. Old ideas and prejudices have to be overcome, new ideas need to be instilled, and up-to-date appliances installed. System must be developed where now chaos reigns, and thoroughness instituted in-

stead of carelessness, throughout the Province.

Naturally, we look around us in the first place, to discover what forces we have to work with, what present organization to extend. We have the Quebec Dairy Association backed by the Provincial Government. The basis of our work must be education. The special aim of the Quebec Dairy Association during the past few years has been the extension of the syndicate system of inspection. This system undoubtedly contains the nucleus of the dairy organization of the whole Province under one management. Whether the dairy interests of this Province will eventually demand more than one executive body, it is a little premature to surmise. But it is not unlikely that, as in the case of Ontario, the whole Province of Quebec will prove rather unwieldily to be managed ha moniously by one organization. Such proving to be the case even, there is no reason whatever why the syndicate system as now in operation should not be made the common working basis of our dairy development.

### SYNDICATE INSPECTION

For the best results, syndicate inspection must offer attractions to the right kind of men to qualify as inspectors. It must be especially attractive to educated men, because it is itself educational

work, and no man, however, proficient in practice he may be, can, possibly be a success as an inspector unless he be not only qualified, but able, to impart his knowledge to others in a comprehensive manner.

An inspector should not be required to do detective work, we have officers of the law for this purpose. Nor should an inspector be employed by certain factories in a syndicate to do the testing only, as this is the work of the maker, and inspectors should not be allowed to waste their time in making good the maker's incompetency.

At the present time there are three very serious obstacles in the way of procuring the best men to act as syndicate inspectors, they can be enumerated as follows:

(1) The appointment of inspectors by the Provincial Government, independently of the regular syndicate inspectors who qualify through, and are appointed by, the Quebec Dairy Association.

(2) The performance, by the regular syndicate inspectors, of other duties besides educational ones, such as regularly doing part of the factory work, as already mentioned.

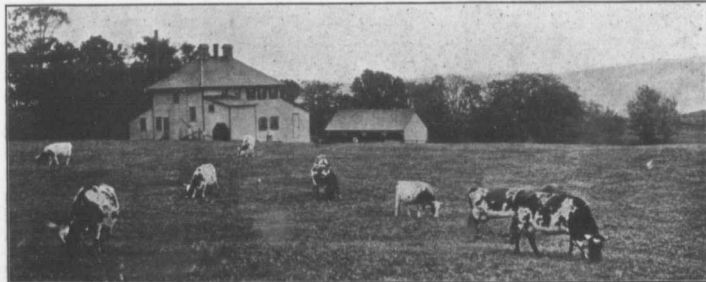
(3) The failure to find employment for the regular syndicate inspectors during the winter months.

### DRAWBACKS TO GOOD SYNDICATE WORK

The first mentioned drawback is undoubtedly the most serious for it challenges the efficiency of the syndicate system at the very outset. It tends both to prevent and undermine its organization. That there should be inspectors appointed independent of the regular syndicate inspectors is a really remarkable condition of affairs. We cannot expect to see rapid results from the syndicate system, when we have to contend with these opposing influences working with factories which would otherwise be syndicated.

The independent inspectors receive their appointments through political influence, and the interest of dairying in the Province of Quebec demand that all such appointments be now cancelled. Let these men inspect, but let them qualify the same as those that are appointed by the Quebec Dairy Association. Let them be appointed, if found competent, by the Association itself as syndicate inspectors.

The second difficulty has already been dilated upon, so let it suffice here to say, that the main duty of syndicate inspectors is to see that the interests of all parties are conserved. Such being the case, it is perfectly clear that when an inspector is hired by a factoryman to do the fortnightly or monthly testing, as the case may be, he is not working in the interests of the patrons, the maker, or himself. In giving the bulk



The Compton Model Farm Creamery, Compton, Que. It is 40x80 feet, not including boiler-house, ice-house and covered driveway for receiving milk. Mr. H. Weston Parry manages this creamery for the Provincial Government.



of his time to testing, the patrons must be neglected, and they receive no instruction in the proper production and care of milk, neither is there sufficient time to devote to whatever deficiencies may be apparent in the maker's methods. The visit is probably monthly, and surely every moment of the inspector's available time should be devoted to these two objects. Coming to the inspector himself, after what he has done to qualify for the position, he must surely suffer in his own estimation as well as suffer through loss of prestige with those whose interests he is neglecting. The only gainer by such so-called inspection is the factoryman himself, who is thus able to employ a cheap maker, to his own immediate profit, but against the interests of the dairy industry.

#### TO EMPLOY INSTRUCTORS ALL THE YEAR

Happily, there is every reason to believe that the third difficulty is likely to be very soon overcome. It is not fitting that men who are employed in the summer time as dairy inspectors should sever their connection with the industry during the winter and seek such occupations as teaming, chopping, or some selling agency or other. The Dairy Association hopes to be able to organize districts in which farmers' meetings will be held during the winter months and it is proposed to train the syndicate inspectors and employ them during the winter in the capacity of lecturers on farm topics. When these reforms are made our inspectors will have every reason to be satisfied with their calling, and syndicate inspection will become so attractive to our brightest and best educated young men that great improvement must surely speedily be noticeable in the dairy industry of this Province.

There are many other things which need consideration besides this question of syndicate inspection such as, the centralization of factories raising the price of manufacturing, licensing of makers and factories, etc. However, as education must be the basis of improvement in our dairying methods, nothing more systematic could be devised than the syndicate form of inspection to form the basis of such general dairy education.

To repeat, in a sense, what I commented by saying, we must not be satisfied with thinking things or saying things, we must be doing things and keep on doing them. If we do for buter what Ontario has done for cheese, we will have accomplished that which the most far-seeing and strenuous Danish legislation has striven to prevent. We will have overcome such opposition as the Ontario cheese industry has never had to contend with, and when the consummation of our desires has been attained, the Province of Quebec will be the custodian of immense wealth, viz., the finest dairy country on this hemisphere, peopled with the most enlightened dairy community on the face of the globe.

H. WESTON PARRY,  
The Model Farm,  
Compton, Que.

#### Licensing Cheese Factories

What steps are we to take to ensure in some measure an improvement in the quality of our dairy products more rapid than has yet been made? It is certain that every can of tainted milk affects the entire vat, and consequently the output of the factory. It is equally true that every factory in and about which insufficient care is taken to have good floors, good curing rooms and proper disposition of whey and washings, and every maker not up to the mark affects the price received by Canadian cheese as a whole. At the recent Dairymen's con-



## Horse Sense

is a splendid guide in all things—for horses.

A man is more than a horse and needs more sense—business sense, for instance, if he happens to be a business man.

All farmers are business men, or should be.

Now, a man cannot suck in business sense—it isn't in the air.

That's why there are schools where business sense is developed.

Horse sense will not teach a man how to do all his figuring rapidly and correctly; to write a letter he is proud of, in a hand he is not ashamed of; to keep some decent record of his business; or to know the law on every day affairs—business sense will.

There's where a school like ours comes in.

We take the young men who have the horse sense to see that a good practical schooling will put them up a notch or two, and give them the sense of bright, energetic, business men.

We have been doing that for eleven years.

Today we have the largest school of business in Canada. Sixteen teachers are on our staff; one hundred machines are in our typewriting room, one thousand students attended our classes last year—a short way of telling you that we have the business sense ourselves.

Here's one opinion of our work:

SOUTH CAHYOIA, April 1, 1904.

Mr. W. H. SHAW,  
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,

I received my diploma yesterday and wish to thank you heartily for it.

It is with pleasure that I think of the weeks which I spent at your College last winter. The Special Course for Farmers' Sons which I have completed is certainly an excellent one.

To any young Canadian who is, or intends to be a farmer I would say that, in my opinion, to complete the Special Course for Farmers' Sons at the C. B. C. Toronto is a long step towards the attainment of a degree of independence and prosperity which few can have at any other occupation.

Wishing you continued success in your work, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E. McINTYRE.

Let us at least send you our special proposition to farmers' sons.

**Central Business College**  
TORONTO, ONT.

W. H. SHAW, President

vention held at Belleville the plan of licensing cheese factories and makers was discussed and a committee was appointed to obtain, as far as possible, the feeling of the country on the matter. Mr. Glendinning, one of that committee, took the view of the feeling of the various meetings of the Farmers' Institute as indicated by him, and in every instance the vote showed in favor of this plan. The opinion generally expressed was to the effect that while many factories are properly equipped and ably managed, there are some factories that needed improvements as to floors and water supply, and a number of makers that would be the better of extra drilling in the dairy school.

G. H. HURTON,  
Lanark Co., Ont.

#### Quarantine Regulations

The new quarantine regulations recently adopted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, are contained in the following official statement: Persons contemplating the importation of animals from countries other than the United States must obtain a permit. Animals arriving by sea must enter through certain quarantine stations. The quarantine periods are as follows: For cattle, Great Britain, Ireland or the Channel Islands, sixty days; from all other countries, except the United States and Mexico, ninety days. For sheep, goats and swine, fifteen days. Cattle must pass the tuberculin test before being released from quarantine. Horses are subject to inspection only.

With respect to animals from the United States western horses, including range horses, cattle and sheep are subject to inspection. Swine, except for immediate slaughter, are subject to fifteen days' quarantine. Cattle for breeding or milk production must be accompanied by tuberculin test charts or be tested. All suspected animals may be detained, those found diseased to be destroyed, and the exigencies of the case require and as ordered by the Minister.

Animals may be permitted to pass through Canada in bond from one port in the United States to another, and from a port in the United States for export from a Canadian sea port subject to inspection at the latter.

Animals exported from Canadian sea ports must be inspected and Canadian animals exported via ports in the United States must be inspected before leaving Canada.

Infected vessels, yards, stables, sheds and other premises used for animals, are to be thoroughly disinfected.

The railway and stock yards must be kept clean and comfortable. The cars used in live stock traffic are to be cleaned and disinfected after each load. Wide powers are given to inspectors to see that the regulations are observed and heavy penalties are imposed for infraction of the regulations. It should be explained that the new regulations embody several of the recommendations of the recent live stock men's convention, but the regulations had been framed and were submitted to council before the convention had assembled.

#### Appointed Secretary

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, chief instructor, has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer for the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, to succeed Mr. Geo. Hatley, resigned. Mr. Barr will move the office of the Association from Brantford to London. Mr. Barr will combine the offices of secretary and chief instructor.





The Pure Milk Supply Company's Plant, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

## The Progress of Dairy Work in Algoma

The traveller's first impressions of Southern Algoma are always incorrect, as the bluffs and mineral rocks so proudly hold themselves in prominence, while the vast portions, which are agriculturally rich, lay meekly hidden from first view. Fertile slopes and valleys good water, luxuriant plant growth, no summer drought, never-falling crop of snow to protect from winter frosts, unlimited quantities of building material, of every description, and an ever-increasing home market for all kinds of vegetables, are surely the requisites for a great dairy country. All these can be had here for a very low price.

Comparatively little has yet been done in the dairy business. It is true that quite a large amount of cull dairy butter is made each summer, and traded to the local grocers, who nearly swears when he sees it coming, but must buy it from his otherwise good customer. The best lots of this butter the grocer sells for human use to lumber and mining camps, etc., and the balance is shipped away, and the question arises, what becomes of it, since "renovated butter" is prohibited. These "home dairy" farmers have their cows freshen in May and June and generally dry them up in Sept. and Oct., and through the winter shelter and feed them by a hay stack, and they warm themselves up occasionally by running to a spring for a drink. In many cases these cattle are practiced "athletes," as the writer has many times seen them standing almost on their heads, in order to reach the ice water.

These farmers spend their winters in the camp, lumbering or mining, and they can produce "unquestionable evidence" that "dairymen don't pay."

Several attempts at co-operative dairying have been made. One dozen or more creameries and cheese factories have been well equipped and started, and not more than two or three are now in operation. Every failure was due to lack of co-operation and bad handling, which in turn was due to lack of true information given to the farmers.

### GOVERNMENT NEGLECT

The Federal Government gave assistance in starting Renfrew creamery, and also aided the Prince Edward Island cheese industry, and they continue to help the Northwest creamery work, all of which is to be commended, but as the natural conditions here are more favorable for dairying, than any of the above named, it is plainly the duty of the Government to give a little assistance in establishing the creamery industry. Again, the Ontario Government come here regularly to swell their financial income, and are quite liberal with their grants to dairy associations, dairy instructors, cold storage, and cheese curing experiments, etc., in the southern portion of the Province, where the business is most efficiently established, but they should not forget at least to return a little assistance in developing the industry here, that has made old Ontario farmers so prosperous. One creamery last year sold its butter for 5c. per lb., because it was

poorly made and afterwards stored where it became moldy. When they first saw their trouble coming they could not get an instructor to come, consequently the creamery shut down, never to open again, until the Government or some benefactor will run it for a year or two at a loss, while those who then will gain confidence. It is simply a disgrace for the Government to allow those nicely equipped creameries and cheese factories to remain closed down for lack of a little assistance and teaching.

There is one creamery at Mindemoya, Manitoulin Island, owned and operated by Mr. A. J. Wagg, a graduate of O.A.C., which is very successful. Mr. Wagg is well informed and practical, and has worked long and hard, spending considerable money and time every year in holding meetings and issuing circulars, thus educating his patrons and posting them in their duty, and he personally attends closely to the creamery work, and has succeeded in building up a nice creamery business, and his product is pleasing to his customers. This shows what could have been made of the other ten, had they received the assistance and instruction that the business deserved.

### CONCENTRATION

The best agricultural land does not immediately join the Soo, and previous to 1903 the city and suburbs were practically without milk. There were many thousands of dollars sent out annually for condensed milk, evaporated cream, and creamery butter. In 1902 the writer was instrumental in organizing the Pure Milk Supply Company, which established a fine creamery in the city. They began operation on March 1st, 1903, and at once put an end to the milk famine in the Soo. Previous to that date the so-called fresh milk was very dirty and disgusting. There was no city by-law governing the business, and skimming and watering was practiced.

"The baby's bottle at the top was blue and unsanitary, and when he drained it to the bottom he found grounds for complaint." During the first summer, this company sold as high as 3,000 bottles of milk, cream and butter-milk in one day; manufactured as high as 150 gallons of ice cream and 1,200 lbs. of butter in one day. The great bulk of this cream was brought in by boat and train from 20 to 40 miles, while the bulk of the milk was produced within driving distance of the plant, and was delivered by wagon. The milk was all pasteurized, clarified and filled in sterilized bottles, except to the hotels and marine trade, to which it was sold in bulk. The bottled milk sells for 6c. in summer and 7c. in winter. During the year this company put upwards of 80,000 lb. prints of our Star Brand fresh butter, and paid out to the farmers, laborers, etc. nearly \$50,000 in cash.

This method of centralizing the creamery work by boat and express would be ideal in this new country,



The home of a prosperous Algoma Dairy Farmer.

were every farmer in position to send a full can, or were the express rates lower on small and partly-filled cans. At present this discriminates against the small farmer, and against the farmer who has just started, which includes most of them.

#### WASTEFUL METHODS

Many farmers here have been slow to take advantage of their opportunities. An instance or two is here quoted: The P. M. S. Co. had to run 100 tons of skim and butter-milk down their sewer, as the farmers would not bother draining it home. Think of this, in the face of a good market for chickens, at an average of 17c. per lb. the whole season, and fresh eggs at 20 to 35c. per dozen throughout the year, and pork correspondingly high.

Farmers never have to pay for manure in the city and are sometimes paid for hauling it away, and yet the bulk of the manure from stables in town is carted away by carters to fill up low places, together with ashes and other refuse. But the most startling thing of all is that 50 per cent. of the farmers, in the whole district, never haul out or spread their stable manure. They claim it spoils their crops by making them lodge.

#### PRODUCTIVE SOIL

Agricultural land in Algoma means land that will produce three tons of hay per acre the first crop, and two tons per acre the second crop yearly for ten years, and this without manure and without plowing, and when once plowed is just as good, apparently, as ever. Strange as it may seem to Eastern farmers, the clover here never dies, and after the second and third year will begin to smother out the timothy, and a meadow of six or eight years standing produces red and white clover hay exclusively. This same land will produce potatoes, roots, straw, and even corn, in great abundance, but the heavy dews and regular showers seem to interfere with the grain filling, and consequently the grain crop is generally light. These dews and showers also interfere with curing hay, especially when the crops are so heavy.

The greatest offerings that the world can give are here offered to the up-to-date and industrious farmer, whether he engage in dairying, vegetable gardening and small fruit growing, poultry

## SIMMERS' SEEDS

Whether you plant a few pots for pleasure, or acres for profit, you should get

### SIMMERS' SEED CATALOGUE

as the first step to success. A recognized authority and aid containing numberless descriptions, illustrations, directions, and valuable tables.

## SIMMERS' SEEDS

are the product of 50 years' careful development. That's why people who really know, plant no other kind. That's why the first step in your planting plans should be to send for SIMMERS' ANNUAL SEED CATALOGUE for 1904. It is free. Address

**J. A. SIMMERS**  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

raising, hog raising, sheep raising, and stock raising. Most of the vegetables, small fruits, eggs, poultry, etc. come here from the South at great expense, while all these are easily produced in perfection and great quantity here.

