

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXIX.

NUMBER 21.

FARM AND DAIRY

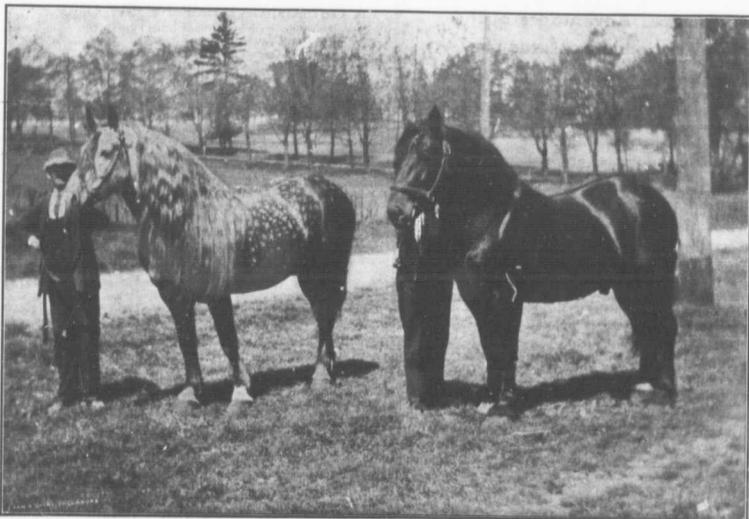
RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cattle Shows
Duché
Commissioner

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 26,

1910.



TWO CHOICE INDIVIDUALS OF THAT POPULAR BREED THE PERCHERON

Authorities agree that the heavy horse is the class most profitable for the average man to breed. Such horses are sure of a ready market. They present no special difficulties in rearing or training and they always command top prices. The Percheron is one of our recognized draught breeds. It is becoming popular, owing to its many favorable characteristics which cause it to fit in well with the uses to which individuals of the breed may be put. The stallions illustrated are owned and travelled by Mr. Jacob Brown, of Peterboro, Ontario.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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1. THE LINK-BLADE SKIMMING DEVICE
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2. Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be reassembled in any particular order.
3. The device being expandible, and fitting the bowl snugly, it can never become loose, or shift in the bowl, and throw the same out of balance.
4. The pressure being transmitted through a series of brass rivets, there is no strain on the blades themselves, and there is no rusting formed by the points of contact of the rivets.
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Write To-day for a Copy of the New "BT" Catalogue on STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS

If you are building a new barn, or remodeling your stable WHY NOT PUT "BT" STANCHIONS AND STEEL STALLS IN IT? They will make it brighter and neater, are stronger, more durable and cost less than any other kind of stabling. With them your cows will be kept clean and comfortable. Ask for a copy of our catalogues, and why it pays to use "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls.

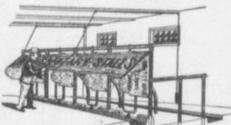


FIG. 200

The "BT" Lifting Manger.

—WRITE—

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Canada, LITTER CARRIERS, HAY CARRIERS, Etc.

National Live Stock Records

The National Record Board met for their annual meeting in Toronto on the 12th inst. The following officers were elected to the Record Committee, 1910-1911: Chairman, A. W. Smith, M.P., Maple Lodge, Ont.; to represent heavy horses, John Bright, York Station, Ont.; light horses, W. J. Stark, Toronto, Ont.; beef cattle, Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; dairy cattle, Dr. J. A. Couture, Quebec; sheep, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; swine, J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; Secretary, John W. Brant, Ottawa.

The annual report of the Record Committee is replete with information. Besides the financial statement and other information in connection with the Record office. The report deals with the importations of 1909, freight rates, the Canadian Customs regulations in connection with stock for breeding purposes, the eligibility of foreign-bred animals for Canadian Looks of record, the recent list of foreign records, Canadian quarantine regulations and other matters. Copies of the report may be procured from the Canadian Records office, Ottawa.

A Provincial Organization

A petition endorsed by several hundred municipalities in Ontario was presented to the Ontario legislature at its last session, asking for an amendment of the Assessment Act, which would give municipalities power to tax improvements at lower rates than land values. Had the request been granted, municipalities would then have had the power to impose a lower rate of taxes on farm buildings than on the land. Premier Whitney sat on the request and stated that he did not believe that the municipalities knew what they were agitating for.

The matter is not to be let drop. The Single Tax Association is calling a convention, which will be held in Toronto, on May 31, at which it is proposed to organize a Provincial organization, which will carry on this agitation vigorously. Every person interested in this taxation question is invited to attend the convention.

Items of Interest

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for Ontario, leaves this month for a trip to Great Britain, where he will address meetings on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, and where he will investigate the work of the agricultural and horticultural organizations in Great Britain. We understand that in Great Britain agricultural societies do not carry on any horse racing at their exhibitions. We trust that Mr. Wilson will investigate this feature of the situation with considerable care.

Finance Minister Fielding and Hon. Wm. Patterson were recently waited upon at Ottawa by a deputation of sheep raisers and wool manufacturers, who urged that a duty of five cents a pound be put on raw wool, which is now free, and that a corresponding increase be made in the duties on manufacturers of wool, which are now protected to the extent of 30 per cent. The sheep men were represented by Col. McCrae of Guelph and Mr. A. W. Smith, M.P.; the wool manufacturers by Messrs. Thoburn, M.P., Caldwell, ex-M.P., and J. P. Murray of the Manufacturers' Association.

The Manitoba Government has named three men to act on the elevator commission, which is to demonstrate the system of government owned elevators in the province. The men chosen are D. W. McQuaig, now president of the Grain Growers; F. B. McLennan, and W. C. Graham. The Government asked the Grain Growers to recommend the names for the commission, but the four submitted were ignored entirely except Mr.

McLennan. The appointment of Mr. McQuaig was created a good deal of comment at the Grain Growers, in the draft bill submitted at the last session, stipulated that no director of the association should be a member of the commission. Mr. McQuaig was also a party to the resolution passed by the Grain Growers, where the directors, of which he was one, decided they would not accept a place on the commission.

The Vast Inheritance of Ontario

The vast inheritance in minerals and in the clay lands of New Ontario cannot begin to be appreciated by the residents of old Ontario who have not had the privilege of visiting and seeing something of the district for themselves. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, some 140 members of the Canadian Press Association travelled by special train over the Grand Trunk and Temiskaming and Northern Ontario routes to the National Transcontinental Railroad, and then some 35 miles west along the Transcontinental to the Mattagami River, being the first party to ever travel this far on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Although newspaper men are accustomed to unusual experiences, the whole party returned from the north full of enthusiasm over the great possibilities of the section and determined, as President McKay stated at a public reception tendered the party at Nott's Bay on Saturday evening by the citizens of the town, to do everything in their power from now on to advertise the possibilities of New Ontario. From now on the cry will be, not "go west," but "go north, young man."

The first impression as one travels north is disappointing. Once the Muskoka District is entered, the character of the country rocky and unpromising in the extreme, and no gold is reached. Rivers and lakes abound, however, adding much to the scenery. Cobalt was a surprise to everyone. No one, who has not been here, has any idea of its extent. The newspaper men were divided into different parties and taken to inspect different mines. The editorial representative of Farm and Dairy went with a party of about 12 to visit the Temiskaming Mine. This lies some six miles from the centre of the town of Cobalt. The whole six miles was through a mining region, mines abounding everywhere. The country is so uneven in character, it would be difficult to find a field level enough to have a good game of ball on. Trees have been almost entirely removed, making the country look barren.

The hillsides in all directions are dotted with shacks, smelters, power houses and other buildings used in the work of the mines. Great pipes run over the surface of the soil in every direction, there being many miles of them. These conduct the power that is used in the development of the mines. Trenches are dug up and down the hills in all directions, showing where prospectors have been searching for veins of mineral. At the Temiskaming Mine the party was shown the immense plant and taken 400 feet down into the mine. Everything about this mine indicated that it is being well managed, and that it had good prospects, and that it was shown at the 400-foot level, from which silver of good quality was being extracted.

MINING INVESTMENTS.

Excellent evidence of how a few people make great fortunes while scores and scores of people lose their money in the mining business was furnished during the recent exhibit. One mine, the Temiskaming & Hudson Bay Co., has paid profits in one year of as high as 6,000 per cent. One farmer of New Lindsay, who invested \$800 in this mine, drew \$400 profit within a few months. Shortly after-

(Continued on page 12)

Issued
Each Week

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a Year

Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 26, 1910.

No. 21

CO-OPERATIVE EGG HANDLING BETTER PRICES FOR THE PRODUCT

J. I. Brown, Hochelaga Co., Que.

Fresh Eggs and Rotten Eggs All Being Sold Together for the Same Price—A System which is Most Unfair—The Remedy Lies in Co-operative Egg Circles Organized Amongst Producers.

WHY is it that more interest is not taken by our farmers in the poultry branch of farm work? The exports of our eggs have been on the decrease for the last 10 years. This is not due at all to lack of demand for the eggs, but rather to lack of production of the same, and it goes to show that as a country we could use more than we are able to supply. This accounts probably for the price of eggs remaining at the price that they have during later years.

There is, however, a market which we have not yet tried to supply. It is that for first quality goods. Bad eggs can be sold under the present system and receive a cash consideration. The usual method is for the farmer to sell his eggs to a local dealer. The local dealer sells to a commission merchant. The commission merchant sells to a cold storage plant, and from here the grocery store is supplied. Thus the consumer gets eggs of low quality, due to from one to three weeks transportation. The consumer pays a great advance in most cases over what the farmer receives for his eggs in the first instance, yet does not get the quality.

THREE TO FIVE COMMISSIONS.

This may be seen there is a wide disparity between the good fresh egg that is well taken care of and one that is stale or in the first stages of chick development. Why do these go at the same price? It is due to the keen competition among buyers. They all want goods from the farmer, and so the farmer has been satisfied to allow from three to five commissions on his eggs before they reach the consumer.

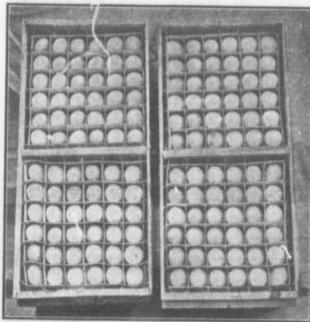
Intelligent farmers are awakening to the fact that this should not be. They are looking for some other means whereby they can be paid according to quality; the same principle is current for other lines of farm produce. At this point they look to other countries. In Denmark, for example, it is found that a principle is at least workable. It is that of co-operation. The Danes follow along this line of co-operation and it is the only method that can bring us to the point which we desire in marketing not only eggs, but all kinds of poultry products. This principle may be worked out by having the farmers group themselves together in what is known as co-operative circles, in which case there is but one commission between the farmer and the consumer.

The first essential is that we learn what constitutes a first quality egg. An egg at 24 hours may be unfit for food. An egg at 24 days may be termed a first-class egg. Thus it may be seen that a great deal of care must be taken with the egg to ensure satisfaction not only to the farmer but to the produce man and consumer.

CO-OPERATIVE CIRCLES IN HENFREW.

In Henfrew County farmers have banded themselves into co-operative circles. Five different circles have been formed. The farmers in these circles agree to comply with certain rules and regulations which they have formulated in order

to make this scheme a practical one. Eggs are delivered to gathering stations. The egg wagon calls at these stations and delivers the goods to a central point, where they are again graded and shipped direct to the consumer. As this work is only in its infancy it is not possible to say much of the pros and cons pertaining to these particular egg circles. All appearances, however, indicate that it must eventually win out. The most intelligent farmers in this district who want to place on the market an article of first quality will not allow the same to be sold on an even market with



Thirty-Dozen Egg Cases Used in Shipping Large Lots of Eggs

Graded eggs, strictly fresh and guaranteed as such, sell for a considerable premium over the pooled sort, which may be strictly fresh, though are more likely to be stale and some rotten. It pays to place oneself in a position to sell the former sort to the best advantage.

much inferior stuff if they know it. This has led to the circles being formed.

The fact that an egg at 24 hours might be unfit for food purposes, may to the ordinary individual seem incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. An egg laid, for instance, outside in a straw stack and subject during the day alternately to a warm rain and a burning sun, will take on a moldy flavor that will render it, if not altogether unfit for food, a second or third grade article. An egg laid in a nice clean nest, on the other hand, and kept in a cool room at an even temperature of about 60 degrees, can be called a first-class egg (not first quality) at the end of 24 days. It is probably because of these facts, coupled with the fact that a great many people will put eggs on to the market that they know to be wholly unfit for consumption, that our market today is in its present condition. In connection with this latter fact legislation has been promised for next year making it a criminal offence for a person, knowingly, to place on the market a bad egg.

The best results from the fresh egg circle are to be had where the circle is of such dimensions

as will enable it to supply a given number of eggs the whole year round. The same care, of course, is not necessary during the early spring, late fall and winter, that is necessary during the hot season of the summer months.

Some of the conditions necessary if the egg circle would be a success follow: As soon as the breeding season is over male birds must be removed from the flock. Then the eggs will be non-fertilized, in which case the heat will not have so great an effect upon them. Eggs must be gathered only from the regular nests. These nests must be kept thoroughly clean. Eggs must be gathered at least once a day, and twice a day during the warm weather. They must be kept in a cool place, not damp, and be delivered to the central station three times a week if possible so that they may be delivered direct to the consumer within three or four days.

Eggs only of a uniform size may be delivered. Small eggs and overly large eggs may not be delivered. Grading, according to color, whilst it helps the appearance, is not necessary. Each member of the circle should be provided with a stamp with which each egg is numbered. It is then possible to trace any complaints direct to the party responsible for any eggs other than first quality.

CO-OPERATIVE CIRCLES IN DENMARK.

These conditions as stated are only a few which can be applied, but they are among the most important. Where the co-operative egg circle is once tried, there can be no doubt as to the results, judging by the experience of our neighbors to the south of us and the farmers of Denmark. The latter country is going so far as to grade the eggs according to color, as well as size, thereby making it the aim of their association to supply the consumer with exactly what he wants, and they charge him for it.

This scheme cannot be worked out in detail without a considerable amount of capital. It is necessary therefore that farmers taking the matter up should dispose of their product to a reliable firm that has good business connections in some of our larger Canadian cities. The Poultry Producers' Association of Eastern Canada are doing good work along this line and will assist any community that will make an effort to supply eggs after this method, to find a good market for their products. Eggs are only one branch of the poultry industry. There is no reason why such co-operative circles should not embody everything in the poultry line, since the market for high-class poultry, milk-fed and crate-fattened, is always a ready buyer.

The co-operative handling of eggs has been successful for years in Denmark. It is now working successfully in several communities in Canada and in the United States. The scheme is popular wherever it has been tried. All experience points to the fact that this movement is bound to result to the great advantage of the individual producers and it would seem that the time is at hand when we shall see many of these circles organized in Canada.

Bordeaux mixture is a fungicide. Only when it is combined with Paris green or some other poison does it become an insecticide.

Location and Protection of Farm Wells

Dr. A. P. Knight, Queen's University, Kingston.

The farm well should be located in a convenient place, of course. That is, it should, if possible, be located not far from the dwelling house on the one hand, nor far from the stables on the other. But surely, while this should be the general rule in locating the well, if there is to be only one well on the farm, this rule cannot be followed if the convenience of location is likely to lead to the pollution of the water.

I have in mind a well which I saw last summer. It was placed at the base of a declivity between the farmer's house and that of his son, 50 yards away. Both houses were built upon a stratum of drift, which was composed largely of sand and porous clay. Below this drift was a stratum of rock which sloped from the declivity above the father's house towards the son's house below. The seepage from the father's outbuildings could clearly be seen to flow down the little hill towards his son's dwelling.

TRANSMITTING TYPHOID.

What will be the result when typhoid germs happen to be deposited in the privy-vault on the hill? Ask any doctor and he will tell you that it is only a matter of time until typhoid fever breaks out in the son's house. Well, then, you see that the location of the well must be carefully chosen. It is best upon rising ground above surrounding buildings.

As to protecting the well after it is dug? The old-fashioned plan of "stoning" a well, or building up its sides with stones, without putting in any cement, is not protection against pollution. It is true that "stoning" prevents the earth from caving in, and thus filling up the well, but protecting a well from pollution means a great deal more than this. It means, or should mean, that the water in the well is so thoroughly protected from leakage at the top, or seepage through the soil that no filthy water can enter from any source. Protection short of this is no protection at all.

SECURING PROTECTION.

