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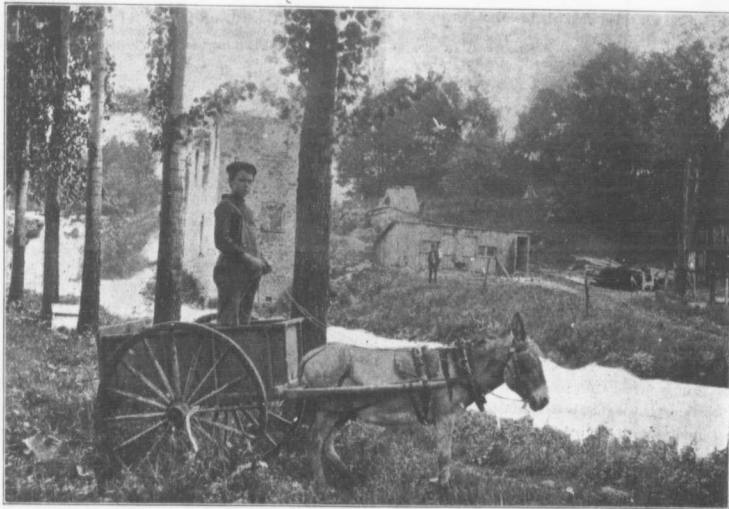
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 15,

1911.



THE START IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE COLD AIR POULTRY HOUSE

Open-fronted, cold air poultry houses were not considered practicable for the cold winter climate of Quebec when Brother Ligouri, of La Trappe Monastery, erected the modest edifice to be seen in the background of the illustration. Fearing the ridicule of his friends, Brother Ligouri erected this, the first cold air poultry house in his province, in an out-of-the-way spot. His first model as here shown has since undergone many changes, but the principle of fresh air in poultry houses, has found almost universal adoption among progressive poultry keepers; it seems to matter little to the birds how cold it gets provided other conditions about the house are right. (See page 9.)

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

NEVER HAD AN ACCIDENT

You will have to go a long way to find a person who has had an accident with a "SIMPLEX" bowl. And, what's more! A worn out

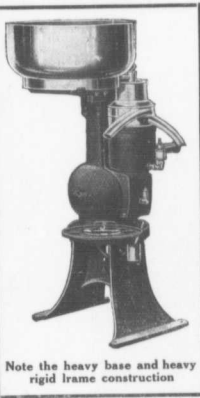
Simplex Link-Blade Separator

is as scarce as hen's teeth. There are several reasons why this Separator has the reputation of being a "no break, no wear" machine.

The "Simplex" bowls are made of a very ductile grade of seamless steel tubing, that even if it were subjected to an extreme pressure would stretch, but would not fly to pieces. The spindles are made of a special grade of high carbon steel, heat treated, to increase their toughness.

There is no safer or stronger bowl than the low speed "Simplex" bowl, and this is a point that you should think about especially in these days of cheaply built high bowl speed separators.

Our aim is to make a Cream Separator that is stronger than is actually necessary. When you buy a Separator, buy a good one. The safest way is to get in touch with our nearest agent.



Note the heavy base and heavy rigid frame construction

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ENTRIES FOR PRIZE FARMS CONTEST

By the time this issue of Farm and Dairy reaches our readers the date for the closing of the entries in the Inter-provincial Dairy Farms' Competition this year will have closed. Unless a large number of entries are received this week, the competition this year will be limited to a comparatively few. Up to the time of going to press only 11 entries had been received from all five districts, although a number of inquiries have been received from the different districts from probable competitors.

Since our last issue entries have been received from T. J. Graham, Britannia Bay, Carleton Co., District No. 2; J. A. Stewart, St. of Menie, Ont.; Northumberland Co., Charles Dunn of Little Britain, Victoria Co.; F. A. Northcott, Taunton, Durham Co., and W. A. Patterson, of Agincourt, York Co., all four being in District No. 3. These are the first entries received from District No. 3. Messrs. Jas. Pate, of Brantford, Brant County, and Isaac Holland of Brownsville, Oxford County, both of whom competed in the contest held two years ago, have also re-entered their farms in this competition. On Monday only one entry had been received from District No. 1 in the province of Quebec, 4 entries from District No. 2, that part of Ontario lying east of Kingston, four entries from District No. 3, the country lying between Kingston and Toronto, no entry from District No. 4, that portion of western Ontario lying north of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich, and only two entries from District No. 5 situated in the southern part of western Ontario.

As there are 10 prizes offered in each of the five districts, or 50 prizes in all, it will be noticed that every competitor is likely to obtain a prize, which we presume they will be.

POSSIBLE COMPETITORS

Among those who have asked for information and who are likely to enter their farms, are Mr. J. C. Bales, of Lansing, York County, District No. 3, whose farm adjoins the well known prize winning farm of his brother, Mr. O. D. Bales, of Lansing, and Mr. R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, Middlesex County, District No. 5, who took part in the competitions held during 1909 and 1910. These facts bear out what Farm and Dairy has contended all along, that many farmers with very fine farms, are afraid to enter their farms because they fear their farms are not in as good condition as the farms of other farmers, and who do not realize that there are very few farmers whose farms are anything like being nearly perfect in all respects.

Should this issue of Farm and Dairy reach any of our readers who are still thinking of entering their farms in time to enable them to forward their entries, we would urge them to forward them immediately. Entries postmarked June 15 will be accepted. It is possible, also, owing to the limited number of entries so far received, that the date for receiving entries may be extended a few days. The judges will not be appointed until after the list of entries has been closed.

O. A. C. Graduates

Of the forty-seven students who wrote the examinations for the B. S. A. degree at the Ontario Agricultural College this year, forty-one will receive their degrees immediately, the remaining six will be required to pass supplementary examinations. Where a subject appears in brackets after a name, that subject must again be written by the candidate.

R. Austin, A. C. Baker, A. W. Baker, M. M. Baldwin, W. Buchanan (English), F. M. Clement, R. B. Cog-

lan, P. C. Dempsey, H. A. Donnan, P. A. Fisher, P. E. French, A. J. Galbraith, C. A. Galbraith, S. E. Gaudier, D. W. Gordon (French), J. Gorman, I. B. Henderson (English), M. C. Herne, E. W. Heartley, E. S. Hopkins, E. A. Howe, A. Hutcheson, V. King, B. H. Landis, P. E. Light, W. V. Longley, J. A. Main, F. S. Marcus, H. McAleer (French), G. German, N. C. MacKay, H. W. E. Newhall, R. C. Packard, G. S. Peart, V. H. Porter, H. K. Revell (Chemistry and English), W. H. Robertson, W. A. Ross, R. L. Rutherford, W. R. M. Scott, R. J. R. Shorthill (English), J. E. Smith, J. R. Spry, J. C. Steekley, R. G. Thomson, W. Toole, H. Wearne, H. B. Webster, I. B. Whale.

Plenty of Room for All

Editor Farm and Dairy.—Who should breeders of the different breeds of pure bred dairy cattle combat each other? It is a mystery and puzzle to me, why breeders in a small, wild, and unsettled territory should be so jealous of other breeds. They have a much greater and more important mission to fill. In this great Dominion of ours there should be and is room and a place for all the different breeds. All breeds have good qualities and characteristics of their own that are required to fit them for particular purposes and sections.

Aside from all this, however, any people will never be all of one mind. Some men will choose one and then another breed. I venture to say that we will not live to see the day when there will be no room in this vast, great country for all the improved cattle that we can produce and we have all the rest of the world as a market.

Take Holland, for example, the home of our black and white Holsteins, where practically all the cattle are pure bred. One would think that there could be no demand for their cattle but the fact is that they are selling higher than ever before. They are demanded in all other countries and the same will hold good of the countries where other breeds are produced.

If we instead of fighting each other, directed our energies to the still further improvement of our chosen breed, and to doing missionary work among those who still keep scrub and unprofitable cows of which there are thousands and tens of thousands yet in the country, who could, and should be replaced in time with pure breeds, we will fulfil a mission worthy of ourselves and the good cause. So let us join hands in the "Friendship among ourselves, in promotion of our favorite breed, and eradication of the unprofitable scrub dairy cows."—H. Bollert, Oxford Co. Ont.

Weeds of Ontario

"Weeds of Ontario" is a new bulletin (No. 188) issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Mr. J. I. Howitt, lecturer in botany at the Ontario Agricultural College, in this bulletin has revised the list of weeds common in Ontario, and has listed weeds that have become dangerous in the last few years. Each weed is illustrated and described in a way that will make identification easy. The most useful methods of eradication are recommended.

This new bulletin on weeds should be of great value to Ontario farmers and anyone may obtain it free from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Renew your subscription now.

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Each Week

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Spraying to

J. E. Howitt, Bo

The time of year many of the fields low with that crop. Wild Mustard or other credit to the farmer created by the up- It is only the ignorant, or the hothead, who sits down and says crop; it shows that Time and space was all the injurious effort. Sufficient it is to set best price for a fall down with mustard well-known fact that years of patient clean such a farm.

"Man is constantly ing for some easy overcoming his difficulties. It is not to be therefore that for some has endeavored to have been partly successful. Various chemical have been discovered will destroy mustard grain without the crop. Iron sulphate, and copper phosphate or bluestone have been found to give results when properly applied at the season of the year.

The Department of at the Ontario Agricultural College has been experimenting with both the stances for several years the results warrant the ment that either phosphate or copper sulphate be successfully employed mustard in grain; without injury crop. It must be mind, however, that reasonable to expect a field of mustard year's spraying as the mustard seeds are in the up to the air where the field is plowed. In or clean a field by spraying continued for several

SPRAYING was During the past it has been obtained by destroy mustard. An application, cost, etc., given here in order to with this past may of

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a Year

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FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 15, 1911.

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Spraying to Destroy Wild Mustard

J. E. Howitt, Botanical Department, O. A. C.

The time of year is now close at hand when too many of the fields throughout Ontario will be yellow with that curse to progressive agriculture, Wild Mustard or Charlock; such fields are not a credit to the farmers of Ontario and are not tolerated by the up-to-date and successful farmer. It is only the ignorant, the careless, the incompetent, or the hopelessly discouraged man who sits down and says: "Mustard does not hurt the crop; it shows that the land is good and rich." Time and space will not permit of dealing with all the injurious effects of mustard upon the crop. Sufficient it is to say that no man will give the best price for a farm seeded down with mustard as it is a well-known fact that it takes years of patient labor to clean such a farm.

"Man is constantly looking for some easy way of overcoming his difficulties." It is not to be wondered therefore that for years he has been endeavoring to find some easy and cheap way of destroying mustard. In this he has been partly successful. Various chemical substances have been discovered that will destroy mustard in standing grain without injury to the crop. Iron sulphate or coppers, and copper sulphate or bluestone have both been found to give good results when properly and thoroughly applied at the right season of the year.

The Department of Botany at the Ontario Agricultural College has been experimenting with both these substances for several years, and the results warrant the statement that either iron sulphate or copper sulphate can be successfully employed to destroy mustard in standing grain without injury to the crop. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is not reasonable to expect to clean a field of mustard by one year's spraying as the mustard seeds are in the soil and some are brought up to the air where they will grow every time the field is plowed. In order, therefore, to completely clean a field by spraying the treatment must be continued for several years.

SPRAYING WITH IRON SULPHATE

During the past three years excellent results have been obtained by the use of iron sulphate to destroy mustard. An account of the preparation, application, cost, etc., of this solution is therefore given here in order that those who are bothered with this pest may obtain information regarding

this comparatively cheap and easy means of destroying it.

HOW THE IRON SULPHATE SOLUTION IS MADE

A 20 per cent. solution of iron sulphate has been found to give the best results. This is made by dissolving 80 lbs. of iron sulphate in 40 gallons of water. The iron sulphate may be placed directly in a larrel of cold water and stirred until completely dissolved. This will take only a few minutes. The solution should be strained through a cheese cloth or fine sieve when it is being put into the spray pump barrel in order to prevent particles of dirt getting into the pump and clogging the nozzles.

An ordinary spray pump such as is used for

Plenty of Time Yet to Sow Alfalfa

George F. Marsh, Grey Co., Ont.

Those Farm and Dairy readers and their neighbors who did not sow alfalfa this spring may be glad to know that there is still lots of time to sow the crop. The Ohio Experiment Station reports that "Alfalfa has been sown upon practically every date between March 14 and September 2 and has failed or has been a partial failure or has been all that could be desired, as the results of different seedings at each of the various dates."

Another bulletin from the same station says "Midsummer seeding without a nurse crop upon land which has been thoroughly prepared probably

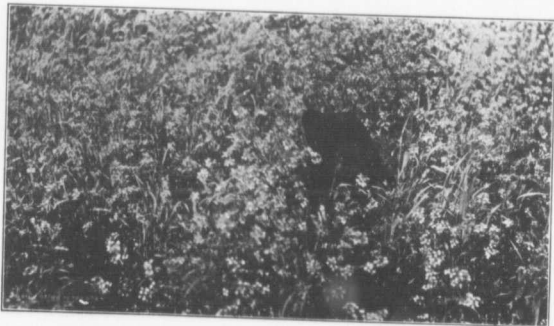
furnishes the most favorable conditions for securing a stand of alfalfa. This thorough preparation may consist of four to eight weeks of fallow cultivation or of a preparatory crop such as early potatoes, or peas, which is out of the way in good season."

The experiment stations of Pennsylvania, of New York, at Geneva, and Cornell University at Ithaca, as well as the Department of Agriculture at Washington advise August seeding of alfalfa. In Pennsylvania and in New York a favorite method is to sow after early potatoes, or after peas sown for the canning factory in the truck district, as recommended by the Ohio Station; in the dairy districts peas and oats are sown to be cut green for feed, and alfalfa is put in after this crop is fed out.

Personally I have been in favor of early spring seeding for alfalfa but I have seen a number of excellent fields of the crop gotten by seeding in August. In any case the land should be thoroughly prepared by thorough working. A piece of pasture or hay land, if thoroughly worked, could be put in good condition for seeding about the middle of August.