Truly, nature has richly endowed Algoma, and although just in its infancy, old Ontario fails to realize the size of the child.

J. W. NEWMAN.

#### Growing and Cultivating Beans

Bean growing is not largely carried on in Canada. In one or two sections of Ontario, notably in Kent and Essex counties, it is one of the staple crops, and a failure in beans means much to the farmer. To grow beans successfully care must be exercised both in the selection of the soil and its cultivation. The saying, "Too poor to grow white beans," is not applicable to growing a successful bean crop.

When following from a successful Missouri bean grower will be suggestive if not helpful: Prepare the seed bed by plowing 8 in. deep. Then let it lie till the other farm crops are in. This will give the weed seeds in the bean field time to grow. Go over it with a harrow and afterwards plow about 4 or 5 inches deep.

When ready to plant lay off your ground in rows 3 feet apart, north and south, and plant four beans in a hill 8 to 10 inches apart, or drill 4 inches apart. The first crop of weeds is thus destroyed and the ground is in fine condition for germination of the seed. The rows north and south give the plants when up all the sun from morning until night, on both sides of the row, which is an important factor in growing and ripening the beans evenly.

Allow the plant to grow until two natural leaves appear then cultivate with a horse cultivator run as near to the plants as possible, without disturbing them. Pull all weeds between rows. When next you go into the patch the beans should be 6 or 8 inches high. Set shovels to throw soil to plants. The plants will now meet each other and begin to spread between the rows. As soon as buds appear in the formative stage, give the last cultivation, when the rows should be thoroughly free from weeds. Do not cultivate when beans are wet from dew or rain.

**Absolutely the Best Timothy and Clover that Grow!**

**TIMOTHY**

"EWING'S"

Choice Re-cleaned  
Lower Canada Timothy  
at \$3.10 per bush. of 45 lbs.

This is not an ordinary sample seed. We pick the very choicest unhulled seed that can be got, and clean that up thoroughly so that the grains are all large and about the same size and weight, and will therefore produce a much more even and stronger growth of hay than would small hulled seed.

Farmers should never be satisfied with anything but the BEST.

**Ewing's  
Reliable  
Selected  
SEEDS**

Large, Plump, Clean Seeds  
Graded as to Size and  
Weight.

**CLOVERS**

"EWING'S"

Choice Mammoth  
Long Red Clover at 15c. lb.

"Ewing's" Choice Western Red Clover,  
at 14 1/2c. lb.  
"Ewing's" Choice Alsike Clover, at  
14 1/2c. lb.

These three grades of clover stand unrivalled as to quality, germination and purity.

Samples mailed if so desired.

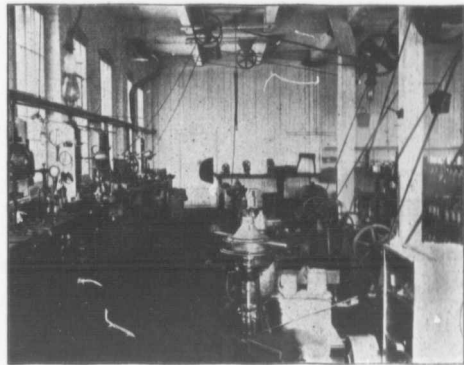
We shall be pleased to receive any enquiries. Write us.

Cotton Bags at 20c. Each (Extra)

**WILLIAM EWING & CO., Seed Merchants**

142 TO 146 MCGILL ST., MONTREAL

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers



Bowl Balancing Room.

## Making the Cream Separator

A representative of THE FARMING WORLD recently had the pleasure of inspecting the new factory of the De Laval Manufacturing Company, at Montreal. The neatness everywhere in evidence, the systematic arrangement of the different departments, the modern equipment for lighting, heating, fire protection, ventilation, etc., presents a striking contrast to the heterogeneous disorder so much in evidence in many factories. The first thought that strikes one is that employees having such advantages, will naturally devote themselves to their work with a great deal more heartiness than they otherwise would. A sketch of the steps of the manufacture of the De Laval cream separator, performed under such favorable conditions will be of general interest to the readers of this paper, and to users of cream separators, present and prospective.

The factory building is of brick, with the saw-tooth style of roof, which admits of more light than any other style. For night work, the light is furnished by an elaborate arrangement of electric lights, are and incandescent, which make the place practically as light as day. The entire factory is heated by steam radiators. The floor space is 30,000 square feet, giving room for three hundred workers at one time. The power used is electric, and supplied by several large motors, whose musical hum blends with that of the separators. The manager's office, from which a good deal of the

work department can be seen, and which is connected with all parts by telephone, is large and well appointed. And the manager himself is sufficiently up-to-date to believe in making all departments as comfortable and convenient as possible. The most systematic order prevailed everywhere.

In the supply branch, all parts are so kept as to be accessible at a moment's notice, and when it is remembered that there are fifteen different sizes of machines, the perfection of arrangement that makes this possible is apparent. In the show room are to be seen standing in order rows after rows of the finished product, from the little "Humming-Bird" up to the big dairy turbine, ranging in capacity from 250 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. per hour. They presented a handsome appearance, and the writer appreciated the fine attraction which the De Laval "Babies" have for the farmers and the farmers' wives.

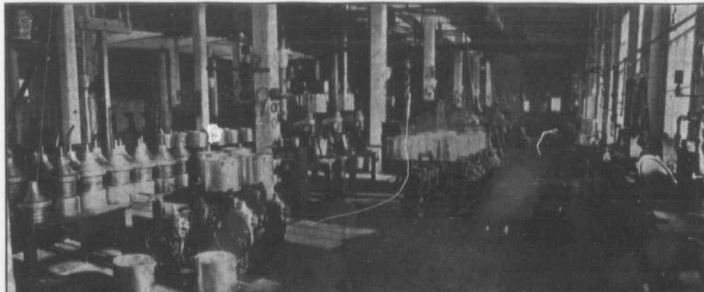
The first part of the shop visited was that for the manufacture of that characteristic feature of the De Laval, the disc. It was explained, however, that Dr. De Laval was not the inventor of the disc. His was the first invention of all, that of separating cream from milk by centrifugal force and applying the invention in the old type of hollow bowl. It was some years after this that Baron Von Bechtolsheim, of Germany, conceived the idea of separating the milk body into thin sheets, thus making prac-

tically as many separators as there were divisions, which would greatly increase the capacity, efficiency, and at the same time prevent the harmful effects on the butter fat when subjected to a hollow bowl preparation. This was all accomplished by the introduction of the discs into the bowl. The discs are made from the best English steel, and in explaining this the manager threw one on the floor and tramped on it without injuring it. The discs have no perforations or corrugations, and the method of washing them on the disc transfer was also explained.

Everything in the machine shop shows the great care given to the manufacturing and assembling together of the various parts—great lathes, capable of swinging the heavy bodies of the Alpha power machine frames, worked away with a dignity that their size and power lent them; energetic punching machines hammered away, forming and transforming parts; shapers, oil-grinders and drills were all going as if they understood the importance of the parts they played, and the work they had to do. The assembling and testing rooms were next visited, and the rigorous test that is given to each machine and each part is itself evidence that no De Laval machine leaves the works without having proven its ability to do what is required of it in actual service.

In testing the finished machines, they are placed on a long bench and turned by hand in order that the mechanic may get the "feel" of the machine. Here, too, is where the separator bowl is given a final "check." After being balanced and run in the balancing room, it is placed in the machine in which it belongs, and there run up to speed to insure everything being right. The next department to this is the bowl-balancing room. Here is where the most expert assistance is called for. The bowls are brought here with tubular shafts, discs and covers, are placed in the balancing frames, and if any part carries an unequal distribution of weight the worker's pencil will show it. It is placed over the gas blowpipes and the necessary weight added until it runs true and balances perfectly. Next is the timing room, with its smell of acid and its cauldrons of melting tin. Then comes the painting room, where the frames, after being filled and painted are placed on trucks and run into the baking and enamelling oven whence they emerge with a surface glossy and hard.

The packing room receives the machines from the testing-room, where the polished surfaces are coated with heavy oil, so that until they are used they will not tarnish on tin or enamel. The packer also carefully checks up the parts of each machine so that no mistakes will



Assembling and Testing Room.



Packing Room.

occur. When this is done, the machines are crated and piled into the storage room for shipment to the various warehouses in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg.

The visit was thoroughly enjoyed, and

readers will no doubt be interested in this Canadian enterprise, and in the pictures and interior views, which will serve to show where and how the De Laval cream separators are manufactured, at 173 William St., Montreal.

## The Most Profitable Dairy Cow

In 1898 the Wisconsin Experiment Station, under the management of Professors Carlyle and Woll, selected for a test in dairy production a herd of cows that would fairly represent the different breeds and grades of cows kept by Wisconsin farmers. The herd was made up of 12 Jerseys, 4 of which were pure-bred; 9 grade Guernseys; 5 Holsteins, 4 of them pure-bred; 11 Shorthorns—8 grades and 3 pure-breds; and one Red Polled cow, 38 in all.

Photographs and individual descriptions of nearly all the cows are given in the bulletin, and show that the Jerseys were, in the main, what is generally known as the extreme dairy type. The Guernseys and Holsteins were of a stronger and larger type; and the Shorthorns were of medium size, and fairly represented the dual purpose strain of the breed.

Accurate records of the production and food eaten by each individual cow have been kept for the four years.

The care of the herd was such as any good farmer could give.

During the winter the cows were allowed out on dry, warm days for exercise. Water was given twice per day in the stable. The fodder included, beside mixed hay and roots, corn stalks, sorghum stalks; and the grain feed never exceeded 8 lbs. per day of various mixed grains.

In summer the pasture food was helped out by giving corn ensilage and various green feeds. Some grain was fed each day throughout the year, except when the cows were being dried off and were dry.

### GROUPING THE COWS

The herd was divided into three groups by four breeders of the State, called in for the purpose.

Group A (the extreme dairy type) included 9 Jerseys, 4 Guernsey grades and one Holstein.

Group B (large dairy type), 3 Jerseys, 5 Guernsey grades, and 4 Holsteins.

Group C (dual purpose type), 11 Shorthorns and one Red Polled.

A summary of results in the three groups is given below in figures, showing the average per cow per year:

Aver. per annum—Group A	Group B	Group C	
Live weight...	870	1,066	1,182
Days in milk...	326	327	323
Yield...	6,364.3	7,334.6	7,384.5
Fat production	310.21	385.93	292.09
Percentage fat	4.87	4.43	3.97
Products...	\$79.08	\$84.70	\$77.20
Cost of feed...	\$36.72	\$39.39	\$39.48
Net profit...	\$43.96	\$45.51	\$37.82
Hay per day...	2.7	3.0	2.6
Silage...	20.6	22.4	24.3
Soiling crops...	7.9	8.8	9.0
Roots...	2.0	3.7	2.0
Total grain...	5.7	5.9	5.9

### THE PROFITABLE COW

In commenting on this record, Professor Carlyle says: "It is worthy of note that the production of group C is a high average for a term of years and for the number of cows included, and would be considered a satisfactory performance in most specialized dairy herds, since the production amounts to nearly a pound of butter for each day of the year. This may be considered all the more satisfactory when it is noted that four of the records included in this group were made by two-year-old heifers.

"The cost of the food, as well as the total grain eaten by the cows in groups B and C, was practically the same, and in both cases the cost exceeded that for group A, by less than 8 per cent. The net profit returned by

group B, was \$2.5 higher than that for group A, and \$7.49 higher than that for group C. These differences do not, however, correctly represent the differences in the value of the cows of the various types, for the reason that the calves dropped by cows belonging to group C, are considerably heavier and therefore somewhat greater value, leaving breeding stock out of consideration. According to records kept in our dairy herd during the last five years, the average weight at birth of the calves dropped by cows belonging to group C, was 82.25 lbs., and that of the calves dropped by the dairy breeds 70.16 lbs., a difference of 12 lbs. in favor of the former. While the money value in this difference in the live weight of the calves is not important, it does add very much to the value of the calf from the standpoint of the feeder.

"An examination of the individual records of the different cows shows that the 12 cows yielding the highest net profits are represented in the three groups as follows:—Group A, four cows; group B, four cows; and group C, four cows. We also find that the 12 cows with the lowest early net profit were distributed between the different groups as follows:—Group A, three; group B, five; group C, four. These facts show that cows of exceptional merit as producers, were found in about equal proportions within the three types of cows. While it is well to place some importance on type in selecting cows for the dairy, there are so many cases in which the outward indications of type as at present understood, are no true measure of a cow's capacity and value as a dairy animal, that it would be a mistake to place the entire reliance upon it in the selection of dairy cows."

In a final summing up of the bulletin, the author says:

"Cows of the large dairy type of the particular breed suiting the fancy of the farmer, and weighing, say, 1,000 lbs. or more, will, everything considered, be found the most satisfactory for the dairy farmer. Cows of the dual purpose type, on the other hand, are to be recommended for farmers who wish to utilize more or less of the rough feed produced on their farm for raising beef for the market in conjunction with keeping a number of cows for milk production. It is not, in our opinion, the part of wisdom for our dairymen to select small refined cows, with a spare habit of body."

### EACH BREED HAS A REPRESENTATIVE

It is interesting to note that in the five highest records of the four years' test, all the breeds in the test were represented.

	Milk.	But-	Net
	ter.	ter.	Profit.
Gold (Jersey).....	lbs.	7,621	\$78.31
Rose (Grade Shorthorn).....	10,145	519	82.64
Daisy (Grade Guernsey).....	7,557	450	80.56
Lady (Grade B. Polled).....	10,073	488	81.30
Melroch (Grade Holstein).....	10,393	441	81.11

This four years' investigation is probably the most thorough dairy test ever given to the public and shows pretty conclusively that good grade cows can be found in various types and breeds and also that the dual purpose cow is a profitable dairy animal.

## Do You Use or Employ a Threshing Outfit?

For complete satisfaction use or employ an American-Abell Engine and Separator, Windstacker and Parsons Feeder. We build them all, and we build them well.

**The American-Abell Engine and Thresher Company, Limited, Toronto**

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



Lovely of Pine Grove, Vol. XIX, calved Sept. 20th, 1901. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Lovely Maid (imp.)—34199—sire Marquis of Zenda (imp.)—35064—. Owned by E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.

## Our English Letter

### Crop Prospects—Water in Butter—Fresh and Ripened Cream—Butter Prices—Fruit

London, April 9, 1904.

Fine and seasonable weather has been general during the present month and good progress has been made with farm work. The proverbial April sunshine and shower has been in frequent evidence and the weather has been quite of a seasonable character. Sowing has gone on much better than could have been supposed and present prospects are not unfavorable as far as tillage goes. Wheat varies in appearance a great deal, and while some of it is healthy there is far too much that is thin and weak. The crop seems to have suffered far more severely in the southern portion of England than in the northern counties where many of the fields which have been sown since Christmas, look full of promise. Grazing stock are doing well on straw and mangolds, and are commanding a good price in spite of the terribly low price of beef. The Metropolitan market this week quoted best quality beef at 4s. ad. per stone of 8 lbs., or about 12½ cents per lb., while at Birmingham the choicest Herefords only made 13 cents per lb. These prices at this season of the year can hardly be called profitable, or even make a return adequate to the cost of production. It is little wonder that the trade, in face of such prices should lose a little of its briskness. The fact of the low prices ruling just now may be traceable to two great causes. One reason may be found in the general depression in most trades. Very few firms in the manufacturing line are employing their usual number of hands, and where there are as many unemployed the average wage earned is not equal to that of a year or two ago. It is believed, too, that American feeders have immense reserves of beef animals, hence any recovery in values just yet is hardly to be expected. Mutton, which had dropped a little, is now selling fairly well. Lambing is about over and there appears to be about an average crop of lambs and some flocks in particular are very strong.

#### CHURNABILITY OF CREAM

For a number of years the Bath and West and Southern Counties' Agricultural Society have carried out in connection with their show experiments to determine the churnability of cream from the various breeds of cattle. At Bristol an attempt was made to ascertain

whether the size of the fat globules in any way affected the amount of water in the butter whether made from sweet or ripened cream. Milk from six different herds was taken, viz., Shorthorns, Jerseys, Guernseys, South Devons, Devons and Dexters. The sweet creams were all taken from the same day's milk and were churned immediately after they came from the separator. The ripened creams were from a Wednesday evening's milk and were churned on the following Friday afternoon at a temperature of 54 degrees Fahr., having in the interval between separation and churning, been frequently stirred so as to insure that they were all evenly mixed. The percentage of butter found in the butters is shown by the following table:

Breed.	Percentage of Water,	
	Sweet Cream.	Ripened Cream.
Shorthorn . . . . .	15.8	13.3
Jersey . . . . .	13.6	13.0
Guernsey . . . . .	14.8	12.4
South Devon . . . . .	15.9	13.3
Devon . . . . .	15.7	13.1
Dexter . . . . .	15.1	13.0

From this table it will be seen that

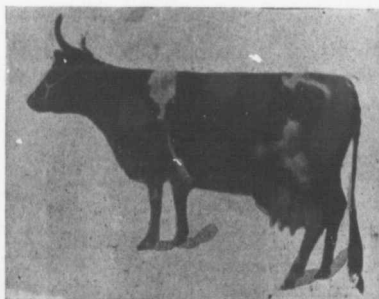
all the butters made from the ripened creams were richer than those made from the sweet creams which is attributed to the fact that the amount of water in butter is only indirectly connected with the size of the globules and depends primarily upon the solidity of them; the softer the globules the more easily will the water tend to assume the globular shape, after which no amount of pressure from the outside will work it out.