How can such protection be assured? Best, I think, by lining the well from bottom to top with large concrete tubing. Separate cylindrical pieces of concrete tubing are used extensively in making culverts for the passage of running water under a railway track, or under an ordinary travelled road. In lining a well with them, they should be stood one upon another. The intervening joints should be made water-tight with cement. The space outside of this cement lining should be filled in, if at all possible, with puddled clay.

A well whose sides are protected in this way can scarcely become polluted with filthy water soaking in from the adjoining soil. Because of the covering of the well is made water-tight, as can be done by any farmer, the only place from which water can enter the well is from the very bottom. If the well is dug 20 or 25 feet deep, the water which enters the well will be far below the surface of the ground water and therefore away from any likelihood of pollution.

Summer Management of Bees

R. Lovey, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

My bees are allowed to swarm. The swarms are hived in new hives well cleaned and painted. The new hive with the new swarm is placed on the old stand. The new hive is fitted with four drawn combs. The balance of the hive is filled up with dummies (boards the same size as a frame of comb). We run our bees mostly for comb (section) honey, and we usually keep about 150 colonies. A little of the honey is extracted to supply the home trade, this extracted honey being taken from colonies not strong enough at the beginning of the harvest of clover honey to work on sections.

After the bees have swarmed, I remove the super of sections from the old hive and place this super at once on the hive containing the new swarm. If this super is partly filled or more, I put another super under it. The bees go at once into the super to store their honey. In about eight days, the queen will have filled the four combs below with brood, with the exception of a part of one, which usually will be partly filled with pollen. At the end of the eight days, I provide two more combs in place of the dummies; these the queen will commence to occupy at once.

REMOVING THE DUMMIES.

Should the light honey flow last for more than a week or 10 days, in about that time I take out all dummies and fill up the hive with combs. In every case at the close of the light honey flow, the dummies are taken out and the hive will then be in good shape for the flow from buckwheat, fall flowers, etc.

By following this practice, I get better results than from the practice of preventing swarming. I get better and more quickly filled sections. About 50 per cent. of my colonies swarm once and seldom do any of them swarm a second time in the same season.

DISPOSAL OF THE MOTHER COLONY.

The parent hive, after the swarm has left it, is turned aside and set down two or three feet from the stand it previously occupied, this being done



Summer Days in a Large Apiary

Part of Mr. R. Lovey's apiary of 123 colonies in Prince Edward Co., Ont., is shown in the above illustration. Mr. Lovey gives in the adjoining article some details of how he manages his bees. Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

as soon as the swarm is in the air. Toward evening, I turn it around, set it beside the hive containing the new swarm, leaving them about one foot apart, and allowing the old hive to remain there until about the sixth or seventh day, when I carry it to a new stand. By managing the hives in this way, the flying bees will return to the hives containing the new swarm, thus strengthening it. There being no honey coming into the old hive for a few days, it will seldom cast an after swarm; and should these hives have swarmed early in the season, it will be in good shape for the buckwheat harvest, or, in any case, it will be in good shape for winter and have a young queen.

Before the close of the fall flow, I remove all supers and allow the bees to fill up the hives for winter, making sure that each hive has a good laying queen.

Cultivation of Corn.—Harrow the corn thoroughly immediately after planting and again just before the sprouts appear. When the corn is three or four inches high, cultivate the land between the rows just as deep and roughly as possible, remembering only to protect the small plant and its roots that are four or five inches long. After this, cultivation should be less severe, and later just enough to produce an ear-mulch. If the weather has been favorable and the work accomplished at the proper time, there should be no hand hoeing to do.—H. D. Matthew, Essex Co., Ont.

How to Destroy Couch Grass

Thos. D. McGill, Shelburne Co., N. S.

Couch grass may be eradicated in a single season. There are many ways in which it may be destroyed. One of the best means is to plow the land quite deep as soon as the meadow has been mown. It should be harrowed once a week afterward. In this way it will be destroyed in one season.

The principle of eradicating this weed is in keeping green from showing. The plant has green leaves and by harrowing it every week, the grass dies from want of air, as the harrow covers up the leaves as soon as they come up. The disc harrow is the most efficient, although I have destroyed couch grass with the spring tooth harrow and also with the straight teeth harrow, as well as with the flat hoe.

FARM BADLY INFESTED.

I was born on an old farm that was about as lad with couch grass as it could well be. I tried to dig it out. I spent about \$50 worth of labor a year for over 40 years in this endeavor and had to give up at last and own that I was beaten. The manner in which I discovered how to eradicate couch grass was rather singular. I had been chopping the surface of the ground once a week under an apple tree in order to make the tree bear fruit. I succeeded in making the tree increase its yield of fruit from one barrel to seven. To my surprise, at the same time, the couch grass was all killed, so I took the hint from that and plowed two acres of the infested land, after which it was harrowed once a week. I succeeded in killing out every spear of the couch grass.

Since then I have cleaned up about an acre of my farm each year. This method is so easy and costs so little that anyone with couch grass should not hesitate to adopt it. I can prove all I say in this particular, as I can now show my fields perfectly clean of couch grass, there not being one spear of it left.

THE METHOD SEVERELY TESTED.

There was one place in one of my fields where I had carted the couch grass roots until the pile was two or three feet deep. That piece was afterwards about as badly infested with the couch grass as it was possible for it to be. I tried my scheme of cleaning it up and by means of it killed every spear on that piece of land in the first season.

One does not want to harrow out the couch grass roots. It is better to cover the blades of grass as they appear above ground. This practice continued is what kills them, and it explains the reason why I plow quite deep in order to have plenty of soil to cover them thoroughly.

Exercise Essential to Success with Sows

Geo. M. Boughner, Norfolk Co., Ont.

While exercise is essential to the successful propagation of any kind of animal life, I believe there is no mother that requires exercise more than does the sow. A few years ago I had a sow which had done remarkably well, having 63 pigs in four litters, and never raising less than ten. Through lack of space and a lack of appreciation of the value of exercise, I afterwards kept her in very small quarters. The result was a lesson to me; she, with a good deal of assistance, had a lot of dead and weak pigs. Since then I have always given my sows lots of run and fresh air.

My sow this past winter lived in what we might call a shack, with plenty of yard room, and often she would have to wallow the snowbanks to get to the trough. On May 1st she presented me with 12 as fine pigs as one could desire; not a runt among them, and she is raising them all.

We think Farm and Dairy the best all around farm paper that we ever saw.—C. Tilden, Middlesex, Ont.

How to Grow a Crop of Beans

Alex. Smith, Durham Co., Ont.

Our cultivation for a crop of beans is very much the same as we would give for a root crop. The land devoted to our beans is in the same field as our roots and works in as roots in our rotation. The better the land, the better the crop of beans. Being part of the root field, the land for beans is manured as for roots. The land is plowed the fall before, worked up, and seeded about the 24th of May or the first of June. We sow three pecks to the acre with seed drill 28 inches apart. The beans are scuffed twice and hoed once during the season.

To harvest the beans we make use of a plow without a mold board. One horse is hitched to this implement, which is then run down under the row of beans, then by means of four-tined forks, the beans are lifted and all are left on the level to dry. There are better ways of harvesting beans, but the plow answers very well.

The bean crop will average from \$30 to \$50 an acre, year in and year out. We get for the crop from \$1.80 to \$2.00 a bushel net. In addition to this direct cash return, we have the bean straw, which comes in most useful for feeding our sheep in winter. We thresh the beans with a flail, it being the best means available for threshing in this part of the country, where the regulation bean separators, such as are used in the bean growing districts of Essex and Kent, are not available.

Success with Pure Bred Cattle

A story of success with pure bred Holstein cattle must be a large part of anything that might be written or said of Mr. R. W. Walker, or his farm, which farm in Ontario County won a prize in the Dairy Farms Competition last year. Mr. Walker entered the competition at the eleventh hour as a result of the pressure brought to bear upon him by his two sons, Wilmott and George Herman. These boys were very enthusiastic over the competition, and nothing would do but their farm should be numbered among the competitors, although their father was opposed to the idea, believing that his farm was not in the shape that it should be or could be made for successfully competing against other farms.

Mr. Walker has been in the Holstein business for 17 years. When asked how he had come to go in for registered cattle, Mr. Walker replied: "I have always been of the opinion that there is money in milking cows. Shorthorns and grades that we had formerly did not suit me. I had read much about the breeds of dairy cattle, the Holsteins in particular, and had seen them at the Toronto Exhibition. While at the Toronto Fair one year I happened to make the acquaintance of the well known Holstein breeder, Mr. H. Bollert of Cassel. He invited me to visit his place and see his cattle. I accordingly paid him a visit and purchased three of his cattle, two cows and a bull, which formed my foundation stock."

The old stock cow, although 19 years of age, is still one of the members of the herd. Mr. Walker's Holsteins are good, big cows of fine quality and of splendid dairy type, possessing large, well balanced udders. Twenty-four cattle in Mr.

Walker's herd are registered, and nine of his calves are eligible for registration.

CITY MILK TRADE.

For a number of years the milk from this herd was shipped to Toronto. Lately Mr. Walker was forced out of the milk trade and has resorted to the cream business instead. Dairying is practised the year round, Mr. Walker aiming to have his cows freshening at different times throughout the year, in order to keep up a regular flow. Mr. Walker appreciates the value of soiling crops in supplementing the pasture, and grows a plot of peas and oats and a small acreage of corn convenient to the barns, these crops being used according to the state of the pasture and the shortage of other feeds.

Everything about Mr. Walker's farm is arranged with a view of economizing labor. Two silos, one at either end of the barn, where the feed can be thrown down into a feed alley convenient for feeding, furnish a large part of the feed used in the winter. Like other users of the silo, Mr. Walker is a firm believer in it and says that without his silo he would have to get out of the dairy business.

LABOR SAVERS.

A litter carrier in the stable simplifies the work of cleaning it out. "We think an awful lot of our litter carrier," said Mr. Walker. "It would be one of the last things we would care to part with. Each day in the winter season when the stable is being cleaned the sleigh is loaded directly from the carrier and hauled to the field and spread where it is wanted. A hay loader, wide cultivating implements, a disc plow, a seven-foot binder and a six-foot mower permit of getting over the farm work with despatch and enable the various farm operations to be disposed of in good season.



Some of the Cattle on a Prize Winning Farm

Mr. R. W. Walker, who owns the cattle illustrated, and whose farm was a prize winner in the Dairy Farms Competition, has been breeding pure bred cattle for 17 years. Some details of Mr. Walker's farm and of his cattle are given in the adjoining article.

Mr. Walker's best land lies near the front of his place. At the back end much of the land is rough, some of it is inclined to be swampy and is used for pasture. Some of this land would be greatly improved by a thorough system of under-drainage. Mr. Walker intends making use of the local representative of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. J. H. Hare, in having drainage surveys made preliminary to the installing of the drains and reclaiming this land for the growing of crops more valuable than natural pasture. A five-year rotation is practised. This will need to be modified in the near future if the weeds, which are prevalent in that locality, are to be kept in check.

Probably no one feature of this farm rounds more to the credit of its owner than a magnificent cement block residence which adorns the place. This house is a cement block veneer. It has been erected only four years. The work of building this house was planned and superintended by Mr. Walker himself. It is essentially

modern in every particular. The water supply is on tap and a thorough system of plumbing is in the house. Plans and particulars of Mr. Walker's residence were given in Farm and Dairy March 31.

Hours of Labor on the Farm

W. F. Stephen, Huntington, Que.

In Farm and Dairy of May 12 "Marshfield" introduces a vital subject, one which concerns the farmers of Canada in a peculiar manner. The country is facing the problem of a shortage of farm labor. This affects directly the farmers and indirectly many other lines of business. The shortage of labor is causing many farmers to abandon contemplated schemes and improvements consistent with this progressive age. In many cases and communities only the necessary is being done, consequently production is curtailed and advancement is stayed, for a time at least.

Why is this? Whence is the cause? What is the remedy? The two chief causes we may attribute to a system much too common amongst our farmers: 1st, that of employing labor only a part of the time; 2nd, working too long hours.

HIRE BY THE YEAR.

There was a time when this appeared consistent, but that time has gone by. Organized labor has made capital bow almost at command, and capital has become more considerate. This fault has not been rectified by the farm labor employer, except in rare cases, and the country suffers thereby. Would more farmers hire their help by the year instead of for six or eight months, it would lend more stability to the service, more help would be offering and it of a better class. Again, would more farmers shorten the hours of labor (especially in the evening), there would be more men (and women, too) seeking engagement.

Is the 14 to 16-hour day necessary? I say emphatically, No. To the brainless, the laggard or the slave-driver farmer they may be necessary. With work well planned, with good judgment and due diligence exercised, no farmer needs to adopt and keep a pace of 14 hours a day. Our progressive, up-to-date, brainy farmers scarcely put in 10 hours a day of actual work.

No hours of labor may be laid down that will be suitable to all. Every man must be a law to himself in this regard and adopt hours suitable to his particular line of farming. The morning hours are precious on the farm, and too many lose minutes then that are worth much during the after-day.

HOURS AT "SPRINGBROOK."

From 5 a. m. to 6.30 p. m. in summer and from 5.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. in winter with about two hours and 30 minutes for meals, including the rest at noon, was the order at "Springbrook," with all holidays free (except milking). Occasionally during a rush in seeding, haying or harvesting we worked an hour or so later, but it only lasted a few days and was always gladly given by the help.

Some few years ago I kept close tab for some months on the amount of actual labor spent each day, and I found to my surprise it averaged about 9.87 hours a day. This was better than the tradesman, mechanic or merchant.

The farmer who attempts to work all the time between rising and retiring, allowing only a short time for meals, is next to a fool. Even with strong physique, Nature rebels against such treatment. Such a man is not living up to his highest privilege. He may make money and extend his possessions, but 10 to one he will have an empty life and a dwarfed soul.

Most farmers make the mistake of breeding from mares that they cannot sell. They reap the reward of their folly in that they cannot sell the progeny either, at least for anything near the price that first-class stuff will bring.—J. F. Staples, Durham Co., Ont.

Pasture for July

I have a piece of land which I broke out of sod last year (about an acre and a half) and sowed to peas. The rest of the field is in meadow. I would like to pasture the field about the middle of July. What mixture would you advise? How would rape do, (it is for milk cows)? Or would oats, peas, vetches be better? If so what quantity of each? Would you sow red clover with it? Do you think it would do much good, it being so small? There are 15 acres in field. I have 12 cows.—C. H. T. Newbliss.

On the field in question, would say that a mixture of peas, oats and vetches would be likely to give the best results. Sow 30 pounds vetches, 60 pounds peas and two bushels oats an acre. Ten pounds clover might be added to this.

Rape would be likely to affect the flavor of the milk, although on such a large pasture as you describe and such a small area of rape, I believe it would be safe to use rape if it was more convenient to handle. It would certainly be cheaper, and rape is a better feed than the others recommended above.

Prof. Zavitz of the O. A. C. recom-

must be taken to keep the mixture sweet, and keep the Lottie from which it is fed absolutely clean and free from any pollution.

Shortly after they are accustomed to this mixture, say when pigs are about a week old, one can begin to cut off the addition of cream until only whole milk is being fed. This change should, however, be very gradual. After the cream has been cut off, then skim milk should be gradually introduced into the whole milk, taking the place of so much whole milk, held, until at the end of about two weeks and a half or fed, but skim milk exclusively. As the whole milk is being removed a little bit of flaxseed meal should be added, say one teaspoonful to a pint of cream until about two teaspoonfuls per pint are being fed at the time the pigs are on skim milk entirely.

The most important points in raising pigs by hand are, first, absolute cleanliness; second, very gradual changes from one kind of feed to another; third, regular feeding; fourth, feeding in small quantities, that is, never try to persuade the pigs to eat

never had any reason to change our preference for the Percheron.

The Percheron is easily kept; easy on himself, whether on heavy or plowed land while working on the farm, or when teaming on the hard roads. He outfoots the heavier horse when with a load. Without a load, he simply trots away where other horses of the same weight must take the slower pace.

For an all-year-round farmer's horse, in this county at least, the Percheron or a cross between a Percheron and well proportioned mares of from 1300 to 1400 pounds weight have filled and will continue to fill the requirements made of them better than horses of other breeds, and will keep in better condition on the same amount of feed than is possible with any other class of horse, if we consider the amount of work accomplished.

In breeding Percherons, as with any other class of horse, it is just as necessary to have a good dam as a good sire. Perhaps in this particular we were fortunate. One team in particular that we raised ourselves from our original stock captured the prize in two counties for the best draught team, and they did this for a number of years against all comers.