Whenever you sow alfalfa do not forget to inoculate, either with 200 lbs. of soil from an old successful alfalfa field or by the culture from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

In broadcasting the seed, especially for the first time alfalfa has been grown on the farm, use from 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. There is no question but that this is too much seed if we could get the seed all to grow; 20 lbs. of seed to the acre will give about 100 seeds to the square foot while if we have four or five plants it is sufficient. In



The Mustard in this Field was Destroyed by Spraying with Iron Sulphate



A Potato Sprayer with Attachment for Spraying Mustard

spraying fruit trees can be used to apply the spray mixture. This pump can be placed on a cart or light wagon. It is best to spray the crop in strips, driving slowly along and applying the solution to the mustard plants in the form of a fine spray. If a power potato sprayer is available, it can be rigged up and used for this purpose to advantage. The Aspinwall potato sprayer has a special broadcast attachment for spraying mustard. It consists of a rod 10 feet 9 inches long with 9 nozzles 16 inches apart arranged along it.

(Concluded on page 6)

(Concluded on page 6)

Cost of Milk and Butter Production

T. Porter, York Co., Ont.

Milk records to be of most use to the dairy farmer should always give the amount of food consumed by the cow. There is a wonderful difference in the amount of food required by different cows to produce the same amount of milk or butter. I found this out a number of years ago when I went into the business of dairying for the production of high class cream and butter from better and higher testing milk cows.

I believed then, as I do now, that the time will come when the consumer will find out and appreciate the richer quality and flavor of the Jersey cow's high-testing milk and will insist on having it. The cheese and butter makers of our country will be forced to recognize these qualities or be driven to the side in the British market for cheese and butter due to a lack of that quality that the high-testing cow alone can supply.

When first I started in dairying I had high bred grade and pure bred Durham cows. I found that they did not pay, so I sold them out. I then tried cows of dairy type. I bought six dual purpose and Holstein cows of beautiful dairy type, fresh calved, with great milking capacity, and four grade Jerseys.

I had always kept a strict account of the cost of the feed the Durhams consumed. I did the same with my new herd. I soon found that my four Jerseys would produce as much cream as the six big cows, and with decidedly less food. I then bought more with the same result; soon after I sold the six big cows and gathered a herd of twenty Jerseys, mostly pure bred. I bought my foundation stock from the late A. Ralph, of Markham, and Mr. R. Bailey, of Chatham. These cows were of the St. Lambert family.

TOO MUCH EMPHASIS ON LARGE PRODUCTION

There is far too much emphasis placed on big milk flow without taking into account the food consumed. Such a policy encourages the gourmand cow with her poor milk thus helping to destroy the quality of our cheese and butter. I have a few reports showing what some of the breeders and dairymen are feeding and producing, and also some figures of what some of the experimental farms are feeding and producing. From the big amounts of food given I find there are more hungry cows than the six I sold.

A LARGE NET PROFIT

The ration I have been feeding my herd is five or six lbs. of mixed meal per cow at 1 1-4c a lb, 8 lbs. of alfalfa hay, 5c; 25 lbs. of ensilage and cut straw, 6c; 15 lbs. mangels (while they last) 3c; 2 lbs. oil cake and bran, these take the place of roots; total cost, 21 1-2c. The average production is 50 c. a day. During winter months with fresh milkers giving 40 lbs. of milk testing six per cent. butter fat the total value is 70c; less 21 1-2c food cost; 48 1-2c profit.

The young two-year-old heifer, "Lady George" of the Bull Bros.' herd that has lately passed the Record of Merit with such a large margin to spare was fed a ration much the same as I feed, except a trifle more meal, with a profit of 20c a day to her credit over her winter food cost. This is very good for a heifer and I take it that the Bulls will not complain of my saying that she shows her St. Lambert breeding in this respect.

A DAILY PROFIT OF 57c

Mr. N. C. Bechtel, of Berlin, whose herd of rich milkers was so favorably reported to the last annual meeting of the Jersey Cattle Club fed very lightly. His cows and heifers were fed for 18c a head per day for the winter months and some of them gave from 42 lbs. milk to over 50 lbs. a day, testing as high as six per cent. The cow giving 42 lbs. of milk making a profit of 57c a day.

In figuring the profits of cows of other breeds I have three reports from professors at college farms and a ration recommended by Mr. George

Rice, of Tillsonburg, as a reasonable one to feed to a cow giving 50 lbs. of milk.

BIG PRODUCTION—MODERATE PROFIT

One professor reports feeding a cow giving 60 lbs. of milk (he does not say how much her milk tested but I suppose four per cent. was her limit) 13 lbs. of meal at 1 1-4c a lb., 16 1-4c; 2 lbs. of oil cake, 3 3-4c; total 20c for grain; 40 lbs. of ensilage, 84.00 a ton, 8c; 70 lbs. mangels, 10c a bus., 12c; 10 lbs. of hay at \$12 a ton, 6c; total cost, 46c; value of milk, 70c; profit, 24c a day.

Another of the professors feeds even more; his ration is 15 to 18 lbs. of meal to heifers and 20 to 24 lbs. to cows, an increase of 9 lb. which would leave a very small profit indeed and nothing counted for labor.

Mr. G. Rice's feeding is very similar to that of prof. No. 1., in fact there seems to be a general rule among many dairymen to feed as high as one lb. of meal to three lbs. of milk and not less than one of grain to four lbs. of milk be it thick or thin, rich or poor, in butter fat.

In my computing I have allowed 25c a lb. for butter and for the cost of food I charge what feeds cost me here. I have taken butter as the product to figure on because butter and cheese are our great dairy staples. I have quoted a good price because I believe butter will continue to rise high in price while cream and skim milk by-products and the whole milk trade to cities and



A Preliminary Stage in the Construction of a Cement Block Silo

The cement block silo has an advantage over the monolithic structure in that it can be made a block at a time as time allows. Mr. John McKenzie, of York Co., Ont., on whose farm this illustration was taken is a believer in the large use of cement on the farm. Read in an adjoining article of his experiences with cement.

towns is limited and only a few of us can take advantage of it.

My first point is that we must count the cost of production of milk and butter fat; second we must take account of richness and quality, and to do so butter fat must be the rule of payment at our cheese factories and creameries. I am glad to see that Farm and Dairy advocates payment by proper butter fat tests and I hope the test will soon come into general use. The adoption of the test at cheese factories will lead to the great goal where the quality, color, texture and flavour contained in the high testing milk of the Jersey cow will be recognized and paid for as well as the butter fat.

Under our present tariff, the manufacturers are able to take \$3 out of our farmers for every \$1 that the Government gets.—E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, Ont.

Rhubarb has been the standby for the western farmers' table; but it is being supplemented by many of the small fruits that respond to fair treatment in the western climate, such as currants, gooseberries, strawberries and raspberries.—B. Fulton, Winnipeg, Man.

Corn—Clover—Success

W. A. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Success in dairying, and in fact in most lines of general farming, lies in producing large crops of corn and clover, to be used as the main feed of the year round. Well eared ensilage corn and first-class clover go hand in hand in carrying the dairyman to success in cheap milk production, and improving the fertility of the soil. The eradication of weeds, and general economy in farm management are induced by practicing short rotations with corn and clover. Ensilage and clover also prove a disastrous combination against the veterinarian's income.

Give the dairy herd what they want of the foregoing ration 365 days in the year, with very little use of concentrated grain feed, if you wish, and I'll venture to say there will be many more 10,000 lb. cows doing business on our farms to-day, to say nothing about more of the top notchers that are constantly coming to the front.

A Farmer's Experience with Cement

J. McKenzie, York Co., Ont.

We could be very well do without cement on our farm. About five years ago I built the milk house shown to the left of the illustration herewith. It is 21x12 ft. built of cement imbedded with stone, as many as we could get in, keeping

the stones about two inches away from the outside. One half of the house is taken up by a water tank to supply the stable. There is a 10-inch wall on the outside of the building with a wall through the centre.

BUTTER

Half an hour after colt fully two ounces with no salt in it.

push the first piece do not need to put foal will hold up it as a child does with chemicals and on a passes right through secretion that kills by being retained hours. This ready cure, navel rupture, purge the colt in a testines as it passes.

There are times when black balls of dung finger, well rubbed ter keeps away all year of a foal where it being a valuable ball that blocked the tum. The veterinarian, but to no pur As a last resort after of half a lb. castile ter in hot water, return. It worked alive and well to-day.

ANOTHER

Then there is the have never seen this a tablespoonful of salpêtre in a little will soon act. Repet or twice in two hours.

Navel ill is unknown where I put the mud well bedded and stirred good sprinkling of microbes.

Cleanliness is one of the work in caring to assist a mare to get smear with coal oil might happen to be when cutting the f with a knife. I always seizors. In hot wet iodine.

Some farmers make lot of trouble. It is in in the regular row mare and colt are not worth the rearing all the above simple Poising as I c ago annually, I

and summer, and has been without a crack.

Our silo is built of cement blocks made in a London concrete block machine. The whole outfit cost about \$80. Two men with it are sufficient to make 200 blocks a day and mix their own cement. There are four feet of solid cement and stones with four or five strands of barbed wire in the foundation of the silo. There are 30 feet of blocks, which makes the silo 34 feet high and 12 feet wide inside with a continuous door from foundation to top. The chute is also of cement blocks. There is, every second row, a three-eighths inch rod running around the silo. Some of the rods just run to the doorway plank to a nut.

The cost of this cement block silo was a quarter more than one of solid cement would have been. We have, however, a much drier wall with the blocks and it is much nicer to look at. The silo cost me \$20 for the foundation; \$20 for the chute and \$140 for the block part of the silo, which is 30 ft. high. It cost me \$200 in more. Besides our extra work and board for the men making the blocks and putting up the silo. There are 50 loads of gravel and stones in this silo which are not included in this estimate of cost; neither is the cost of the roof or of digging out the foundation included.

Scotch Practice with In-foal Mares

Robert Graham, Simcoe Co., Ont.

In-foal mares should have light work right up to the day they foal. In feeding I always try to have them in as good condition as possible (not too fat) so that when foaling time draws near I can cut off some of the heavier parts of the ration, such as whole oats. From ten days before the time I think the mare will foal, I feed half rolled oats and half bran in a mash every night to keep the bowels open. My experience is that in whatever state you keep the mare's bowels before foaling, the foal's will be in about the same condition, age taken into consideration.

Being a Scotchman, I never dream of working mares when nursing. We in Scotland, although there is not one farmer in many hundreds but lives on a rented farm, never work nursing mares. If the mare foals in winter in many hundreds but lives on a rented farm, never work nursing mares. If the mare foals in winter in many hundreds but lives on a rented farm, never work nursing mares. If the mare foals in winter in many hundreds but lives on a rented farm, never work nursing mares.

BUTTER TO CLEAN BOWELS

Half an hour after the mare foals I give the colt fully two ounces of newly made fresh butter, with no salt in it. I give it in three pieces and push the first piece well back in its throat. I do not need to push in the next pieces, as the foal will hold up its head for more and suck it as a child does candies. Being free from all chemicals and on an empty stomach, the butter passes right through the bowels and the yellow secretion that kills thousands of foals annually by being retained too long will be passed in 12 hours. This ready passage saves all severe straining, navel rupture, etc. The butter does not purge the colt in the least, but oils all the intestines as it passes through.

There are times when I have to take away the black balls of dung from the rectum. I use the finger, well rubbed with fresh butter. The butter keeps away all irritation. I had a case last year of a foal where I called in two veterinarians, it being a valuable foal. There was a big black ball that blocked the whole passage into the rectum. The veterinarians tried all kinds of injections, but to no purpose, and left the foal to die. As a last resort after the vets left I made a lotion of half a lb. castile soap and half a lb. fresh butter in hot water, and injected that into the rectum. It worked like magic, and the colt is alive and well to-day.

ANOTHER SIMPLE REMEDY

Then there is the water trouble, for which I have never seen this simple cure to fail. Give a tablespoonful of whiskey and a little pinch of saltpetre in a little of its mother's milk. It will soon act. Repeat the whiskey and milk once or twice in two hours.

Navel ill is unknown to me. The loose box where I put the mare 10 days before foaling is well bedded and swept out every day with a good sprinkling of lime twice a week to kill microbes.

Cleanliness is one of the most essential parts of the work in caring for colts. Before starting to assist a mare to foal I give my hands a gentle smear with coal oil to kill any microbes that might happen to be on them. This insures safety when cutting the foal's navel. I never cut it with a knife. I always use a pair of clean, sharp scissors. In hot weather I paint the wound with iodine.

Some farmers may think all the foregoing a lot of trouble. It is not, however. It will come in the regular routine of the work, and if the mare and colt are not worth the trouble they are not worth the rearing. Any ordinary farmer has all the above simple ingredients in his house.

Foaling as I do 15 mares on an average annually, I have seen them come

in all different ways. As soon as I see that the foal is not coming right, I dig a hole two to three feet deep and stand the mare with her front legs in it. This takes away all her straining power against you. I keep her on her feet. In this position any intelligent farmer can straighten a badly twisted foal.

Of course, this method is impossible in some cases. If a foal happens to be too large and it is seemingly impossible to come through the passage, turn the mare on to her back. Once in this position one man can do what five could not do before—foal her quite easily, and thus save what would have been a big dead foal. When working with a mare on her back I do not go down on my knees, but stand up and pull upwards in an oblique direction.

KIND WORDS FOR FARM AND DAIRY

Time and space will not permit me to say any more at present. I hope some of Farm and Dairy's many readers may benefit a little from what I have said. I have been very prosperous since coming to this country five years ago, and



A Three-Year-Old Filly and Her Two-Weeks-Old Offspring

It is the common practice on some farms to breed well-developed fillies at two years of age and some breeders claim to have secured better results from two-year-olds than from fillies if bred as three-year-olds or older. Farm and Dairy would like to know what has been your experience in this particular. The photo here reproduced was sent to Farm and Dairy by Mr. E. F. Hicks, York Co., Ont., who, in the adjoining article relates his satisfactory experience with this filly and her foal.

I owe my gratitude to Farm and Dairy for the information it has given me towards the methods to follow in farming in this my adopted country.

Filly Bred at Two Years Old

E. F. Hicks, York Co., Ont.

The mare shown in the illustration on this page was under three years when the foal was born, the foal being just two weeks old when the picture was taken.