Of the six butters, the Jersey and Guernsey contained the lowest percentage of insoluble fatty acids and conversely the highest percentage of soluble or volatile fatty acids, which are characteristic of butter. The result of all these experiments to determine whether the size of the fat globules has any, and, if so, what, effect on the amount of water left in butter, appears to be almost nil. The only point satisfactorily demonstrated being that butter made from ripened cream contains less water than that made from sweet cream, the dairy work being equal.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES

Markets are very quiet just now and prices have been steadily on the down grade. The events of the past month in the butter market have been noteworthy and quite contrary to what was anticipated. Prophecies had been everywhere uttered as to the continued stiff, even if not higher, prices, in store, whereas there was a substantial drop in the quotations. Four weeks ago everybody was trying to persuade his neighbor that the butter market was in for a permanent rise. The most was made of the shortness of the supplies from foreign countries that would be felt through the Lenten season, the lateness of the new make and the absence of consignments from Siberia. The countervailing influence of the colonial supply has been ample to make up for these deficiencies, and in the first two months of the year we had an over plus of over 82,000 cwt. This large surplus has quite demoralized the butter market and left over sufficient to render the position of buyers quite safe and they have profited accordingly by the abundance. All descriptions of butter have declined in value and as fresh grass butter is now coming on both at home and abroad there is every prospect of an easy market throughout the season.

The trade for cheese is also quiet just now and but little business is doing. The bacon market is also unrelieved by any ray of cheerfulness; buyers refuse to take up any large quantities; Canadian cures have been in a



Ayrshire cow, Lady Nancy, first in Ottawa dairy test, 1903—113 lbs in 48 hours, 3.68 test. Owned by J. G. Clark, Ottawa.







The world delights in sunny people. The old are hungering for love more than for bread. The air of joy is very cheap, and if you can help the poor on with a garment of praise it will be better for them than blankets.—Henry Drummond.

### The Plowman

Clear the brown path to meet the coult-er's gleam!  
Lo! on he comes, behind his smoking team,  
With toil's bright dewdrops on his sun-burnt brow,  
The lord of earth, the hero of the plow!  
First in the field before the reddening sun,  
Last in the shadows when the day is done,  
Line after line, along the bursting sod,  
Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod.  
Still where he treads the stubborn clods divide,  
The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide;  
Matted and dense the tangled turf up-heaves,  
Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfield cleaves;  
Up the steep hillside, where the laboring train  
Slants the long track that scores the level plain,  
Through the moist valley, clogged with oozing clay,  
The patient convoy breaks its destined way;  
At every turn the loosening chains re-scand,  
The swinging plowshare circles glistening round,  
Till the wide field one billowy waste appears,  
And wearied hinds unbind the panting steers.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

### Good Literature in the Farm Home

By A. R.

MANY of our farmers are lamenting the fact that their children have become dissatisfied, and have left the farm. They say that the young folks didn't know when they were well off, for they had a good home, and plenty to eat, drink and wear. But, Mr. Farmer, you should remember that that is not all your ambitious children need. They require good food for the mind. They yearn for more knowledge, and you cannot expect them to be satisfied, unless you have a good library, and also subscribe for several of the best agricultural magazines.

The book lover knows that if he goes away to some large city he will have an opportunity to go to the reading rooms, and enjoy a feast of good things. This is certainly one of the reasons why many of the young people leave the farm. The boy comes into the house at night after the chores are done and says, "I wish I had something new to read." He hunts around and finds nothing but the local weekly, which he has read and re-read before.

He throws it down and says, "I never saw such a place as this, not a book scarcely in the house, nor even an agricultural magazine. I guess I'll go out and try to find a chum."

When travelling through the country last summer I was surprised to find that many farmers' homes are almost destitute of reading matter. Some take one weekly paper, a few none at all, but try to borrow one occasionally from their neighbors. Some of them will tell you that they can't afford to take a lot of papers or buy books, and haven't time to read them. Yet some of them take time to loaf around the corner grocery stores, when their time might be much more profitably spent in reading a good book or magazine at home by their own firesides.

Farmers, if you want to keep your boys and girls at home, try to make them love their home. Keep the home well supplied with books and magazines, but allow no love-and-murder novels under your roof. When I see a good library in a house I always think it is a sign that the inmates are intelligent.

Farmers, don't be selfish. Your children are doubtless hungering and thirsting for knowledge, even if you are not. Give them every chance to obtain it. The first time you visit the city buy some good books to take home. You will find this a good investment which your family will appreciate.

### Silly Neatness

One hears so much nowadays about hygienic housekeeping and sanitary matters generally that it seems im-

possible that any woman who can read or carry printed matter can fail to have some knowledge on this important question. But for all this it is certain that the woman whose housekeeping may be described as "nasty-nice," and whose methods are of fifty years ago, has by no means died out in the land. She lingers here and there with her old-fashioned prejudices and preferences.

She prides herself, it may be, on the fact that every article of clothing of her own is carefully folded, one piece upon the other, before she gets into bed. This is a piece of folly exacted by elders in past days—a remnant of old-fashioned early Victorian tidiness. Almost better the methods of the average man who flings one garment here and another there. At least they get some chance to ventilate. It is better still when clothes are separated and hung for the night near the open windows.

Then there is the woman who prides herself upon the fact that her bed is never seen unmade; that before she goes down to breakfast it is immaculately run-down, with its French bolster and its starched "shams," and its interior, alas! still warm. It may be a radiant piece of furniture, but all the same it is a fusty, unhealthy sleeping-place.

Then there is the housekeeper who gets out against dust as if she were a London policeman and dust a street gamin. She has but one idea—it must be "moved on," and so with a flapping cloth or that ridiculous household utensil, the feather duster, she stirs it up and wicks it from place to place, but never learns to gather it up into a soft duster and remove it to some place where it will not be rebreathed.

The care of clothes in a closet is another matter often mismanaged. Every one knows how quickly wardrobes grow fusty, and the happy day may come when architects will manage some method of ventilation for cupboards other than by occasionally leaving the doors wide open. In the meantime, if all the clothes are perfectly cooled and aired before they are hung up, and if



Guaranteed pure and absolutely fresh.—(Photo by Sallows.)


they are carried out from time to time and hung in the open air for a few hours, this difficulty will be very largely met.

The lives of women who keep house will be simplified and sweetened when they all learn to "use their brains to save their bodies."


The simple heart that freely asks in love obtains.

No woman is educated who is not equal to the successful management of a family.





# Hickory



## A Tale of the Lakes

By Eric Bohn

Author of "How Hartman Won."

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## CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.)

"The thing is to find the place."  
"I know two or three for sale," said the mother, entering at once into the spirit of the thing. "There's Timothy Lee's. It has a big bush at the back end, but there's a marsh in the middle, and he wants a big price. Then there's John Weston's place, with twenty acres cleared, but poor buildings. The land, they say, is first class, but it's awful flat."

"Do you know any others, mother? I remember both these, but I don't think either of them would suit me."

"There are lots would be willing to sell, if a good figure was offered."

"But, mother, don't you remember me telling you once about a place, that was all woods then, out on the Street, that I intended to own some day, and how you laughed at me?"

"Yes, I remember; but that's a long way off, a full two miles from here."

"What is two miles compared to a thousand, mother?"

"Not much—that's so! But do you think you'll still like it?"

"Why shouldn't I? I picked out the place one Sunday morning while walking through the woods. It was just ideal. It was the middle one of three lots—none of them taken up—with heavy pine timber across the back end. Then in the centre was a large, hard maple sugar bush, and all the front soft timber. But the beauty of it was, that a right back from the road stretched a little hill, upon which stood a grove of hickories—the very place for a house—while beyond the hill, Hockleberry creek meandered across the lot. I tell you, mother, that is the place for me if I can only get it."

"I remember now. I believe it is the lot that Jeffrey Flynn, son of old man Flynn of the Burg, took up three years ago. He made a couple of clearings up on it and built a house besides."

"So much the better, if he will only sell."

"You seem to have made up your mind pretty quickly, Tom."

"The twig was bent years ago, mother, and the tree is inclined now. I'll see the place tomorrow, if not today."

"But you won't offer to buy it at once?"

"Certainly not—only prospecting."

"Perhaps you would like some one else to prospect, too."

"Yes, possibly." The smile indicated that the term was a very mild one. Mrs. Potter observed it, and it turned her thoughts in another direction.

"You did not tell me anything of your visit," she said. "Did they know you?"

"Elsie received me at once."

"And no one else?"

"No one."

"That looks significant."

"I should have said, that after making myself known to Mr. Potter at the door, he took me in, and announced that I was staying in the vicinity, and wanted to get acquainted."

"That alone would not be enough."

"So I thought."

"And was she cordial?"

"Yes, and so were they all; Mr. Armstrong, too."

"I told you he would be there."

"I am glad you did; it prepared me."

"How do you know that he has not been accepted? Some people say he has."

"I am not assured of anything, mother. They were seated side by side when I entered. When she looked up our eyes met, and with a start she placed her hand upon his arm. Of course, that only meant amazement, at my sudden appearance, when they supposed me dead."

"What were your own feelings, Tom?"

"The same—always the same—only stronger. She is more beautiful than ever, and I love her as I never did before. But I tell you, mother, if I had not come now, I don't believe I would have had any chance at all."

"I know the whole family believed you were dead."

"I am confident of it; but I was amazed at their delicacy. Not one of them mentioned it, though Mr. Ross himself was on the verge. He just checked himself in time."

"And what about Mr. Armstrong?"

"He was surprised like the rest, but rather cool. Still, he was civil and said he was glad to see me back again. I always liked him, and I shall never forget that I owe much of what little education I have to his kindness. What is more, I intend to treat him squarely. But if Elsie has not already given him a promise, it will be my business as much as his—a fair field and no favor. She's the sweetest girl that ever lived; and to win her, I'm willing to enter the race with Edgar Armstrong, or any other man."

"You are right, my son. I always liked Elsie, and I know she liked you. She felt it sorely when the report came that you were dead; and I believe it was through her influence that her father wrote to the authorities about you. She is a sweet girl; and now that you are home again, alive and well, I hope with all my heart that you will win her love."

"Thank you, mother—but this turkey is plucked as clean as a whistle."

"And I have pared apples enough to supply a settlement."

"What a talk we've had, mother."

"Yes, my son. It is like the old days."

Don't you remember when you used to come to me with all your troubles?"

"History repeating itself," he said with a laugh.

Tom put on his hat and wandered back over the old place. He wanted to think by himself. The problem of life was a hard one. Though he had worked and saved for Elsie, yet with all his long silence, he had never seriously thought of a rival. Now, face to face with her purity and goodness and truth, the contrast of himself with Armstrong was not reassuring. The teacher was the soul of honor—everybody knew it—while the blemish upon his own escutcheon could never be removed. Though the tale might never be told, still the blur was there, and he would scorn to ask Elsie for her hand without telling her the truth. He must first know her heart. Then reveal his life—his secret—come what would!

## CHAPTER XIX.

Late that afternoon, when the festive dinner was over Tom made his second visit to the Ross's. This time he did not see Elsie, but her sisters and George were present to greet him. The young men met with genuine pleasure. Still the searching questions from his old comrade, were difficult for Tom to parry. "You've had a pretty heavy shake," said George, after the salutations were over; "and you're a little lame, too, how did it all happen?"

Again Tom repeated his story of the blizzard.

"Were your feet badly frozen?" Genie asked in some concern.

"Badly enough to lay me up for several weeks. But they are about right now. People in these parts don't know what a blizzard really is," said Tom, to divert the inquiry.

"Don't we though," cried George, "we didn't use to. But we had one at the very start this winter. It was on the night of the 5th of November. I tell you it gave us 'Hail Columbia. It tore down fences and trees, blew over barns, and, what's more, froze to death lots of sheep and cattle in the fields. Coming on so sudden and unexpected, people weren't prepared for it, and the critters had to suffer."

"It was hard on the lakes, too," said Genie. "Several vessels were wrecked and a good many lives lost."

"That must have been about the time you got caught," said George. "Where were you when it happened, Tom?"

"I hardly know," said Tom, with slow decision. "Our party were travelling at the time, and in the hands of good Sammaritans; but none of the rest of our party were there."

"Were any of the others frozen?"

"I believe they were. When I came to I found myself on a couch in a shanty in the woods, in the hands of good Sammaritans; but none of the rest of our party were there."

"How cruel!" cried Genie, "to leave you alone among the woods!"

"It was the funniest thing they could do," said Tom. "I was well provided for, and the others all went on their journey."

"And you never heard of them afterwards?"

"Not directly."

"So you came straight home when you were enough?"

"Yes, as fast as I could. Of course, it took time. And what have you been

# USE TEA IS GOOD TEA

doing, Genie? You thought of being a teacher when I went away."

"She is one now," said George. "Her school is on the twelfth line. She took her first class two years ago, and got the prize, too."

"You need not tell everything," said Genie, laughing.

"Why not? A first class certificate is something to be proud of," said Tom. "I am very glad to hear such good news. What of Elsie? Did she take a certificate, too?"

"No," replied Genie. "She reads a great deal, but never had ambition to be a teacher. I don't think Mr. Armstrong wanted her to be, either."

"It was he who urged you to take up the profession," said Tom. "I remember Elsie speaking of it long ago."

"Oh, he's great!" exclaimed Genie, enthusiastically. "We just think he's splendid. If he sees a girl or a boy wanting to get on in their studies, he helps them courteously and urges them to do their very best. I never knew a man who would compare with him."

"Strange he did not approve of Elsie following the same course," said Tom, looking intently into Genie's face.

"I never thought he would," was her comment.

"Why not, pray?"

"I can't explain. He helped her in her studies, of course, but not on the same lines as myself."

"Where is Elsie?" Tom asked, after a pause.

"She went after dinner to see Rosa Manning, who is very ill," said Genie.

"That's about a mile up the line, I believe?"

"Yes."

"Perhaps I might walk up and meet her, if she is coming back soon," he suggested.

"It would be scarcely worth while, for she will have company as it is," said Genie.

So he did not go.

Genie had grown into a fascinating girl, and for an hour he was interested in herself and her work, notwithstanding the uneasy desire he had for the return of her sister.

"Elsie is a long time coming," said Genie at last, "but she's sure to be here by tea time; for Mr. Armstrong has an engagement to be back to the village early."

"Are you certain he will be with her?" Tom asked.

"Yes. Rosa is a relative of his, and as Elsie had not seen her for some time they arranged last night to meet there."

"Well, I'm sorry to have missed her," he said, rising to go.

"Why not wait and take tea with us?" Genie asked. "I don't believe you ever took a meal in our house in your life."

"Yes I have, more than once."

"I must have been away at the time, for I do not remember. But it was Christmas dinner with your mother to-day, let it be Christmas tea with us. Besides, Elsie will be home soon, and I am sure Mr. Armstrong cannot stay."

The explanation was sufficient to overcome his opposition, and he remained.

It was with very mingled feelings that Elsie thought of Tom Potter after that first visit; and on returning to her own room she could not sleep. His life and actions were an enigma, for which she could find no solution. For a long while she had cherished a deep affection for him, for that puzzling little letter of his had concluded with a strong note of love. Still, he had not asked her to reply, neither had he given any clue to his own location or doing, and hearing so little, she had waited expectantly during long years for a second letter which never came. Then, as time passed, her only

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noble ambition, he seemed to have lost hope; and to have mingled in life and labor, even to the end, with a class of men that he would have scorned to associate with in all his boyish days.

Elsie's horizon was limited, and her experience narrowed to the environment of her own country home; but she had a sweet soul and high ideals, and the shock of the sorrow and the bitterness of the disappointment were very real to her. Perhaps the latter shattered her faith more than she cared to believe. His own family, and the neighbors generally, accepted the Tom Potter killing, as their own Tom; and of the truth of the statement she never doubted.

Edgar Armstrong had always been her friend as well as teacher. More he would have been, if Elsie had sanctioned it; but for over a year after Tom's supposed death, she had been more reserved than ever; it was only during the last few months, that she had yielded to a return of their old intimacy and friendship.

Out of the chaos of sad memories, bitter disappointments and shattered hopes, calm had come, she believed she could never love any one as she might have loved Tom; but if Edgar would wait—he had waited already for years—perhaps—but she must learn to really love him first; and on this promise he was still waiting.

The revelation that had just come was a tremendous one. Not only that Tom was still alive, but that the whole tissue of reasoning he had been a mistake. He was not of the Italian gang at all, and whatever his work had been, it was not his companionship with them, that had kept him from writing; and in this there was comfort.