The Percheron, as a rule, is good tempered, easily kept, and for general utility he affords a happy medium be-

tween the heavier and lighter horses. We believe that the Percheron for farmer; of our county where he is to be used for all purposes cannot well be surpassed.

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Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited MANUFACTURERS TORONTO and WINNIPEG



The Clydesdale Stallion, Gartley Challenger (Imp.) 12,996; 5,405, Vol. 14

Horses such as this one are the kind we need more of to raise our horses to a higher standard. Note the exceptional quality of this animal, his oblique shoulder and pasterns, good feet and conformation. He is owned by John J. Ackinson, Peterboro, Ont., and is at the service of farmers in this district.

mends sorghum as a valuable admixture for pasturing. I am unable to speak from experience in this line. He recommends 30 pounds an acre along with oats and clover.—J. H. G.

To Raise Pigs by Hand

Can you give me any information on raising young pigs by hand? One of my sows farrowed pigs, and as she was not able to suckle them all I took four into the house. They were good strong pigs, and were fed with a sucking bottle on new milk from a fresh calved cow but we failed to raise any of them. If you can give any advice on this matter it will be gratefully received as no doubt many people have had the same experience. Is there anything known of the quality of pigs' milk compared with cow's milk?—C. N., Simcoe Co., Ont.

Pigs may be raised by hand. It is, however, very difficult to start them off in this way. The proper thing to do is to give them a mixture of about one part 20 per cent. cream, five parts 4 per cent. milk and to this mixture add about two teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar per pint. This mixture should be fed at a temperature of about 95 to 100 degrees Fahr. and should be fed about every two hours for the first four or five days. Care

at a lot at one time; and lastly, feed dilute mixtures at all times, that is, do not give thick porridge, even when pigs are eating well, but rather give them thin admixtures of meal and skim milk, and feed at frequent intervals.

A good meal mixture when pigs get to be about a month or six weeks old is made up of 20 pounds shorts, 10 pounds feed flour, 10 pounds sifted oats (ground) and five pounds oil cake meal. This is particularly valuable where no skim milk is available.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist C. E. F., Ottawa.

Percherons for General

J. B. Moore, Peterboro Co., Ont. Some 25 years ago, we commenced breeding Percheron horses. We started with a good brood mare and a young bred Percheron horse. This formed the nucleus of our stock of horses. From the results that we have obtained and from observation made with other classes of horses, we have

"Mr. Moore's farm was one of the prize winners in the Special Good Farms Competition for Peterboro County, conducted by Farm and Dairy last year.

Save Time, Money and Labor

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The DAIN ALL-STEEL SIDE DELIVERY RAKE

won't whip or toss hay. Won't break off tender, nourishing leaves. The three sets of revolving teeth move slowly and handle hay like a child. No water (after rain) and leaves hay with plenty of air space, so it is cured satisfactorily. Works around field, like the Dain Mower; leaves 2 swathings upside down in loose condition, retaining the rich nutritive juices. Rakes closely because the frame when raking with the swath is on an angle from main teeth—the raker teeth stand straight out of hay, which prevents it wrapping around reel. The Dain All-Steel Side Delivery Rake goes over stumps, stones easily; built to last of best materials. Does more than any other rake on earth.

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is built of best material, construction, simplest in the world, and has the lightest draft on earth. Loads from swath or windrow; works without friction, because principal parts are hammock mounted and swing like a pendulum without binding or strain. Rakes operate at exactly the right working. Gather hay from swath regardless of width of mower; divides swath at your will. Rakes are malleable with spring trip. Pass over all obstructions, spring back and fly into place. Operates close up to fences or ditches. Goes through ordinary farm gate. Elevator adjusts itself readily to light or heavy hay. Only loader made that is free from twisted chains, cog-gearing, drums, cylinder, return carrier, and long crooked crank shaft. Stays in working order; needs fewest repairs. Lasts longest. 2

Don't spend a dollar for any hay-making implement until you get the Dain free catalog. Get this information. It will pay you. Write now.

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

POULTRY YARD

Cowichan Egg Collecting Station

Ernest T. Hanson Nanaimo B. C.

The Cowichan Creamery Egg Collecting Station at Duncan, Vancouver Island, is in many respects unique in Canada. It relies on the inspection of farms for the quality of its eggs. It has certain rules which every patron must accept and sign before his eggs will be accepted as No. 1. A patron's farm is inspected, his buildings must be suitable and provided with arrangements for separating the sexes, and keeping the birds healthy. They must be reasonably clean; the birds well fed and healthy; the eggs gathered every day, and only those eggs laid in the hen houses can be shipped to the creamery. Fish and putrid meat as food are prohibited.

Each patron has a number which he stamps on the eggs. In case of complaints the delinquent can be traced and warned, or his eggs reduced from No. 1 class to No. 2.

NO. 1 EGGS SHIPPED DIRECT.

No. 1 eggs need not be candled, but are shipped straight to the customer in stamped cases supplied by the creamery. A circular stamp will shortly be issued to each patron, bearing his number in the centre and "Cowichan Creamery No. 1" round the outside. Patrons are charged one and a half cents a dozen for No. 1 eggs, but we expect to be able to refund them one cent as a bonus at the end of the year, leaving one-half cent for office expenses.

No. 2 eggs are candled, charged three cents a dozen to cover expenses and sold at the highest price obtainable. No. 1 eggs will be advertised, and high prices are hoped for later on. At present a five-cent premium over wholesale market prices has been realized for a large proportion of the product, which is steadily increasing as our eggs become known and appreciated. At the time of writing, all eggs for which 30 cents a dozen cannot be obtained are being put in cold storage.

COLD STORAGE FOR EGGS.

A new ice plant and cold storage room has just been installed at our

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

DANISH BUTTERMAKER - With several years' experience, from Denmark and France, and highest references, wishes situation as soon as possible. Please address: Sorensen, Joliette, Que.

FOR SALE - Shot gun, never used. High end grade manufactured, 25 per cent off list price. For particulars apply to Box 11, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED - Cheese makers the coming season to sell subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. Good cash commission for each subscriber taken. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., for sample copies for your patrons. Samples sent free on application.

FOR SALE - Six Buff Orpington and twelve Brown Leghorn pullets, \$1 each, from prize winners; Leghorn eggs, \$1 per 15. H. Weston Parry, Princeton, Ont.

BULBS OR PLANTS - Import Bulbs and Perennials direct from Holland, at quarter price. Get Import list at once. - Morgan's Supply House, London, Ont.

EGGS from pure bred Buff Orpingtons, one dollar per fifteen; Imperial Pekin Ducks, ten cents each. - Miss M. Gerrie, Ingersoll, Ont.

EGGS GIVEN AWAY in return for new subscriptions. A setting of prize and any standard variety of fowl, given away for two new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Send to Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

creamery. The eggs come straight from the farm to the cold storage room and come in contact with nothing else such as meat, fish, etc., which is the case in most other public cold storage depots. This alone, coupled with the fact that they are unfertilized and absolutely fresh and above suspicion, will enable us to advertise them as a novelty and worth from five to 10 cents a dozen more than any other cold storage eggs on the market. Unfertilized eggs keep much better than fertile eggs.

It is a well-known fact that what are quoted on the market as "fresh island eggs" are to a large extent nothing more than Eastern cold storage eggs, candled. We propose to stamp our cold storage eggs and advertise them as "Cowichan Cold Storage, Unfertilized Eggs," candle them and sell them for the same price as "fresh island eggs." We feel confident that the public will soon find out their merits and appreciate them as much as they do "Cowichan butter."

40 TO 60 CENTS A DOZEN.

We are already being asked for quotations on our eggs in large consignments. This means that the farmer, instead of getting 20 to 25 cents a dozen for the bulk of his spring eggs, will probably realize anywhere from 40 to 60 cents for the same. The middleman has hitherto made this profit. It will now remain in the district to its great advantage.

The cost to the creamery for cold storage is very little indeed, for the

bright. Prices never were so high, and although many are going into it, the expansion of British Columbia is so great and advancing so rapidly, that it will be many years before the demand for strictly fresh eggs. For six months of the year they are almost an "unknown quantity." But unless the egg ranchers and farmers unite and co-operate, the middleman will reign supreme and take most of the profit. There is one man in San Francisco who has made over a million dollars in the handling of eggs. Our watchword is Co-operation.

Where Can these Breeds Be Had?

Kindly advise me of some poultrymen who keep purebred Barred Plymouth Rocks, also of some one who has pure bred Black Minorcas. - E.A.W., Ontario Co., Ont.

Any of the poultrymen offering

these breeds for sale in recent weeks through the columns of Farm and Dairy will, in all probability, be able to oblige you with anything wanted in their particular line. Other breeders would find it to their advantage to advertise their stock in Farm and Dairy and let those who want to buy know where the stock can be obtained.

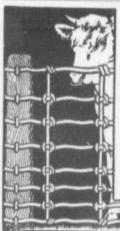
Poultry Pointers

Quality of eggs is governed by the food the hens eat.

Be careful not to move or do anything to scare the fowls.

As a rule better chicks are hatched from hen eggs than from pullet eggs. However, many of our best birds and winners are grown from pullet eggs, but a bigger percentage will come from hen eggs.

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Every wire in our heavy farm fence is No. 9 hard steel, with uniform strength and lasting qualities in each strand. A fence with any small or soft wire in it is short lived. A chain is no stronger than the weakest link. Then PEERLESS FENCE made from English wire is rust-proof - that withstands more than double the endurance of other makes.

Peerless the fence that saves expense

The PEERLESS does not cost anything to keep - there are no repair bills - it is not affected by changes of temperature. The horizontal wires being crimped makes ample provision for all contraction and expansion. PEERLESS FENCE, once well stretched, is always tight - no shocks effects. We are manufacturers of high grade farm, poultry, ornamental fences and gates. Write for Free Book, a sample of PEERLESS FENCE and a simple method of testing any make of fence.

THE BANWELL WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Box 8, Banwell, Weymouth, Mas.



Cowichan Creamery Ass'n's
NEW LAID EGGS
DUNCAN, B.C.

Eggs of Quality Sell Themselves

The illustration shows one of the individual dozen egg cases as used by the Cowichan, B. C. Creamery Egg Collecting Station.

same power which runs the churn runs the ice plant and cold storage pipes. We have orders enough now for ice to clear \$600 over running expenses this year, including payment of one-sixth of the cost of the plant and interest; that is, when order and 12 hours a day. Night shift can be put on and increase the output of ice considerably.

Our warehouse is capable of holding 150 tons of feed. It is now nearly full. We have sold about 30 tons a month since January 1st, at prices sufficient to pay interest and expenses. We have handled 12 carloads of feed direct from the prairie since last fall. A special poultry hopper food is mixed and sold to patrons at a very low price, and they know what they are getting in it. Patrons are not asked to pay cash down. They can order a carload of wheat in the fall and the creamery will take their notes for it.

75 PER CENT. ADVANCED.

When eggs are put in cold storage, patrons will receive an advance of 75 per cent. of the market price and get the balance when the eggs are sold. This system has not been tried long enough to judge of its merits; but it promises well, and there is no doubt that if all other districts were organized it would be possible to have a central depot and egg exchange in Victoria, which would handle the produce of the whole island and adjoining islands, to their mutual advantage.

The outlook for the egg business is

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which are accurately pressed from the best and most durable British Steel it is possible to procure.

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Where warmth is not important "Galt" Corrugated Sheets save three-fourths of the wood sheeting as well as considerable labor, and will give good service for a time of at least fifty years.

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Agents wanted in some localities

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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The paid subscriptions to *Farm and Dairy* exceed 5,300. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers, but not slightly in error, and sample copies, varies from 5,000 to 6,000. No subscription rates are accepted. No subscriptions rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

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We want the readers of *Farm and Dairy* to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertiser's reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy, is to include in all your letters to advertisers the words "I refer you ad. in *Farm and Dairy*." Complaints should be sent to the publisher as soon as possible after the date of publication. No reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

IMPROVED MEANS OF MARKETING EGGS

The egg business of this country has for years been in a most unhealthy state. Owing to various causes, enormous losses, beyond all reasonable justification, result in this business each year. This loss can just as well be saved. Buyers place the blame always, at least in part, with the farmers. They claim that some farmers deliberately take to market eggs which they know are not fresh because they are confident that the merchant is compelled to take them or lose their trade.

The greatest reason for this loss is because of ignorance on the part of the producer as to how to market eggs. Considerable of the trouble lies with those merchants who give trade for eggs. Competition amongst merchants for trade often leads many to make an extra effort to supply all the eggs possible and to this end, all the weeds, orchards and barn lofts are forced to give up their sometimes rather ancient supply of eggs.

The eggs collected in various ways and disposed of to the local merchants are sometimes fifty per cent. rotten.

They are all shipped to larger buyers who figure on this loss and quote prices accordingly. The merchant seldom makes anything on eggs and must therefore realize largely on his merchandise, which he gives in exchange for eggs.

It is difficult to see the benefit of this kind of business to the egg producer. In fact, it is altogether discouraging; and great improvement in the means of handling and marketing eggs would seem to have been long since due. Co-operative egg circles have worked wonders for the Danish egg producer and this system has recently been tried in Canada. Probably the greatest success with which this movement has met has been in the vicinity of Pembroke. The article on page three deals with the results accomplished there.

During the last year, a co-operative egg handling station has been started in connection with the Cowichan Creamery in British Columbia. Considerable work of a similar nature has been carried on in connection with the Government creameries in Saskatchewan. In various other instances, to a greater or less extent, co-operative egg handling has been given a trial and invariably has proved most successful.

The demand for reliable eggs far exceeds the supply. Reliable eggs are sure of a certain market and in consequence thereof this movement looking towards the co-operative handling and selling of eggs should be rapidly extended in order that the greatest profit possible may be realized by the producers and they be thereby encouraged to give the business the care and attention that it deserves.

A UNIFORM BRAND FOR CHEESE

The Peterboro Cheese Board at their first meeting for the season on Wednesday last decided to adopt a uniform brand for the cheese of the district. In taking this step they have acted wisely. As was pointed out editorially in a recent issue of *Farm and Dairy*, the cheese factories in Prince Edward County, Ont., have for some time had a uniform brand for their cheese, and it has worked decidedly for their advantage.

Other boards might well take up this matter and adopt a uniform brand for their cheese. The principle is sound, and the uniform brand should go a long way in raising and maintaining the reputation for the cheese of any particular district.

BREED TO THE BEST HORSES

More activity than ever is evident this spring in the matter of horse breeding. The ready market and the favorable prices of recent years have inspired confidence as to the future in would-be breeders, which is given expression in the greater interest in the question and the greater number of mares being bred.

The favorable market that awaits horses of whatever sort is responsible for the use of many inferior stallions. Many of the mares are not considered to be good enough to breed to the better and higher priced horses, and

in regard to these the chief aim seems to be to get a colt.

Few of us are in the business from the standpoint of health and pastime alone. We want the greatest returns possible; and in this connection we should bear in mind that a mare worth breeding at all is worth breeding to the best stallion of her class available.

The business of horse breeding is altogether too important and involves too much time and capital to let conditions of friendship on the part of the stallion owner, an extra two or five dollars in the service fee, or other similar considerations, keep one from using the stallion most likely to reproduce in the offspring those characteristics most in demand and for which the highest prices are offered. Let all horse breeders live up to their convictions in this regard this season and our horse breeding interests will experience marked advancement.

FARM WELLS NOT ABOVE SUSPICION

The danger that lurks in many wells is not appreciated to the extent the dairy half of the shallow wells of this country is to be regarded with suspicion, while in the case of a considerable percentage of wells the water is positively dangerous. The barnyard well, and there are many such, should be done away with entirely. Shallow wells situated in the vicinity of farm buildings and of all accumulations of filth should not supply water for culinary nor for drinking purposes. The results of 20 years of investigation by the chemists of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have shown unmistakably that it is quite exceptional to find the water from such sources free from pollution. Almost invariably in such waters, the evidences of the presence of excrementitious matter are clear and strong.

If the well be so located that there is danger of it being polluted, no chances should be taken with it. Even if the surrounding soil be of an impervious nature, such as heavy clay, it will take no chances. A soil may be so saturated with organic filth that it can no longer perform its office of purification. Under such a condition, the water that passes through this soil on the way to the well must be unwholesome and a menace to health. Many serious disorders, prominent among which is typhoid fever, are frequently conveyed by polluted water; and indeed such is by far the most common means of disseminating many germ diseases and causing an epidemic.