The mare had all the well-matured ensilage she would eat all winter together with some oat chop and oat straw, hardly any hay being fed. This ration was not expensive and gave excellent results in this case, the colt being very smart and strong from the start and has grown like a weed.

The mare weighs at least 1400 pounds and shows no ill effects because of having been bred at an early age. If mares can be just as successfully bred to drop their first foal at three years of age, returns come to hand more speedily.

Note.—What has been the experience of other Farm and Dairy readers in this connection. Is it advisable to breed fillies at 2 years old. — Editor.

When pear blight is discovered, cut off the limb about a foot below the diseased area and burn the wood that is cut off. Cut it off in the spring before you spray. Be sure to watch the suckers. If they become affected cut them off as the disease gets in early in the soft juicy branches.—L. Caesar, O.A.C., Guelph.

To the Blade that Hath Shall be Given

F. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

"Short pasture is generally supposed to be good pasture if it is not too short. We are apt to think that the grazing is best when it consists of the short new shoots of tender grass. Remember, however, that rapidly growing grass is according to size of leaf. Grass may be kept so short that it can hardly grow. A grass blade half an inch long and an eighth of an inch wide has only one eighth the surface of one two inches long and a quarter of an inch wide. The bigger blade, all things considered, will grow eight times as fast.

"Notice how the corn shoots up when it acquires leaves big enough to serve as organs for rapid growth. Notice, too, how the plant with leaf difficulties stands still and fails to grow. The leaves are the organs of growth even more than the roots. Therefore, don't feed pasture too short. "When the lungs of the plants are too small, growth slows down. When the pasture gets so short that the dew falls to wet the cows' dew-

claws, take the losses off and feed them. The pasture will rally four times as fast if allowed to do so, when the blades are four inches long, as when they are two—because the four-inch blade is usually four times as big as the two-inch one. Leave the pasture its lungs."

The foregoing information I found in my favorite United States farm paper and it made me think of what Professor Day at the Guelph Model Farm told me some years ago while I was there on one of the June excursions to the college. We were out looking at the beef cattle and I noticed although it was late in June, the cattle were in pasture almost up to their knees. I said to the professor, "Isn't it a waste to have such long pasture for the cattle? They surely will never eat all of that now in another few weeks after it becomes hard and dry." Professor Day made reply to the effect that the long grass protected the soil and kept it moist and that on such a pasture there was much more new growth than there would be if the cattle had it eaten off close. He considered it good policy to have the grass in the pasture a good length throughout the early part of the season and later on as the pasture became dried, the cattle would find new grass starting low down and in eating this they would eat also a part of the longer, drier pasture and by the time fall came it was practically all gone.

I pass this on for the benefit of the readers of Farm and Dairy, many of whom in all probability believe as I once did that if they are not keeping the pasture pretty well eaten down there is going to be much waste. I know better than that now.

SOME HISTORY about Typewriters



Modern and Ancient

CHAPTER FIVE

SCIENTIFIC typewriter operation was made possible by the Underwood.

THE Underwood was the first typewriter with the standard keyboard which made scientific and invariable fingering practicable.

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During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.

The Galt Horse Show

A pronounced success—the biggest yet—and that in spite of bad weather, was the record made by the directors of the Galt Horse Show with their exhibition held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of last week. The entries in the various classes were characterized by a uniform high excellence throughout. In many of the classes the entries were heavy, there being over 15 horses entered in several of the events. Horses from the local and neighboring districts figured largely in the entries, particularly in the classes for the younger animals of the carriage, roadster, agricultural and heavy draft types.

The second day of the show was marred greatly by a downpour of rain, which, fortunately for the management, came towards the middle of the afternoon, and hence did not seriously affect the gate receipts.

The individual exhibitors numbered a small host; space does not permit us to name them here. A noteworthy win was made by Mr. D. A. Murray, of Bennington, who with a pair of bay geldings, 4-year-olds, captured the \$200 cup, donated by the Dominion Transport Company. This cup had to be won twice by the same owner before becoming his property and since Mr. Murray won it in 1910, he is now the proud possessor of the magnificent trophy.

Among the exhibitors from a distance were Mr. A. Yeager of Simcoe; Hon. J. R. Stratton, of Peterboro; Sir H. Pellatt, Toronto; W. J. Crossen, Cobourg; Burns & Sheppard, Toronto; Amilius Jarvis, Hume Blake, and E. D. Warren, of Toronto; the Ennisclair Farms, and Hugh S. Wilson, of Oakville, and others. In the same rank as the best from a distance were the entries of the far-famed stable kept by Miss L. K. Wilks, of Galt.

The Galt Show has proven itself to be worthy of the best support. If numbers and quality of entries and a large attendance are any criterion, the directors of the show may assure themselves that their work is appreciated, and in the future even bigger things than have yet been at Galt may be attempted with a fair assurance of a successful outcome.

Spraying to Destroy Mustard

(Continued from page 3)

With such a range of nozzles it takes but a very short time to cover an acre. Spraying should be done on a calm, bright, day, just when the young plants are nicely up in the crop, but, if possible before they come into flower. If the spraying is done too late the older plants will not be completely destroyed and some of them will mature their seed. Early spraying only, therefore, ensures entire success.

COST OF THE SOLUTION

The cost of iron sulphate ranges from one to three cents a pound. In wholesale lots it may be obtained at a fraction less than one cent a pound. A barrel of the solution, 40 gallons, therefore, costs about 80 cents. The American Steel & Wire Co., through the Agency of the U. S. Steel Product Co., 30 Church Street, New York City, U. S. A. is prepared to supply iron sulphate in wholesale lots. Iron sulphate enters Canada duty free. Fifty gallons of this solution is sufficient to thoroughly spray an acre.

In the experiments conducted at the College, wheat, barley, oats and young clover were not injured beyond a slight discoloration for a few days by the iron sulphate spray.

IRON SULPHATE VS. BLUESTONE (COPPER SULPHATE)

Experiments indicate that on the whole iron sulphate gives the best results. It is also more easily prepared, as it dissolves readily in cold water, thus saving the time and labor required to heat the water when blue-

stone is used. The cost of the two solutions is approximately the same.

Those who are interested in spraying to destroy mustard, are invited to write directly to the Botanical Department for further information upon the subject.

Agricultural Representatives

The District Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture met in conference in Guelph, June 6 and 7, for the purpose of more closely co-ordinating the work of the representatives in the various parts of the province. The number engaged in this work has increased from six in 1907 to 19 regularly appointed to the work this year. Some of the speakers at the conference were: C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Seath, Supt. of Education; Dr. Creelin, President of the O.A. Farmers' Union; A. G. Macdonald, C.; G. A. Fuhrman, Surg. of Farmers' Institutes; P. W. Hodgetts, Fruit Branch, Toronto, and others.

Among the subjects discussed by the representatives was that of cooperation, more particularly with regard to cooperative distributive associations. The representatives felt that so-called cooperative associations were being formed that were not strictly cooperative, and an endeavor was made to draft a constitution that would be workable and in accordance with the principles of cooperation.

The T. and S. D. commission has kindly consented to give the District Representatives a trip of inspection over Northern Ontario. The representatives have had many inquiries regarding the western provinces and felt that a fuller knowledge of our own northern country would very materially assist in directing settlement in that direction.

Time Yet to Sow Alfalfa

(Continued from page 3)

the west where they have special alfalfa drills five months ago, and a great plenty. At \$16 a bushel this reduction in amount of seed will greatly reduce the cost of seeding to alfalfa.

At the experiment stations of both North and South Dakota experiments have been conducted with sowing alfalfa with a drill. At the North Dakota station good results have been obtained by using either common salt or ground barley to mix with the alfalfa seed as their drills would not sow a small enough quantity. This station advises five pounds of seed sowed in this way in drills with an ordinary drill and have had good results in using sifted soil; when sowing alfalfa on land new to alfalfa they use the inoculated soil.

When seeding alfalfa it is wise to err on the side of sowing too much seed rather than by too little. If the stand is to be kept for seed production it will be better if sown thin. For fodder production much better quality of hay is secured from a good thick stand.—Editor.

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ARTS SUMMER SESSION

July 3rd to August 11th.

For Calendar write the Registrar,

17 G. Y. CHOWIN, Kingston, Ontario

The Stave

High Bros. At the request we give the following concerning the Ideo manufactured by Supply Co., Ltd. on the farm of Edward Co., O. sio appears on round stone 4 and door-over- means. All lumber construction was and treated with wood-preservative quite a number they give our satisfaction.

A farmer put stave only—the silage. All other silos are subservie



Where Silos are F

Summer silos are the best method of storing silage. The silo is one used by A. D. Ward Co., and is a Part of the cow stow when they are seen in the by an editor of F

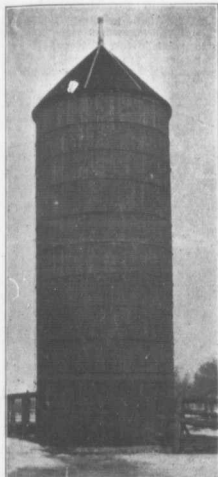
is expected to produce after an hour every. In an improperly loss in damaged year amounts to several good silos a comparison. In our experie the ensilage stored aged to a greater does not contain value as the ens away from the effect this climate the spoil by freezing consideration. G. In winter and you or common ens frozen ensilage, we is nearly wo frozen ensilage three feet from t

Regarding the Ideal silo, as con

The Stave Silo—Its Merits

Haigh Bros., Bloomfield, Ont.
At the request of Farm and Dairy we give the following information concerning the Ideal Green Feed silo manufactured by the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., and erected by us on the farm of A. D. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont., a cut of which is shown on this page. This is a round stave silo with modern doors and floor-front and all other improvements. All lumber used in its construction was thoroughly saturated and treated with specially prepared wood-preservative. We have put out quite a number of these silos, and they give our customers the best of satisfaction.

A farmer puts up a silo for one purpose only—the preservation of ensilage. All other points concerning a silo are subservient to this. This silo



Where Cows are Fed Cheaply in Summer

Summer silos offer dairymen the cheapest method of supplementing short pastures. The silo here illustrated is the one used by A. D. Foster, of Prince Edward Co., Ont., for feeding in summer. Part of the cow stanchions, where the cows stand when being fed and milked may be seen to the left of the silo.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

is expected to preserve ensilage season after season every year that it is used. In an improperly constructed silo, the loss in damaged ensilage year after year amounts to enough to pay for several good silos.

COMPARISON WITH CEMENT SILOS
In our experience with cement silos the ensilage around the walls is damaged to a greater or less degree, and does not contain the same feeding value as the ensilage in the middle, away from the effect of the walls. In this climate the amount of ensilage spoiled by freezing is an important consideration. Go into cement silos in winter and you will find a pick-axe or common ax handy, to chop out the frozen ensilage, which for feeding value is nearly worthless. Often this frozen ensilage will extend two or three feet from the sides of the silo. In our silo, we never have found a case where the ensilage could not be taken out with a fork, even where the silo has been left all winter without a roof.

Regarding the relative cost of an Ideal silo, as compared with the ce-

ment, we find that the Ideal even while producing the best results is the most reasonable in price, as a properly constructed cement silo with ingredients mixed in correct proportions, cost of labor, hauling gravel, etc., included, is not a cheap affair. We would cite the case of Church Bros., of Picton, in this connection, who built a 165-ft. cement silo at a cost of \$600.00 or Mr. J. M. Branscombe of Bloomfield, who put up a 123x55 ft. cement silo at a cost of \$205 without counting drawing, gravel or hauling men who erected it. It takes from two to three weeks to erect a concrete silo whereas the Ideal can be erected in a day or two.

Canadian Alfalfa in England

The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for 1910 contains the final report of an interesting experiment conducted at the Woburn Experiment Station in the western varieties of alfalfa grown from seed of French (Provence), American and Canadian origin. The test was begun in 1905, and in 1910, the fifth and final year, the report says: "The plots were all dug up in preparation for a more extended experiment with lucerne, the Provence and American varieties—having, to all purposes, come to an end, though the Canadian variety would have continued to yield a crop for some years more."

In every year, the yield of the Canadian variety was markedly higher than that of either of the others, the excess over its nearest competitor, the American, being five tons, ten cwt. in 1909 and seven tons, six cwt. in 1910.

Three varieties from the Argentine were also tested but failed completely, being attacked by a fungus from which the earlier-sown plots were free.

The luxuriant growth of the Canadian sort kept down the weeds effectively, while the lighter yield on the other plots resulted in their being overrun with them. The name of the Canadian seed originally used in this experiment is not known, but the test is being renewed this year with Canadian seed of known origin, in comparison with varieties obtained from Turkestan, Provence and other countries.

Pointers on Cultivating Corn*

J. H. Grisdale, Dir. Dom. Exp. Farms

Corn after it is up from two to eight inches, may be harrowed and if we have had a cold rain or some unfavorable conditions, it is well to harrow it even after it gets to this height. The chances are the harrow won't tear out much of the corn. The slanting tooth harrow might be useful at that stage, but it is just as well to use the straight tooth harrow. The slanting tooth puts the face of the harrow too close to the ground and the bars sometimes do damage. If we use a straight tooth harrow, it is only once in a while that it will hit a plant.

After we have harrowed, we get our cultivator going as soon as we can, especially if it is dry weather. The more frequently we cultivate in dry weather, the greater are our chances of success. In Eastern Canada, we think we are in a zone where there is never any trouble about moisture, but I venture to say there is not a farmer in this room to-day who has not had some difficulty every year and would like to have a little more rain, especially when forage crops are grown. We can make rain to a certain extent by proper cultivation and that is one of the principal reasons for this intensive cultivation. It is the best provision against lack of rain that one can have.

*Extracted from an address before the E. O. D. A. Convention at Perth.

If we knew that we could give our corn fields half an inch or one inch of rain whenever we took the notion, then it would not be necessary to work our land so much, but we do not know anything about that. Therefore, we must get our rain ready; get the moisture ready and make provision against a drought by cultivation and keep it up right through the summer. We must provide against droughts from the middle of May to the last day of August and after that the corn can look after itself.

When we are harrowing corn land, after it is sown, we do not go very deep, just let the harrow track over lightly. When we start to cultivate between the rows, we can put on a little power, because the soil is not occupied by the roots and no harm is being done. As the season becomes further advanced we should cultivate a little shallower.