But where had he been? What had he been doing? Why had there been continued silence? The confidence, that had been shattered for years, could not be restored in a day. It was hard for the pessimism that had slowly taken root, to give way to higher things. This, too, must wait.

But the new state in the game of love had a different effect upon Armstrong. He was mature enough to take a wider view of life, and the arrival of Tom opened his eyes to distinct possibilities.

Elsie noticed a difference in his manner as they left the Manning's. She felt sure he would speak. So she talked volubly to prevent him. But it was no use. That mile of walk afforded an opportunity the gods had given him. His face was flushed with suppressed excitement, and devouring her with every look, he waited impatiently for an opportunity. He must speak, and that quickly.

"Yes, I do love my work," he replied earnestly, to a remark of hers; "but I love it all for your sake, Elsie. It was for you I took the school, and for you it is for you I have worked night and day, ever since that night I first told you that I loved you. My guiding star in school and out of school is you, and you only."

"Oh, Edgar, please don't," she pleaded. "I can't bear it."

"But I must, I will," he answered in burning words. "I have said it before, I will say it again, I love you. I knew you did not care for me; but as my scholar, I made you like me, and you knew it. I may be older than some, but a man's love is better than a boy's. I have been constant and true from the very first; and when you were sad and wished to be alone—though I watched with an eagle's eye—never troubled you."

"You were always very good to me," she said softly. "What else could she say?"

(To be continued.)

solace was the double promise, that he would come back when five years were up; and that he would keep her little purse as a talisman for good.

But when the dark news came of his death, the shock was doubly terrible to her. Not only had he gone out of her life; but in anguish she seemed to see the mystery solved. The high ideals with which she had hopefully surrounded his career, were all shattered. Instead of rising, he had sunk, so ashamed of his life that he had never dared to write to her again. Instead of his young and vigorous manhood being inspired by a

# SUNDAY AT HOME

## Every Day

Every day hath its dawn,  
Its soft and silent eve,  
Its noontide hours of bliss or bale;  
Why should we grieve?

Why do we heap huge mounds of years  
Before us and behind,  
And scorn the little days that pass  
Like angels on the wind?

Each turning round a small sweet face  
As beautiful as near;  
Because it is so small a face  
We will not see it clear.

We will not clasp it as it flies,  
And kiss its lips and brow;  
We will not bathe our wearied souls  
In its delicious now.

And so it turns from us, and goes  
Away in sad disdain;  
Though we would give our lives for it,  
It never comes again.

Yet, every day has its dawn,  
Its noontide and its eve;  
Live while we live, giving God thanks;  
He will not let us grieve.

## Firmly Founded

Some years ago a fine cathedral at Peterborough, England, collapsed, and was almost completely ruined. A magnificent structure was thus made a mass of ruin, as it afterward proved, through someone's blunder; for in making excavations for a new building it was found that the original foundations had not been properly laid. They had been put down to a considerable depth, but not quite to the solid rock; only a few inches further would have ensured safety, but the builders had stopped short, and as a result of the faulty foundation the fine cathedral, in time, fell to pieces.

It is equally important that we lay proper foundations in our lives. If we stop short of the solid rock, disaster will surely follow. Very close to it is not enough; we must be on it. And the rock on which we must build our lives is Jesus Christ.

## A Holy Life

A holy life is made up of a number of small things. Little words, not eloquent speeches or sermons; little deeds, not miracles of battle or one great heroic act of mighty martyrdom, make up the true Christian life. The little, constant sunbeam; the waters of Siloam that "go softly" in the meek mission of refreshment are the true symbols of holy living. The avoidance of little evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknesses, little follies, indiscretions and imprudences—the avoidance of such little things as these goes far to make up the beauty of a holy life.—Andrew A. Bonar.

## "Faithful"

By ALEXANDER MACLAUREN, D.D.

Our Master does not care about quantity, but about quality and motive. The slave with a few pence, enough to stock meagrely a little stall, may show as much business capacity, diligence, and fidelity, as if he had millions to work with. Christ rewards not actions, but the graces which are made visible in actions; and these can be as well seen in the tiniest as in the largest deeds. The light that streams through a pin-

prick is the same as pours through the widest window. The crystals of a salt present the same faces, flashing back the sun at the same angles, whether they be large or microscopically small. Therefore the judgment of Christ, which is simply the utterance of fact, takes no heed of the extent, but only of the kind, of service, and puts on the same level of recompense all who, with however widely varying powers, were one in spirit, in diligence, and devotion. The eulogium on the servants is not "successful" or "brilliant," but "faithful," and both alike get it.

## False Fronts

Carpenters sometimes misuse use of a plan in building inasmuch as a "false front." You may perhaps have seen a store or other place of business which from the street appeared to be solid-built in front; but from the back you could at once see that the height in front was only an imitation; the building was really only one or two storeys high, but its front wall had been built higher so as to give the impression of an additional storey. That is what carpenters call a false front.

I wonder if you and I do not sometimes put on a false front? If we ever try to appear something which we are not, or assume knowledge which we do not really possess, or if we purposely give wrong impressions, we are putting on a false front—we are making pretensions on the outside which a closer inspection shows we do not carry out. A building with a false front is a deception, and so are false-front people. Let us instead be through-and-through people.

## Ready

If we are really and always and equally ready to do whatsoever the King appoints, all the trials and vexations arising from any change in His appointments, great or small, simply do not exist. If He appoints me to work there, shall I lament that I am not to work here? If He appoints me to work indoors today, am I to be annoyed because I am not to work out-of-doors? If I meant to write His message this morning, shall I grumble because He sends interrupting visitors, rich or poor, to whom I am to speak or "show kindness" for His sake, or, at least, obey His command, "Be courteous?" If all my members are really at His disposal, why should I be put out if today's appointment is some simple work for my hands or errands for my feet instead of some seemingly more important doing of head or tongue?

## A Prayer

O Lord, make me hungry for Thy word. Make me feel my need of being fed on spiritual food as keenly as I miss my accustomed portions of food for the body. Help me, when I pray, "Give me this day my daily bread," to yearn for the hidden manna as much as I yearn for the loaves and fishes. Help me to feel as concerned about myself when I have no reliqu for my Bible and for spiritual instruction, as I am when my physical appetite fails. May Thy Holy Spirit be my Spiritual quickener, stirring up in me a keener zeal for the things of Thy kingdom than I have in worldly things. For Christ's sake I ask it. Amen.—1879.

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Better a little chiding than a great deal of heartbreak.—Shakespeare.

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### A Grown-up Girl

I've grown to be a great big girl,  
My hair is in a braid,  
Tho' mamma says 'twill take the curl  
All out, she is afraid.

And nowadays I dress myself  
And that is lots of fun,  
And spread my little nightgown out  
And air it in the sun.

I tug and pull my stockings on  
And then you ought to see  
My little 'astics open wide  
As if to bite at me.

They stick their little shining teeth  
Into the stocking top  
And nip it so it cannot slip  
For all I jump and hop.

My petticoats are pretty hard  
(They button in the back.)  
Then comes my little morning dress  
And, when it's cool—a sack.

And so it's plain how big I am  
And how it makes me cross  
To have my grown-up brother, Sam,  
Say "Here's our little Floss."

### How Did They Cross?

"What shall we do?" asked Fred.  
Fred and Albert, with their father  
and the village postman, stood at the  
ferry waiting to cross. Fred and Albert  
each weighed one hundred pounds,  
and their father and the postman each  
weighed two hundred pounds. But the  
boat would not carry more than two  
hundred pounds at once.

How did they cross?  
Can you figure it out? Try it. The  
answer will be given in the next number  
of THE FARMING WORLD.

### Starting a Fire With Water

"It is half past eleven," said grandpa;  
"and the mason will not have the chimney  
fixed before three o'clock."

"Then I suppose we must get along  
with a cold lunch," said grandma.

"Well," said grandpa, after a moment,  
"perhaps I can boil some eggs. I will  
try it."

"But isn't it too windy to make a fire  
out-of-doors?" asked grandma.

"I shall not need a fire," said grandpa.

"That sounds like a joke," said Edith.  
"No joke at all," said grandpa. "Come  
out and see. And bring the eggs along,"  
he added, "and a can with a tight  
cover." When, a few moments after,  
grandpa and Edith went out in the  
backyard grandpa was putting some  
fresh lime into an old pail.

He took the can of eggs they brought  
and filled it nearly full of cold water.  
Then, fitting the lid on carefully, he set  
it in a hollow place he made in the lime.  
Edith watched him curiously.

"Will the lime burn?" she asked.

"Shall I bring the matches?"

"You forget," said grandpa; "I was  
not to use any fire. We'll start it with  
cold water."

"Now I know you're joking!"

"Wait a minute," said grandpa, "and  
you'll see."

He poured in the water and put a  
board over the lid.  
"Oh!" cried Edith, when in a very  
short time it began to bubble and steam  
as if a hot fire were burning under the  
pail. And "Oh!" she cried a great deal  
louder, when a white, creamy mass

came pouring over the top and down  
the sides of the pail.

It did not last long. In six minutes  
the bubbling had almost stopped. So  
grandpa took a long iron dipper and  
gently lifted out the can, all coated with  
the lime.

He rinsed it off, then opened it and  
took out the nice white eggs and, when  
they broke them at lunch they found  
them cooked just exactly right.—*Youths  
Companion.*

### What Is He?

HERE'S A NEW PRIZE COMPETITION FOR  
YOU.

Can you name the sleek-faced animal  
whose picture you see on this page?  
Can you write a short essay about him?  
If you can, you have a chance of winning  
a cash prize and taking the lead  
among the FARMING WORLD boys and  
girls.

Here is what you will have to do:  
Identify the animal in the picture, and  
then tell what you know about him in  
an article of not less than 250 words or  
more than 400 words. Then write a list  
of at least six names of farmers in your

Now then, get to work. Don't lose  
time, but show us how good you are at  
Canadian natural history, and let us see  
if we can't make this prize competition  
a big success.

### One Boy's Pluck

The following is an item that appeared  
in the news columns of a local news-  
paper last month. It tells its own story:

"During the thunderstorm of Saturday  
afternoon the lightning struck the gable  
of Mr. Thomas Cox's bank barn, splin-  
tered a rafter, ran down a post, and set  
fire to the hay near its foot. This in-  
stantly flamed up fully five feet high,  
and very near to the driest kind of dry  
straw, but just at this critical juncture  
the building was saved from utter de-  
struction, together with the loss of many  
cattle, by the bravery and presence of  
mind of young William Cox, a slightly  
built lad of 12 years, who was in the  
barn at the time with a younger brother.  
He ran up and first tried to stamp out the  
rising flames, but finding them too strong  
to be extinguished in this way, he dex-  
terously covered them with a bundle of  
hay, and by vigorous and skilful stamp-  
ing upon said bundle, soon had the fire  
entirely quenched. If the 'boy be the  
father of the man,' we predict a glorious  
future for brave young Wm. Cox."

### Mind!

Mind your tongue. Don't let it speak  
hasty, cruel, unkind or wicked words.  
Mind!



What is he?—Four prizes for the best four answers.

neighborhood who are not subscribers  
to THE FARMING WORLD. Send both  
essay and list of names before May 20  
to

The Editor  
THE FARMING WORLD  
Prize Competition TORONTO

Be careful also to give your own  
name and address in full, and state your  
age.

And here is what we will do:  
For the best essay we will give a  
First Prize of \$2.00.

For the second best, a prize of \$1.50.

And for the third and fourth best,  
\$1.00, and 50 cents respectively.

This competition is for boys and girls  
only under eighteen years of age. The  
animal is one sometimes seen in nearly  
every farming-country in Canada, and  
often in the settlements farther back.

If you have ever seen one, tell how,  
and when, and what experience you had  
with him personally. But in any case,  
be careful to get only facts about him;  
tell about his habits, how and where he  
lives, what he eats, etc.

Mind your eyes. Don't permit them  
to look on wicked books, pictures or  
objects. Mind!

Mind your ears. Don't suffer them  
to listen to wicked speeches, songs or  
words. Mind!

Mind your hands. Don't let them  
steal or fight or write any evil words.  
Mind!

### What Makes the Man

What makes the man is his character,  
and not his appearance, nor anything  
external. The poet Burns, who was  
walking in Edinburgh with a fashion-  
able young man, met and spoke to a  
worthy, but plainly dressed farmer. When  
his companion blamed him, the poet re-  
plied:

"Why it was not the rough coat that  
I spoke to, but the man that was in it;  
and the man, sir, for true worth, would  
weigh down you and me, and ten more  
such, any day."

It is the character that makes the  
man, and the character is always being  
shaped by the daily thoughts and actions.  
Every boy is building up, day by day,  
the character that will make or mar his  
manhood.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME

### Short Health Rules

An old physician's rules for long life and health:

Moderation in eating, drinking and physical indulgence.

Pure air out of the house and within.

The keeping of every organ of the body as far as possible in constant working order.

Regular exercises every day, in all weathers; supplemented in many cases by breathing movements, and by walking and climbing tours.

Employment of the great power of the mind in controlling passions and nervous fear.

Strengthening the will in carrying out whatever is useful, and in checking the craving for stimulants, anodynes, and other injurious agencies.

Daily baths or ablutions according to individual conditions, cold or warm, or warm followed by cold.

### Benefits of a Sponge Bath

A prominent physician, speaking of special baths and their uses, mentions the sponge bath, the form of bathing where the water is applied to the surface through the medium of cloth or sponge, no part of the body being plunged into the water. He says the practice of systematic daily sponging bathing is one giving untold benefits to the follower.

Let a person, not overstrong, subject to frequent colds from the slightest exposure, the victim of chronic catarrhs, sore throats, etc., begin the practice of taking a sponge bath every morning, commencing with tepid water in a warm room (not hot) and following the sponging with friction that will produce a warm glow over the skin, and then take a five minutes' brisk walk in the open air. See if you do not return with a good appetite for breakfast. After having used tepid water for a few mornings, lower the temperature of the bath until cold water can be borne with impunity.

The daily cold sponging of a sensitive throat and lungs will often result most satisfactorily if persistently and conscientiously followed. The cold ante-breakfast sponge bath should, however, be avoided by the weak person, and the one whose lungs are already diseased, as the reaction following might not be strong enough to prevent colds, which might hasten fatal results.

Another use of the cold bath is to induce sleep, by calling the blood to the surface; the congested brain is relieved and sleep comes in consequence. It is in this principle the winding of the leg in a cold, wet cloth proves so efficacious in provoking sleep.

### About Apoplexy

Apoplexy occurs with greater frequency now than it did some years ago. This is doubtless due to a corresponding increase in arterial diseases, for apoplexy, at least the common form, is simply the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, the paralysis and other symptoms being caused by destruction or compression of the brain substance by the effused blood.

The attack usually comes without warning, the sufferer being struck down

in the midst of apparent health—hence the term "stroke of paralysis." Sometimes the attack is preceded for some days by an unwanted inertia on the sufferer's part, with a disinclination to read or talk, and there may be more or less vertigo with momentary lapses of consciousness. The attack may occur during sleep, or while the patient is sitting quietly, or it may appear to be brought on by a physical strain or some strong mental emotion.

There is almost always at first unconsciousness. The patient lies in a profound stupor, breathing noisily, with flapping of the lips and cheeks. Sometimes the attack is not so precipitate; nausea and vomiting, with dizziness and mental depression, may precede the development of coma. Death may occur in the attack, or the patient may gradually recover, with more or less paralysis remaining. In cases of recovery, consciousness gradually returns after a longer or shorter interval. There is usually some fever for a week or two, and the paralysis, which may at first be almost universal, is found to be limited to one side of the body or to certain groups of muscles. The amount and seat of the paralysis vary with the location and size of the blood clot. As this contracts and is partially absorbed the paralysis diminishes, and may, in very light cases, almost entirely disappear.

A person who has had a stroke should be placed in bed with the head a little raised, and cold cloths or an ice-bag should be applied to the head. The drugs that are called for are those that reduce the pressure of the blood in the arteries and quiet the action of the heart.—*Youth's Companion*.

### Good Spring Medicine

A distinguished physician, upon being asked, what was the best spring medicine, replied that it was breathing. People have been exceptionally deprived of air during the past winter, and as the cold air becomes sufficiently tempered not to injure the lungs, those organs should be built up again by daily breathing exercises.

Breathing is a sovereign remedy for our national disease of nervous depletion. Correct breathing brings into play all the internal organs, and at the same time develops the heart, liver and kidneys.

### Bedtime Lunches

Physicians advise a bedtime lunch for nervous and emaciated people. The long hours of sleep consume about one-third of our existence. Although the demand made upon the system is naturally much less than during the waking hours, there is a wasting away of tissues consequent upon the suspension of nutriment for many hours. The body feeds upon itself, for food taken at dinner is digested at bedtime. Often when the stomach is empty.

Onions are an excellent and harmless soporific. Eaten raw at bedtime, sliced thin and spread upon bread and butter, with a pinch of salt added to make them more palatable, they have cured insomnia where many high-sounding and possibly harmful remedies have failed.