It has been advised that wells dangerously near possible sources of pollution should be lined say to a depth of ten feet from the surface with puddled clay, or, still better, cement, so that the water entering the well must travel through a considerable depth of soil. Although this would afford a considerable safeguard, it is by no means absolute, for even if the water entering such wells were free from disease producing germs, it would still in all probability be loaded with

products more or less injurious to health.

The disease and deaths that could be charged against many farm wells would send a shudder through any thoughtful person could he fully appreciate the situation. We can ill afford not to take thought of our wells and should they not be above suspicion, we ought to forthwith take the necessary steps to put them in such condition that the water would be pure and wholesome.

HOURS OF LABOR ON FARMS

It is far from possible on the average farm to have the hours of labor arranged with such clock-like precision as is the practice in large shops and manufacturing plants. The call of the whistle or the stroke of the clock in the neighboring town or city often finds the farmer and his help engaged in some work which it would not be well to drop at the moment. But be this as it may, there is room for much improvement in the matter of shortening hours of labor on the farm, and the discussion on this subject which has been raised in *Farm and Dairy* is amply justified.

The hours that shall be worked on any particular farm is a matter that must rest wholly with the proprietor or the manager himself. If he is wise and has an eye to securing the best results from his labor, the 14 or 16-hour day will be uncommon. Progressive, up-to-date, head-working farmers scarcely put in 10 hours a day of actual work. These men have learned that it is possible to get the best work and the most work out of labor when a shorter day is worked.

No man, and certainly no boy, can be expected to take an interest in his work if he is kept at it from 14 to 16 hours a day. It is, therefore, the men who seek to exact such hours mainly that have to face the problem of a shortage of farm labor. Those possessing good judgment and sound common sense and who work the shorter day succeed in interesting their men and in consequence experience less trouble in securing plenty of help to meet their needs.

DO NOT PASTURE THE WOOD LOT

The ever increasing scarcity of wood and its consequent ever rising value have led many of us to take an interest in the wood lot,—such an interest as would not have been possible some years ago. The woodlot has become a valuable asset to any farm. It is worth care and attention.

Cattle or other stock pasturing in the woodlot, particularly at this season of the year, work much damage. The young trees and seedlings afford a toothsome diet and are readily browsed. Such valuable species as maple, beech, elm and larchwood are well liked by cattle whereas they pass by the hornbeam or ironwood and other trees of bitter foliage. It so happens that these latter are of little use and constitute what is generally termed "weed" trees.

The pasture in an ordinary woodlot will be meagre at the best of times and any direct return secured in this

manner is many times offset by the damage to the forest cover, the small trees destroyed and the tramping, which firms the soil and gives grass a foothold. It is these things that work the destruction of the larger trees and have caused so many stag-headed trees—those dead in the tops, which are now common to most woodlots.

Creamery Department

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

Creamery Outlook for Season

Fred Dean, Creamery Instructor, Guelph.

Of the 40 creameries in the southern group in western Ontario from Toronto to Windsor, I have visited only about one-half of them this season to date. There are six or seven new creameries; two will make both cheese and butter. Lynn Valley and Wellesley Excelsior near Simcoe have turned from cheese to butter, put in a pasteurizing plant and are using individual cans. Elora, Bothwell, Wilkport, Brantford, and another creamery at St. George, with the new cheese factory last year at Sheddin, completes the list of new ones to date. Sheddin will separate the milk, make dried casein from the skim milk and make butter or ship cream according to what will bring the highest price.

The creameries visited have been freshly painted or whitewashed on the inside; churns, pipes, etc., have been painted, and the surroundings cleaned up. Some new drains and septic tanks have been put in, and a great deal of general repairing has been done and some new equipment put in.

WILL USE SCALES.

Quite a number of the creameries are going to use the scales instead of the pipette, which will be quite an improvement. I believe that a number of makers will get as good results with the pipette as with the scales by adding a factor to the test over 30 per cent., but if all use the scales, it will do away with a lot of the high overrun that some of the makers have. Then those sending a rich cream will get their right test. It has been my experience that many errors have been made through inaccurate glassware than through using the pipette or not getting accurate samples from the drawer. We are pleased to note that a law has been passed prohibiting the use of all glassware that is not guaranteed to be accurate.

RESPONSIBILITY ON PATRONS.

Now that the manufacturers have gone to a lot of expense and work repairing and equipping their creameries so as to make them sanitary and qualified to receive "a certificate of registration," we hope that the patrons will take better care of their cream by keeping it cool and always keeping it sitting in a vessel surrounded by cold water or ice, stirring it occasionally, washing the separator and utensils every time they are used and skimming a cream testing between 25 and 35 per cent. butter fat.

More patrons should grow corn for the silo, and should sow a large acreage of alfalfa, which would make dairying more profitable and give a larger yield of milk a cow per year and also enable them to feed more cows per acre with less cost.

THE SALT TEST.

A new feature of the work with the creamery instructor this year will be the "salt test," which will enable the makers to know how much salt they will have in their finished product and the amount expelled while work-

ing the butter. The moisture content has been averaging about fourteen per cent.

The quality of the butter has been above the average. The quantity made is about one-third more than ordinary at this time of the year. The price of butter up to the middle of May was from eight to 10 cents a pound higher than last year for the latter part of April and fore part of May. Prospects look very bright for a good creamery season. If the patrons will send us a clean, sweet flavored cream, we are sure to get a good price for a clean flavored butter.

Importer Makes a Suggestion

Herbertson & Hamilton, Glasgow. Canadian butter has been very little dealt in on our market the past two years, prices having been uniformly too dear in comparison with our own and other countries. The quality of the little that has come forward has been satisfactory, and we think there is no question but that this has been a steady improvement in this respect from year to year.

In our opinion, it would pay the farmers of Canada better to devote more attention to the market and less to cheese, as our home supplies of cheese have been increasing of late years, and New Zealand is steadily and considerably increasing her shipments to our market, so that the outlet for Canadian cheese is becoming more circumscribed.

Cool the Cream to 50 Degrees

If the cream is to be delivered sweet it must be cooled as soon as separated to a temperature in the neighborhood of fifty degrees. It may then, and not till then, be mixed with older cream. Every creamery patron should use ice for cooling cream. Many creamery patrons now store ice for household purposes, but do not use it for cooling cream as the creamery has not demanded an improved raw material. If the cream were all delivered sweet, the improvement in the quality of the butter would demand a premium in price that would well repay the patron for his extra time and labor.—J. F. Singleton, Creamery Instructor, Kingston, Ont.

Small Exports of Butter

We have no fault whatever to find with Canadian butter and cheese, except that the quantity now produced is much too small. Our Company's total imports of Canadian butter this past season were 250 boxes, as compared to 100,000 boxes or more in some seasons. Our imports of cheese are also a diminishing quantity; it is time for the Canadian farmers to wake up, as surely no other produce can pay them better than cheese and butter at present prices.—J. & J. Lonsdale & Co., Liverpool.

The subject of dairying has received a great deal of attention throughout the past winter at meetings of the Farmers' Clubs. I believe patrons would be more anxious to learn better methods of caring for milk since they have been encouraged to read more and are curious for more information. H. C. Duff, District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, Norwood, Ont.

Six creameries use a skim milk culture, and one creamery a cream culture. Twenty-five creameries are using coolers. The average temperature of the storage in the Southern Group was 48 degrees, for the Northern Group 39.5 degrees, the average temperature for both groups was 43.7 degrees, ten creameries have very poor storage, and five creameries no storage. A few creameries still have sourage.—Frank Hems, Chief Dairy Instructor, London, Ont.



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Rabic Outbreak in Kent

Reports received by the Dominion and Provincial authorities in charge of the joint campaign against the rabic disease indicate that Kent County has become a centre of the trouble. In addition to the cases forwarded to Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the Federal Veterinary Director-general, Dr. J. A. Amyot recently received at the Provincial laboratory three heads which showed positive cases of the disease in

its most advanced and virulent stages. A dog's head was received from Blewain and Steers' heads from Thamesville and Ridge town.

The case of one of the steers is occasioning special attention. The animal was bitten by an afflicted dog immediately after the canine had torn the flesh from a boy's leg. The lad went promptly to Toronto and took the Provincial Pasteur treatment, and has apparently escaped the terrible consequences of the bite. The steer, however, developed pronounced symptoms, and ran amuck till it fell dead.

Another case was reported from Kent County, wherein a rabic dog is alleged to have run wild for 14 miles, and bitten a large number of unprotected live stock.

spect and ask questions about the nature of the soil. Every indication was that the soil was equally as good in character as can be found in the best sections of old Ontario. Cochrane was said to be about 140 miles from the Bay, on the cross by. While travelling along the Transcontinental to the Mattagami River, some 35 miles, the country was perfectly level in character, not a hill of any importance being seen, it is well wooded, mostly with spruce and young pines, while stones were so scarce as to indicate that their lack may be felt later, when the country is developed, in the building of roads, etc.

WELL WATER.

The whole country is well watered, lakes and rivers existing in close enough proximity to insure good drainage and plenty of water for the settlers. In this respect the district is infinitely superior to the prairie lands of the west.

On the return trip stops were made at Matheson, Monteth, where the experimental farm is located, and at Englehart. At Monteth the experimental farm comprises some 640 acres, on 102 of which the trees have been cut, the rest of which 16 have been stumped and are under cultivation. Two acres that a month ago had been uncut were found to be under crop. Nine employes are at work on the farm which was formerly of Mr. J. Whitton under the control of Mr. Whitton reached the farm early in April, and does not like to pronounce on the character of the soil until he has taken a crop off of it. So far, however, he is favourably impressed with it. He drew attention to a field of fall wheat that was in excellent condition and growing well. He stated that this wheat had come through experiences which would have killed a similar crop in old Ontario. Clover which had been frozen once or twice apparently had not been injured, and was doing well.

Throughout the trip the weather was warm and pleasant. Part of the time President Creelman of the Guelph College, who formed one of the representatives of the Association of Agriculture, found it more comfortable to shed his coat, and others followed his example. When it is remembered that Cochrane is 480 miles north of Toronto and that the same distance to the city of Quebec is east of Toronto, and that the government engineers estimate that there are some 14,000,000 acres of land in New Ontario, and that only about 12,000,000 acres of land are being farmed in older Ontario, some conception of the vastness of the region may be gained.

While to some the fact that the country is timbered may be a drawback, it is not a serious one. The timber is not large in size, much of it having been burned over and consequently the land can be cleared rapidly and at little expense. The numerous towns and cities ensure good markets for farm produce. The land can be obtained from the government by settlers for 70 cents an acre. This land is within reasonable distance of railroads and towns. In the west, the settlers now have to go 30 and 40 miles from the railroads to get land. What a difference! In later issues of "Farm and Dairy" will have more to say about this splendid region of which hitherto we have known so little.

A World's Record.—The two-year-old Holstein heifer Jennie Bonorog Ormsby, 8216, has completed a record 365 days. This surpasses the world's record now held by an American heifer by 1321 lbs. milk and 72 lbs. butter. This heifer also holds world's record for ten months after calving—she gave 14.39 lbs. butter. She is owned by D. C. Platt & Son.

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The Cutter Bar is made of heavy flat steel, which is sufficiently strong to prevent any sagging, and is supplied with steel wear plates. When these are worn they can be replaced, thus making a new wearing surface for the Cutter Bar.

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The Vast Inheritance of Ontario

(Continued from page 2)

wards, he drew \$206,000 in profits. His stock is now valued at \$350,000. Against this, however, is the fact that out of about 125 mining companies that have been organized in the Cobalt District, only 24 are paying ore, of which only 12 are paying profits. Not more than three or four are paying very large profits, and only the one mentioned is paying enormous profits. In the mine that is paying the large profit, there are only a few shareholders. While it is unquestionably true that the Cobalt District is the greatest silver mining camp in the world, still people will find it well to be careful when they invest money in it.

The population of Cobalt is about 7,000. Haileybury is five miles away on the bank of Lake Temiskaming. Steam and electric cars connect Haileybury with Cobalt, houses dotting almost the entire route. The population of Haileybury is between 5,000 and 6,000. When it is remembered that five or six years ago Cobalt was practically unknown, while Haileybury was not much more than a small trading post, some idea of the growth of the section may be gained. New Liskeard is five miles from Haileybury, and also on the shore of Lake Temiskaming. It is at New Liskeard that the good farming land commences. It is in the centre of a good farming district, and the section around it is fairly well settled, although good land can be purchased at reasonable prices. The members of the Press Association left New Liskeard about 12 o'clock at night, and travelling steadily all night, did not reach Cochrane, which is the terminus of the Temiskaming and the Northern Ontario Railway, until between 7 and 8 o'clock the next morning.

The whole district, as was noted on the return journey, is composed of excellent clay land, although in some cases there are swamps which will require draining.

At Cochrane, a year and a half ago, there was not a child in the place. When the journalists arrived, it was found that the school had been abandoned, so that the school children could be marched in a body to the train. Farm and Dairy counted 38 boys and 38 girls in the procession. A brighter, happier and better dressed lot of youngsters could hardly be seen anywhere. When Mr. McKay, the president of the Association, asked them a series of questions about Canada and the British Empire, they answered him so quickly and accurately as to prove they were well grounded and well educated. They filled the hearts of all who heard them with pride.

Already at Cochrane there are one or two banks, two or three religious denominations are represented, a hotel is being erected by an ex-sheriff of Renfrew County, which will have some 68 rooms, and buildings are springing up in all directions.

At this point the members of the party had a good opportunity to in-

Cheese Department

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

Where the Pinch is Felt

R. A. Davis, Oxford Co., Ont.

In a recent issue of your most valuable paper, Farm and Dairy, I read a short article by Mr. G. G. Pudge in which he states that cheese makers are in the best position to educate the producers in the care of their milk. While admitting that such may be the case in some instances, there are places where it does not seem to work harmoniously. I allude to privately owned factories in a section where there are two condensing factories close by, and where the demand for milk and cream from Toronto and other places.

If the proprietor approaches some of our patrons on the better care of their milk they are likely to tell him that if they have to take care of it, they will send it to the condenser or where they can get more money for it. They seem to entirely overlook the fact that milk is an important article of food and whether for city use or to be manufactured into cheese or butter, calls for careful and cleanly handling. It seems to me to be about time the Government took a hand in this matter and demanded that the producers handle their milk in a proper manner.

My suggestion is that instructors on their visit to the factories superintending weighing in the milk with power to reject all not in first-class condition. I think this would do a lot of good and help proprietors who, although I am sure that no cheese maker who aims to put a first-class article on the shelf would wish to shirk his responsibility in this matter only in the face of strenuous opposition. But his money is invested in buildings which are valueless unless he receives milk.

The Season Opens Favorably

J. B. Lavery, Frankford, Dairy Instructor.

The flow of milk from the same number of cows is about one-third greater than at this date last season. The number of factories which I have already visited this spring. The cows, as a rule, are looking better than they did last spring.

Last winter was very favorable for clover, so there is a good prospect for plenty of good feed this season.

In nearly every factory where I advised certain improvements, such as putting in new whey tanks, new floors in the make-rooms or repairing the old ones, these improvements were made before starting to make this year. A number of factories have brightened the appearance and improved the condition of the make-rooms by a coat of fresh paint or of whitewash. Every make-room would be greatly improved by a coat of paint or of whitewash at least every other spring.

OVER-RIP MILK.

The cheese makers in general have been doing good work. Some of them, however, during the warm weather in April took in some over-ripe milk. The cheese made from this milk was not of a first-class quality. Cheese makers should not accept milk out of condition, as it is impossible to get a good yield or a first-class quality of cheese from over-ripe milk.

During the hot weather in April, milk was only delivered every other day, but since the weather became cooler and the milk was delivered daily, the quality of the cheese is greatly improved. This cool period has been ideal weather for cheese making. However, if the patrons had cooled their milk properly during the

hot weather in April, the quality of the cheese would have been greatly improved.

COOL THE MILK.

If during the hot weather every patron would adopt some method of cooling the night milk to at least 70 degrees and if possible 60 degrees, immediately after milking, it would increase the yield and produce a much better quality of cheese than it is possible to produce by any process of manufacture. It is better, if possible, not to mix the cold milk with the warm milk, as it causes the acidity to develop very rapidly and has a tendency to produce bad flavors.

A large number of patrons have built fine milk stands and provided good facilities for cooling their milk. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when every patron sending milk to a cheese factory will be provided with proper facilities for caring for their milk.