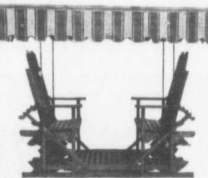
Alfalfa is Just Great Horse Feed

We hear much of what a splendid feed alfalfa hay makes for feeding dairy cows. Occasionally we hear of it being fed to horses. Mr. W. O. Morse, of Halkon Co., Ont., recently told an editor of Farm and Dairy that he finds it such a splendid feed for his horses that little is left for his other stock. Mr. Morse's driving horses this past winter received very little else than alfalfa hay. When seen by our representative, they were in splendid condition. "See here," said Mr. Morse, laying his hand on the side of one of his horses, "There are no bones showing. And when you drive them you do not need to use the whip either." When working the horses Mr. Morse feeds a grain ration in addition to the alfalfa.

Enclosed is \$1.00 for my renewal to Farm and Dairy. Accept my congratulations. Farm and Dairy is improving every issue.—F. R. Oliver, York County, Ont.

Health by Resting Out-of-Doors in a STRATFORD LAWN SETTEE

Here is shown one of our Lawn Settees, with canopy. It is made of Hardwood, with slat backs, seats and foot rest.



Our settee is so constructed that a gliding level motion is obtained—not that swinging motion that makes you dizzy. Like our lawn swings our settee can, in a moment be converted into a couch or bed. They are made in various styles, different finishes, with or without canopy, at different prices. For detailed description and prices ask us to send you today our illustrated catalogue M. It is free.

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We also make all kinds of Larders, and Verandah and Lawn Furniture.

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You are a progressive man and recognize the need of a telephone system in your locality, but you don't exactly know how to get the company started. Ask us. We are in a position to furnish accurate information in regard to every detail of the organization and incorporation of rural and local telephone systems. If desired, we will furnish you with copies of by-laws and will actively assist you in getting efficient telephone service for your locality.

Our business doubled in volume last year. This fact speaks well for the high standard of quality we put in our telephone products. Ask about our FREE TRIAL OFFER.

Get our prices on construction material. We can give you prompt shipment from stock.

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I received the pure bred Chester white boar pig sent me as a premium for securing Farm and Dairy nine new subscribers. The pig came from

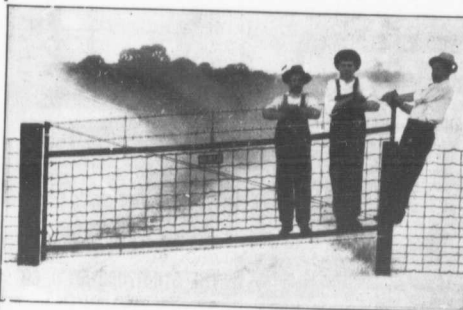
Mr. A. L. Goodhue, of Frelighsburg, Que., and I like him very much. He is a good pig.—C. J. Johnston, Drummond Co., Que.

EXPENSE VS. EXPERIMENT

How many wooden gates have you made in the last fifteen years?

How many cheap four to six dollar gas pipe gates have you bought in the same time?

One CLAY GATE would easily last you that length of time.



Write for particulars of our sixty day free trial offer

CANADIAN GATE Co., Ltd.,
GUELPH, - - - ONTARIO

We Warrant Our Gates in Every Particular for Three Years.

HORTICULTURE

The Better Care of Orchards

A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division.

A marked feature of the apple industry, particularly in Ontario, this year, will be the large number of orchards that are being worked on rental. A large amount of English capital has been invested through two or three companies in this enterprise. In addition to this, many local apple dealers have changed their methods and, instead of buying the fruit in the orchard as in former years, they have proceeded to rent the orchards. This has been done on so large a scale that it cannot fail to materially affect the quantity and quality of apples produced in Ontario orchards. Nearly all these rented orchards will be thoroughly sprayed and many of them have been pruned. In most cases there is a stipulation for cultivation of the ground as well.

It is safe to say that there will be several thousand trees this year receiving cultivation, pruning and spraying that did not receive treatment in former years. The immediate effect of this good treatment will be to increase the crop materially the first year. In estimating the crop for this season, therefore, liberal allowance will have to be made, over and above the usual estimates, for the increased quantity and quality of the apple crop as the result of this feature. This is mentioned for the purpose of bringing to public notice this new element in the crop estimate, although there is yet insufficient data to make any definite estimate of the actual condition of the crop as the result of these new ventures. Another important feature is the

formation of a large number of new cooperative associations; in all probability the number will be double that of last year. Many of these of course are very small and may not do effectively work the first year. The tendency, however, is towards a better quality of fruit, and a larger quantity of it from the same number of trees. It would be an easy matter, by an ordinary good care to double the merchantable quantity of Ontario apples. This cooperative movement is not confined to Ontario. The development in Nova Scotia is even more noticeable and it is not at all improbable that the larger portion of the crop will be handled cooperatively there, if not this year, in the very near future. A large increase in the number of associations is also noted from British Columbia.

Apples in Brant and Norfolk

"Apples did not set good. The Blossoms went off much too quickly. I never saw them go so quick before. Although the blossoms were fine the hot sun seemed to cook them. I have just returned from Simcoe, and Jim Johnson tells me that out of all his



Apples Before and After Thinning

Prof. J. W. Crow of the Ontario Agricultural College says thinning apples on the tree will return 300 per cent. on the cost of labor. Thinning is practiced regularly by the orchard men of British Columbia. Some Ontario men are finding that it pays to thin thus ensuring annual crops and better fruit. The illustration shows how much to thin.

orchards he has only one on which he will have many apples." This old Mr. Cecil Schuyler of Brant Co., Ont., size up the situation in regard to apples while conversing with an editor of Farm and Dairy, who called at his home on the South Paris plains last week.

Mr. Schuyler is interested in the orchard renting proposition and has considerable range under lease. He stated that all fall apples and the early harvest apples will be pretty fair, while Greenings are better than Spys. Of Red-wins there are quite a few although not as many as there are of fall fruit. All soft fruit is pretty well loaded. Snows, Kings, St. Lawrence, Duchess and so forth are a fine crop.

"It has been an exceedingly hard year to fight the insects," said Mr. Schuyler. "The hot dry weather favored them and even the spray mixtures would hardly kill them. The May beetles have been very bad and while they do not eat much of the leaf they have worked much damage and caused many of the leaves to fall."

It is advisable also to cut out, disinfect and paint all limbs affected with blight and cankered areas on trunks and large branches.—A. P. McVannel, P. E. Co., Ont.

POULTRY

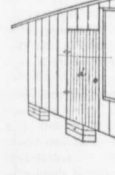
A Revolution in Poultry

Brother Ligouri,

Ten years ago we minds and purses in the poultry house in thought, more days we are planning the coops colder a year, in order to get is far better than a diluted, animal heat containing supply of pure air, and an a light.

Some 15 years ago

when we erected on La Trappe an hen house, which could shelter but 2000 the farmers joined were right that time



Dryness and good

Read the article ad

pretty good authori

100.

GOOD ADVICE

A few years later,

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FOR SALE AND WAD

TWO CENS' A WORD

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe

Balls, Chain Wire P

etc., all sizes, very ch

What you want, you

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PURE BRED FOWLS

Free to return for

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of four new subscrib

a pair of pure bred

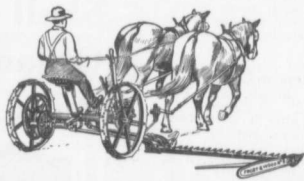
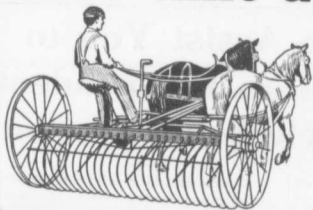
Write Circulation M

Dairy, Peterboro, O

HARDWOOD ASHES

See—George Stevens,

Save time at haying time



Next season outfit yourself with a Frost & Wood hay outfit—a Giant Eight Mower and a Tiger Auto-Dump Rake. You will then have a haying equipment good for a lifetime's hard service—one that will save time at haying time, save you buying repair parts, and save a big slice of its cost yearly in reduced work for horses and men too.

Built to Outlast the Men who Buy them

This Mower makes a 6-foot cut easier than others cut but a 4-foot swath. Plenty of roller bearings help it to run smooth, insure long life, reduce wear to the minimum. One owner has worked his Frost & Wood Mower hard every season for 20 years—and bought but ONE REPAIR

The Frost & Wood agent near you is a good man to know. Visit him.

Glad to send you a bookful of money-saving facts and proofs if you'll request Catalog **507** from FROST & WOOD CO., LIMITED, SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA

PART in that time. Reinforced Cut Bar protected against wear by guard-shields behind the knives; Pitman ends of toughened forged steel gear bearings on hanger—not usual pins—allow cutter-bar to play and cannot wear down. Tiger rake has as many good points as No. Eight mower.

Frost & Wood Giant Eight Mower Tiger Auto-Dump Rake

150 ACRES FOR SALE
Lobo Township
half mile from
ten miles from Lond
railways; good soil,
Ibid McEugan, Lobo.

POULTRY YARD

A Revolution in Poultry Housing
Brother Liguori, La Trappe, Que.

Ten years ago we used to task our minds and purses in efforts to render the poultry house warmer, and, as we thought, more comfortable. Now-a-days we are planning, rather, to make the coops colder and colder every year, in order to give our fowls what is far better than artificial or accumulated, animal heat; an abundant and constant supply of dry, fresh and pure air, and an abundance of sunlight.

Some 15 years ago we thought ourselves very progressive and up-to-date when we erected on the college plant at La Trappe an artificially-heated hen house, which cost us \$800 and could shelter but 200 birds. Of course the farmers jeered at us, and they were right that time. Still we had

on the front cover of Farm and Dairy this week.

Notice how stingy we then were with cotton curtains. They occupied only about one tenth of the front of the house, the two smaller openings being windows. We have changed our ideas radically since then. The front of our latest poultry house is all muslin curtain, except for one glass window. In the "jackass masterpiece," the first year we did not open the two little curtains every day, "for fear the hens would catch cold." When we did open them it was only for a few hours. At that stage of poultry development, cold, pure air and sunrays were rather considered as a luxury in the hen-house, and a dangerous one too to deal with.

Let us see what part the cotton or muslin curtain plays now in the colony and other hen-houses we have used for some years. The whole front and even one side are cotton, with the exception of space for a glass window. The walls of the house are made of single boards, except for the back of

strongly fertilized than those laid in warmer buildings. Experience has taught me this.

The colony house, a diagram of which is reproduced herewith, is 15 by 15 ft. and holds 50 hens. Last year we built a similar one for 200 hens, 20 feet wide and 50 feet long. It cost \$107. In order to keep the house dry we raised the buildings about two feet from the soil, so that no dampness can come from that source.

The floor consists of two ply rough boards with a layer of building or insulating paper between. Elevating the house in this manner renders it rat proof and no moisture comes from the earth.

The success we have had with open front houses is due not to the cotton, but to the fact that the curtains are kept open in the day time. A wooden front house with large glass windows, such as can be seen at Macdonald College, would serve the same purpose and give equally good results were the windows kept open.

Members of "Quebec Experimental Union," from Ottawa to Rimouski, have tried this style of building, and all are satisfied with the results. In Quebec district, at Lyster, Megantic Co., I lately visited 23 of these houses. There was no dampness in any of the houses and healthy stock everywhere.

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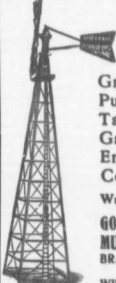
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WINDMILLS

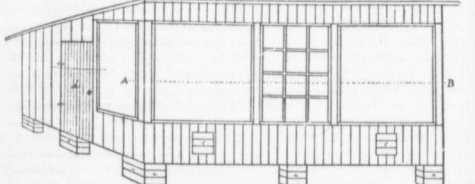


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A Hen House Built on Up-to-Date Lines

Dryness and good ventilation were the head the article adjoining for further pretty good authorities on our side too.

GOOD ADVICE RECEIVED
A few years later, Professor Elford, of Macdonald College, and superintendent of Dominion poultry stations, persuaded me to go to Guelph for some time. I heeded the advice. The O. A. C. at Guelph was then experimenting with cold houses. I returned to my own province convinced that cold houses would be just as successful in Quebec as they had been in New England and was promising to be in Ontario.

I dreaded objections in high quarters were I to build a cold house on a large scale, and fearing ridicule whatever might be the scale chosen, I decided to ask for no official help and no official builders. I went to work and had a cold house built "on the sly," in an out of the way spot. Young students are always ready for anything resembling mischief. So was the jackass you may see on the front cover. He hauled the lumber, the boys put up the building, I superintended the work and next day the sun shined on the masterpiece of stylish architecture shown in the illustration

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the roosting place, where two boards and building paper are used with an air space between. The curtains are kept open all day except when a storm blows from the south, directly into the house. We have also discarded the curtains around the roosts at night, leaving the roosting place open.

HEALTHY HENS, FERTILE EGGS

The hens always have litter to scratch in and vegetables hung up to pick at. Every year, they are becoming healthier and lay just as well in these open front houses as they did in the warm or semi-warm ones. Experience has taught us that the eggs from hens kept in these cold but healthy and sanitary houses are more



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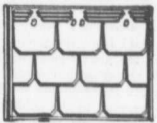
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2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Single copies, 15c. U. S. \$1.00 for all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

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OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisements.

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 the advertiser in the columns of the paper. Thus we will only admit to our columns advertisements which are of a reliable character as well in order to be entitled to the benefit of our Protective Policy. You need only to include in your letters to advertisers the words "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, if a proof thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to have the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

THE POULTRY CIRCLES

Last December, when much was being said from the public platform and in the press about the "success" of the Peterboro Poultry Circles, Farm and Dairy deemed it wise to issue a warning to the public, through these columns, not to be misled into believing that the poultry circles were firmly established or that their success was assured. We pointed out that the movement was only in its infancy and that while encouraging results had attended the preliminary stages of organization much still required to be done before its success would become a certainty. We repeat that it now seems necessary to re-press this warning and to make public some plain facts.