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The liver is the great secreting organ of the body and when it fails to perform its office bile accumulates and the blood becomes poisoned, causing many unpleasant symptoms. If these symptoms are not dealt with immediately they become aggravated so as to induce severe illness. To relieve it at once and cure permanently

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# IN THE KITCHEN

## Things Worth Knowing

That milk which is turning may be sweetened again by stirring in a pinch of soda.

That all vegetables are better cooked in soft water.

That a pinch of soda will soften hard water.

That onions should be soaked in warm salt water about an hour before cooking.

That eight minutes is long enough to cook chops.

That nervous people and those with weak hearts should give up drinking coffee.

That a cup of hot milk, slowly sipped, if taken at bed time will put flesh on the scrawniest body.

That one should never exercise hard just before or after a heavy meal.

That brittle finger nails frequently dipped in sweet oil, will become hard and firm.

That baking powder spread over greasy spots on a carpet and left for some time will remove the spots.

That soiled ribbons washed in gasoline will look as fresh as new after being ironed on the wrong side.

## Good Housekeepers' Recipes

(From *Canadian Good Housekeeping*.)

**Bread Pudding**—One cup of sour milk, two cups of bread crumbs, one cup of flour, one-half cup of butter, one cup of chopped raisins, one small cup of preserved strawberries, one cup of sugar, two eggs, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cinnamon. Mix sugar and butter to cream; soak bread in milk with soda, mix and add the other ingredients. Steam two hours. Serve with whipped cream.

**Soft Gingerbread Without Eggs**—One cup each of sour milk, sugar and molasses, two tablespoons of softened butter, one teaspoon each of ground cinnamon, ginger and soda; one-half teaspoon of salt; three cups of flour. This quantity will make one nice square loaf, and half a dozen medium sized cakes baked in muffin pans. A little sugar sprinkled over the cake as it goes into the oven gives a sugary look and taste many persons like.

**Turnovers**—One cup of brown sugar, one cup of lard, one egg, two cups of oatmeal, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of nutmeg, salt and white flour enough to roll out thin. Cut with a thin cookie cutter. Put jam or jelly on, turn over and bake.

**Grandmother's Sugar Cookies**—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, two eggs, one cup of milk, three teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon vanilla, flour enough to roll out easily. Rub the butter and sugar together till they are smooth, like cream; put in the milk, then the eggs beaten together lightly, then the flour (two cups), which you have sifted with the baking powder; then the vanilla. Take a bit of the dough and put on a floured board and see if it will "roll out easily." If it will not do so, but is soft and sticky, put in a handful more flour, but just as little as will do, for these cookies are better, the softer they are.

## Old Tablecloths

When tablecloths are past service for their original purpose, they are invaluable till reduced to rags in a more humble capacity. Cut into convenient pieces about twice as long as they are wide and hem—you will find that by the addition of a row of machine stitching they rise greatly in the social scale, and are no longer to be treated as "old pieces of cloth," and will receive the respect and care given to other kitchen towels.

Nothing else is so good to absorb moisture quickly and thoroughly. After washing lettuce, place the leaves in one of these linens doubled, take it by the four corners and shake, then fold in another dry one and lay in the ice box; this is far more expeditious than to dry one leaf at a time. They fill a "long felt want" for absorbing the water from potato strips which have been soaking for some hours, in the process toward appearing as "French fried"; and potatoes which are wiped before being put into the oven will bake in an appreciably shorter time.

Onto several thickesses of linen which has been reposing in the warming closet, our asparagus goes straight from the kettle, as the easiest way to drain it before seasoning. I roll par-boiled meats—roe or sweetbreads, and the like—in the fresh folds of one of these pieces and find it a great help to have them so far prepared for the broiling or frying which follows. Smaller pieces become a necessity to the cook after she has once used them to wipe meat or fish which is to be rolled in egg and crumbs, and finds that the crust will adhere to the food instead of remaining in the saute pan. Their softness makes them the handiest things imaginable to introduce into the irregular interior anatomy of game or poultry.

## Home Made Soap

Several years ago the writer made a test to see whether it was worth while to manufacture soap at home and since then I have never thrown away a bit of fat. That fall I had twenty pounds of fat on hand made up of all sorts of odds and ends; fat that had grown too brown for frying, mutton drippings, which we don't like in our house, scraps of fat off beefsteaks, corned beef, roasts, stews, chicken, turkey and suet. Nothing was considered too small or too mean to add to the soap fat stock. I did not allow it to grow stale and mouldy. Once in ten days or so I tried out everything that had collected and strained it into a deep stone jar kept in the coolest part of the cellar. Thus no rendering process was required of nasty smelling fat when I began the soap-making process. For this quantity of grease two cans of Gillett's Lye at ten cents each were required, and from the kettle I poured twenty pounds of strong, excellent soap, which we use constantly for floor scrubbing, dish washing, and occasionally in the laundry. My family is not large enough to afford fat for our entire soap supply, so I buy our laundry and toilet soaps. The older the soap is the more economical it is, so I make a fresh lot about four months before it is needed, and lay it to dry, spread on shingles on the attic floor.—Mrs. E. M.

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# IN THE SEWING ROOM

## May Manton's Hints

### NO. PLATED WAIST 4662.

Narrow box plaits are much in vogue and are always effective. The novel blouse illustrated shows them used in groups and is both eminently simple and smart. The model is made of white louisine silk, with trimming of cream Venise lace and French knots embroidered with corticelli silk, and is made over the lining, but washable fabrics and all the soft silks and wools of the season are equally suitable and the lining can always be omitted whenever material renders it undesirable. The epaulettes are new and give the broad and drooping line that is so generally liked, but the waist can be made without them when preferred.

The waist consists of the lining, fronts and back. The fronts are tucked for the full length at the centre, to yoke depth at the shoulders, and the back to form a V. The trimming is lace edging two and a half inches wide, two strips of which are joined to form the epaulettes, but all-over lace or the material trimmed or embroidered can be substituted. The sleeves are ample and form the fashionable puffs below the elbows.

### BLOUSE ETON 4665

Short coats are the favorites of the season for handsome suits and promise to still further increase their vogue. This one is peculiarly smart and includes both a novel yoke collar and wide sleeves finished with flare cuffs and falls of lace. The model is made of mixed gray chevot, with threads of white and of blue, and is trimmed with white cloth and blue velvet to give an exceedingly handsome as well as novel effect, but all sutting materials are appropriate and trimming can be varied again and again. Braid of all sorts is in style and numberless bandings are shown. The flat neck is specially desirable and the box plait effect at the back, produced by the elongated yoke, is as



4662 Blouse Waist,  
32 to 40 bust.

4665 Blouse Eton,  
32 to 40 bust.

becoming as it is new inasmuch as it does away with the over broad back apt to result from a plain blouse.

The Eton is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. Over it is arranged the yoke collar, which droops over the shoulders, and both neck and front edges are finished with a shaped band over aid with pointed tabs. The belt is full and arranged over the lower edge, closing with the coat at the front. The sleeves are made in one piece each, are tucked above the wrists and are held by the cuffs, the pointed bands concealing the seams.

### CIRCULAR SKIRT 4665.

Full skirts that are confined over the hips yet take soft and graceful folds

below, make the latest shown and can be relied upon as the favorites of the coming season. This one is circular and is arranged in small tucks at the upper portion that give a yoke effect, but is left plain at the front, so avoiding unbecoming fullness. The model is made of tan colored foulard figured with brown and white and is trimmed with folds of the material stitched with corticelli silk, but all the fashionable clinging materials are admirable and trimming can be applique of any sort, little bias frills of the material or anything that may be preferred.



4666 Circular Skirt,  
22 to 30 waist.

4661 Girl's Pinafore,  
2 to 6 years.

Both skirt and folds are circular and the latter are shaped to fit smoothly over the foundation which can be tucked at the upper edge as illustrated or arranged in gathers as preferred.

### GIRL'S PINAFORE 4661.

Pretty aprons always are in demand and are both sensible and attractive. This one is quite new and allows a choice between the frill or a plain hem and between tucks and gathers at the upper edge. The model is made of white lawn with bands and frills of embroidery and is tied over the shoulders with colored ribbons, but ties of the material can be substituted for these last and all the material in use for aprons are quite correct.

The apron is made in one piece and is without seams, the ties holding it in place at the shoulders. The fullness at the upper edge can be tucked at the front, gathered at the back, or gathered at front as well as back as may be preferred. The back edges are hemmed and the closing is made by means of a button and buttonhole at the band.

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

### A Pretty Story of the Queen

A pretty story of the Queen has just told. It seems that Her Majesty met a young dressmaker at Marlborough House, who had brought some work for the Princesses. Taking the girl into a room, she carefully examined the work (being herself an exquisite needlewoman), and asked the girl why she had not used a machine instead of doing it all by hand. The girl, who had no idea she was talking to Queen Alexandra, explained that she had an invalid mother to support and was too poor to buy or hire one. The Queen found that her story was true, and at once sent food and wine to the invalid, and a special Christmas present for the girl of a good sewing machine, which bore the words, "A gift from Alexandra."



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Correspondence solicited. Special discount for cash. When writing please mention this paper.



## NATURE ABOUT THE FARM

EDITED BY C. W. NASH

## WINTER BIRDS—FIELD MICE—BIRD NOTES

In our issue of April 1st, speaking of Pine Grosbeaks, I said, "Some are here yet." This was written on March 21st, and was correct on that day, which was the last time I saw them, but they were reported at Guelph on March 24th. These are the latest dates of which I have any record. Even in Manitoba, where they are regular and abundant winter visitors, they do not usually stay so long, March 18th being the last date upon which I ever saw any there.

During the past winter a few reports of the occurrence of the Evening Grosbeak were published. At Listowel, Mr. Kells saw some on the 29th October, 1903, and at Kingston several flocks were noticed during January and February. This Grosbeak is a rare visitor to the southern part of our province. In 1890, however, we were favored with a large flight of them which extended all over Ontario and Quebec, the States of Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois and Michigan. As the plumage of the birds is particularly conspicuous, they attracted great attention, so that their movements were well observed and records of them were published in the



Pine Grosbeak, drawn by C. W. Nash.

newspapers quite frequently. The Evening Grosbeak's summer home is in the far Northwest, where apparently it seeks solitudes not often visited even by the adventurous naturalist, for as yet but little is known of its breeding habits, only four or five nests having been found, all of them in the mountains of Colorado and Arizona; we may, however, soon expect to hear that it resorts to the interior of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, as these regions certainly provide vast areas suitable for its breeding requirements.

All the Grosbeaks are clothed in brilliant plumage, but none is more attractive than this. The body color is clear pale yellow, suffused on the head and back, with olive, crown wings and tail black, secondary wing feathers white. The beak is very conspicuous, being large and heavy, and of a pale pea green color. In size, it is not quite so large as the Pine Grosbeak, measuring about seven and a half inches in length.

In Manitoba, Evening Grosbeaks are regular and generally abundant

## Dan Patch 1.56 1/4

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winter visitors, in all districts where the Northwest maple flourishes, the seeds of which hang upon the trees all through the winter and afford them an ample supply of food. They usually arrive there about the middle of October and remain until the beginning of May. Cold apparently has no terrors for them so long as food holds out, for I found them in abundance in the Riding Mountains in December, 1884, when the temperature was from 40 to 45 degrees below zero, and they seemed well and perfectly happy. I have never heard one sing, though they are said to have a musical song when in their summer home, their call is a single, clear, soft note, frequently uttered as they fit among the tree tops.

The cold, rough weather we are now having, is delaying migration very materially, even our hardiest birds are as yet but poorly represented. Such species as the Robin, Bluebird and Song Sparrow, which at this season usually crowd our gardens and orchards, are remarkably scarce and almost silent. I was recently asked by a correspondent for information as to what the insectivorous birds fed upon when they first arrived, particularly when they encountered severe weather accompanied by snow storms. Some years ago I investigated this matter thoroughly and found that in March and April when the ground was not too deeply covered with snow, Robins and Bluebirds were able to find large numbers of insects, chiefly those which winter in the larvæ stage. Some robins shot at this time had each from 150 to 200 small caterpillars in their stomachs, in others the stomach contents consisted principally of small beetles, besides insects, some dried berries of Mountain Ash, etc., had been eaten during very severe weather, when the snow is deep, I found that all the birds whose diet is chiefly insects, resorted to Sumach berries for food; in the clusters of these berries large numbers of small insects hibernate and they may be the attraction. During the cold storms which sometimes occur here late in May, I have seen King birds, Phoebe's and Bluebirds feeding eagerly on Sumach. As Sumachs are by no means scarce, the birds are probably able to obtain from them sufficient food to support them when other supplies are cut off by frost.

Song Sparrows and other seed-eating birds, of course, always find sufficient weed seeds to supply their necessities in any weather.

About this time last year I called attention to the fact that field mice were increasing very rapidly in the province, and stated that unless the farmers and fruit growers did something to protect the Hawks and Owls, the mice would become a serious

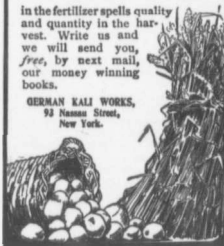
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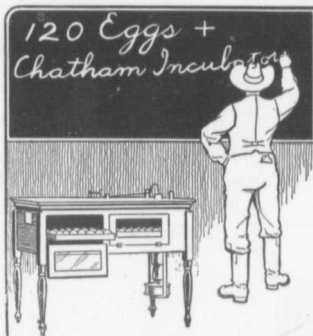
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(Quantity of 2820) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a two hundred and thirty-sixth package. (Quantity of 2832) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a two hundred and thirty-seventh package. (Quantity of 2844) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a two hundred and thirty-eighth package. (Quantity of 2856) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a two hundred and thirty-ninth package. (Quantity of 2868) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a two hundred and fortieth package. (Quantity of 2880) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a two hundred and forty-first package. (Quantity of 2892) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a two hundred and forty-second package. (Quantity of 2904) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a two hundred and forty-third package. (Quantity of 2916) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a two hundred and forty-fourth package. (Quantity of 2928) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a two hundred and forty-fifth package. 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(Quantity of 4128) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a three hundred and forty-fifth package. (Quantity of 4140) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a three hundred and forty-sixth package. (Quantity of 4152) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a three hundred and forty-seventh package. (Quantity of 4164) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a three hundred and forty-eighth package. (Quantity of 4176) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a three hundred and forty-ninth package. (Quantity of 4188) and special treat, gold trimmings, for a three hundred and fiftieth package.

"May is the best month to set Incubators, as chickens hatched then mature to make layers for next fall. A larger percentage of eggs will hatch in May than in any other month."



## You can Count Your Chickens Before They are Hatched in a Chatham Incubator.

Every fertile egg you put into a Chatham Incubator will come out a healthy, sturdy chick. That is the record the Chatham Incubator has made for itself—and the Chatham Brooder will bring them up better than the most motherly hen. We don't want you to take our word for it. Read what three purchasers of Chatham Incubators have to say:

### 50 Fertile Eggs, 50 Chicks

David Howe, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., writes:—"Following your advice we got 56 eggs into the 50 egg incubator, which we bought from you in February. On the fifth day we took out 6 infertile eggs, and on Saturday last we had 50 strong, healthy chickens from the 50 fertile eggs left in the machine."

### 200 Fertile Eggs, 200 Chicks

Mr. Paul Caron, L'Islet, writes us as follows:—"Your incubator that you sent me is O.K. I had 200 chicks from 213 eggs, and the 13 eggs that did not hatch were infertile."

### An Excellent Incubator

Mr. F. J. G. McArthur, Carman, Man., writes:—"I congratulate you on the excellent incubator you put on the market. I purchased a No. 2, and after four hatches I can state that it is a first-class machine, and it pleases me more inasmuch that it is made in Canada by Canadians."

There is big money to be made in raising chickens with a Chatham Incubator. The farmer who overlooks this branch of his business is neglecting one of the greatest profit-producing departments of his farm. Canada is not producing enough chickens to supply their own wants, and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. Chicken raising is profitable. Why don't you try it?

## Buy a Chatham Incubator and Pay for it in Three Years

The terms on which we sell the Chatham Incubator are the most reasonable ever offered. We are so certain that our Incubator will live up to every claim we make for it that we will give you three years to pay for it. It will make many times its cost for you in that time.

On receipt of your order we ship the Chatham Incubator to you—we pay the freight—if it is satisfactory set it up and pay us for it in three yearly payments. Could terms be easier? Could a proposition be fairer?

We depend on every Incubator we put out to sell dozens to your neighbors. It will prove such a profit producer that they will all want them.

Write us to-day, and we'll send you full particulars. Write now, before you forget it.