Prince Edward Syndicate

T. E. Whattam, Dairy Instructor.

Prospects for dairying in the Prince Edward Syndicate for the coming season are exceptionally bright. Factories have commenced operations in better condition than ever before, and the supply of milk is much in excess of what it was at the same time last year. Pasture throughout the district is abundant and every thing points to a large make for the season.

The makers are endeavoring to turn out a finer grade of cheese than ever before. Twelve factories are skimming the whey, and the cream is all taken to the central plant in Picton to be churned.

We are striving to get the milk delivered at the factories in a better condition than has been the case in former years. When we reach the ideal in this respect the manufacture of whey butter will be a thing of the past; for with good milk properly handled by skilful men, the loss of fat will be too small to make the manufacture of whey butter profitable.

From 40 to 50 per cent. of the factories are pasteurizing the whey. The practice is giving the best of satisfaction, the whey being returned to the patrons with only about 2 of one per cent. acid, or practically a sweet condition. This late feeding value of the whey is increased to a great extent over what it used to be, and it prevents the fat from rising to the surface, thereby enabling the makers to keep the tanks in a much cleaner condition than they otherwise would be.

In conversation with the patrons I find them delighted to get their whey in this sweet condition. It would seem that it will only be a short time when every factory will be pasteurizing the whey.

Cheese and Butter Criticized

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We have your letter in which you ask us to give our opinion of Canadian produce such as butter and cheese. Speaking generally, the turnout of butter and cheese received last season was exceedingly good. It is difficult to compare it with that of other countries shipped to this country; Canadian produce has a character of its own, and as regards cheese, it takes the lead, as usually there is a difference of some 2 per cent. per cwt. between the price of Canadian and the price of New Zealand, grade for grade.

We think the Canadian dairymen will have to use a greater care or they will lose this position; often in the best factories there are sour cheese included, which should be put aside and distinctly marked as seconds or thirds, as the case may be. We find in some sections there appears to be excessive moisture in the cheese, which causes a heavy shrinkage.

With regard to butter, while we have had some exceedingly fine lots from Canada, yet, as a whole, we consider the out-turn of the New Zealand factories finer than Canadian, and it finds greater favor in the hands of the consumer.—Gardner Thomas, Bristol.

There is a splendid opportunity for makers, as dairy teachers in this country; particularly is this applicable to those makers who come in contact with their patrons every day.—G. G. Pulver, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario.

Make Him SQUIRM

These 50 disks must cream separators and factors and Tubular factors



It is very easy to make agams and makers of common cream separators agams. If they claim their disk filed or otherwise complicated machines are simple or easiest to clean, just you smile and remind them that

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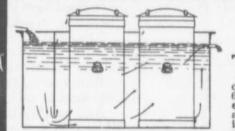


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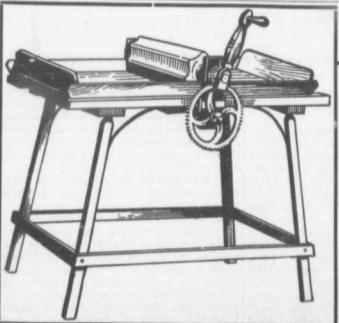
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It is not the spurt at the start, but the continued, unresting, unshaking advance that wins the day.

The Turning Point

By Philip Verrill Mighels.
(Continued from last week)

IN a chair above the dealer sat the lookout, hopefully lazy, to all appearances, but never for a second unalert. He leaned down suddenly. "Flash! overlooking a bet!" He pointed with his thumb.

This time a faintly crimson wave of color swept unmistakably over the gambler's face. He had never overlooked a bet before. "Here, jimmy, take the box and call for Dick," he said to the lookout quietly; "I'm off for the night."

He rose from his seat, passed out around the players and followed after Steve, who had already started for the door.

They arrived outside on the covered walk, with the rain pelting steadily about them, and neither had spoken. For a moment they still maintained a silence, the gambler eyeing Steve in a quick, inquisitorial way as if he expected a lecture and meant to resent it.

"Well," he said presently, "how do you know she's my mother?"

"I didn't fetch her," Steve reminded him. "Here she come on the stage, clean tuckered out, but game as they make 'em, and says she hails from Indiana and wants to know if Frank Watson's here in Broken Hill and doin' an honest man's work."

Flash half turned away from Steve and stared straight ahead at nothing save the darkness of the night. His face was intensely white. Without in the least understanding why, Steve pitied the man there beside him.

"What did you tell her?" asked the gambler after another long silence.

"What did you say I was doing?"

"Mining," said Steve. "I thought—"

"Yes—thank you," interrupted Watson quietly. "Where is she now?"

"Asleep in her chair, at the store."

Not by the slightest movement or sign did the gambler betray the fact that this intelligence had gone home to his breast like a stab. He did not seem to have heard. He stood so silently gazing straight ahead that Steve began to hear the rain, heretofore unnoticed—the steady, melancholy drip, drip, drip from trees and eaves sounding strangely loud and eternal.

"Oh, Steve, I can't go and see her!" said Watson abruptly, shaken at last from immobility. "I can't! I'm no more fit to see her than—than any of those—and you know it!" He made a passionate gesture toward the gilded place behind him. "I'd have to kiss her—and what I've become. I'd have to kiss her! I can't go and see her to-night!"

Steve was awed by the outburst from lips so habitually cold.

"What are you goin' to do?" he

said. "What do you want me to tell her?"

"I don't know—I don't know," answered Watson, staring at the rain. "I haven't any place to take her—and I've got to wait. I've got to do something to clean myself—some decent, sweaty work! I've got to make my hands look grimy and honest! I've got to get ready, Steve, to see her."

"In the mornin'?" said Steve.

Summer

HOW sweet the bloom of summer,
The whispering of the rill;
The buzz and whirr of insects
Is flooding every hill;
The air is steeped in sunshine
That has power the heart to thrill.

Till life seems born of Heaven,
And every breath is bliss,
The wind is soft and fragrant
And soothes us with its kiss,
While clouds like angel's raiment
Float through the blue abyss.

And wrong is all forgotten,
We only know the true,
The old is left behind us,
We cling unto the new,
And Heaven is close beside us
And open to our view.

Shall I tell her you've got to stay on shift and will see her first thing in the mornin'?"

"No—not in the morning, I've been what I am too long," said Watson self-acquiescingly. "I can't work it up one night. You've got to fix a week—that's little enough—to work with pick and shovel before I can look her in the face!"

For a moment Steve made no answer. He looked away from Watson's face in rough thoughtfulness.

"But with you right here in the camp," he objected finally, "she'll think there's something wrong."

"It can't be helped. I'll take a job in the Sunrise over in the gulch," said Watson, his voice slightly breaking. "You can tell her you're sure I'm in the district, but you've got to hunt around mine to mine. You can tell her. And in a week—we'll go away."

"You won't even go down and look in through the window?" asked Steve from some pent-up mother-hunger

deep in his being. "Such a sight might do you good."

"I could!" answered Watson, glancing at him almost wildly. Then he added, "No. Help me for a week, Steve! Shake and give me your word."

He snatched at the outstretched hand of his friend and wrung it with straight off in the rain. "Frank, where you goin'?" Steve called at him loudly. "Where's your coat?"

"I'm going to get a job," said Watson, striding on. And into the darkness, with its mud and chill, he abruptly disappeared.

Steve returned to the store. In his absence Mrs. Watson had wakened. She was thoroughly excited and her face was flushed anew when the big fellow came in at the door. Steve had his hat in his hand. He forced a smile.

"It's just about as I thought," he said. "He's somewhere's right around the camp, but he's left the Queen to take a better job."

"I dreamed I saw him in the rain," she told them wistfully. "He was goin' walk a hundred miles to see me." He added in a moment, "I'd walk that far to find him."

"We're bound to find him in a day or two," said Steve. "Some of the mines are pretty far apart."

"You are very kind," she answered. "I've waited so long I can wait a little longer." She hesitated for a moment, looking at the three rough men. "I thought I'd like to go to his home. Would some of you take me there?"

fallen across the rocks and brush repeated, and was mud from his feet to his shoulders.

Into the dimly lighted hoisting works he stumbled, where the night superintendent and the engineer were engaged in conversation.

He passed the shaven, yawning, double-compartment well, down the abnormal mouth of which the cables of the cages disappeared. Bixby, the superintendent, amazed at such a visitor at this hour, turned to greet him familiarly.

"Good Lord, Flash, out for a constitutional?" he said. "I didn't know you were a member of the web-footed tribe."

He smiled, but Watson's face was set in determination. "I want a job, Hank—underground," he said. "If you can, let me go to-night."

"What's the matter?" answered Bixby, suddenly curious. "You don't need the money. You ain't going to reform?" His query was meant for a joke.

"My mother has arrived in camp," said Watson candidly. "She thinks I'm a miner—an honest workin' man. Give me a job—that's all I ask of you."

It is only in the far-off places where an almost forgotten word or phrase rises infrequently to the lips of men that the wonders of magic. Such a word in Broken Hill was mother. For any man there to have laid his mother appear and find him staggered in his nature would have staggered the most unwise of the camp. There had been no man's mother in Broken Hill since the camp's sudden growth on the gold reef.

The superintendent and the engineer regarded Watson peculiarly for nearly a minute. When Bixby spoke the bantering tone had vanished completely from his voice.

"You can't take any job you like," he said. "The cage is coming up in a minute."

Even as he spoke a bell gave forth a signal, sent by a wire-pull from far down below, where men were hotly delving in the earth. The engineer gave power to the iron cable machine, and rod after rod of the cable, winding on the reels, glided up from the mouth of the shaft without a sound, till after a time that seemed interminable the iron cage abruptly shot into view and was halted at the level of the floor.

On it was a bulky man, a shift boss, who had come up with tools to be sharpened. Watson recognized the man as one who had lost considerable money to him at faro recently and been thrown from the place by force. His name was Blawd and Watson knew he had no friendly feeling for him.

"Oh, Blawd," said the superintendent, walking up with Watson to the shaft, "you can wait and go down in a minute. Tawson's applied for work to-night, and you need another man in the stops."

Blawd merely nodded, closing his eyes but a slit. That a deep, dim smile was nurtured in his mind against the face was wholly unguessed by Bixby.

There was whom he unguessed—Bixby, gambler miner's ex-lation in the terms at last, with himself as boss, at the bank and himself on almost equal terms, a power to be reckoned with.

If Watson beheld and recognized the signals of Blawd's satisfaction his face betrayed no sign. He was not the man to retract a play when the card was on the board. He had asked for employment, would take it—under Blawd or anyone else.

(Continued next week.)

Are you watching our Summer Premium Talks opposite editorial page. Some of them are sure to interest you.

The Upward Look

Oh, what peace we often forfeit,
Oh, what needless pain we bear;
All because we do not carry
Everything to God in prayer.

WE SHOULD BE WITHOUT FEAR.

For God hath not given us the Spirit of fear; but of power, and of love and of a sound mind.—2nd Timothy 1.7.

Whenever fear, in any form, enters our thoughts we should remember this statement of St. Paul. We are too prone to be fearful. We fear that we are going to be sick; that we will not have the strength to perform the duties that lie before us. We do not do those things that we feel that we should, through fear of what people may say about us. We wear out our lives trying to make and hoard money because we fear that some time we may be in want. We are afraid to do the kind things that so often we might, through fear that our advances may be repulsed and thus our pride be injured. I need not fear what those who attended his banquet might say if he did not keep his wicked oath to Salome, and so be committed murder by ordering that John the Baptist should be beheaded. (Mark 6:26, 27.) Fear, in one form or another, is a nightmare that is haunting the lives of countless numbers of people, even of Christians.

Fear is a wedge that comes in between us and God. As soon as we allow fear, in no matter what form, to enter our lives, it is an infallible sign that we are drifting away from God. If we trust God fully, as we should, we will not know what fear is.

God has, as Paul states, given us the spirit of power and of love and of a sound mind. Fear will, if we permit, undermine all these until we are driven hither and thither at the beck and call of our craven doubts and forebodings. Fear will make us, if we do not resist it, its abject slave. Fear, really, is Satan in one of his innumerable disguises.

When we take our anxieties and perplexities to God and ask Him in faith for the help and strength that we need, fear (Satan) flees. Satan and God simply cannot keep company. When we listen to the fears whispered to us by Satan we lose our grip on God. When we turn from him, however, and listen to the words of strength and wisdom that come from God, then Satan loses his grip on us. It is as simple as can be. If we listen to Satan we part with God; if we listen to God, Satan parts with us. The choice is as to which we shall do lies with us.

We must remember that God is a Spirit, the Spirit of love. Just as we love God and our neighbors, this Spirit of love—God—enters our heart and drives out every fear. How nicely John put this when he said: "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear; because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love." (John, 4, 16, 18.) Could anything be more reassuring or more simple?

Are you fearful about anything? If so, turn now, not to-morrow or at some more convenient season, but now, to God. Follow Paul's injunction, "Rejoice in the Lord always; and again I say rejoice. The Lord is at hand. Be careful for nothing; but in everything, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus." (Philippians, 4:4-7).—I. H. N.

Renew your subscription now.

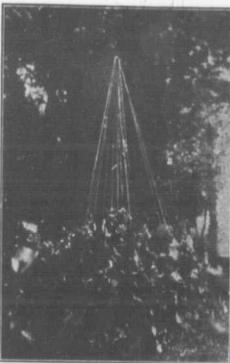
Improved Home Surroundings

W. J. L. Hamilton, Nanaimo Co., B. C.

Frequently, in my journeyings, the wives of farmers at whose places I have received entertainment, have confided their grievances to me. The commonest of these, especially in new districts, is that the husband can give neither time nor money to the beautifying of the home surroundings, by planting trees, shrubs and flowers.

It is a true saying that a person has only one home in his life—that of his childhood—and that, later on, he is but making one for his children. It is also certainly true that his childhood's home is the most potent element in the formation of his character.

I have always noticed that in those homes where flowers are in evidence the children are more obedient and refined, and have such an affection for their home life that they are reluc-



An Idea for a Bed of Nasturtiums

Row the seed around the edges of a circular bed. In the centre of bed place a pole. From top of pole to edges of bed run strands of twine up which the vines will climb.

tant to leave it, and consequently are more likely to stay on the farm; also, these influences last through life, and will be reproduced later on, when they in turn settle down.

I can also sympathize with the Lusy farmer, who probably needs every cent he has for his business, and I can imagine his feelings when he looks at a florist's catalogue and realizes the cost of the suggested improvements. But if the wife knew how to see about it, she could revolutionize the appearance of her home for "a mere song," adding hundreds of dollars to its appearance, and giving herself and the children a much greater interest in the work than if everything were bought "ready made."

Many wild shrubs and small growing trees are available, and many a suitable graft, cutting or seed can be begged from a friend. In British Columbia many an effective shrub and low-growing tree will be found growing wild, such as the mountain ash, large flowered dogwood, arbutus, mock orange, flowering currant, Juneberry and many others.

The wild hawthorn can be set out in suitable locations in the fall, and grafted next spring with the double red or white thorn, and the wild crab can be grafted with the useful Hyslop or Transcendent or the purely ornamental Bechtel's flowering Crab. (Note.—As crab, hawthorn and Mountain Ash are subject to attacks of scale insects, these must be sprayed in winter like the orchard trees.)

Many other ornamental shrubs grow freely and flower in two or three years from the seed, which can be purchased

cheaply or otherwise obtained. Some of the best of these are furze or gorse; broom (yellow, white or crimson and gold), laburnum, sunach, Japan quince (also from cuttings), also cold and filbert nuts, not only beautiful in the spring, but useful for Hallowe'en.

For house climbers and veranda posts, the wild trumpet honeysuckle (the garden varieties grow freely from cuttings if the cuttings are bent in hoop form and both ends inserted in the soil) and the wild clematis are suitable. The cottonaster and the pyracantha also strike freely, and cuttings can often be obtained and, amongst coarser climbers, for stumps and fences, Lut too rampant for the house, ivy and Matrimony Vine are very effective.

Clematis Paniculata is cheap and good, and if one root is obtained others can be produced by layering. Add rambler and other roses from cuttings, and the display can be made all that is desired if the grouping is properly carried out. All these will grow with the minimum of attention.

If flowers are also grown, perennials are least trouble, and a good selection will well repay the labor expended; and who knows if by this time the good man will not be as great an enthusiast as his wife?

Pictures of the Late King

We can send a fine lithograph of the late King Edward VII. to the readers of Farm and Dairy for the very low price of 25 cents. A similar picture may be secured of Queen Alexandra, now to be known as the Queen Mother. This picture of King Edward shows His Majesty in full uniform and is one of the most pleasing likenesses of the King that has yet been reproduced.