Reports that have reached our office from the west show that Prof. F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College, and Mr. John I. Brown, representing Gunn, Langlois & Co., are making an extended tour of the prairie provinces

and British Columbia, addressing numerous meetings in the interests of the poultry industry and that incidentally reports are appearing in the press claiming phenomenal results for the poultry circles in Peterboro county. It is stated that the production of eggs and poultry in this county has been greatly increased (one paper placed the increase at 400 per cent.) as a result of the formation of the circles and that everybody here is greatly delighted with the results. The truth is the circles to-day are practically out of business. This has been the case for several months.

There has not been a meeting of the officers of any of the local circles since they were first organized a year ago, none of the circles are operating as circles nor is there any likelihood apparently of their doing so at any early date.

The officers of the central committee have held several meetings, one only recently, in this office, and they are thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which they feel they have been treated. Their repeated requests, made to Gunn, Langlois & Co. for certain detailed information about the volumes of business done and the program for this season's work have either been completely ignored or answered in a most unsatisfactory manner.

Before leaving for the west Mr. Brown stated his intention to spend a week with one or two poultry authorities holding meetings in Peterboro county in an effort to place the work on a better basis. This he not only failed to do but he neglected to even send any explanation concerning his actions to any member of the central committee. We venture to say that no more good would have been accomplished by Mr. Brown had he kept his word and held the promised meetings in Peterboro county to forward the work started last year, than will be by giving the farmers of the west reason to believe that the poultry circles in this district are a success when such, as yet, is not the case.

Last year the firm of Gunn & Langlois, with the assistance of this paper, did commendable work organizing the circles and in encouraging their members to deliver their eggs and poultry to its representative in Peterboro. It kept control effectually, however, of all the details of the business done and thus the true cooperative features of the movement were never permitted to develop. The firm incurred considerable expense launching the movement but this its representative, Mr. Brown, repeatedly stated its willingness to do. We regret that we feel it necessary to make these facts public. We do so only because we consider that the public is entitled to have the full facts and not a portion of them only that are very misleading, if not absolutely inaccurate. The firm of Gunn & Langlois still has its representative in Peterboro, but he is dealing with the farmers in the same manner as any other buyer and not on a cooperative basis.

The poultry movement should be firmly established in Peterboro county before this section is held up as a model for others to pattern after. This it has not been and the responsibility for this condition of affairs does not rest with the farmers.

CAUSING MEN TO THINK

The census enumerators in the rural districts are doing, though it is quite unintentional, a real missionary work in that they are causing men to think and to give an accounting of their affairs. Were it not that the enumerators are under oath not to divulge the information they gather they would have available a fund of things worth while which could be turned into a golden harvest were it accessible to news-gathering journalists.

An enumerator in western Ontario, in a district where the dual purpose Durham cattle predominate, while conversing with an editor of Farm and Dairy who was in his district last week, made the statement that not a farmer out of the many he had called on could tell what their cows were producing. They did not know how much butter they were making. They had the most absurd idea of the returns they were getting from their farms and from their work; and while the district was a fairly progressive one, the farmers, it was found, hardly knew what they or their lands were worth.

After the enumerator, with much interrogation and reasoning, had at last arrived at fair answers for his numerous questions, the enumerated invariably, were told, took on a pleased expression, an indication of inward feeling happy in that he had discovered he was worth some thousands more than he thought.

The census taking demonstrates to every man the great and vital need of accounting in connection with all lines of farm work. And since the census enumerators have brought the weight of this question home so forcibly to people throughout the length and breadth of the land, happy will they be if they forthwith and henceforth start in to keep accounts and to know not guess (or leave wholly to Providence) the financial details of their complicated business.

OVERCOME FAILURE OF CLOVER HAY

Prolonged drought and hot weather in May caused much of the spring seeding of clover in western Ontario to be a total failure. All clovers winter-killed badly and old meadows other than timothy are not common this season. Even the timothy seems to have been injured more or less by the unfavorable winter, and hay bids fair to be an exceedingly light crop. The situation is a serious one to all dairy farmers who look to clover hay as an indispensable portion of the ration for their cows. No clover for this year and no new seeding coming on for clover meadows next year is indeed serious; but a solution to the problem now confronting many farmers in the matter of their hay crops is to be found in alfalfa.

Some farmers in the vicinity of St. George, Ont., interviewed by an edi-

tor of Farm and Dairy last week are about to seed some of their winter-killed meadows to alfalfa, sowing it as soon as possible now without a nurse crop. These men expect to cut from one to two tons of alfalfa hay to the acre in September from the seeding and secure sufficient growth afterwards to carry the alfalfa through the winter. Next year with the possibility of from four to five tons of good alfalfa hay to the acre they need not feel any anxiety about being without red clover as many will be owing to the peculiar conditions of this season.

Those who in years gone by have sown alfalfa late in June or in early July, sowing it without a nurse crop, have met with splendid success. Mr. J. W. Clark, of Cainsville, who until some years ago farmed 220 acres near Brantford, told our representative last week that he had secured splendid results from alfalfa sown in this manner and that one virtually ran no risk whatever in sowing alfalfa now, provided preparation was thorough and plenty of moisture is available.

It looks like a good proposition to plow up a meadow, having a prospect of one half ton yield per acre of inferior hay, in order that two tons of good alfalfa may be secured this fall and then have a splendid sowing for a four or five ton crop next season. The plan is worth a trial.

WATERED STOCK AND THE TARIFF

Numerous are the methods resorted to by our protected interests to conceal the dividends that they are enabled to make through the protection afforded them by the tariff. The theory on which our protective tariff is based is that it costs more to manufacture in Canada than in other countries, and in order to have manufacturing industries we must have a tariff equal to the difference in cost of production in Canada and in competing countries. Did a manufacturing concern pay large profits it would immediately be evident that the tariff was larger than necessary and should be reduced. It is to conceal these profits and still insure and retain the same from year to year ad infinitum that watering of stock is practised.

The watering of stock in itself does not increase the cost of the goods manufactured to the consumer. The tariff alone increases the price. In a free trade country watered stock is never heard of since under free trade there are no tariff advantages to be retained. In Canada and the United States, both highly protected countries, watering of stock is becoming a common practice.

A Government investigation disclosed the fact that 90 per cent. of the stock of the Dominion Textile Company is water. This "infant" (?) was calling for higher protection on the plea that they were only able to pay five per cent. dividends. As a matter of fact, as the investigation showed, they were paying 50 per cent. dividends on the actual capital invested.

Sir Sandford Fleming has recently charged that when the Canada Cement Company was incorporated,

June 15, 1914 with a total sum of \$13,000,000 people of Canada... Unscrupulous... to this effect... Reciprocity... wad our prod... States. The fact... wres at home.

Our Veterinarian

REMOVAL OF A... from a cow pr... leaving again? Gi... those who will... led.

Removal of the... prevent a cow from... Plow an ordin... truck vessel and... estimate covers... hours. Then fill w... water and allo... another 24 hours... vagina of the cow... now hour.

INFECTIOUS

and my herd... tious or infectio... The treatment... tion is tedious, e... One. It usually a... pregnant cows nee... large quantity of... should be prepara... ters a solution of... 40 grains to a gal... should be heated... Fahr. each time... late all abortive... aborted foetus, a... great care must b... pregnant cows nee... to prevent the att... sern that causes... diseased to the... chling, pails, fo... Theombs of p... be flushed out dr... the solution intro... pletion pump so lo... enter the neck of... that a few ounce... should be injected.

with a total stock of \$28,998,400, the sum of \$13,000,000 was water! The people of Canada, who use the cement manufactured by this company, are asked to maintain a tariff on cement that is equivalent to \$1 on a barrel in order that, among others, the Canada Cement Company may pay dividends on capital that never existed.

Why should the Government continue to protect cotton and cement? Had we access to the facts we would find that many other of our protected interests have used water in quite as liberal proportions as the concerns mentioned. Why should they be protected—at least upon their "water"? The only object of this watered stock is to conceal profits and thereby make a better plea for the retaining of the tariff wall.

It certainly isn't fair for a company to offer you one thing and then deliver another. Such occurrences often happen when farmers buy from unscrupulous advertisers. **Unscrupulous. Farm and Dairy's Dealers Protective Policy** has educated many farmers to this effect, and they have acquired the habit of purchasing only from such advertisers as use the columns of Farm and Dairy. They can always be relied upon, for they have our recommendation. We refer you to our Protective Policy as published on the editorial page of each issue.

Reciprocity will not compel us to send our produce to the United States. The fact, alone, that we can send it there will guarantee higher prices at home.

Our Veterinary Adviser

REMOVAL OF AFTERBIRTH—Will the removal of the afterbirth by hand from a cow prevent her from conceiving again? Give the yeast treatment for cows that will not conceive.—G. A. W.

Removal of the afterbirth will not prevent a cow from conceiving. Place an ordinary yeast cake in a quart vessel and add sufficient warm water to cover and let it stand 24 hours. Then fill the vessel with warm water and allow it to stand for another 24 hours. Inject this into the vagina of the cow and breed in about one hour.

INFECTIOUS ABORTION—How can I rid my herd of cows of contagious or infectious abortion?—A. D.

The treatment for infectious abortion is tedious, expensive and laborious. It usually requires from 2 to 3 years to stamp it out of a herd. A large quantity of a good disinfectant should be prepared. The writer prefers a solution of corrosive sublimate, 40 grains to a gallon of water. This should be heated to about 100 degrees Fahr. each time before using. Boil all abortive cows, burning all aborted foetuses, afterbirth, etc. Great care must be taken not to allow pregnant cows near the diseased and to prevent the attendant conveying the germ that causes the trouble from the diseased to the healthy, on hands, clothing, pails, forks, brooms etc.

The removal of aborted cows should be flushed out daily with a gallon of the solution introduced with an injection pump so long as the nozzle will reach the neck of the womb. After that a few ounces of the solution should be injected into the vagina

daily until all discharge ceases. It is also good practice to wash the tails and hind quarters of all brooding cows, both aborted and healthy, daily with the solution.

An aborted cow should not be again bred for at least 9 months after abortion. The bull that has bred to a diseased cow must not be bred to any cow for at least 4 months and in the mean time his sheath should be flushed out daily with the solution, and when he is bred again the sheath should be flushed both before and after service.

During treatment all breeding cows should be given about 40 drops of carbolic acid in a pint of cold water either as a drench or sprinkled on their food three times daily; opium differs as to the effect of the carbolic, but it is an advisable precaution. The premises in which the diseased animals have been kept should be thoroughly disinfected by a thorough cleaning and a thorough coat of hot lime wash with five per cent. carbolic acid before healthy stock is again introduced into them. It would be wise to carry out the treatment under the personal supervision of a veterinarian.

FOALS LEAKING AT NAVEL—There is an epidemic of foals leaking at the navel and 60 per cent. of these are dying. What do you think is the cause of the disease? R. G. Simcoe Co., Ont.

I am of the opinion that you confound the two conditions, leaking at the navel (called perivous urachus) and joint-ill or navel-ill. The two in some cases co-exist, but they are essentially different affections. Perivous Urachus exists in a case where the tube that carries the urine from the bladder in foetal life does not become obliterated at birth.

This tube is called the urachus. The urine continues to escape through this tube in greater or less quantities. This trouble seldom proves fatal. Treatment consists in seeing that the normal passages for the urine is pervious. Pass a small catheter to make sure of this unless the foal has been observed to pass urine normally.

There are different methods of treating the navel, as the application of caustics, astringents, or by searing with a red-hot iron. Probably the most effective is to ligature. A sterilized suture is inserted with a needle (preferably a surgeon's needle) the foal is held upon his back, the umbilical cord and skin grasped with fingers of the left hand, the needle passed through the skin immediately in front of the cord, and then immediately behind the cord and there tied moderately tight so as to press sufficiently lightly in the urachus to prevent the escape of urine. The parts are then dressed three times daily with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid until the ligatine has sloughed off and the parts healed.

Navel-ill or joint-ill is a disease caused by a germ that gains the circulation through the navel opening. This germ has an affinity for the joints, some of which become swollen and sore, and, eventually, pus generally forms. Hence the trouble is called "joint-ill." Curative treatment is usually unsuccessful but preventive treatment generally effective. It consists in dressing the navel as soon as possible after birth and repeating five times daily afterwards with a strong antiseptic as a 10 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in formalin or a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to eight ounces water, the writer prefers the latter. This treatment prevents the entrance of the germ, hence prevents the disease.

There have been few cases of either trouble in this section this year. The reason of the non-occurrence of joint-ill is because most breeders observe the preventive treatment noted.

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There are a good many of your best friends and neighbors—**FARMERS**, who live near you, who do not take Farm and Dairy. They would take Farm and Dairy if they knew about our paper and actually understood what a **Great Big Dollar's Worth Farm and Dairy** would be to them for a year.

Send us the names of two, three, four or five of the very best farmers you know who do not now take Farm and Dairy.

We will send them sample copies of Farm and Dairy, and write them each a personal letter telling them that your father takes Farm and Dairy, and asking them if they will subscribe, and to hand you their subscription of \$1.00, or that you will call for it.

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Will you try? Sure you will. Get paper and ink, and write us now, sending us the names. Do it right now, and we will do our part.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

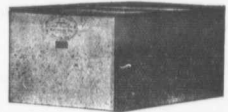
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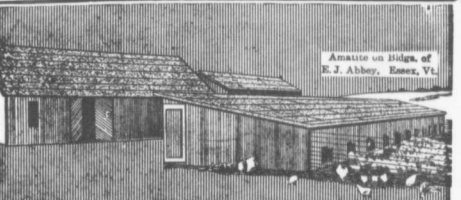
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Prefer location where Electric power is available.

Will pay 10 per cent. more than average price of three nearest cheese or butter factories.

Will lease or buy Factory and equipment or build and equip new.

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The mineral surface is better and more durable than many coats of paint.

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and another layer of felt. The result is a strong, durable roof which can take care of itself in any climate without painting.

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Everget Elastic Paint

Low in price. Great in durability. Invaluable for prolonging the life of ready roofings, fences, iron work, etc.

Creonoid Lye Destroyer and Cow Spray

It will keep flies away from the cows. It will keep lice and nits away from the poultry, make everything sanitary and increase their output.