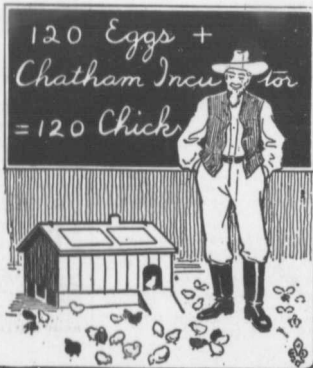
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Mention this Paper



plague here, as they have often in Great Britain, on the continent of Europe and in some of the older settled Northern States. I see now, from the crop reports in the daily papers that my prediction is coming true. The fruit growing sections of the country having suffered severely during the past winter from fruit trees being girdled by mice. In some cases growers will lose eighty per cent. of young plum, cherry and apple trees, and the loss will aggregate thousands of dollars. Not only were the young trees attacked, but even bearing trees of all kinds have been completely destroyed. Grapes have been damaged as well; one grower will lose fifty per cent. of a large vineyard. Blackberry and currant bushes have not escaped. The greatest damage was done in orchards where a cover crop had been sown, the clover providing shelter for the mice, which have been particularly severe.

It is almost impossible to successfully establish an orchard and keep it in a thrifty, profitable condition without the use of cover crops. All the highest authorities and most successful fruit growers are agreed, that the best results are attained by giving an orchard thorough tillage from early spring until just after midsummer, when all cultivation should cease and some cover crop (preferably clover) tree to mature its wood and buds and enable it to withstand a low degree of temperature. Every second year the cover crop should be plowed under and the process repeated. In no way can an orchard be so well and so economically developed as by adopting this system; but if field mice do not increase as they are permitted to, cover crop growing in orchards must be abandoned. Even that, however, though it might lessen the damage, would not entirely prevent it, for mice will establish themselves around the roots of trees, under the snow, where no crop of any kind has been grown.

The loss that fruit growers have sustained this winter alone would more than pay for all the poultry which has been killed by Hawks and Owls combined in the last fifty years. It is the fault of the farmers and fruit growers entirely for they have permitted and in many cases encouraged the destruction of everything in the shape of a Hawk or an Owl which came upon their premises, irrespective of whether it was beneficial or injurious, although their attention has for years been called to the fact that these birds are for the most part beneficial, only a few of them being addicted to poultry killing, while the others are highly specialized for the express purpose of keeping in check the influence which would develop into a plague.

There are some things we can do to protect our trees and field crops from the ravages of these mice, of this I will speak in the next issue.

#### Best Vegetables for Farmers

Farmers are often puzzled to know what kind of vegetables to select when planting time comes. Following is a list of the varieties which have given the greatest satisfaction in the Horticultural Department at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which should prove a good guide when ordering seeds.

Asparagus: Conover's Colossal is the best all-round variety, but this variety is more subject to rust than Palmetto or Argentine.

Beans: Keneey's Rustless Golden Wax or Wardwell's Kidney Wax, for early crop; Early Refugee, for medium; and Refugee, or 1,000 to 1, for late crop, are the most satisfactory dwarf varieties. Asparagus and Lady Wife and Old Homestead are three of the best pole varieties.

Beets: Egyptian Turnip, Eclipse, and Easton's Blood Turnip are three of the best varieties.

Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield (early), Succession (medium), Late Flat Dutch, Drumhead Savoy (late), Red Dutch (red), is a select list of the best varieties of cabbage. For extra early use Paris Market is desirable being a week earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield.

Cauliflowers: Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt and Early Snowball.

Carrots: Chantenay is one of the best, but if a good extra sort is required, the Early Scarlet Horn can be planted with advantage. It is a small variety.

Celery: Golden Self-Blanching (Paris Golden Yellow), Improved White Plum, White Walnut (early);

Perfection Heartwell, White Triumph, London Red (late), are among the best.

Corn: Early Fordhook, Early Cory (early); Crosby's Early, Henderson's Metropolitan (second early); Ferry's Hybrid, Stabler's Early, Early Evergreen, and Black Mexican (medium); Stowell's Evergreen, Country Gentleman (late). In planting, the Country Gentleman should not be omitted, as it lengthens the season very considerably, and is of fine quality.

Cucumbers: Peerless White Spine or White Spine, Cool and Crisp, and the Giant Pera are three of the most satisfactory slicing varieties. Boston Pickling, is a good pickling sort. Lettuce: Black Seeded Simpson, The Perse, and New York (curled), Improved Salamander, Unrivaled, Tennis Ball, Golden Queen (cabbage), Trianon and Paris Cos lettuce make a good list.

Melons: Musk; Long Island Beauty, Hackensack and Montreal Carmel, of the nutmeg type, add Surprise, Christians and Emerald Gem of the yellow fleshed types, are a good crop.

Melons, water: Cole's Early, Imperial, Ice Cream, Phinney's Early, are early water melons of excellent quality.

Onions: Yellow Globe Danvers and Large Red Wethersfield are two of the best onions in cultivation.

Parsnips: Hollow Crown and Dobbs' Selected are both good sorts.

Parley: Double Curled is as good as any.

Pease: Gregory's Surprise, Gradus, American Wonder, Premium Gem, (early); McLean's Advancer, Nott's new Perfection, Heroine (medium). None of these are tall growing varieties. Stratagem, Juno (dwarf), Telephone (late). Escalor is a promising second early sort.

Potatoes: Extra early: Early Ohio, Early Andes (pink), Bovee, Burpee's Extra Early (pink and white), Early: Everett, Rochester Rose (pink), Early Portland (white), are a good crop. Carman No. 1 (white), Empire State (white), Late Puritan (white), American Wonder (white), Dreer's Standard (white).

Radishes: Early: Scarlet Whittipped Turnip, Rosy Gem, French Breakfast, Red Rocket (red), Icicle (white). Late: White Strasbourg, Long White Vienna. Winter: Long Black Spanish, Chinese Rose-colored.

Rhubarb: Linnaeus, Victoria.

Salsify: Long White, Sandwich Island.

Spinach: Victoria, Thick-leaved. Squash: Early: White Bush Scaloped, Summer Crook Neck. Late: Hubbard.

Tomatoes: Early: Sparks' Earliana. Main crop: Intero Best, Trophy, Matchless (scarlet), Burpee's Climax, Autocrat (purplish pink). There are many varieties of tomatoes which are almost equal in excellence and productiveness.

Turnips: Early: Extra Early Milan, Red Top Strap Leaf.

Swedes: Champion Purple Top, Skirving's Improved.

W. T. MACOUN.

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BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF  
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**FERTILIZER?**

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US ABOUT IT AND LET US  
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CONSULT US FREELY IT IS  
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#### Choice Apples from Orilla

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, received on April 11th, from Mr. C. L. Stephens, of Orilla, a basket of very fine Salome apples.

These had been stored in a cellar all winter, but are still in perfect condition, although the Salome is generally considered an early winter apple. Their handsome appearance and excellent condition in the month of April are highly creditable to the Orilla district as an apple growing section.



To the right is the Shorthorn Heifer, Violet 2nd, (Imp.) Vol. XX, Calved Dec. 16th, 1902. Bred by Wm. Cannon, Nether Coullie, Knapay, Scotland, Dam Veronica (Imp.), Vol. XIX, sire, Fairy King 81019. To the left is Annie Laurie, Vol. XX, Calved Dec. 20th 1902. Bred by McDonald Bros., Woodstock, Ont. Dam Duchess 2nd of Dersham Abbey—31138—Sire Keith Baron—30020—79133, owned by E. C. Attrill, Ridgewood Park Stock Farm, Goderich, Ont. Mr. A. Marr, Mr. Attrill's herdsman, is holding the heifers. He is a nephew of W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Scotland.

### Ridgewood Park Stock Farm

The Ridgewood Park Stock Farm is situated just in the suburbs of Goderich, Ont., part of the property being within the town limits. A farm of large extent, with fine buildings, carefully and tastefully designed, with large and comfortable stables, it is well adapted for the purpose for which it was first intended and which it has ever since been the home and birthplace of pedigreed stock of the bluest blood and breeding. In the old days, more than a couple of decades ago, it was the home of the then famous 5th Duke of Treguntha, one of the most expensive importations ever made into Canada, and of such females as the 28th and 35th Grand Duchess. The first herd bull that Mr. Ramsey, of Buffalo, owned was selected from the Ridgewood Park stables by Mr. Gibson. Its present owner, Mr. E. C. Attrill, is a young man, in whose hands the present and future of the farm is assured, and his ability and enterprise as a champion of the Shorthorn, met with a recognition that was well deserved in his recent appointment to the Board of Directors of the Dominion Shorthorn Association.

The herd of Shorthorns to be seen at the present time on the farm is not large, but the quality of the well-groomed and cared-for animals it comprises, their breeding and selection, makes a visit to the farm a treat that will repay

the trouble. The present herd bull is Favorite, Vols. (49)—19—a fine roan 2-year-old, of true Scotch type. He is by Golden Fame—76786—. His dam is Buchan Lass, imp., now owned by Goodfellow Bros, Macville, Ont. A young bull calf, now nearly 5 months old, a splendid fellow, smooth and solid, with a pure red coat of the true Scotch moss, is from Augusta 3rd—25742—and his sire is Spicy Marquis—80032—. The Farming World Man on the Wing has yet to see a more promising Shorthorn calf in Ontario, and their numbers are not many anywhere. He eats hay like a broncho, and has made good use of his short life, for on the day he was 4 months old he tipped the scales at 399 lbs. Several other good young bulls are Victor, 8 mos., red and white, got by World's Fair King, dam Britannia's Victoria—34390—she by Duncan Stanley—16364—, King Coleman, by same sire, and dam Mary Wilkes, by Young Abbottsburn's Heir—15947—, and Robert Wilkes, 5 mos., red and white, by Baron Ridgewood, 87966, dam Roberta Wilkes—43796—by Diamond Jubilee, imp.—48867—.

Among the cows selected for the herd is to find an equal wealth of breeding, all animals of great promise. No expense has been spared to bring home to the Ridgewood Park Stock Farm the very best. Lovely of Pine Grove, by Marquis of Zenda—26664—dam Lovely Maid, imp.—34199—, being a

very choice animal, one likely to bring future honors to her owner.

Lady Hope, imp., Vol. 19, by Abbottsford 2nd—69838—dam, Rosa Hope 6th, is a splendid cow, and has at heel a good roan heifer calf by Nonpareil Archer, imp.—81778—.

Chloris 4th, Vol. 19, is also imported and has to her credit a pretty, fit-looking calf, in a mossy-coated, red heifer calf, by Nonpareil Archer.

Veronica, imp., is a beautiful red roan cow, by Marksman, and carries a calf to Nonpareil Archer. Another recent addition to the herd is the Missie cow purchased by Mr. Attrill from J. M. Gardhouse, at the Hamilton sale, for \$80000.

The horse stables contain a number of Clydes, Shires, and Hackneys, the 4-year-old Clyde stallion, Corsack Squire (4912)—11312—by King of Kyle, (3562), mentioned some time ago by THE FARMING WORLD, is developing into a heavy, solid horse, and there are few, if any, better representatives of the Shire in Canada than the grand horse Desford Marquis—321—(16639), who, with his immense proportions, has the "one finish of the best Clydes.

The herd is in the hands of Alex. Marr, one of the best herdsmen in Canada. He worked for Dullie in Scotland, for Messrs. Robt. Miller, Flatt and Robson in Canada, and for Hanna at Ravenna, Ohio.



Missie 1903—34154.—(Vol. 45, p. 265 E.H.B.). Calved January 14th, 1903. Bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Tarnes, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Dam Missie 18718. Sire Spicy Robin 68289. Ridgewood Park Stock Farm.



Favorite (Imp.) Vol. 20 69409, red roan, calved March 12th, 1903. Bred by Geo. Campbell, Harghill, Whitehouse, Scotland. Dam Buchan Lass (Imp.) Vol. XIX, Sire Golden Fame (76786). Ridgewood Park Stock Farm.

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### When to Kill Pork

I saw in a book the other day that the time to kill pork was in the "old" of the moon as it will not fry away in the pan when cooked. I always kill just before the full of the moon. Kindly let me know when the "old" of the moon comes.—**SUBSCRIBER**, Ontario.

Don't place too much reliance on the moon in this particular. There are more substantial causes for pork frying away in the pan. Pork, in cooking, loses about 13½ per cent of its weight. Sometimes it will lose more than others. But this depends largely upon the quality of the pork itself. Some feeds, such as corn alone, make a soft pork that will lose more in frying than a firm pork fed on a mixture of grains and skim-milk will. Pigs shut up in a pen from birth till killing time without exercise tend to produce soft pork.

The "old" or decline of the moon comes after the moon is "full" and takes place during the third and last quarters.

### Lumps on Fetlock

I have a ten months' colt on which has grown lumps on the fetlocks of its hind feet within the past two months. What is the cause, and remedy.—**"OLD SUBSCRIBER"**, Pontiac Co., Que.

"Old Subscriber" does not say whether lumps are soft or hard, or of what nature, and consequently it will be difficult to write at all definitely as to the cause and remedy. If the colt is lame or the part affected sore it may have received a bruise or sprain. If so, wash with very hot water five or ten minutes at a time, then apply the following mixture: two ounces tincture opium, 1 ounce chloroform, 1 ounce fluid extract aconite, 7½ ounces soap liniment. Apply two or three times a day after bathing the parts with hot water. But the lump may be inherited, if so, it will be hard to get rid of. If it is in the nature of a wind-gall, firm and hard pressure by the hand with cold water frequently applied may remove it.

### Ropy Milk

What is the cause of ropy milk. I have been troubled with it frequently and I would like to know how to overcome it.—**J. H. K.**, Quebec.

Prof. Farrington, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, says that ropy milk is caused by an outside germ which gets into the milk after it is drawn. The best way he has found to remedy this trouble is to carefully wash the cow's udder and brush her legs, afterwards drying both with a clean towel; then the milker should wash his hands, thoroughly steam the pail into which he milks, and after throwing away the first streams of milk draw the milk the cow with dry hands into this clean pail. The milk should be protected as carefully as possible from dust and then strained into cans, in which it is to be transported, or in which it is set for cream rising. The strainer cloth, carrying cans and separator, if one is used, should be given an extra scalding and washing in order to destroy any of these germs, which have been the cause of ropy milk. There is no doubt that this trouble may be overcome in this way, and the success one has in

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doing it will depend entirely on how carefully he protects the milk from the germs, which must get into the milk after it is drawn from the cow.

#### Rolling Plowed Sod

(1) Is the rolling of sod land, plowed in summer or fall, in the spring following before it is harrowed, practiced to any extent among Ontario farmers? (2) Do they roll and harrow the sod land in the summer and fall of the same season when plowed, the object at either time being to make the plowed sod firmer so as to better retain moisture? If this plan is practiced, do they roll again after the grain is sown? (3) Where the rolling is done after the grain is sown, is it a good plan to go over the field again with a light harrow? It would pull to the surface stones that otherwise would stay down.—E. D. R. P., Carleton Co., N.B.

(1) Not to any large extent. The ground would be too wet. There is no object in doing so, as the plowed sod would be well packed down during the winter. It would be better to roll it in the summer or fall right after plowing.

(2) A great many do, and it is a good practice to follow. Sod plowed in summer or fall, then rolled and harrowed thoroughly will rot more quickly. The plowing and rolling will also help to conserve the moisture. The need for rolling after the grain is sown would depend largely upon the condition of the soil. If lumpy, it would be beneficial to roll it, but not before the ground was dry, even if one had to wait till the grain was two or three inches high.

(3) If the rolling had packed the ground down too much, a light harrow could be used to good advantage in stirring up the surface a bit. When plowed land is rolled very firm or when wet so as to form a crust, capillary action is encouraged and more moisture will evaporate from the soil.

Space will not allow us to deal more fully with this matter in this issue. If any Ontario farmer has any suggestions to make on the subject of rolling for his brother farmer in New Brunswick, we shall be very glad to have them.

#### ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

#### Cost of Operation for Appendicitis

Q.—Is there any law regulating a doctor's charge for performing an operation for appendicitis? If so, what is the highest charge for the successful removal of an appendix by an operation?—Subscriber.

A.—There is no limit set by law. It is a matter of contract, the same as the building of a barn.

#### Remedy for Unjust Weight

Q.—A farmer sold four beef cattle to a drover at a certain rate per lb. He has good reason to think that he did not get just weight. Can the farmer demand the privilege of

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weighing them himself, or, 2. Should he take proceedings to convict the weighmaster; 3. If so, how should he proceed? 3. If he succeeded, what reward would the farmer have for his trouble? 4. Should he prosecute the drover?—SUSSEX.

A.—1. He could have had them weighed on his own account at the time of sale, or, if when weighed by the drover's weighmaster he was dissatisfied with the weights, he could insist on taking the cattle to a weighmaster of his own and having them re-weighed, but he can not have them weighed now, after they are sold, and such a weighing would be of no use as the cattle might have gained in weight since. 2. He had better not take any proceedings against the weighmaster unless he has sure proof, as he will find it very hard to prove that the weights were not right, and if he failed to prove his case he would leave himself open to an action by the weighmaster. If he takes any proceedings he had better sue for damages for the difference in weight. 3. None, if he took criminal proceedings. 4. No.