These pictures are 18 by 24 inches in size and are of the very best lithograph work. We can furnish them reproduced in colors or in black and white.

For one new yearly subscription to Farm and Dairy at \$1 we can send both of the above pictures free to any address. Should our readers desire a similar illustration of the new King and Queen they can be furnished at the same rates. Kindly state in sending orders which one of the four pictures is desired. Write name and address plainly. Send orders to our Circulation Manager, Peterboro, Ont.

Are you watching our Summer Premium Talks opposite editorial page. Some of them are sure to interest you.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS

The Peerless Sembrich

—who received \$60,000. a year in New York alone—who was the "star" of all the stars of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Co.—and who has just retired at the pinnacle of her artistic career—selected THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO for her Canadian tour.

Madame Sembrich, of course, had her choice of the world's finest instruments. The fact that her preference was the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS shows the esteem in which this marvellous piano is held by the premier artists.

The beautiful tone—which blends so exquisitely with the singing voice—is equally delightful in the home as well as on the concert stage.



Toronto, Can., Nov. 4, 1909.

"I wish to thank you for the New Scale Williams Concert Grand Piano which you are furnishing for my concert in Canada.

"It gives me pleasure to tell you that I find the tone beautiful and of splendid power and carrying quality."

Sincerely yours,

MARCEL SEMBRICH.

The New Scale Williams is made both in the Grand and Upright styles—in many superb designs.

Our catalogue shows them. Write for a copy.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED,
OSHAWA, ONT. 164A

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London, Ont., 261 Dundas St.



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

Selecting Meats

By Emma Padlock Telford

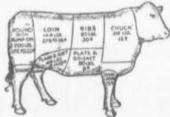
Perhaps there is no one thing in the conduct and efficient management of the home that is more puzzling to the average housewife than the selection of meats. It is this ignorance that impels her to demand of the butcher a "good roast," "a nice beefsteak," a "pot-roast" or a "boiling piece" without stipulating just what cut she desires or knowing whether she gets it.

The animal—beef, lamb or pig—presents such a different appearance when separated into its component parts from that evidenced when on the hoof that only a qualified expert seems able to say with authority "who's who" or "what's what" when confronted with the varied plinishings of a well-stocked butcher's stall.

While the nomenclature of the various cuts of beef varies according to locality, the subdivision of commercial cuts as furnished by the Beef Producers Association of America is perhaps the most widely accepted, and is here reproduced.

SUBDIVISION OF CUTS

Loins—The loin of beef is subdivided into porterhouse or short cuts,



Different Parts of Animal as Used for Cooking Purposes

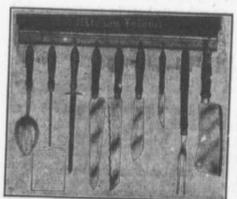
T-bone and sirloin. The porterhouse consists of the first five or six steaks from the small end next to the ribs. Next to this come the T-bone steaks, regarded by many as the very choicest part of the loin. The last six or eight steaks next to the round are known as the sirloin. The tenderloin is the inside portion of lean meat near the rib end of the loin. As a rule the tenderloin is only cut from the cheaper carcasses, and the balance of the loin is used for canning in such cases. Where the tenderloin is cut from the choice carcass, a fancy price is charged for it, as it seriously injures the value of the rest of the loin.

Round and Rump—The rump is the fleshy portion over the thigh. After it is cut off, the round extends on down to the flank, having only one bone near the centre.

Flank—A section of lean meat overlies the flank which is stripped off and is known as the flank steak, and is much sought after. The balance of the flank is mostly used for sausage and hamburger, but can be boiled.

Woman's Kitchen Friend

This kitchen rack should be in every woman's home. You cannot afford to do your work another day without it. All the articles shown are household con-



veniences. Handles are black, and well finished. All regulation size and length.

You can have this FREE, for a club of two new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, at \$1 each. Get the names and girls to work securing two of your neighbors to subscribe. It will surprise you how easy this can be done. Address Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Ribs—This section consists of the first seven ribs and is mostly used for roasts. The cuts nearest the loin are most money. Next to the chuck the meat is deeper and rather coarser.

Chuck—The lower eight or ten inches of the trunk as the "dod" is known to the trade as the "dod." This lies just above the brisket and extends up to the lower portion of the neck. This is cut mostly for pot-roasts and cut into steaks. Most of the chuck is cut into steaks, the best portions being on the end nearest to the ribs. The portion of most next to the neck usually sells for a pot-roast or boiling.

Plate—The plate is the lower portion of the carcass below the ribs, and taking the covering of the belly. It is mostly used for boiling, but contains some good meat.

Brisket—This takes in the portion between the shank and the clod, or fleshy part of the chuck. It is a very heavy bone, but makes fine pot-roast or boiling meat.

Shank—That portion of the shank from the knee or heel to the cut above is fleshy, though coarse, and is mostly used for boiling. The lower part is mostly bone and sinew and is used for soup and boiling. In the forelegs this portion is usually called the shin.

Neck—This part generally sells with a part of the chuck and is fit mostly for boiling. It is fleshy but coarse.

Sirloin Ends—In some markets the ends of the sirloin and T-bone steaks, which run down into the flank, are widened and are sold separately. These ends are coarser than the loin meat, but, properly cooked, are as good as any part of the animal.

(To be concluded next week)

Proud Parents—Proud Sons

Little glimpses obtained into the home life of some of the competitors have focused one of the most interesting features connected with the prize farm competition that was held last year by Farm and Dairy. One of the first prize winners in one of the districts, and his wife, are possibly more proud of two letters of congratulation that they have received from two of their sons, who are now living at distant points in the United States, than they are of having won the first prize. Farm and Dairy has succeeded in getting copies of these letters, which are published herewith, the names of the parties being naturally withheld.

The letters show that here is a family where the boys do not believe in waiting until the old people are no longer with them before saying the kind words that have the power to create so much happiness and joy. The letters show, also, that this family and his wife have made a success of their family life and been God-fearing, God-loving parents as well as successful in the management of their farm. The letters follow:

One son writes:

"Dear Father—
"I just received sister's paper, also the paper telling the good news that our farm was first in the list of prize winners in our district. I am indeed proud that you were successful for I know how hard you tried and the worry you have had for years to accomplish this result, but it is worth it to know that you are the first in eleven counties, in fact in our pluck, determination, work, neatness and honesty will accomplish in this day and age.

I am glad to say that I was born and bred on the best farm in our section of Ontario. Also, that I have the best father and mother a boy ever had, for while I am congratulating you, I cannot forget Mother's share

in this honor. She has been the best helpmate, adviser and partner in this enterprise a man could have. The honor belongs to you both equally. And I trust you both will enjoy many happy years to come and at last enter into that rest prepared for us all in the Great Beyond.

"Your loving son—
"C"

THE OTHER LETTER.

"My Dear Father and Mother—
"This being the 31st of January, I am sure you both will remember the day, as it is my birthday, also that of dear little C—, who has gone and left us. But, one thing we have to be thankful for, that we know that she is spending her eternity with the angels. I hope that we may all live on earth and prepare our hearts and minds for that spiritual building now made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

"Well, Father, I saw in the paper that Maplehurst Farm took the first prize, and I want to congratulate you and mother, for I know how hard you both worked to accomplish this. I never felt prouder in my life than when I read in the paper that my old homestead took first prize and not only that, but I think that if they gave prizes to each boy in Canada for the best father and mother I am sure that I would take first prize.

"When I received the news that Maplehurst Farm had taken the first prize, I was so happy I could not keep it to myself, but showed the paper, also the picture of the house, to all my friends and told them that 35 years ago I was born and bred on the best farm in our part of Ontario.

"Lovingly your son,
"W."

Feeding the Young Turkeys

Farmers' wives and daughters in the township of Proton, Ont., first turkey raising to be extremely profitable. They appear to be most successful in this line. The lady in the picture received \$68.25 cash in December last



Profitable Turkeys

for the apparently insignificant flock which she is so carefully feeding, the price per pound being 20¢. Can any of our readers beat this record? Send in your experience in the poultry line. It is sure to be interesting reading.

Courage

There's the courage that nerves you in starting to climb
The Mount of Success rising sheer;
And when you've slipped back there's
the courage sublime

That keeps you from shedding a
tear.
These two kinds of courage, I give
you my word,

Are worthy of tribute; but, then,
You'll not reach the summit unless
it's you're the third.

The courage to try it again.

I received a new fountain pen from Farm and Dairy as a premium for one with it. I am pleased. We like Farm & Dairy very much and would feel lonesome without its weekly visits.—S. S. Gehman, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Renew your subscription now.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age. For adults, give bust measure for skirts, waist and bust measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Patterns Department.

CIRCULAR AND FANCY WORK APRONS 655.



Simple aprons that are attractive are the best possible ones. Here are two that are different in style but both of which serve their purpose admirably well. The one to the left is somewhat simpler, and is extended to cover the back of the skirt as well as the front. The apron to the right includes a frill and somewhat more elaborate pockets.

Material required for plain apron, 2½ yds. 24, 1½ yds. 36 or 1½ yds. 44 in wide. For the fancy apron 2½ yds. 24, 1½ yds. 36, 1½ yds. 44 in wide. The pattern is cut in one size only, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

DRESSING JACKET 624.

The simple dressing jacket is the one that is most in vogue. Here is a model that is becoming and satisfactory to wear and which involves little labor in making. Material required for medium size is 4½ yds. 24, 3 yds. 32, 2½ yds. 36, 2½ yds. 42 and 2½ yds. 44 in wide. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.



BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 660.

The simple tailored waist is always smart and always in demand. This model includes the tucks near the armhole edges which make one of the best features. It can be worn with the high turned collar or with any fancy stock that may be liked.

Material required for medium size is 3½ yds. 21, 24 or 27 or 2 yds. 44 in wide. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

PLAIN AND FANCY SLEEVES 638.

Sleeves make an important feature of dress. Here are new and attractive ones that can be utilized either for the new gown or for the one that must be remodeled. The styles are up-to-date and smart and the different styles are adapted to a variety of materials.

The sleeve to the extreme left would be made of silk and wool. The plain sleeve is of the regulation sort and can be of any length. The pattern 638 is in three sizes. The fourth sleeve can be made either as illustrated or without the deep cuff.

Material required for the medium size is, for the tucked sleeve 2 yards 21 or 27, 1 yard 44 in wide; for the elbow sleeves 2 yds. 21 or 27 or 3 yds. 21 for the trimming portions; for the long fancy sleeve 2 yds. 21 or 27, 1 yd. 44 inches wide with ½ yd. 44 in wide and 2 yds. of banding; for the plain sleeves 1½ yds. 21 or 27, ¾ yd. 44 in wide. The pattern 638 is in three sizes. For small, 32 or 34, medium 36 or 38, large 40 or 42 inch bust measure, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.



OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Contributions Invited.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
PRINCE CO., P. E. I.

RICHMOND.—Although the weather has been fine for the past two weeks very little seeding has been done but a lot of land has been prepared which is now being seeded. Best results are obtained from oats sown from May 15 to June 1, or even up to June 15th on stubble land. Grass and clover which had a sudden setback by an unexpected frost is beginning to revive and promised to be a good crop. The outlook for a good supply of milk at the cheese factories seems good. Heavy horses are bringing good prices. They are bringing good prices. They are getting scarce.—J. D. M. L.

QUEBEC

CHATEAUGAY CO., QUE.

ORMSTOWN.—Quebec province has few springs show therefore such as was held at Ormstown on May 18th and 19th, drew a large crowd. This show was promoted only some weeks ago by Dr. Duncan McEachern, whose efforts were ably backed by Dr. A. McCormick, and the county of Chateaugay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon, and we question if another local show in Canada could put up a better showing of live stock. The show was held in a large skating rink (in which the horses were shown), the cattle were in the curling rink. Poultry, sheep, swine, and sheep, and another building utilized for the poultry. There were 200 entries of horses, 150 of cattle, 50 each of sheep and swine, and over 200 in poultry. Clydesdales made a fine display and were exhibited by Dr. Duncan McEachern, Robert Ness & Son, Lebarge, S. McEwen, H. Lebarge, H. Lebarge and Nussey Bros. Draughters were numerous and of fine quality and were shown by Dr. D. McEachern, D. J. Greig, Wm. Cullen, A. Cullen and others. French Canadians by James Bryson and Nussey Bros. Light draught by A. Cullen, H. Lebarge, A. Cullen, R. Ness & Son, J. Kerr, H. Lebarge and others. Carriage horses by Dr. G. Greig, A. Cunningham and others. There were numerous entries of drivers, saddle horses and hunters.

In cattle, Ayrshires took the lead, which would be expected in this strong Ayrshire section. James Bryson, H. Gordon, J. W. Logan, W. T. Stewart, P. D. McArthur, E. W. Heyden, D. S. H. Lebarge, R. Ness and Wm. Hay, were the exhibitors. Prof. Grisdale acted as judge and he had a heavy day's work. The show was considered the finest that has ever graced a ring in this district. Much interest was centred on the aged bull show, where three champions laid competitors for honors. Ness & Son's Cavalier (Seattle champion), McArthur's Netherhall Milkman (Ottawa champion), and Logan's Netherhall Good Time (Sherbrooke champion), with Bryson's aged bull, made a strong class. The decision was in the order named. The 12 cows were a grand lot of matrons as were the younger classes. Ness won the herd prize, Logan second, with Gordon third. Holsteins made a fine display and were shown by Neil Sangster, Francis Murphy, Thomas Hetherford and David Cowan. Neil Sangster was the victor in the prizes. His two year old Pleasant Hill Korndyke De Kol, is an animal of great merit. His dam is one of the right stamp for producers, and is noted for their milk records and high testing qualities.

Jerseys were shown by Dr. D. McEachern, James Winter and others and were a strong milk lot. Only one Shorthorn was shown.

The sheep were a splendid lot and were principally of the Leicester and Shropshire breeds. Swine made a fine display, Yorks and Berks predominating. The frame is though out of season for a poultry show.

yet the poultrymen brought out a lot of fine birds of various varieties.—W. F. S.

ONTARIO

CARLETON CO., ONT.

OTTAWA.—The prospects for cheese this season are away ahead of what they were last year. The factories are in better condition than they ever have been and the flow of milk is almost double that of last year. The date and is in better condition when received at the factories.—W. W. D.

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.

CHARLEVILLE.—Seeding is nearly through and farmers are commencing to prepare their corn ground, most of which has to be plowed on account of grass and weeds. Many farmers are turning their cattle out to pasture. Hush-bush, 824; middlings, 825; eggs, 12c and 20c; butter, 25c to 30c; potatoes, 15c to 20c a bush; hogs, 89.25 a cwt.—G. W. C.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

THE RIDGE.—At this date (May 12th) seeding is done. Frost, nothing to worry and the farmers are busy preparing the ground for them. I never saw a better show for hay than there is now. Clover grows through the winter, in excellent condition and is making very rapid growth. Although it is rather cold and we have had some hard frosts, nothing to hurt. Little pigs seem to be plentiful and are selling at 56 a pair. Cows bring from \$35 to \$40 apiece. Market for all farm products are a little quieter. Horse buyers are not quite so plentiful as they were some time ago. Horses are quite a number of horses changing hands among the farmers. Bees still remain high in price, but high to be paid in the local market for fat cows. Farmers are busy preparing their ground for corn and roots.—J. F.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

BLACKSTOCK.—Seeding, although considerably delayed by rains, is completed but the cool weather has greatly retarded growth. Fall wheat, nothing to worry, growing well and promises a good crop. Clover generally is looking well; some fields were still out in spots. Will warm weather spring grain would grow rapidly. Some spots that were either drenched or washed out with the rain, have been reseeded. Market for all farm products are a little quieter. Horse buyers are not quite so plentiful as they were some time ago. Horses are quite a number of horses changing hands among the farmers. Bees still remain high in price, but high to be paid in the local market for fat cows. Farmers are busy preparing their ground for corn and roots.—J. F.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALKLAND.—Spring grain is all up, but the cold weather is keeping it back. There have been several hard frosts lately, which have injured it somewhat. Plums, cherries and other small fruits have had an abundance of bloom. There is a marked increase in the number of farmers who are pruning and spraying their orchards. The majority of farmers have the land for corn and roots all plowed, and are well advanced in seeding. Wheat is very dull, 95c a bush. Hogs are 89 a cwt., with prospects of an advance. Eggs are plentiful at 18c, while butter brings 25c. Considerable losses are reported among springers.—L. T.