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Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver Halifax, N.S.
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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 Business Increasing

L. A. Zufelt, Kingston, Ont.
We cannot supply the demand for first class creamery makers. This is but an indication of the development that is going on in the creamery business all over Ontario. This is as it should be. I doubt if it would pay to further develop our cheese industry to any great extent. We already supply 75 per cent. of the cheese imported into Great Britain, and we must not glut this market; it would not take a very great development of the make of cheese to cause a glut.

At the same time there is a large market for butter in the Old Country. So far Canadian butter has not taken a prominent place in the Old Land. This has been due to two factors—lack of quality and irregular shipments. Both of these factors hinder the establishment of a permanent market in Great Britain. Dealers naturally turn to those countries that give them a steady supply of good butter.

There is no reason why we should not be one of the largest and best producers of butter in the world. Our breeders of live stock particularly should make butter rather than cheese as the prominent place in the Old Land. I do not say that it is not profitable to make cheese. The two should go hand in hand.

Cream Grading Not Practical

S. R. Brill, Bruce Co., Ont.
If a system of cream grading were adopted by all creameries and districts it would certainly lead to an improvement in the quality of cream. Where, however, there are several wagons on a line, some for joint stock factories and others for private parties and each trying to outdo the other, the first one to introduce the grading system would have uphill work.

We collect the cream in large tanks. The teamster, therefore, would have to do this work. We try, and generally do get reliable men but they are hardly qualified to undertake the grading of cream. The sample taken for testing is not large enough to grade by excepting for richness and even if it were the question of the opposing creameries would still have to be met.

Until the creamery business is conducted more on the lines of a large corporation and we are in a position to demand certain grades, the only way that I can see to improve the quality of cream is for each creamery man to discuss the matter with his patrons and to try to get a quiet way to show the benefits of having the best quality and so gradually work up to a higher plane.

Butter Prices and Reciprocity

L. A. Southworth, Victoria Co., Ont.
What effect will reciprocity have on the price of butter? At the present time in the United States there are immense quantities of rather low-grade butter in cold storage. Butter was very high on the other side for a couple of years and much was put into cold storage for further advance and is now being dumped on the market with a consequent depression in price. Opponents of reciprocity therefore tell us that should this pact become law, we creamery men would be put out of business.
I believe that for strictly fresh goods prices in the United States even

now are better than they are here. And we will plan to give them goods of first quality. The opposition to reciprocity is easily understood. All that is necessary is to know the owners of the papers opposing the movement. If the owner of the Toronto News, for instance, any particular reason to wish that the farmers should get higher prices for poi-

Pleased with Mechanical Printer

W. Waddell, Middlesex Co., Ont.
I have used a mechanical butter printer manufactured by G. Richards & Co., St. Mary's for about a year. We had some difficulty with it at first and the wires will still break occasionally, giving some trouble, but on the whole we would not think of going back to hand printing.

We find it an advantage in saving labor and time, in hot weather especially. It saves exposing the butter to the heat so it can be quickly packed and placed in storage and then be taken out in small quantities for printing. It makes a very much nicer print than it is possible to make by hand, and makes them more even in weight.
Its principal defects are its high price and the tendency of the wire to break. The creamery using a printer must have a good cold storage. This, however, is an advantage rather than a disadvantage.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN WEST-LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any man over 21 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Agency, or sub-agency, for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at an agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter or sister, or by an intending homesteader.

Duties—Must reside upon and cultivate the land in each of the years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead, or on at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader is given the right to purchase a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$10 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon and cultivate the land for six months at each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption six months after his homestead in certain districts. Price \$10 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of the advertisement will not be paid for.

Cheese Depa

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

Some Pointers on

G. G. Pablon, Chief De

E. Ontario
As a result of the weather, which has been good, a lot of work, being placed on the cheese of this kind is in lowering the price, and affecting the reputation of cheese. There never was a season of our cheese so plentiful. I would advise attention be given to the nature of June cheese, so good keeping qualities. To do this it will be necessary to milk a little sweeter than the little more salt, than quick ripening cheese. Attention should be given to the cooling of the curd. It is of uniform size, plastic by the time there



Complaints Against

This combined milk house Co. Ont., who own their part in raising the cost may be seen in the

and for the removal of acid. This acid is not more than the alkali or 1-4 on the h. The whey drawn close to the curd have the curd water before matting. Nothing special to insure firm body and smooth texture. It can having the curd care and properly dried, with amount of acid at time. I would also remind that the importance of good fat in the cheese correctly, the weights and brands used on the boxes. So many have been received from this Country, regarding this

WATER—EVERYWHERE



STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE

Will pump water for you and cut it down to the price of the simplest engine on the market. It starts easily and never balks. Our tanks are large enough to hold a complete course in gasoline engine. Write for card for it today. IT IS FREE.

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WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

Combined Milk Room House

A combined ice house and milk room is as found on the Telford Bros. Patent. An illustration of it is seen on this page, etc.

This milk house is a cement and wood. The upper is 7x9 feet in length. The cement floor is half feet below the surface and three sides are of a height of nine feet. The tank is large enough to hold 10 lbs. cans is situated immediately behind the ice crane is so arranged into the milk house to be lifted from any part and carried out to the

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: Editor, The Cheese Maker's Department.

When closed up as it is in hot weather, the milk room is dark and flies are therefore excluded. The cold air from the ice house adjoining has access to the milk room.

The ice house is 12x10 feet. The walls are constructed with a six inch air space. The floor is of gravel which permits of good drainage. The house has a capacity of 125 blocks. The total cost of the ice house and milk room was \$25, not counting labor.

"It has paid for itself already," said Mr. Earnest Telford to an editor of Farm and Dairy when at his farm recently. "Most of our neighbors thought that we were going to too much expense but we were doing it over again we would build the house in just the same way. One night we made a test and found that we could cool our milk down to 50 degrees 10 minutes after milking, the milk being poured into the cans as milked. As a general rule we use ice on Saturday nights only but the night's milk is always cooled in water."

Comments on the Cheese Trade

Rowson, Hodgson & Co., Ltd., London, E. C.

The year 1910 was a very distinctive one from the standpoint of price, which hardly varied throughout the whole season, and then only within

only a good average quality. It would certainly benefit makers of the latter description, but would be very prejudicial to makers of fancy quality. Moreover, the fact that certain factories always get extreme prices must stimulate others to try and reach the same level. Price and quality are bound to go hand in hand so long as competition exists, and government grading could scarcely be of benefit to a country whose reputation for high quality is so well established.

Too Many Factories

T. W. Dillworth, Northumberland Co., Ont.

The establishment of numerous small cheese factories in this district is not only injuring the business of old established factories, but is making the work of collecting the milk and consequently of manufacturing the cheese more costly than formerly. In this section the factories are only two or three miles apart. In my own factory, we formerly manufactured 550 standards of milk. Some patrons decided that they should have a factory nearer home, and started a small factory on the joint stock plan. They have reduced the milk which I receive to 450 standards, and have such a small factory themselves that it cannot give satisfactory returns.

On one piece of road, 1 1/2 miles long, three rigs from three different factories collect milk. One of them could collect all the milk with one rig at one-third the expense. We cheese makers would prefer to have larger factories and greater satisfaction that we could give would more than repay the patrons for hauling their milk a slightly longer distance. These small factories from which come the poor cheese would not exist were the patrons not so anxious to have a cheese factory right at their door.

I am an attentive reader of Farm and Dairy every week, and receive a great deal of benefit from it.—C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta.

Some Pointers on June Cheese

G. G. Pablow, Chief Dairy Instructor, E. E. Harris

As a result of the extremely hot weather, which we have just experienced, a lot of weak, open cheese are being placed on the market. Any cheese of this kind is likely to result in lowering the price, and will also affect the reputation of Canadian cheese. There never was a time when cheese more important that the reputation of our cheese should be maintained. I would advise that special attention be given to the manufacture of June cheese, so as to insure good keeping qualities.

To do this it will be necessary to set the milk a little sweeter and to use a little more salt, than when making sack ripening cheese. Particular attention should be given to the cutting and cooking of the curd to see that it is of uniform size, and firm, and elastic by the time there is sufficient



Complaints Against the Condition of Milk from this Farm are Nil

This combined milk and ice house is considered by the Telford Bros., of Peterborough, Ont., who own it, a good investment. The Telford Bros. are doing their part in raising the quality of Canadian dairy products. Mr. Clayton Telford may be seen in the illustration.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

for the removal of the whey. I would advise not more than 21 on the alkali or 1-4 on the hot iron, with the whey drawn close to the end. Be sure and have the curd well dried out before matting. Nothing is more essential to insure firm body, uniform color and smooth texture in cheese, than having the curd carefully cooked and properly dried, with the proper amount of acid at time of matting. I would also remind the makers of the importance of good finish, weighing the cheese correctly, and having the weights and brands neatly stenciled on the boxes. Several complaints have been received from the Old Country, regarding these defects.

Combined Milk Room and Ice House

A combined ice house and milk room such as is found on the farm of the Telford Bros., Peterborough, Ont., an illustration of which may be seen on this page, ensures good milk.

This milk house is a combination of cement and wood. The milk room proper is 7x9 feet inside measurement. The cement floor is one and a half feet below the surface of the ground and three sides are of cement and a height of nine feet. A cement water tank large enough to hold two 30 lb. cans is situated in the house immediately behind the platform. The crane is so arranged that it swings into the milk house and cans may be lifted from any part of the room and carried out to the platform.

the narrowest limits. This is chiefly attributable to the absence of speculative feeling, which has been brought about by the entry of New Zealand into the cheese business. As almost the whole of the New Zealand cheese comes over on consignments, with or without guaranteed advances as the case may be, there is no advantage to dealers and speculators in this country to force prices up, as they derive no benefit thereby, and it is chiefly on account of this that importers of Canadian cheese hesitate to buy heavily at certain periods of the year and then "lull" prices. The shipments of cheese from New Zealand this season show a falling off of over 10 per cent. as compared with last season, and it looks as if this will continue till the end of the current season. All the cheese which Canada and New Zealand can send to this country for a long time yet, will be wanted at good prices.

THE QUESTION OF GRADING

The quality of Canadian cheese keeps up to a high standard, and so long as this is maintained, there is little need to fear competition. We hear every now and then suggestions as to the advisability of grading Canadian cheese in the same way as is done by the New Zealand government. This is hardly likely to be beneficial to those factories making a high grade, as they already get a premium for their cheese, and in most cases it will be mortified. If it became customary to brand about 80 or 90 per cent. 1st grade, factories making superlative quality would get only the same price for their cheese as factories making

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Only one milk-pail will do the two operations at one time, and do them right. You can milk in the same way you always do, and at the same time positively keep the dirt from coming into contact with the milk in any way by using the



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Look at the illustration at the left. All falling dirt is caught on the raised dirt shelf. The milk passes directly through the strainer, and only the pure, sweet milk as drawn from the cow goes into the pail. Price \$2.50. Get our catalogue.



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really does cool the milk better and faster than any other. The simple construction makes it easy to clean and the corrugated cooling. The top is removable, so that ice may be used in the cooling drum. Any medium may be used as a cooler—either running water, well or spring water. The price is only \$6.50, and the cooler will pay for itself in the time saved in better quality of goodness. Write to-day for our catalogue showing a full line of Dairy Supplies.

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THERE is no outward sign of true courtesy that does not rest on a deep moral foundation.—Goethe

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week)

SYNOPSIS OF "THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE."

Mrs. Mayberry, a country physician's widow, has taken into her home Elinora Wingate, a famous singer, who has mysteriously lost her voice. Mrs. Mayberry is much loved throughout the countryside. Her son, Tom, is a rising doctor in the city, but a song—the song which she has a burning preference for—"Mother Mayberry's remedies. Miss Wingate becomes happier than she has been at any time since the loss of her voice. Mother Mayberry takes into her home Martin Luther Hathaway, the little son of a poor missionary. Miss Wingate discovers she is coming to care for Tom Mayberry, and he realizes that his strongest desire is to be able to restore her power to sing. Dr. Mayberry is told by Miss Wingate upon one occasion that she is so happy, it does not matter if she should never sing again; and upon hearing this Dr. Mayberry tells her that although he does not know why he knows he is going to give her back her voice. Many calls for Mother Mayberry's remedies are made, but she is always up and ready to respond to them. The spring circle meets with Mother Mayberry, whose table and philosophic kindness are as usual boundlessly served to her guests. Miss Wingate tells Tom the story of her early years. Tom goes off to the city early in the morning without telling his wife, Miss Wingate, the preparations for which were supervised by Mother Mayberry. That night Tom confesses to Miss Wingate that he loves her.

"I saw you coming up the Road," said the singer lady, as she divested herself of theingham garment, "and I was dying to get out in the rain, much to Cindy's horror. You are late."

"Not much," answered the young Doctor, slipping out of his rain coat and coming over to stand beside her in the door. "What have you been doing all morning?"

"I've been being lectured," she answered, as she looked up in his face with dancing dark eyes. "Who did it to you?" he asked, taking her fingers into his and drawing her farther back from the splash of the rain drops.

"Your Mother and then Eliza Pike," she answered with a low laugh. "Eliza is afraid I won't do for you in proper Providence style, and I'm very humble—and I—I want to learn. She thinks I ought to begin on some shirts for you right now and I'm going to. What color do you prefer—the red or the blue?"

"Horror!" exclaimed the Doctor, positively blushing at the thought of the very lovely lady engaged in such a clothing mission.

"I knew you wouldn't have any confidence in them," answered Miss Wingate mournfully. "And I haven't myself, but still I was willing to try." "Oh, yes, I have," the young Doctor hastened to exclaim. "Better make them suitable for travelling, for I've got marching orders in the noon mail. Are you ready to start to Italy on short notice and then on to India?"

"What?" demanded the singer lady with alarmed astonishment.

"Yes," answered the young Doctor coolly. "The Commission writes that my reports on Pellagra down here are complete enough now for them to send some chap down to continue them, while I go on to Southern Italy for a study of similar conditions there and then on to India for a still more exhaustive examination. The Government is determined to stamp this scourge out before it gets a hold, and it's work to put out the fire before it spreads. Better hurry the shirts and pack up your own fluff."