**Purchase of Farm Machinery**

Q.—C gave M. & Co. an order for a hay loader, the agreement being that if the loader did not suit the buyer he could return it. The machine did its work as a hay loader in a very satisfactory manner, but found that it was more difficult and took longer to pitch off loads built with the loader than with a pitch-fork. C has no hay-fork. The hay could be unloaded with a hay-fork all right. 1. Has C the right to return the hay loader, or must he pay for it?—B. G.

A.—1. No, C has no right to return the loader if it works all right as a hay loader, and he will have to pay for it. The mere fact that C has not the proper facilities for unloading hay is no fault in the machine.

**Mr. Isaac's Sale of Clydesdales**

The sale of Clydesdale fillies held at Markham on the 13th of April last was well attended by leading breeders, and the animals offered went off at fair prices, ranging from \$200 to \$500, this latter price being paid for a fine filly rising three years, a get of Baron's Pride, and whose dam was Scottish Gypsy, by Royal Gartly, Granddam Gipsy, by Lord Erskine, with Topman and Emperor behind that. She is in foal to Ascot, a stallion well known to importers as a prize winner in Scotland. She was sold to A. G. Gormley, Unionville. She is a typical Baron's Pride, smooth and of finest quality, and of royal breeding. The animals offered were not of extra scale, but were a good kind. The following is a list of the sales made:—Gipsy Maid, by Baron's Pride, bred to Ascot, to A. G. Gormley, Unionville, \$500; Miss Dorothy, sire Prince of Brunstane, J. Bappte, Springville, \$455; Lady Grace, sire Coroner, T. Mercer, Markdale, \$410; Belle of Wardes, sire Sir Arthur, G. Jackson & Sons, Brownsville, \$395; Gipsy Queen, sire Lord Roslyn, H. C. Garbutt, Lakeland, \$325; Dally, sire Royal Charlie, J. W. Innes, Woodstock, \$315; Rosie Turner, sire Prince of Haukerton, R. Grandy, Springville, \$255; Jean McGregor, sire McGregor's Best, A. Isaac, Cobourg, \$200; Miss Molly, sire Cannongate, Ed. Robinson, \$200. Only one of the Yorkshire pigs advertised for sale was offered, a young boar, and went for the sum of \$45.



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## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

#### The Farming World Man on the Wing

There are few breeders who have followed so consistently a single line of procedure as has Mr. J. C. Clark of Ottawa. Ayrshire cows, able to show large annual records, is his ideal, and to this end he does not forget the necessity of having not only an animal of good conformation and deep milking ancestry, but with stamina and vitality as well. This is the kind of dairy animal that is wanted, whatever the breed, but in order to get it, it is necessary to have animals well bred to some type or strain. Mr. Clark has recently added to his large herd of carefully selected cows some ten head from the Dentonia Park Farm at Toronto, including among them the well-known cow Lost Chord of Dentonia, winner of sweepstakes honors at Toronto and Ottawa last fall, and her sister Experiment 2nd of Dentonia, who now gives promise of being a good second to last year's winner. Other good ones from the Massey farm are Lady McNeil and Pearlina, fine looking cows and good performers. Topsy Belle, who was first at Toronto as a yearling, and was drawn for first at the Pan-American, Clara of Georgetown, who stood second at Ottawa in the Canadian class make a strong pair. The first prize winner, Nancy Woodroffe, and Silver Pet of Woodroffe, second in 2-year-olds at Toronto, were recently sold to Geo. W. Ballou, of Middletown, N.Y., along with eight other younger ones of equal merit. These are a few of the winners of prizes on the farm but all of them are closely related to the best. Blossom of Woodroffe is a half-sister to the champion of the Pan-American. It is not only in this, however, that the herd has shown their superiority, but it has been a factor to be reckoned with in all dairy tests where they have competed. Twenty cows on the farm averaged last year 8,382 lbs. of milk. Addington Queen won first in the dairy test at Guelph in 1902 and her full sister the Duchess of Addington, repeated the act in 1903. Clarissa of Woodroffe won second place in the dairy test at Ottawa in 1903, made a record for the year of 10,200 lbs. and took fourth place in the same event in cow class this year, although not quite four years old. This was all done with only average treatment, and with her first and second calf. The mother of these two, Lennox Lass, has this year presented her owner with twin heifer calves. Lady Nancy, whose photograph appears in this issue, was first prize winner in the Ottawa dairy test recently, and is a half sister to Tom Brown, the winner of the championship at the World's Fair. Bunting 2nd of Notehouse, imp., is one of the deepest and heaviest cows on the farm and is a performer also. Ayrshire Belle is another big heavy cow, and shows what a little more size of frame, test and vessel will make of the Ayrshire cow, as she has a record for one year of 11,032 lbs. of milk. She has a fine bull calf, which is an acquisition to any herd of dairy cattle worth

looking after. Topsy, one of the oldest and one of the best in the herd, has a number of her progeny in the herd, and a buyer recently picked out three of them from a herd of fifteen heifers in which there were only four of her calves. Woodroffe Dairy Maid has dropped five calves on the farm and only one of them remains, four of them having gone to represent "Woodroffe" in United States herds. The present herd bull, Comrade's Heir of Glenora, is a well bred animal more than ordinary size and quality and is doing good service, as his young stock are all vigorous and the heifers give promise of being grand dairy cows. Besides his herd of 70 or more Ayrshires, Mr. Clark has the largest and best herd of Yorkshire swine in Carleton county and he also leads in Clydesdale horses. In fact, the history of the Farm is not an unusual one, that of energy and experience rewarded by success.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. T. D. McCallum, Danville, P.Q., has for many years been identified with the business of breeding superior Ayrshires, and has now a better herd of them than ever. It is his aim to still further improve them, and the purpose of adding quite a number of imported cows to his already fine herd this summer. At the present time quite a number of the cows on the farm are from imported cows, all are from imported sires, a few of them being from Silver King, and Chieftain of Barcheskie. The present herd bull is Napoleon, imp., a champion of Toronto Exhibition for Mr. Reford. In performance the cows are with the other good ones, one of the cows, Luda, at the present time is giving 60 lbs. of milk daily. Mr. McCallum was for years manager of the Isleigh Grange Farm, and the same skill and experience which he displayed there is making a name for himself as good as the best.

\*\*\*\*\*  
A. Hume, of Menie, Ont., has the goods on his fine farm about two miles from Menie to show the visitor what the modern Ayrshire cow is and what she can do as well. All of his cows are from imported stock using imported bulls of good type, with pedigrees that insure what their progeny will be, and his herd will be found to contain as many of the produce of what has proven best as any other of equal size. White Chief of St. Annes, from White Floss, and the famous old Glenclair Caspian of St. Annes, imp., Prince of Barcheskie, and Lesnesock Royal Star are a few of the sires of his herd, which has to its credit a long string of prizes won during the past few years at the big shows in Canada. Eva of Barcheskie, imp., has in the stable three of her daughters by White Chief of St. Annes and Caspian, all splendid animals, giving promise of doing things in the performance line. There are a few of the strain of Nell of Parkhill, winner at Chicago, all of fine appearance, stylish, and with good udders and teats, the rest of Barcheskie. There are for sale at the farm a number of young bulls and heifers, splendid young animals, stylish and promising like all the rest of them. There are in all about sixty head on the farm.

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**Brookside Ayrshires**  
 Cows from this herd won 1st, 3rd and 4th in Dairy Test at Ontario Winter Fair, Dec. 1902, and 1st and Sweepstakes over all breeds, Dec. 1903. Royal Star of St. Anne's.—7096—at head of the herd. Will have a few calves to spare after January 1st.

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 Send prices and order early before the mail.  
 R. W. JAMES  
 Rowmerville, Ont.

W. Stewart, of Menie, is another staunch champion of Scotch dairy cattle, and as long as the name of Jean Armour means anything to the dairymen of Canada, his name will be remembered. At the present time, Jean, who won six first prizes and six sweepstakes last year, is looking fine. She is proving as good a dam as she has a prize winner. May Mitchell, dam White Floss, was shown for two years in succession as a two and three-year-old and was never beaten. Annie Laurie, by Glenclair, dam Burnside Red Rose, from Red Rose, imp., is all that her breeding ought to make her. Bessie, who won six firsts and one third prize last year by White Prince, dam Queen May. There is at the farm at the present time a number of young stock for sale, sired by the present herd bull, Hover a Blink. This herd has always made strong competition for the best in Canada, and its owner is recognized as one of the leading judges of the Ayrshire.

**Prize-winning Ayrshire Calves**  
 Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., writes: "We might say that our calves are the best lot who have yet had, and that is saying a good deal, as our spring calves have won us the highest honors at Toronto for the past 4 years. In fact, last year we won three out of four prizes given in Toronto for spring heifer calves, and it was an imported one that beat them. They are nearly all sired by Prince of Barcheskie, and last year his get won the most of the prizes in young things. The yearling bull was second in Toronto. Our Yorkshires are of the best type and breeding. We are having a very backward spring—a hard frost last night. Very little plowing done. Poor prospects for cheese, but lots of milk."

**Holstein Sales**  
 Messrs M. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont., write: Sales from the Riverside herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle have been good, and amongst other sales recently, we report the following: To Mr. Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P. E. Island, a foundation herd of four animals. To head this lot went the bull Johanna Sarcastic of Riverside, a fine individual. His dam, Hulda Wayne of Riverside, official record at 3 years old 1793 lbs. butter, 433 lbs. 12 oz. milk in one week. 2nd dam Hulda Wayne's Aaggie (a 3-year-old aged gest cows), that distinguished herself at the Pan-American Model Dairy economical 6 months' test, she stood second in entire stable of 50 cows, ten breeds competing, in milk production, net profits in total solids and solids plus gain in live weight. This bull's breeding forms a great combination. He is sired by "Johanna Rue agh Lad. His five nearest dams have official records that average 87.7 lbs. milk per day, and 22.85 lbs. butter in one week. The same five have yearly records that average 17,601 lbs. milk and

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 Clydesdale Horses and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Scotch mixed Shorthorns for sale, a number fine individuals of the following breeds:—Black, Bay, and other choice breeding, from such herds as Lord Macpherson's, The Abercrombies, and other herds of choice Scotch breeding. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on W. HAY, 754, P. O., and Menie, G. T. R.

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 Hampshire Down Sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Scotch topped Shorthorns from imported sires and dams of deep milking strains. JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

**Brampton Jersey Herd**  
 Leading herd of prize-winning Jerseys throughout Canada. Headed by three champion bulls. Only prize-winning strains of best milking and better record herds. Choice males and females for sale. Prices right. R. H. BULL & SON, Brampton P.O. and Sta. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

**"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES**  
 Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 5 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Auchincrain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McCALLUM & Sonville, Que.

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**PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES**  
 A number of young bulls and heifer calves for sale. Reasonable prices to quick buyers.  
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**IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE**  
 Of good breeding and feeding quality, and the only bacon type. From superior imported stock.  
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**A FEW GOOD CANADIAN BRED**  
**Stallions and Fillies**  
 Some of the gets of such horses as McQueen from fine registered mares. Also a number of good geldings.

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**GLENAVON STOCK FARM**  
 W. B. ROBERTS, PROP.  
 Pure-bred Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young Stock of both sexes for sale. Write or call. Sparta P.O. Station, St. Thomas. C.P.R., G.T.R., M.C.R.

**MAITLAND BANK STOCK FARM**  
 Shorthorn Bulls fit for service. Also cows and heifers, imported and home bred. Prize winners of Scotch breeding. Moderate prices. Call on or write to D. MILNE & SON, Ethel P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

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 Breeder of Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd contains the fashionable strains such as Minnie, Ury, Clippers of straight Scotch breeding, and the best kind. Both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome.  
 NEIL DOW  
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**WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM**  
 Shorthorns and Leicesters  
 HERD ESTABLISHED 1856  
 Scotch Booth and Bates families to select from grand milking quality and having a special feature.  
 LINDI, ROBERTSON OF DALMERT—4329—heads the herd.  
 Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester.  
 J.A.M. P.O. G.T.R., Caledonia, Ont.

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

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Pure Scotch Shorthorns  
Clydesdales, Shires  
and Hackney Horses

A number of fine young half-bred Hackney fillies for sale.

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PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Cows bred from such noted bulls as Aberdonian, Royal Tim, Urial, Ben Macneil, Marengo's Herdon, Duke (imp), Golden Able (imp in dam). Present stock bull, Big Gannoy, dam Flora, sired by Marengo, a Mar-Mistle bull by a son of Royal Seal. Fine young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. MARSHALL, Tara Sta. G.T.R., Jackson, P.O.

**SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE HORSES,**

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep for sale at all times.

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**CLYDESDALE,  
COACH AND  
STANDARD  
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STALLIONS**

My last importations were taken directly from the boat to the Toronto Spring Stallion Show, where they won highest honors.

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and Hackney Horses**

Bright Star (4 yrs., Vol. XXVI, sire Good Gift 10064, dam Lightstone Lass, by Lightstone Lad, p.d. Great Sterling by Young Duke of Hamilton 112).

Buller (Hackney), imp. by the famous Bonfire 891 dam Fanny by Norfolk Swell 816.  
A number of other equally gilt-edge breeding, and individual size and quality to be seen at their stables, or described on inquiry.

EXETER P. O., Ont., and Sta. G. T. R.

7324 lbs. butter in one year. This includes his dam's record at twenty-five months old. Two of these records were made while owned by the Michigan Agricultural College. Among the trio of females was "Aaggie Daisy DeKol," a fine daughter of the A. R. of M. cow Aaggie of Riverside—official record at three years, 10½ lbs. butter, 440½ lbs. milk in one week. She is sired by Victor DeKol Pieterjie, R. of M. No. 3, sire of six daughters to date in "A Record of Merit." Mr. Lea reports safe arrival after the long journey and well pleased with them. He secured a bull from us three years ago to grade up his dairy herd, was well satisfied, and under his care, we are sure to hear of good results.

Mr. Wm. H. King, Canfield, Ont., secured Sir Pieterjie DeKol Wayne, 12 months, dam Nancy Wayne of Riverside; official record at 2 years old, 417 lbs. 5 ozs. milk, 15.05 lbs. butter, in 7 days; best day's milk 60 lbs. 11 ozs. She traces to the Princess of Wayne, 24 lbs. 14 ozs. butter at 12 years old, 29,000 lbs. 11 ozs. milk in one year.

To Mr. W. Reeves, Hyde Park, Ont., the 11-months-old bull Woodland DeKol of Riverside, a well formed and promising animal, his dam A. R. of M. cow Woodland Molly DeKol, official record at four years old 427 lbs. 10 ozs. milk, 18.02 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Mr. F. Stewart, Elfrida, Ont., selected the fine young bull Victor DeKol Gretqui, dam Pussie Gretqui of Bedford Park; 66 lbs. milk in one day. Her sire is a brother to the sweetstake cow at Toronto and Ottawa last fall.

To Mr. Edgar Dennis, Newmarket, Ont., the very promising young bull Prince Victor Pledge DeKol. His dam is a fine young cow, not officially tested yet. Her dam has an A. R. of M. record of over 19 lbs. in 7 days. Last four bulls are all sired by Victor DeKol Pieterjie.

Mr. J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que., purchased from us, for the third time, to strengthen his already fine and promising herd. He secured the A. R. of M. cow Tensens Beauty, official record at 3 years old: 58½ lbs. milk in one day; 15.31 lbs. butter one week. She is sired by Stratford's Black Bird Aaggie, C. A. R. of M. No. 2, sire of five A. R. of M. daughters. Also her handsome daughter Tensens Beauty DeKol, sired by Victor DeKol Pieterjie.

To Agricultural Society No. 81, Doaktown, N.B., Mr. W. Murray, Sec. went the 11-months-old bull Johanna Rue DeKol Lad, a promising youngster. His dam and 2nd dam are R. of M. cows. He is sired by Johanna Rue 4th Lad, and his breeding forms a great combination of heavy producers.

To Mr. W. J. Riddle, Mille Isles, Que., we sent Prince Clothilde DeKol Planter, a well bred bull, sired by Prince Younietje Clothilde DeKol.

Mr. Walter Oliver, Kintore, Ont., took the fine yearling heifer Tensens Johanna Rue, from the R. of M. cow Tensens Beauty, and sired by Johanna Rue 4th Lad.

**JOHN H. DOUGLAS,**

BREEDER OF

SHORTHORN and

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

YORKSHIRE SWINE

Young stock of all ages and both sexes for sale.

Warkworth, P.O.

CAMPBELLFORD STA., G.T.R.

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CLYDESDALES  
and HACKNEYS

All Imported Stock

A consignment of first-class Clydesdales and Hackneys just arrived from Scotland. Such horses as Banner of Gold, 3 yrs. (11,950 sire Prince of Burostano (877) dam, Joanne (1482) by Prince Robert, sire of Halthawa.

Maitava Lawrence (1041) sire Prince of Albion (819) sold for £2,000, dam Laura Lee (1087) by Darnley (222).  
Others from equally celebrated dams. Intending purchasers call on or write to

**W. COLQUHOUN**

Mitchell P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

**Waverly Stock Farm**

R. BEITH, Prop., Bowmanville, Ont.

FOUR CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE  
Prince Prim, 6 years old, by Prince of Albion (by Prince of Wales), dam Jessie Annus, winner of over twenty first prizes in Scotland.  
The Treasurer, 4 years, by Lord Stewart, dam The Treasurer.