ST. GEORGE.—Following the abundant rains of early spring, we are having a dry period with light winds, so that the fields which were beaten down by pounding rains are now hard and dry. Very little growth is shown in the grasses, save for some time, and wheat especially is not in as good condition as it was some weeks ago. Frost has had a pinch on tender plants in the gardens in various localities, though as far as known the fruit trees have escaped injury. The sowing of field crops is now the order of the day, while corn ground is also being generally prepared. With the lesson of last winter's long feeding season so fresh in mind, a good acreage of silage corn should grace the farms this year. A feature of farm life has been the increase in the agitation re Bell vs. Machine telephones, and a marked laxity of conscience with regard to contracts signed with both companies. Perhaps, the cause of the comet is the cause of all this.—C. S. R.

LIVE HOGS

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. For delivery at our Packing House in Peterborough, we will pay equal to Toronto market prices. If you cannot deliver to our Packing House, kindly write us and we will instruct our buyer at your nearest railroad station, to call on you.

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY
\$9.65 a Cwt.
FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 220 LBS.

THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO., LIMITED
PETERBOROUGH, HULL, BRANTFORD

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

SOUTH WALSHINGHAM.—The weather has been cold with raw winds. Recent heavy electric storms and heavy rains did not materially injure or damage property.

The rain had a beneficial effect on the growing condition of the crops. Live Hogs are selling at 89.25 a cwt. Good prime well fattened veal calves are selling from \$7 to \$8 a piece. Mutton is very scarce. First grade dairy cows of excellent quality are selling at \$80, \$90 and \$100 a piece. Butter is 25c a lb., eggs, 12c a dozen. Wire fence building and spraying and trimming orchards are the order of the day. Dogs are still tied and muzzled, waiting with all patience to be released.—B. B.

GREY CO., ONT.

RAVENNA.—Fall wheat looks well, although the spring has been so wet and cold. Some are not done seeding yet. Clover and alfalfa have come through the winter fine, and are growing nicely. Some have turned their cattle out to pasture, while others still have them yarded. Owing to potatoes being such poor price, the people are feeding them to their cattle and hogs. Plums and cherry trees are in full bloom. If the frost don't hurt them, they may look for an abundant crop. A number have sprayed their trees once already this spring. Some are repairing their houses, which have been completed, make quite a difference to the value of their farms.—C. P.

GOSSIP

OUR FRONT COVER THIS WEEK

Our front cover this week shows two choice individuals of the Percheron breed. The one, the imported black Percheron Patroul (62794), as may be seen, is the typical black. He possesses the good points of the breed in a marked degree, and is a typical draughter. His pedigree shows that he is bred in the celebrated Brilliant strain. He was imported direct from France by T. H. Hassard. He has been trained in the Percheron district for the past three years, and although the highest priced horse in the district, has had a season each year, which goes to show how popular this individual is. The dapple grey Percheron Paddy B., which may be seen to the left of the illustration is a Canadian bred. He is descended from one of the finest horses that ever left France. His grand sire, on his dam's side, is one of the best and highest priced horses imported from France, \$4,000 having been paid for him by the late General Wood. He is a colt in the district and their excellence goes far towards accounting for his popularity.

But of these stallions are owned and travelled by Mr. Jacob Brown of Peterboro, Ont.

A GREAT SHORT-TIME RECORD

I have the pleasure of announcing the greatest of the short-time records since Colanthes 4th's Johanna made her sensational run—a record that has never been given the breed the commanding position, that it now holds, and such as all owners of Holstein-Friesian cows should look upon with pride. Blanche Lyons Netherland produced in seven consecutive days 746.5 lbs. of milk containing 27.49 lbs. of butter fat, in 30 consecutive days, 3,684.1 lbs. of milk, containing 112.142 lbs. of butter fat, and in 60 consecutive days, 6,437 lbs. of milk, containing 306.569 lbs. of butter fat.

Her average a day was almost 107 lbs. of milk for the seven day period, and almost 103 lbs. for the 30 day period; while it was over 91 lbs. a day for the 60 day period.

The attention of critics is especially called to this test, and they will note that the seven day period began 34 days after freshening, while the 30 day period began 19 days after. They will also note that the great quantities of milk showed no abnormal per cent. of fat, but just plain, normal Holstein-Friesian averages of 3.68 per cent., 3.64 per cent., and 3.77 per cent. fat. Note the uniformity, and that another Holstein-Friesian cow has produced much over 100 lbs. of butter fat in 20 consecutive days, while averaging over 100 lbs. of milk a day. In displacing Colanthes 4th's Johanna and taking her place as holder of the 30 day record, Blanche Lyons Netherland gains very high honor.

M. H. GARDNER,
Supt. Advanced Registry,
Delavan, Wis.

SEED CORN

Twenty-one leading varieties of seed corn. All guaranteed to grow. Buy directly from the grower. Nearly fifty years' experience. Send for seed catalog.

M. A. JONES
RUTHERN, ESSEX CO., ONT.

WE BUY CORNS AND STAMPS
Canadian and Newfoundland Especially Wanted
Royal Money & Stamp Co.
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SEND FOR FREE BROCKET NO. 14

THE BEST LINIMENT
OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY
Gambault's
Gaustic Balsam
IT HAS NO EQUAL

FOR—It is particularly useful in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, strains, lumbago, diptheria, sore lungs, rheumatism, all stiff joints.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diptheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism, all Stiff Joints.

We would say to all who buy this liniment, get one of the best and highest priced liniments, and you will cure your ailment and it can be used on any case that resists all other remedies. It is a specific with no danger.

REMOVED THE SOBERNESS-STRENGTHENING MUSCLES
Sore throat, chest cold, neuralgia, sprains, strains, lumbago, diptheria, sore lungs, rheumatism, all stiff joints. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent direct to the manufacturer, THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to
Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates
We build Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—handsome and attractive. They remain staunch and rigid through all kinds of rough weather. The frame is
THE BANWELL HOKIE VEIL FENCE CO., Ltd.
Box N. Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

To Bring Him Back to the "High-Stepping" Class

THE REMEDY USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

For Spavin, Carb, Splint, Ringbone, Soft Bunches, All Lameness

Horse dealers have made thousands of dollars by buying Lame, Spavined Horses, curing them with Kendall's Spavin Cure, and then selling the sound animals at a handsome profit.

You can do the same with your own horses. Here is one man who saved his horse and his money by using Kendall's.

Oak Bay Mills, Que., Dec. 13th, 1909
"I wish to inform you that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success on my horse. I found that it cures quickly and well." Yours truly, ROY HARRIS.
* A bottle—6 for \$5. A copy of our book—
* A Treatise On The Horse—free at dealers or from us. 48
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. - - - - - Ensburg Falls, Vt.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 23, 1910. — There is nothing of exceptional interest to chronicle in the state of trade. The death of our late sovereign and the accession to the throne of George V. have not seemed to disturb the tenor of business, notwithstanding the profound impression the passing away of the late monarch has produced on the whole civilized world. The present King gives every promise of following in the footsteps of his august father, and as he comes to the throne with a mind ripened by observation and travel, there is every reason to look forward with equanimity to the manner in which he will fill the position of responsibility that he is called upon to assume. As loyal Canadians, we can each and all voice the time-honored prayer—God save the King.

WHEAT

Wheat has been showing marked declines during the week, not only in Chicago but on the Liverpool market. In Chicago at last advices May wheat closed at \$1.12; July at \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$, and September at \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$, the bushel. The cause for the decline is the favorable state of the northwestern wheat crop, owing to the late rains, and also the improved condition of affairs in Russia, where the wheat is reported to be in excellent condition. Reports from Kansas also show a more favorable tenor. On the local market dealers quote No. 1 northern, \$1.01; No. 2, 99c, at lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, mixed winter wheat, \$1 to \$1.01 outside. On the farmers' market fall wheat is quoted at \$1 to \$1.02 a bushel, and goose wheat at 90c to 95c a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

Trade in coarse grains is steady and there is no marked variation in the prices of any grades of grain from those noted last week.

American corn is quoted at from 67c to 70c Canadian, 61c a bushel, Toronto freight; Canadian western oats, 35c to 36c a bushel, lake ports; Ontario white, 32c to 34c outside, according to quality; 25c on track Toronto. Peas, 70c to 71c; rye, 67c to 68c; barley, best quality, 51c to 52c; buckwheat, 51c a bushel.

On the farmers' market the following

prices are quoted: Oats, 35c; peas, 70c; rye, 67c; buckwheat, 51c; barley, 54c a bushel. In Montreal the dealers quote the following prices: Corn, 67c to 68c; peas, 69c to 67c; oats, Canadian western, 35c to 38c; Ontario, 32c to 37c, according to quality; barley, 52c; buckwheat, 54c a bushel.

HAY AND STRAW

There is not much hay coming in to the local market and what is coming in is commanding good prices. Dealers quote No. 1 timothy, \$13.50 to \$14.00; ordinary \$11 to \$11.50; straw nominally \$7 to \$7.50 a ton. On the farmers' market first class timothy hay sells at \$19 to \$20; clover, mixed, \$13 to \$15; straw in bundles, \$12 to \$15; and loose straw \$8 to \$8.50 a ton. Montreal dealers quote No. 1 timothy, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50; clover mixed \$11 to \$11.50 a ton. Haled straw, \$5.50 to \$6 a ton on track.

THE WOOL MARKET

Dealers are quoting the following prices for wool: Washed fleeces, 21c to 22c; unwashed, 15c to 16c; rejects, 15c. Farmers obtain better prices for their washed and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 13c for unwashed fleeces.

MILL FEEDS

There is no change in the price of mill feeds: Manitoba hay is quoted by dealers at \$19; shorts \$21 to \$21 $\frac{1}{2}$ a ton; Toronto; Ontario bran, 83c, and shorts \$22 a ton on track, Toronto. Montreal prices are as follows: Manitoba bran, \$18 to \$19 a ton; shorts \$20 to \$21 a ton; Ontario bran, \$19 to \$20, and shorts \$21 a ton on track, Montreal.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs are selling in case lots on the Toronto market at 20c a dozen; and dealers are still busy buying in large quantities for cold storage. On the farmers' market eggs are selling at 20c to 22c a dozen. Prices are well maintained in Montreal and select assortments are quoted at 22c to 25c a dozen in case lots. There is a likelihood of prices coming down as the cold storage supplies are pretty well all in.

Farmers will be well advised at this season to get rid of their old hens. Hens of two years and over have now about come to the end of their usefulness. At the present time they are selling at 14c a pair.

They will hardly lay enough eggs from now to the end of the season to pay for the cost of more than half their feed, and there is no use in keeping them through the summer, when in the fall they will only be able to realize 6c a lb. One pasture farmer in Peterboro County recently reared an economical truth, for he found he received a cheque for \$250 from a dealer for a consignment of this class of hens. Poultry merchants may not be the gainers by this procedure, but the farmers would be. The following prices for poultry are quoted on the farmers' market: chickens, dressed, 15c to 20c a lb.; turkeys, 12c to 20c; geese and ducks, 15c to 16c; fowl, 12c to 14c a lb.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market cannot very well go lower than it is at present. Delawares are

selling at 45c to 50c a bag on track and 35c to 40c a bag out of store; Ontario at Montreal Great Montreal are quoted at 35c to 40c a bag on track and Ontario at 15c to 20c a bag on track, Montreal.

Following are the quotations for hides: Imported steer and cow hides, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb.; sheepskins, \$15 to \$15 $\frac{1}{2}$; tallow, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb.; horsehair, 35c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Wholesale dealers report a weaker feeling in the butter market, and prices are quite a cent lower in most grades than those reported last week. Large supplies are coming into the city. Cheese creamery prints are quoted at 22c; dairy butter prints, 19c to 20c; separator prints, 19c to 22c and ordinary quality, 14c to 16c a lb. On the farmers' market, choice dairy butter is selling at 31c to 32c a lb., and ordinary grade at 25c to 27c a lb. Cheese making is easy and new cheese is selling at 18c a lb. for large and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. for twins. In Montreal choice creamery butter is selling at 22c a lb., dairy prints, 22c to 23c, and ordinary quality, 15c to 18c a lb. New cheese in Montreal is quoted at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

HORSE MARKET

One or two carloads of horses have been shipped during the past week to Manitoba, and prices ruled high. The farmers are not showing an over-riding anxiety, even at prevailing figures, to get rid of their stock. Sales have been made at the following figures during the week: Heavy draft horses, \$200 to \$350; agricultural horses, \$150 to \$250; drivers, \$125 to \$250; expressers, \$160 to \$300; serviceable sound horses, \$50 to \$90.

LIVE STOCK

There is such a shortage in some parts of the United States that dealers are importing cattle from the Central American Republic. The incoming army of agriculturalists to the United States, and of our own Northwest, is really curtailing the area of ranching, and this is a factor that must be taken into account by those interested in the production of cattle for the market. There is no knowing to what heights prices will soar if a stock raising is not entered into by a stronger interest in connection with agriculture. It seems not only clear that the day for speculation in agriculture is past, but that those who are at present engaged in an outcry against high prices can find a ready market against such joining the ranks of the agriculturalists.

The market has been slow the past few days, but the quality of cattle that has been offered has been good. Hogs are showing a firm tendency, but dealers are slightly variable in their quotations. Following are the present quotations for cattle and hogs: Choice exporters—\$6.50 to \$7.50; medium, \$6.75 to \$6.25. Butcher cattle—\$5.50 to \$6.00; medium, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Stockers—\$3 to \$5.25, according to quality. Feeders—Choice, \$4 to \$5.50; ordinary quality, \$3 to \$3.75. Milch cows—Choice, \$80 to \$75; spring-cows, \$30 to \$60; canners \$20 to \$27 $\frac{1}{2}$; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.75, according to quality. Sheep—Ewes, 5c to 8c; bucks, \$4 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5 to \$6.50; spring-falls, \$3 to \$5. Hogs—(to \$10) \$3.50 to \$3.75, fed and cured, \$9.75 to \$10.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, May 21. — The supply of live hogs this week was comparatively small, and prices were maintained in consequence, there was barely sufficient to supply the demand. Everything offered was quickly picked up, the average price being \$10.50 a cwt. for selected lots weighed of 100 lbs. Dressed hogs are also firm, with quotations ranging from \$14.25 to \$14.50 a cwt., for fresh killed abattoir stock. There was

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

When sending in change of address, please give your old address as well as the new.

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Telephones and Switchboards

Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary. **NO CHARGE** for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-legal, in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.

We are the largest, exclusive and the only bona-fide Independent Telephone and Switchboard makers in Canada or Great Britain. France and the U. S. Government. Our telephones are extensively used in Canada, England, France and by the U. S. Government. Our great illustrated book on the Telephone sent free to anyone writing us about any telephone lines or systems being talked of or organized.

We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents. The Dominion Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd. Dept. D. Waterford, Ont., Canada.

The sheet metal British Government buys for public works must be able to pass an Acid Test more severe than twenty years of Canadian weather.



PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are the only shingles made and galvanized according to British Government specifications. They easily pass this Acid Test. They are practically everlasting—the most durable roofing in the world.

They Pass The Acid Test Easily

PRESTON Shingles are the only shingles SAFE-LOCKED on their sides. They are proof against rain, snow, fire, lightning, and wind. Canada has not yet been visited with a gale strong enough to unroof a single building covered with PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles.

So positive are we that PRESTON Shingles are lightning proof that we

Dover street Factory. Please send your booklet, "Truth About Roofing." I am interested in roofing and would like complete information about PRESTON Shingles.

Name _____
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will give you a Lightning Guarantee. Free of Charge. As with United States you can reduce your fire insurance rate by about one-half.

While the first cost is about \$1.00 more per 100 square feet, PRESTON Shingles are five times as durable as prepared roofing of other materials. The cost per year of service of PRESTON Shingles is less than that of any other roofing material. PRESTON shingles are the only roofing material good enough for that new barn of yours.

SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

Our new and improved edition of "Truth About Roofing" contains important facts about different kinds of roofing materials. You will be willing to pay for this information if you had an idea how valuable it is. However, we will send you a copy free, provided you fill in and send the coupon to us by return mail.