"But I'm not going a step or a

wave," answered the singer girl dejectedly. "I'm too busy here now. I don't ever intend to leave Mother as long as I live. I don't see how you can ever suggest such a thing to me." "Do you know what leaving Mother is like?" asked the young Doctor, as he looked down on her with tenderness in his gray eyes and Mother Mayberry's own quizzical smile on his lips. "It's like going to sleep at night with a last look at Providence Nob—you wake up in the morning, and find it more there than ever. She was there on sunny mornings over in Berlin and there on gray days in London and I had her in long hard hospital nights in New York. Just come with me on this trip and I promise she and Old Harphel will be here when we get back. Please!"

"I don't know," answered Miss Wingate in a small voice as she rubbed her cheek against the arm of his coat. "I'm in love with Tom Mayberry," she said, and she pointed to the sign that I want to go travelling with a distinguished physician on an important Government mission and attend Legation dinners and banquets—and I don't want to leave my Mother," and there was a real catch in the laugh she smothered in his coat sleeve.

"Dearie girl," he exclaimed, looking down with delight at a small section of blush left visible against the rough blue serge of his coat "and your Mother are—"

"Shakes, my folks, I wish you'd try to listen in when you are called at!" came in a sharp voice as Mrs. Peavey looked down upon them from over the wall near the barn. "One of them foolish Indiana chickens are stretched out kicking most drowned in a puddle right by the barn door, and there you both stand doing nothing for it. Tom Mayberry, pick it up this minute and I give it to me. I'm going to put it behind my stove until Miss Mayberry comes home. I've got some feeling for her love of chickens, I have."

"Oh! I didn't see it!" exclaimed Miss Wingate in an agony of regret. "The dear little thing! Give it to me and I'll take care of it."

"Fiddlesticks! Chickens ain't dear little things, and I wouldn't trust neither one of you to take care of a flea for me with your philandering. Hand it over to me, Tom Mayberry, like I tell you!" And the Doctor hastened to pick up the little gasping bunch of drenched feathers, which Mrs. Peavey tucked in the corner of her shawl. "Did you all hear that a car busted into another one down in the City day before yesterday and threw the driver and broke a lady's arm and cut a baby's leg Mayberry. It was in the morning paper I saw down to the store; and a wind storm blew off a man's roof too."

"I haven't read the paper yet," answered the singer lady in the subdued voice she always used in addressing Mother Mayberry's pessimistic neighbor.

"Well, you oughter take interest in accidents if you are a-going to be a Doctor's wife. It'll be all in the family then and you can hear it all straight and maybe see some folks mended," answered Mrs. Peavey, and she failed to notice Miss Wingate's horrified expression at such a prospect. "How's Miss Bostick, Tom? That is, how do you Mother say she gets up if you couldn't trust your notion in such a case as her'n."

"I think Mother feels worried over her to-day," answered the Doctor gently, with not a trace of offence at this and a puzzled question. "Her heart is very weak and it is impossible to stimulate her further. Mother is up there now and I'll come tell you what she says when she comes home to dinner."

"Well I'm always thankful for news, bad as it mostly are," answered Mrs. Peavey in gloomy gratitude for his offer of a report from Mother Mayberry. "You had better get out of the house now and put Miss Elinora's wet feet in the stove, for they won't be no use in her dying on Miss Mayberry's hands with pneumonia on this busy time of the year. You seem to be too foolish to look at." With such the shawled head disappeared from the top of the wall.

"Do you know, I had a strange dream last night," said the singer lady, as the Doctor hung up his bridle and shut the feed-room door preparatory to following out Mrs. Peavey's injunction as to carrying Miss Wingate away to be dry shod. "I dreamed that I was singing to Mrs. Bostick and the Deacon, really singing, and just as it rose clear and strong Mrs. Peavey called to me to shut up, and it stopped so suddenly that I waked up—and strange part of it is that I heard, really heard, I thought, my own voice die away in an echo up in the eaves. For a moment I seemed awake and listening—and it was lovely—lovely!"

"Dear," said the Doctor, as he took her hand in his and held it against his breast. "You could give all life has to offer me to get it back for you. I will hope against hope! I haven't written Doctor Stein yet. I can't make myself write. Perhaps we will find someone on this trip who has some theory or treatment or something to offer. I've been praying that help will come!"

"Would you—like me any better if I had called it back?" she asked with a happy little laugh as she laid her cheek against their clasped hands. "Would you wish L'Eleanor more than you do just plain Elinor Wingate, care Mother Mayberry, Providence, Tennessee?"

"I'm going to carry you in the house, so you can put on dry stockings," answered the Doctor with a spark in his gray eyes that scorned her question, and without any discussion he picked her up, strode through the rain with her, and deposited her in the kitchen door.

And over by the long window they found Mother Mayberry standing with her hand on Cindy's shoulder.

who sat with her head bowed in her apron sobbing quietly, while Martin Luther stood wide-eyed and questioning, with his little hand clutching Mother's skirt.

"Children," said Mother quietly, she came and stood beside them in the doorway, while Martin Luther nestled up to Doctor Tom. "I've come all the way to get you to get up at the Deacon's. It was beautiful for Miss Bostick just to see a smile and went to meet her last with the love of us, all a-shining at her face. I was so thankful to see her at first for she had just spoke to me and the Deacon were over by the window. I ain't got no tears to shed and don't need 'em yet."

"Mother," exclaimed the Doctor, he took her hand in his, while the singer lady crept close and rested against her strong shoulder.

"Yes, son," answered his Mother gently, "it come so sudden I couldn't even send for you, but go on up to see now and see what you can do for Deacon. He'll want you for the comfort of your presence, you and Liza, and I," she exclaimed, "I'll break her heart."

"They never was such a child as Liza Pike in my day," said Mother Mayberry softly and for the first time a film of tears spread over her eyes. "She has never said a word, but she pressed up close with her arms 'round the neck of her shoulders as she sits with his Good Book across her knees. She give one little moan when she understood, but she ain't made no more noise. She just shed her tears like a woman grown."

Her little bucket and dish of dainties is a-setting cold on the table and a little draggled rose had hung round the neck of the young Doctor, and the Deacon's fingers and the other side of the Deacon's coat. "Well, Judy and Betty wanted to begin fixing things she understood without any word. I was in the kitchen and the hall and are just a-standing by—a-keeping him up in his daze by his courage in her own loving little heart."

"The good Lord bless and keep you, son," said Tom, "and what you can do! Yes, Cindy, run right over and tell Miss Peavey and stop in and see Squire Turner. Henry Turner says he are down to-day and a-asking for you. Come to my room honey-bird, I've got look for something."

"Somehow, I don't feel about singing as lots of folks do," she remarked to the singer lady, "she stood in front of the tall old chest of drawers in her own room a few minutes later. "Death ain't nothing but laying down one's job of work and going to the Master when He calls you to take up another. Miss Bostick had worked in His vineyard early and late through summer sun and winter snow, but she have nothing to do for some other purpose. He'll be her well-tried and seasoned to go in with whatever plans He have for her in His Kingdom."

"I'm wonderful to believe that answered the singer girl through her tears. "What happens to us here—if I can't care for it with her."

"Course we'll later," answered Mother Mayberry, as she began to search her top drawer for something she hoped she have got some good bit of cut out for Tom Mayberry and a bit more, but she have something to say, but diverse if they won't be no more sickness or death or sorrow for us doctors to tend on. But I'm afraid of some that scorned her question, and without any discussion he picked her up, strode through the rain with her, and deposited her in the kitchen door. And over by the long window they found Mother Mayberry standing with her hand on Cindy's shoulder.

(To be continued)

The Upward

The Divine

No. 12

God is love. 1. John 4:19. Much of our unhappiness because we do not believe that God is love. To think of God as anything but love, is to think of God as the all powerful, the Creator, the mighty Jehovah, who prohibited Him as the yearning and hungering and longing to shower perfect gift upon us as that we can grasp. said Dwight L. Moody.

Christ's love, which for us, but since I rather I have thought how which was so great, willing to allow His love in our stead."

God is the spirit at the love. The love that we our parents' and our self and the love of God, but to us through their deed that is done on spoken is promised. "If we love one another, God dwelleth love is perfected in us, loveth not knoweth no love. It is a beautiful love John has a third and fourth chap-



The Upward Look

The Divine Will
No. 12

God is love. 1. John IV. 8 and 16. Much of our unhappiness comes to us because we do not realize and truly believe that God is love. We are apt to think of God as the stern Judge of all the earth, the Creator of the Universe, the mighty Jehovah, but to comprehend Him as the Spirit of Love, yearning and hungering for our love and longing to shower every good and perfect gift upon us seems to be more than we can grasp. "I used to," said Dwight L. Moody, "think much of Christ's love, which led Him to die for us, but since I have become a father I have thought more of God's love which was so great that He was willing to allow His only Son to die in our stead."

God is the spirit and source of all love. The love that we see shine from our parents' and our children's eyes, is but the love of God manifesting itself to us through them. Every kindly deed that is done or word that is spoken is prompted by the love of God. "If we love one another," said John, "God dwelleth in us and His love is perfected in us." "He that loveth not knoweth not God, for God is love." It is a beautiful picture of God's love John has given us in the third and fourth chapters of his first

epistle and we will do well to study it often with an earnest, humble desire that we be permitted to grasp and understand its inner, spiritual meaning.

It is because we do not trust God's love that we sometimes find life so hard to bear. We do not understand the reason for our troubles and disappointments and we faint under them or rebel against them. In this way we miss the blessing God desires to bestow upon us through their agency. A rebellious or complaining child is not in a frame of mind that enables it to profit fully from the lesson its parents would teach. When we doubt God's love and long to be permitted to have our own way in regard to earthly affairs, we may gain our purpose but it will be at tremendous spiritual loss. Every time we insist on asserting our will for ourselves as against what our soul whispers, or loudly proclaims, is God's will for us we beggar ourselves in the riches of Heaven and some day we will stand in an agony of repentance before God because of our lack of treasure in His sight.

Do what we may, let us be as clever as we will, we will never be fully equipped to contend successfully with the seen and unseen forces of this life until we learn to understand something of God's love for us and to give Him our love in return. Love is the fulfilling of the law. We may do all things for Christ but without love they profit us nothing. If we lack love in our hearts there

is only one way in which we can obtain it. We must meditate much upon His love for us as described in His Holy Word and pray to Him earnestly and persistently for it. Such a prayer is one that He delights to answer "exceedingly, abundantly above all that we ask or think" and we may know with absolute conviction that such a petition will be richly blessed. When once we have discovered the meaning of God's love for us and are willing to trust it fully and to serve Him faithfully we may look with confidence for God's blessing upon all that we do—I. H. N.

Washing the Separator

Mrs. L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

When the milk has all been run through the separator, a quart or two of warm skim milk, or better still, clean, warm water run through will remove the cream from the bowl. The separator is then taken apart and all parts washed with luke warm water scrubbing with a brush to remove milk slime from the crevices. On no account should soap be used in washing the separator. Merchants who handle large quantities of home dairy butter say that the flavor of the soap used in washing the separator and other utensils can often be detected in the butter. Such butter must be sold to bakeries and other places where inferior butter is used. The wholesale price at the present time for bakery butter is 15 cents while that of first-class dairy butter is 22

cents. If washing powders are used in place of soap no bad flavors will result.

Special attention should be given to thoroughly cleansing the bowl of the separator. The slime that will be left in the crevices of the disks affords an excellent opportunity for bacteria to develop that will cause bad flavors in the cream. It is a too common practice merely to flush out the disks in the separator bowl, washing them thoroughly but once or twice a week. A thorough brushing should be given once a day and preferably twice. All of our separator manufacturers furnish appliances with their machines that make the separation and scrubbing of the disks an easy matter.

It is not advisable to use a cloth in drying. Boiling water poured over the separator parts will thoroughly sterilize them, killing all bacteria, and leave sufficient heat in the metal to dry it. The objection to the cloth is that unless great care is taken it will absorb bad odors and dirt and become a distributor of injurious bacteria. Where water hot enough to dry the separator parts cannot be had, a cloth may be used but it should be boiled before again using.

FOR ADOPTION

A fine, healthy baby boy, aged about nine months, medium complexion, blue eyes. Apply to

W. J. SHAW

Secretary Children's Aid Society CITY HALL, ST. THOMAS, ONT.



"Uniformity is a big word, Bud."
"I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."

Steady—Regular—Dependable Quality, there's the FIVE ROSES idea.
No bad dreams bakeday eyes — the morning batch "flat" instead of "up."
So very exasperating, you know, to get less loaves this week than last from the same quantities.
FIVE ROSES is the sure flour — reliable, you see.
No wrinkling worries over bread, or cakes, or pies, or anything.
Bake things always up to the mark of your happy expectations.
Disappointment—never.
Four times Uniform—Strength, Color, Flavor, too, and Yield.
FIVE ROSES—trouble-proof flour.
Use FIVE ROSES always.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  **Not Blended**

WHY OATMEAL VARIES

Only One-Third of the Oats Are Fit

To make a really delicious oatmeal, one must use just the plump, rich grains. Common oatmeal, made of oats as they run, lacks flavor and richness. And it lacks, above all, that wealth of energy element which makes one "feel his oats."

Thousands of people eat oatmeal without ever knowing what a vim-producing food it is. They never know how enticing it can be. They buy oats in bulk without even a brand on them to guarantee the grade they are getting.

The choicest oats are sifted 62 times in getting the grains used for Quaker Oats. Only ten pounds in a bushel—the choicest third of the finest oats—is good enough for Quaker.

The Quaker process makes these grains into an oat food worth having. One who once eats it will never again care for a common oatmeal.

Oats are the vim-producing food. But they who get the utmost effects are the eaters of Quaker Oats.

Made in Canada. **270 GIRLS' WHITE LAWN DRESS OR BLUE Dotted Muslin Dress, two to eight. Fast. See Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.**

Do You Wash Clothes?

Every Woman who has any washing to do should know the value of the CONNOR RAIL BEARING WASH. It is the machine which is built for service, comfort and convenience. The large roomy washer without any post or obstruction in the tub to get in the clothes and take up the room.

Runs on Ball Bearings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wash-day looks like other days if you use a Connor Ball Bearing Washer.

Free descriptive booklet for the asking. **J. H. Connor & Son Ltd. OTTAWA, ONT.**

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

carefully selected, arriving every Monday. Apply now, The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal, or 14 Grenville St., Toronto.