Powerful 5 years, by the Prior, dam Madam of Blackpark.

Sire of Ross, sire King of the Ross, dam by Lord Douglas.  
These are all horses of grand quality and heavy scale, and are both prize-winners and proved sires. Write or call on

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**Dentonia Park Farm**

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For sale, during the next six weeks, young animals  
of both sexes,

**JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS, AYRSHIRES**

Our prizes won at Toronto and Ottawa this year give only a fair idea of the quality or the stock. Our prices are consistent with such quality. Correspondence solicited. Photographs and full particulars will be sent on request.

### Montreal Horse Show

The prize list for the fifth annual Montreal Horse Show provides as usual for several classes intended to be a direct benefit for farmers and small breeders. The prizes in the stallion classes are \$60, \$30, and \$15, and covering Thoroughbreds, roadsters, Clydesdale and Shires.

In the classes for three and four-year-old mares or geldings likely to become hunters, saddle or carriage horses, the prizes are \$30, \$20 and \$10; these classes should appeal strongly to farmers looking for a good market for their young stock as there are always a large number of horse fanciers present and ready to buy when these classes are being judged. Another class which is specially intended to encourage farmers and small breeders is the one for the best four-year-old Canadian-bred mare or gelding suitable for riding or cavalry purposes. The prizes are offered by His Excellency the Governor-General, and are \$50 and a silver cup to first, and \$20 to the second, the horses placed first, second and third, to be sold at auction in the ring immediately after the awards have been made, and all money realized in excess of \$225 for each horse to be divided in proportion of two-thirds to the horse placed second and one-third to the horse placed third. The intention of His Excellency in putting the animals under forced sale being to discourage the wealthy breeder from competing against farmers whose limited means would prevent them from entering this competition on an equal basis. Lord Minto's love for horses is well known, and this is only one of the many instances where His Excellency has given generous support for the betterment of horse flesh in general.

The classes for draught teams and general delivery horses are numerous and cover everything from heavy draft pairs to single light deliveries; in addition to the above class there are also the usual classes for single horses in harness, pairs, tandems and four-in-hands, saddle horses, combination saddle and harness horses, hunters, jumpers and roadsters, polo ponies and ponies in harness or under saddle, also a large number of special classes which include cabmen's turnouts, professional coachmen, military classes for officers and troopers, etc., etc.

The Horse Show has now become a yearly fixture and since its inception five years ago has made steady progress, and from present indications this year's show will eclipse all previous efforts.

Special excursions have been arranged for with the leading railroads in order that those residing outside of the city may have an opportunity of visiting the show at a reasonable cost.

Morning, afternoon and evening performances will be given during the four days of the show, which begins Wednesday, May 11th, and continues to and including Saturday, May 14th.

### Does Not Want It

In a brief note in April 1st issue it was stated that Dr. A. G. Hopkins of Winnipeg, was an aspirant for the presidency of the new Manitoba Agricultural College. We are in receipt of a communication from Dr. Hopkins, asking us to correct this report, and to state that at present he is not an aspirant for such a position. We gladly make this correction.

## CALVES *Carnefac*

Those who visited Guelph and Winnipeg Fairs last year will not need to be told what CARNEFAC will do for Calves. This year we will offer prizes, for Carnefac Fed Calves, aggregating \$250.00. Send for particulars. Carnefac calves won all the prizes at Winnipeg last year. Have you not one which might be a winner this summer?

Carnefac is  
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Food Tonic  
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Stock.

SUTHWYN, Man., July 23.  
W. G. DUGGLAS & CO.  
Dear Sirs,—I have used your Carnefac Stock Food on my calves for several months back, and find it a good article for keeping them in good condition. One calf weighs 325 lbs. and the other 310 lbs. Calves born this year, on January 2nd and 21st, 1903, respectively.  
Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) A. McBAIN

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Importers and Breeders of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering SEVEN GRANDLY BRED BULLS. Also a large number of grandly bred young heifers, imported, imported in dam and home bred. Call on or write to

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H. CARGILL & SON,  
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### Ontario Live Stock Co.

Offer for sale

2 Imp. Yorkshire Sows, 1½ yrs., Earl of Rosebery breeding

6 Imp. Yorkshire Sows

4 Imp. Yorkshire Boars nearly fit for service

4 large improved Berkshire Sows, from imported stock

Choice young stock of both breeds and sexes for sale. Prices low.

Pedigrees, numbers, weight and ages on application.

Unionville P.O. and Sta., G.T.R.

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### PRIZE WINNING SHIRE HORSES

WE INVITE all wishing to purchase Shire Stallions or Fillies of high quality to visit the stables of the undersigned and inspect the largest and best stock of Imported and Canadian bred in Canada.

Morris & Wellington

Railway Station, Welland, G.T.R.

Fonthill, Ont.



## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, April 29, 1904.

The cold, backward spring has had its effect upon general business. But with opening up of real spring weather which cannot be long delayed business conditions will improve rapidly.

#### WHEAT

To estimate wheat market conditions one has now to look to the state of the growing crop. During the past ten days there have been all kinds of reports floated regarding it. Speculators use these for their own purposes. Generally speaking winter wheat conditions both in this country and the United States, are no worse nor better than a year ago. The U.S. crop report for April suggests a yield of 416,000,000 bushels of winter wheat as compared with 400,000,000 bushels actually harvested in 1903. In Ontario reports on the whole are fair, with about the usual acreage here and there being given up to the plow. With the world's wheat in sight, 74,750,000 bushels as compared with 69,911,000 bushels a year ago, and with a fair prospect, so far as the growing crop is concerned, the market is not at all active and is weaker and lower than at last writing. 90c. is about the top price here for red and white at outside points, with goose steady at 87c. and spring at 85c.

#### COARSE GRAINS

Coarse grains are quiet. Oats are lower from 29c. to 31c., as to quality. Barley rules steady at about 42c., middle freights. American corn dropped 4 3/4c. last week and Montreal quotations are 55c. to 56c. in store.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS

At Montreal, American buyers are looking for potatoes. New York quotations are \$1.75 to \$2.00 a bag, while Montreal quotations are about 90c. Here car lot quotations vary from 85c. to 90c. a bag, as to quality.

The bean market continues on the dull side at about last quotations.

#### POULTRY AND EGGS

Divide last February's prices by three and you have about the quotations for eggs in case lots at the present time. Some packers are looking forward to putting stock in their picking vats in a week or so if the present decline continues. Case lots of fresh stock are quoted at Montreal at 14 1/2c. to 15c., and here at 13 1/2c. a dozen.

The dressed poultry trade is over for the season, and quotations are normal.

#### HAY AND STRAW

Hay prices keep up well, though a drop is looked for when the back country roads get in shape. Still the backward, cold spring will help to keep up values, as more will be required for feeding stock. Goose to choice timothy in car lots is selling at Montreal at from \$9 to \$11 per ton. Here quotations range from \$9 to \$9.50 per ton for baled hay.

Baled straw sells here at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

#### SEEDS

A fair business is doing in seeds. Seedsmen here are selling seed out of store as follows: Alsike, \$4.25 to \$7.60; red clover, \$5.40 to \$7.75; timothy, \$1.50 to \$2.75. The latter for rail-threshed. All per bushel in job lots.

#### WOOL

The offerings of new wools are confined to small lots of unwashed. The market is quiet. There is some new unwashed fleece coming forward and local dealers quote 9c. to 10c. for it. No new washed is offering yet and there is not likely to be any for some time yet. Local dealers here quote 15c. to 16c. for it, and probably old clip would bring a cent more.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

At present the cheese market is very much on the dull side. Buyers seem to be trying to "bear" the market in order to get even with their losses on the product of 1903. Besides, there is considerable of the old stock to go forward yet, and the market is not expected to revive till this is pretty well in consumers' hands and new grass goods are ready for market. The English market is weak and lower. April fadders are reported as selling at from 8c. to 8 1/2c. and old Septembers have been offered at 9c. without a buyer.

Butter also is weak and prices even lower than a week ago. There is no export demand to amount to anything and consequently the increased supply of new milk is causing stocks of butter to accumulate quickly. It is not expected that there will be any big ex-

port demand till the grass butter arrives. Some fresh creamery has sold at Montreal lately at as low as 16 1/2c. to 16 3/4c. per lb. Old creamery is difficult to sell. Here offerings of both dairy and creamery are liberal and prices are lower. There is a fair demand for choice table butter. Low grades are in moderate demand. If offerings continue heavy it will be difficult to hold even present prices, which are 19c. to 21c. for solids. Choice dairy is quoted at 13c. to 14c., in a jobbing way.

#### LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock at Toronto Cattle Market are moderate. There has been a little improvement in quality, and some extra well finished exporters were offered on Tuesday last. Trade was good. The best exporters sold at \$4.50 to \$4.90. Choice export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Some prime butchers cattle were offered and these were readily picked up. Choice picked lots sell at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and fair to good at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Short feeders sell at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Good stockers are worth \$3 to \$3.50, and other quality \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. Milch cows sell readily at \$30 to \$55 each. There is an improvement in the quality of veal calves offered, which sell at \$2 to \$8 each, or \$3 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Sheep prices rule steady and the supply is not large. Yearling lambs are a little firmer at \$5.60 to \$6.25 per cwt. for choice grain-fed ewes and wethers for export. Barnyard lambs sell at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. In sheep prices at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. for ewes and \$3.50 to \$3.75 for bucks. Only a very few choice spring lambs are offering, which sell at from \$3 to \$5.25 each. Hogs show a little higher price, and quotations are \$5.00 per cwt. for selects and \$4.75 for lights and fats.

#### HORSES

The horse market generally speaking is hardly up to former years at this period. The very backward season is largely responsible for this. However, some very good sales have been made at the Repository during the past ten days, both in light and heavy draft horses. On Tuesday last Walter Harland Smith sold 94. In the lot was a car load of 20 from Watford, Ont., including 12 draft horses which sold at \$145 to \$190 each. The remaining 8 which were drivers and expressors sold \$135 to \$180 each, which may be considered good prices. An extra fine specimen of a draft mare sold at \$210, and several good pairs sold at \$395 to \$400.

#### MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, April 25th, 1904.

The markets are not as firm as two weeks ago. The disastrous close of the 1903 cheese market has had the effect of cutting off the make of fodder cheese and has thrown a larger quantity of fodder butter upon the market than usual. This butter not being suitable for export trade has to be used up locally, hence the glutted condition. Up to last week factories had been receiving 20 cents, but they have since had to drop the prices in order to move the goods. Some of the local cheese factories have stepped up for the season. They are, however, making the mistake of asking

## Quick Horse Sale



During the past year, 1903, Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Horses were sold by auction and private sale at

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EXPERIENCED HORSE BUYERS always attend the leading market where they can see the largest variety at present market value.

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Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

too high a price and dealers are buying goods cheaper from Ontario points. This will result in local factories having a lot of early cheese on hand to influence the market later on unless they drop their prices. Dealers have received their first shipment of western dairy tub butter this week.

A Bill was introduced in the New Brunswick legislature last week which provides for the licensing of all cheese from the factories at that province. At present New Brunswick cheese on the Montreal market is rated as "eastern," which brings from one-quarter to one-half a cent a pound less than western cheese. By adopting the New Brunswick brand it is hoped to remedy this discrimination. More stringent regulations are also made for the guidance of the government factory inspectors, who are empowered to, condemn impure milk and order any defects in the factories to be remedied.

For some time growers in the Cornwallis Valley have been getting 60 cents a bushel for their potatoes, which is considered a high price. Some, however, refused to sell, expecting one dollar. They are likely to be disappointed, as the export trade to the United States has ceased owing to the decline in price there on account of heavy arrivals of potatoes by ocean steamers from Europe. Outs also are weaker, the price having fallen off two to three cents per bushel. Holders of P. E. Island oats that were indifferent sellers, much at 48 cents are now running around looking for buyers at considerably below that figure. Hay keeps firm, Quebec and New Brunswick still being the chief sources of supply.

Flour is easier, the decline from prior prices being about ten cents. Barreled pork is down a notch owing to excessive competition by the Maritime Province packers.

### The Winter Wheat Outlook

According to *The Globe* reports fall wheat has wintered fairly well in the larger part of the province. The reports generally are optimistic, but in some counties, notably Kent and Brant, much of the land devoted to fall wheat will have to be plowed up, the crop being a failure. Fruit crops of all kinds have been greatly injured by mice. In some cases as high as eighty per cent. of young trees have been ruined. Grapes have been damaged also, especially young vineyards. Even blackberry and currant bushes have not escaped. Badly cultivated and cared-for orchards where long grass predominated, fared the worse, the grass forming a rare harbor for mice. The great loss of trees by mice will very much tax the nurseries to supply the demand. Fruit trees of all kinds have been greatly injured by mice. In some cases as high as eighty per cent. of young trees have been ruined. Grapes have been damaged also, especially young vineyards. Even blackberry and currant bushes have not escaped. Badly cultivated and cared-for orchards where long grass predominated, fared the worse, the grass forming a rare harbor for mice. The great loss of trees by mice will very much tax the nurseries to supply the demand.

Speaking of crop conditions in the United States, the *Price Current* of last week says:

"The least favorable reports respecting winter wheat are received from the States of Ohio Valley, the crop having sustained much damage from overflows in Indiana and Illinois and portions of Ohio, and also in Michigan. A considerable acreage in Indiana and Ohio will be plowed up for other crops. An improvement, however, is noticed in portions of Ohio and Illinois and the general outlook in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska is encouraging, although rain is needed in the western portion of the wheat regions in Nebraska. Over the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States the crop has experienced a general improvement. On the north Pacific coast the crop is in fine condition, and a fair crop is promised in California, except in the recently flooded sections and in portions of the southern counties."

The monthly report of the Depart-

## THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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CASH WITH ORDER

*Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No money type or cash allowed. Book initials and number counts as one word.*

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**FOR SALE**—Improved strawberry plants, standard varieties. Send for price list. H. C. CRYSTLE, St. George, Ont. Mention this paper.

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

**CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW**—Best poultry paper published. All poultry, practical. Poultry on the farm a specialty. Six a year; three years \$1.00. Sample free. Toronto, Ont.

**GINSENG**—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine 6c. OZARK GINSENG CO., Joplin, Mo., U.S.A.

**FOR SALE**—270 acres good land, located near station, with small buildings, 100 acres bush at great bargain. Price, \$2,700; terms, \$500 cash, balance by C. Catalogue free. CLARK & SON, Dover, Delaware.

**EGGS**, from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Circumstances giving particulars free. JOHN B. PETTIT, Friesland, Ont.

**IF YOU KEEP** Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Horses, etc., ask for our new Catalogue, MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London.

**SHORTHORNS**—The beef and butter combination. Scotch colling from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. GRAY, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Choicest utility and fancy strains, bred from unimported stock of the proper type. Eggs \$1.00 for 13. FRED A. SHEPPARD, Queenston, Ont.

**JERSEY BULL CALF FOR SALE**—Dropped Jan. 14, 1904. Good thick calf. Record of dam in 1902—5,088 lbs. milk, 4.5 per cent. fat, 532 lbs. butter. Record of dam in 1903—4,263 lbs. milk, 5.1 per cent. fat, 507 lbs. butter. DARY DEPARTMENT, O.A.C., Guelph.

**SALESMEN WANTED** for "Auto-Spray." Best compressed-air hand sprayer made. Splendid utility. Liberal terms. Write for particulars and sample machine. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

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ment of Agriculture at Washington shows the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to have been 70.5, against 97.3 on April 1, 1903, 78.7 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 78.7 in 1901. April averages of the last ten years.

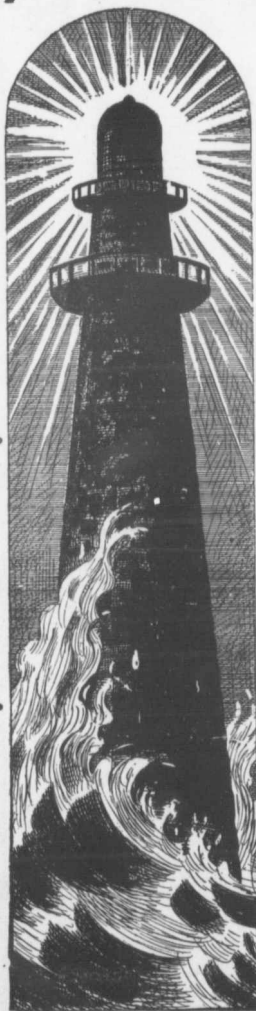
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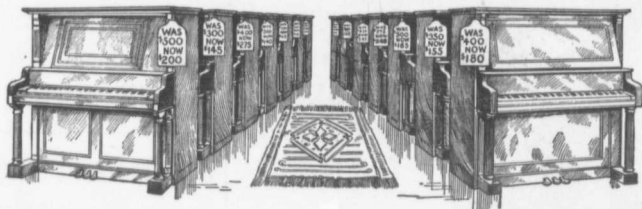
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