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LIMITED
PRESTON, CANADA.
BRANCH OFFICE AND FACTORY: 8 MONTREAL, QUE.

a very good demand at these prices, and considerable trading was done.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Monday, May 23.—The delivery of Danish hogs on the English markets last week was 30,000. The demand for hogs in the Old Country is very poor. The delivery of hogs on the local market was heavier than last week. The George Matthews Co. quote the following prices for the week's slaughter: Fat, 10 country prices, 83.50 a cwt.; weighed off cars, 81; a cwt.; delivered at abattoir, 83.75 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, May 21.—The market for cheese this week was excited owing to the great increase in the demand from Great Britain, and as a result prices were advanced quite sharply at the country markets. A great variety of prices ruled on Thursday, all the way from 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c a lb. having been paid, the higher prices being paid at Brockville, where the entire offering on the board was cleaned up at 11 1/2c a lb., and the balance being all in the market there at these prices. It is quite evident now that prices were overdone somewhat at these levels, and the best price made since at any market was 11 1/2c, which was paid on Saturday at Picton, as well as one or two other boards on Friday.

The cheese offering in the country this week are strictly full grass, finest in every respect and very good, and at the same time, and dealers realizing this, have been more free to buy than they have been at any time since the season opened. The demand from Great Britain under the has been very good, but whether or not it will be maintained at the advance, remains to be seen. The trading in the week has been very much demoralized owing to the various holidays in England, and the attitude of the British trade towards the advance in prices will not be ascertained for a day or two yet. Finest Western cheese have been selling on the market this week at from 11c to 11 1/2c a lb., but these prices will have to be marked up about 1 1/2c a lb. for next week's arrivals.

The receipts this week show a decided increase over those of the corresponding week last year, and it is quite evident now that the reports from the country of a big output have been quite correct. The actual figures show an increase of 25 per cent. over last year for the past week, which it is hoped will be maintained throughout the season.

The market for butter has been well maintained in spite of the increased arrivals from the country, and prices are closing practically unchanged from last week. The finest creamery butter is quoted at 24c a lb. in Montreal, but in view of still heavier receipts next week it is generally expected that prices will rule lower.

The make of butter is heavy in spite of the large quantity of cream that is being shipped across the border. The receipts for the week amounting to 10,000 packages.

CHEESE MARKET.

Stirling, May 17—790 boxes boarded; all sold at 10 1/2c. Campbellford, May 17—840 boxes boarded; 775 sold at 10 7/8c; same price refused for the balance.

Tweed, May 18—370 white cheese boarded; all sold at 10 1/2c. Woodstock, May 18—530 white and 480 colored boarded; sales at 10 1/2c.

Mado, May 18—735 white cheese boarded; 340 sold at 10 1/2c; 150 at 10 1/2c; balance unsold. Brockville, May 19—1575 colored and 1250 white offered; 265 colored sold at 11c before the ruling prices, 11 1/2c, was reached. Alexandria, May 19—350 boxes offered; all white. Sold at 11 1/2c.

Kingston, May 19—923 white and 321 colored offered. Sales at 10 1/2c and 10 1/2c.

Bellefleur, May 19—180 white cheese offered. Sales were 98 at 10 1/2c; 565 at 10 1/2c. Balance refused 10 1/2c.

Winchester, May 19—267 colored and 441 white registered; 11 1/2c offered for colored and white. Nearly all the colored sold at 11 1/2c on the board, but no white sold.

Cornwall, May 20—351 boxes of white and 433 boxes of colored offered, which were all sold at 11 1/2c.

Troyville, May 20—615 boxes of colored and 39 boxes of white cheese offered. All sold in the street at 11c.

Picton, May 21—175 boxes, all colored, boarded; 11 1/2c bid, all sold. St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 21.—120 boxes of cheese, 11c. Kapane, May 21—947 white, 750 colored cheese boarded. Two lots of colored sold at 11 1/2c, 400 at 11 1/2c; balance refused, 11 1/2c.

London, May 21—1180 colored and 130 white boarded. 8 1/2c, 290 at 11c. Watertown, N. Y., May 21—Cheese sales, 7,000 at 14 1/2c to 15 1/2c.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRINER STANCHION

Send for my booklet and learn why these fasteners are being installed in the stables of many PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box 14, Forestville, Conn.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures kidneys. The soft country wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for a free trial 3c bottle. This offer only good for 30 days. All orders to go bottles.

DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSKERE SWINE—Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Eif

FOR SALE

A choice lot of pure bred Chester White Pigs, 4 to 8 weeks old; both sexes; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed.

L. H. CALDWELL, Manotick, Ont.

TAMWORTH AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE

Young and mated sows sired by Imp. Boar, dams by Imp. Boar, from Canada Champion Boar in 1901-2 and '03. Also choice pigs of both sexes. Two choice yearling Short-horn heifers, also family. Excellent milking strain. Three choice heifers, 2 years old, in calf to choice bull. Price right.

A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

BULL CALVES

Bull Calves only from R. C. P. cows and others now on test. All from Canada 12 months. Prices right. Long distance phone.

JAS. BEGG, Box 88, St. Thomas, Ont

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Fresh importation just landed of 12 of the choicest young bulls I have ever landed. From the best lines in Ayrshire, such as Osborne's, Auchenbairn's, Netherhall, Bargonck, Barr of Hobelard and Mitchell of Lochfield, all fit for service. Also in female cows, 3 years old, 2 year olds, and all choice young heifers. Correspondence solicited.

R. R. NESS, Burnside Stock Farm, Howick, Que.

CHERRY BANK STOCK FARM

FOR SALE—Bull calves, sired by Netherhall Milkman, the champion bull in Canada. One bull calf two weeks old sired by Morton Mans Quessy, Junior, Champion at Toronto, 1908, and by Netherhall Donie 3rd, a grand Imp. heifer, and a good milkier. Also females any age. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nothing but the best, in our motto. Visitors welcome.

P. D. MCARTHUR, North Georgetown, Howick Station, 5-6-10-11, Que.

STADACONA FARM

Show a Record for 1909

At The River St. Lawrence Provincial Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, Canada's Great Eastern Show, at Ottawa, the Dominion's Great Central Fair, at Montreal, Vermont U. S. A. and at Quebec, my AYRSHIRE under five different judges WON MOST PRIZES TRAY ALL OTHER EXHIBITORS COMBINED.

Cattle of both sexes, and all ages for sale at very year market prices. 5-6-9-10

GUS. LANGELIER

Stadacona Farm, Cap Rouge, Que.

"La Bois de la Roche's" Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. AYRSHIRES of the best known types. WHITE ORIS, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK PATTERN.

HON. L. J. FORGET, J. A. BISSAU, Managers.

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SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of all Ayrshire ages for sale. Stock shown with great success at all the leading fairs.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS

Maxville, Ont.

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HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Cornelia's Posh, five times let prize bull at Toronto and London Fairs; also five of his sons, all from record of merit cows. Also females of all ages.

THOS. HARTLEY Downsview, Ont

LYNDEN HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—One bull calf, 5 months old, Dam, Spotted Lady De Kol, No. 8119, 15,212.25 lbs. milk, 591.4 lbs. butter, in 11 months. Also a two year old heifer, a grand daughter of Calamity Jane.

SAMUEL LEMON

Lynden, Ont.

FOR SALE

An extra good yearling Holstein bull for sale from a 30 lb. sire and a 17 lb. dam. Am also in a position to offer cows in calf to Francy III's Admiral Ormsky, Dam, Francy III. Butted in 7 days, 23.16. All stock guaranteed to be just as represented.

J. A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont.

WANTED—Carload of Holstein heifers, 1 and 2 years old, all by the best sires, tested, delivered between 1st and 15th of June—Home Smith, 159 Alexander ave., Winnipeg, Man.

ALBERTA MAID 6428

HOLSTEIN

HAS A RECORD OF

23.31 lbs. at four years old

This cow made her test in March, 1910. She has been bred to Count Hengerveld Kol, a son of Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 3rd. She is of the right type, possessing the good points of the breed, is of splendid size and is a very hardy cow.

Alberta Maid, along with a number of other young cows, is for sale.

G. ARTHUR PAYNE

BRINTON'S, ONT.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a 13 month old son of "Donat D. Kol Pretzel Paul" of 29 lb. dam; also a son of Sara Hengerveld Kornfyde, from an 18 lb. cow. Both choice individuals, fit for service.

BROWN BROS., LYN. ONT.

EDGEMONT HOLSTEINS

For sale, one yearling bull, fit for service; also bull calves from Record of Performance cows.

G. H. MCKENZIE, Thornhill, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

FOR SALE, 2 Bull Calves, sired by Sir Aagie Boesie Begis, son of King Segis, world's greatest 5 year old sire, dam Aagie Lily Pieterje Paul, champion Jr. 4 year old—23.3c lbs. butter 7 days. Dam of calves a 29 lb. 2 year old, and 23 lb. 4 year old. Price reasonable considering breeding.

P. J. SALLEY

E-104-10 P. J. Lachne Rapids, Que.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol heads the herd. His sire, Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol, is the sire of the world's champion milk cow, De Kol Oremelle, 19 lbs. milk in one day, and 10,017 lbs. in 10 days. His dam, Grace Payne 2nd, was 23.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and is the dam of Grace Payne 3rd's Homestead, the world's champion butter cow, over 45 lbs. butter in 7 days. Bull calves for sale.

E. F. OBLER, Bronte, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE.—Ayrshire bull, 94 months (2999) bred by Wm. Stewart & Son, sire Queen's Messenger; proved a pure sire. For particulars apply to James Laurie, Malvern, Ont.

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULLS

From one month to two years old; all from large, good-milking stock. Also Yorkshires pigs. Apply to

DANIEL WATKINSON, W. OWENS, Managers.

E-10-10 Riverside Park, Montebello, Que.

AYRSHIRES

Ayrshires of the right stamp for production combined with good type and quality. Write for prices.

R. M. HOWDEN, St. Louis Station, Que.

HOLSTEINS

BULLS! BULLS! BULLS!

A less than half their value for the next 30 days. Write

GORDON H. MANHARD

MANHARD, ONT., Leeds Co.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD

Headed by the great young sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbecker.

Dam, Tidy Pauline De Kol, butter 7 days, 28.44. Sire's dam, Colantha 4th's Johanna, butter 7 days, 35.22. Average of dam and sire's dam, 23.13 lbs.

Bull calves offered, one to seven months old, from dams up to 25 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS

Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

SUNNYDALE

OFFERS A GREAT BULL, Dutchland Hengerveld Maplecroft No. 820, He is a son of the champion bull of the Holstein breed. The picture of this two bulls appear in Farm and Dairy, June 10th, 1909. Write for particulars. He has two daughters milking Ont. the other 4 per cent. Also one good Bull calf.

A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

E-3-5-10 Hallowell Station, G.O.R.

GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS

Three Fine Young Bull Calves, from A. R. O. and R. O. E. P. cows for sale. Also COUNTESS GIBBON 4th, born April 24, 1904.

(Sire, Sir Henry Dam, Shady Brook Gerben Parthonia, (Sire, Shady Brook Gerben.)

Butter in 7 days, 26.11. (Sire, Manor De Kol, at 3 yrs., 16 lbs. 32 A. R. O. daughter, Butter Boy 1st, 43 A. R. O. daughters, Butter, 35.58.

E. B. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont

SUMMER HILL HERD

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

This year our herd has made two World's Records, and two Canadian Records.

Jennie Boneres Ormsby 2316, milked as a two year old, gave 16,849 lbs. milk, containing 535 pounds butter in 365 days. (Official World's Record.)

She also made 14.39 lbs. butter in 7 days, ten months after calving, which is World's Record for that period.

Francy 3rd 629, made 23.15 lbs. butter in 7 days. Champion Canadian bred cow. (She will do much better.)

29 Francy Calamity De Kol 1914, made 16.47 lbs. butter in 7 days, which is Canadian record for heifers calving before two years old.

These three females are all of the same breeding of the Francy family. We have more to hear from.

We own the sire and dam of Jennie Boneres Ormsby, World's champion, and 5 half sisters. We own dam and grand dam of Francy Calamity De Kol, 1914, Canadian champion under two years old.

We own two daughters from Francy 3rd. Sixty heifers bred, including a few Dutchland heifers bred to Sir Edmunda by 471, sire of World's Champion. This is the place to secure famous stock.

Phone 2871, Hamilton. Trains met at Hamilton if advised.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

R. R. No. 2. E.T.F.

HOLSTEINS

Gold Medal Herd at Ottawa Fair

and

WINNERS AT THE PAIL

See Our A.R.O. Records

Just think! we'll want. They combine

CONFORMATION

PRODUCTION

Bull and Heifer Calves for Sale from Our Winners

"LES CHENAUX FARMS"

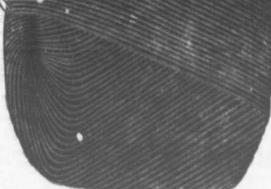
Vaudreuil, Que.

Dr. Harwood, Prop. D. Boden, Mgr.

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THE LOWEST PRICE QUOTED FOR MANY YEARS

**DIAMOND
BRAND MANILLA**



THIS CUT ILLUSTRATES A BALL OF DIAMOND
MANILLA TWINE. THE KIND THAT WE OFFER
YOU NOW AT SUCH A REMARKABLY LOW PRICE.

THERE'S NONE BETTER

It is as good Binder Twine as is made, strong as any made, smooth and even as any made. We say this regardless of make, brand or price. Our Diamond Brand Binder Twine is prepared with special care from the choicest Manilla hemp and first quality long fiber-stalk, and is perfectly free from snags, thin or uneven spots, and will measure 50 ft. to the pound; it is unusually strong, therefore every inch of it can be used.

EVERY BALL IS TESTED

Every foot of Diamond Brand Binder Twine is tested for uniform evenness and tensile strength. We guarantee our Twine to be entirely free from lumps, snags or thin or uneven spots. Its smooth, even and uniform thickness allows it to be fed smoothly, and positively will not snarl or break, which means much in economy and saving of time.

GUARANTEED INSECT PROOF

We guarantee Diamond Brand Twine to be proof against destruction by grasshoppers, crickets and all other insects of all kinds, due to a preparation to which each ball of the twine is subjected. This is a very important and desirable and valuable feature and one which you will readily appreciate. We will esteem the courtesy greatly if you will tell your friends who use binder twine and tell them that we will be glad to supply them with binder twine at the prices quoted in this Catalogue.

IF YOU LIVE IN ONTARIO
THE PRICE WILL BE

8⁰⁰ For **100 Lbs.**

AND ALL FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US

IF YOU LIVE IN QUEBEC OR THE MARITIME PROVINCES
THE PRICE WILL BE

8⁵⁰ For **100 Lbs.**

AND ALL FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US

PUT UP IN 5-lb. BALLS—50 lbs. TO THE BALE, COVERED WITH CANVAS AND LASHED WITH 22 FEET OF GOOD LAID ROPE

LOOK AT THE PRICE AGAIN—THEN LOOK AT THE GUARANTEE

Here are some Reasons why you are absolutely safe in buying Our Diamond Brand Manilla Twine:

BECAUSE—It is superior in strength, will test 125 lbs. or more.

BECAUSE—It measures 50 feet to the pound.

BECAUSE—Every ball carries our trade mark, a guarantee of its excellence.

BECAUSE—Every foot is thoroughly inspected and tested. It carries an evenness throughout which makes it stronger and also work easily in the machine without knotting or breaking.

BECAUSE—Should the twine you buy from us be unsatisfactory for any reason, return it to us at our expense, and we will promptly return your money.

Order Early—Send in your order promptly, to-day if possible. If you do not want us to ship the twine on the day specified—but in all events we would suggest that you order before July 1st. Thus you will have your order in and be sure to have the twine on hand ready for harvest, exactly on the day that you want it.

Our Binder Twine is as good as is made. There is no better twine made than our Diamond Brand Twine. You may pay more for binder twine—but you will not get better quality than ours, for there is nothing better made than twine order to us.

Immediate Shipment. We have the binder twine on hand in our warehouses, and will ship all orders the day they are received. There will be no delay in shipping. You can rely on perfect service.

50 Pounds the Smallest Shipment. When ordering, please remember that we do not sell binder twine in quantities less than a 50-pound bale. We do not break bale.

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TORONTO CANADA

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We wish you to understand that you **RUN ABSOLUTELY NO RISK** in ordering Binder Twine from us, for if the twine is not exactly as represented, or not full count, or if for any reason whatever you do not think the twine is the best binder twine value you have ever seen after you have examined it, then you can **RETURN AT OUR EXPENSE,** and we will promptly return all the money you sent us, and include any money you may have paid for transportation charges.

WE TAKE ALL THE RISK, and if you are not satisfied with our binder twine, return it and **GET YOUR MONEY BACK,** rather than keep it and be dissatisfied, for we want your twine order next year and every year.