"Dis New Century is my second release from slavery"—Aunt Salina.

- 1 The New Century frees women in town and country from all the slavery of wash day.
- 2 There is more than 25 years' experience behind this washer. It is efficient, simple and durable.
- 3 If your dealer doesn't handle them write us direct.

"Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is a book full of secrets and hints on washing, ironing, mangle, linens, prints, plaids, etc., without laboring the issue or losing the eyes. **75c per copy.**



CUMMER DOWSWELL Limited HAMILTON - ONT.

The Home

Mrs. Harry Jones, Hastings Co., Ont.

Home is the place where the great are sometimes small and the small of great. Home is the father's kingdom, the children's paradises and the mother's world. Home is where you are treated best and gravable most. Home is a little hollow scooped out of the windy hill of the world where we can be shielded from its cares and annoyances. Love alone can constitute the home as it should be. It is not that our fathers and mothers lack love for us, the evil is that the financial and social pressure of modern life leaves them no time to express that love in the careful consideration which childhood demands. Home is the actual foundation of the nation and the bed rock upon which the national structure rests. It is the only school of purity and of patriotism. If the moral character of men and of women is not moulded during their youth it is more than likely that it will never be properly moulded at any time. Every man will fight for his home but no man ever yet shouldered a musket for his boarding house. Not only good men come from good homes but good citizens will.

The earthly home gathers to itself the fondest associations and moths at last into that home where they go out no more for ever. Dearest word in our language, sweetest haven on earth, goal of the wayfarer, home draws in with the cords of love. No malady is harder to bear than homesickness. In all life's experiences the thought of home is an inspiration.

Even low and degraded men, when they think of home and mother have been known to become inspired with new aspirations and have led better lives. Sitting beside the dusty road one day a tramp was thinking of his past and of his home and as if by inspiration he composed and wrote:

"Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam, Be it ever so humble, There is no place like home."

We can buy a house but we cannot buy a home.

"Our Women's Institutes motto is: 'For Home and Country.' If we are true to home we will be true to our country, and if we improve the home so will we improve the country. The country of to-morrow is in the home of to-day and the highest mission of women and girls is not to shine in society nor meddle in politics but to become good home makers and housekeepers.

A country lacking true home life will surely perish, but purity and strength in the home life will develop a country worthy of devotion, the

sacrifice and the hopes of her true womanhood.

The wealth or woe of the country lies largely in the hands of the women. Then let us realize our responsibility in the up-lifting of a nation during the making of an ideal home.

A house is built of brick and stone Of silks and potes and plaster. But a home is built of loving deeds That last a thousand years.

Although but a humble cot Within its walls may hold A home of priceless value Built of Love's Eternal Good.

The men of earth build houses, Halls and chambers, roof and domes But the women of the earth, God knows, Are the ones who build the home.

Pleased with Her Bread Mixer

Mrs. E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co.

The greatest labor-saving machine we have in our house is the bread mixer. For years I have made bread in the old way, working it with my hands. Bread-making day was considered one of the hardest days in the week. Finally rheumatism in my hands made it necessary for me to resort to the bread mixer.

It was with considerable hesitation that I invested \$3 in this machine, as some of my neighbors who had tried it said that they had found it almost impossible to make good bread with it. Some of them claimed to have relegated their bread mixers to the storage rooms.

I have never yet had a bad batch of bread made in my mixer, and the saving in work is quite enormous. All that we have to do is to put in the ingredients and then turn the crank. The women of the house need not even do this—I always manage to press my own buttons for one of my sons into turning it. I have several other labor-saving machines, but the last one I would care to part with would be the bread mixer.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered by the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

CHOCOLATE CREAM

Half a cake of chocolate dissolved in a little hot water; put in a cup of milk and when it has melted five eggs well beaten and mixed with two cups of milk; pour the hot chocolate into the eggs and milk; stir well and boil all together for a few minutes; sweeten to your taste. To be eaten cold.

CHARLOTTE RUSSÉ

Take one quart of the cream, sweeten and flavor; whip the cream until all froth; then take half a box of gelatine, put in as little cold water as possible to soak, and set on the stove to melt; have the gelatine cool before putting into the cream; have a dish already lined with cake or lady-fingers, pour the cream into it and set on ice until ready for use.

CUSTARD JELLY

Make a boiled custard of one quart of fresh milk, three eggs, one teaspoon of sugar, two teaspoons of vanilla; dissolve a half box of gelatine in as little water as will cover it, and when well dissolved add the juice of one lemon and two glasses of sherry; stir the custard well while pouring in this mixture; strain through a sieve into a mould. Serve with whipped cream, flavoured with wine and vanilla, or with rich cream.

Renew your Subscription now.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. If for children give age for adults, give bust measure for waists, and so on, for shirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS, 70K.

The long-sleeved or French, 70K, is always a becoming one to children. This one is adapted to a variety of materials.

For a child of 4 years of age will require 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 2 1/2 yards of flouncing, 1/2 inch wide, and 2 yards of lacing, and 2 yards of ribbon. Make as shown on front view; 2 1/2 yards 27, 2 1/2 yards 42, make as shown on back view.

This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

BLOUSE FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7022.

This blouse may be made in small and young girls. It can be made with or without a collar, and the shoulders and all the effective use of trimming.

For the 16 size the blouse requires 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 41, with 1 1/2 yards of material for cuffs and 1 yard 18 for the waist.

This pattern may be made in sizes for misses of 14, 15 and 16 years of age.

TUCKED BLOUSE WITH BODY AND SLEEVES IN ONE FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7025.

Such a pretty blouse as this is sure to go with a becoming every girl. It is adapted to small waists and is altogether charming.

For the 16 size the blouse requires 2 yards of bordered material 36 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards of material 36 or 41, and 1 1/2 yards of material for cuffs and 1 yard 18 for the waist.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 15 and 16 years of age.

SEMI-PRINCESSE DRESS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7026.

The semi-princesse dress that gives the Empire or high waist line is as exceedingly smart and attractive one as greatly in vogue.

This one is dandy charming, and is adapted to the present very thin material.

For a girl of 14 years of age will require 8 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 19 yards of banding and 2 yards of ribbon.

This pattern is in sizes for misses of 14, 15 and 16 years of age and is adapted to every style of small women.



CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS, 70K.



TUCKED BLOUSE WITH BODY AND SLEEVES IN ONE FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7025.



SEMI-PRINCESSE DRESS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7026.



LONG-SLEEVED DRESS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7027.

OUR FARMER

Correspondence

ONTARIO

NORTHUMBERLAND

EDVILLE, June 5.—The effects of the mowing season have been very short. Rye seed in the winter the best of winter wheat. The mowing on the farms, is not so early as it used to be.

DURHAM CO.

BLAINSDALE, June 7.—The weather the crops were time and in good shape although the weather here has been a little dry and with the aid of a lately the grain is making and is further ahead of season. Fall wheat was killed out, only a few rows left. Last October was a very dry one quite a large acreage of the exception of turnips all being very poor. Prospects for crop—B.J.F.

HALIBURTON

KINMOUNT, June 3.—10 months. Fires did damage. The fire is not a case of fire handling of fire damage never looked for fruit are excellent. The weather has been an unusually amount of rain and cold.

WELLINGTON

MOUNT FOREST, June 5.—The weather is very dry and the seed went in in a rain recently have been very dry. The weather in the farm are selling increasing in value—C.J.

BRANT CO.

FALKLAND, June 5.—The weather is very dry and the seed went in in a rain recently have been very dry. The weather in the farm are selling increasing in value—C.J.

FRANKLIN

WATERLOO, June 5.—The weather is very dry and the seed went in in a rain recently have been very dry. The weather in the farm are selling increasing in value—C.J.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited

ONTARIO
NORTHERNBERLAND CO., ONT.

EDVILLE, June 5.—The crops are feeling the effects of the dry season quite sensibly. The grain in particular will be very short. Rye seems to have stood the winter the best of any kind of grain. Winter wheat, which used to be raised on most of the farms, is now seldom seen. S.H.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

BLACKSTOCK, June 7.—With warm, dry weather the crops were got in good time and in good shape. Since seeding, although the weather has been rather dry, there has been a good growth, and with the aid of a couple of showers lately the grain is making good progress and is further ahead than an average season. Fall wheat was almost entirely killed out, only a few small pieces being left now. Last year's seeding of clover was badly killed. There has been quite a large acreage of corn sown. With the exception of turnips the root crop has all been sown. Prospects are for a good fruit crop.—R.J.F.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT, June 5.—May was a record hot month. Fires did a great deal of damage. The law is not strict enough for careless handling of fire. The grass and meadows never looked better. The prospects for fruit are excellent. Early potatoes and corn have been cultivated. There has been an unusually large mortality among mares and colts. The drop in pork and the rise in mill feed has put a damper on the pig feeding business.—S.T.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

MOUNT FOREST, June 5.—Growth is quite rapid. Prospects are bright for a large hay crop and a beautiful harvest. The seed went in in a dry seed bed and rains recently have been copious. Alfalfa and clover are becoming quite popular. Farms are selling high and land is increasing in value.—C.N.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALKLAND, June 2.—We have had a few showers lately, which have helped the grain and hay crops. Dry weather since seeding was beginning to have its effect upon the growth. Corn is nearly all up and mangels are ready to thin. Many more orchards have been pruned and sprayed this spring than formerly. Prospects for apples are fair. Cherries will be light and plums good. Weighs kept at 85. Hogs are \$6.10, and fat cattle \$5.75 to \$6.—L.

BRANT CO., ONT.

The dry hot weather in May, following after a season of severe winter killing, has caused a very poor showing for the hay crop in many parts of western Ontario. In Brant county, through the townships of Dumfries, Brantford, and Woodstock, the red clover is mostly killed out and timothy meadows are very short in growth and thin and patchy. The alfalfa, of which much is being grown in the county, is quite spotted from winter killing, although, taken on the whole, it will yield a splendid crop much in advance of the grasses, while red clover is nearly all killed out.

Fall wheat looks good, and although it will be somewhat shorter in the straw than usual, it has suffered little from winter killing. The midge is getting in its work. Some fields inspected by one of the editors of Farm and Dairy showed an estimated loss of about 5 bus. to the acre already. The fate of the new seeding, both in the wheat and in the spring grains, but more particularly in the wheat, is doubtful, the dry weather having been most injurious to the seedling wheat. Spring grain shows promise of being well up to the average, although some fields of barley showed yellow until the recent rains. Corn and soybeans are grown each year in the county, and practically every farmer has a silo. The silos are all planted and much of it is showing nicely.

The prospects for fruit are not of the very best. The apple blossoms were damaged by the severely hot weather, and stayed on the trees only a very short time, thus permitting of only an imperfect set. There will be a fair yield of the early and soft varieties such as the harvest varieties and Pippins, Kings and Greenings. The choice winter varieties, notably York and Baldwin, will be of the very slim crop, and on many trees there

are no apples at all. Plums will be a small crop, and of cherries there will be only an exceedingly few.

KENT CO., ONT.

BLENHEIM, June 5.—This county is the field of two independent telephone companies, which operate harmoniously. The great superiority of their equipment to that of the Bell or its allied companies is a great satisfaction to us. The Bell made every effort to hamper the independents. We note with satisfaction that the Railway Commission has issued an order that the Bell give them long distance connection, but we condemn the terms. Why should we be taxed 50c extra on every call for the benefit of the Bell on monopoly? The result will be that the long distance will be little used.—A.D.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.

CHILLIWACK, June 5.—We have had a very backward spring here, but crops are growing well now, and everything looks well for big crops. Prices are good. Our creamy pasture last month. 48c a pound butter fat for sweet milk, 37c for sweet cream, and 35c for sour cream. Hay is \$19 to \$22 per ton, oats \$30 to 32, potatoes \$40 a ton.—W.M.

SIMILKAMEEN DIST., B.C.

ALLEN GROVE, June 5.—All crops are looking well, having had more or less rain for 5 weeks and no hot weather. Your correspondent recently saw a field of alfalfa at Keremeos that was 18 inches high and as thick as it could stand. The fruit gives promise of being an excellent crop, especially strawberries. Some potatoes are up and good for the first to use. Onions, lettuce and radish are fit to use. Live stock of all kinds are in fine condition. No stallions are allowed to travel in B. C. that are not registered. This will mean a better class of horses.—R.L.A.

AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the recognized exponent of the Dairy interests of Canada. Breeders of Ayrshire cattle and all members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association are invited to send items of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column.

GOOD STOCK FROM A NOTED SIRE

John McKee, Norwich, Ont., has used splendid bulls. The excellent results that have followed the use of the former noted herd bull, Scottie, sired by Royal Peter of St. Anne's imported, and whose lineage is of Auehenbraun, imported, was considered by many one of the best Ayrshire cows ever brought into Canada, were quite noticeable in the young stock. This bull's heifers are prominent individuals in Mr. McKee's herd. Scottie's dam produced 12,679 lbs. of milk in less than 10 months when 13 years old. Her deep milking qualities apparently have been transmitted through her son to his progeny, as they are now qualifying rapidly in the Record of Performance test. In less than a year about 12 of Scottie's daughters will have qualified in the test. Scottie has already qualified in the test and is likely soon to lead all other Ayrshire bulls in Canada in the number of his daughters that have qualified. Both the herd bull, used before Scottie, viz., Royal Star of St. Anne's and Bobo will have qualified also in the Record of Performance test by the end of the year. This fact affords remarkable proof of the care Mr. McKee has always taken to see that his bulls were from deep milk giving strains and therefore likely to be prominent in that respect.

One of Scottie's daughters, Scottie's Victoria, as a two-year-old last year made a record of 6,779 lbs. of milk and 86 lbs. of butter fat. This was also in the Record of Performance test, but was not allowed to count, as she did not calve until a week after Fair last December, where she made a better score than any cow entered in the mature class. She was also second in the dairy test at Ottawa. She is now running in the three-year-old class in the Record of Performance test. Mr. McKee's father died in March. The firm's name, therefore, has been changed from H. & J. McKee to J. McKee. This excellent herd of Ayrshire cattle is one that has done much to bring to the popularity of this breed in Canada.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Every farmer's daughter and every farmer's wife knows



They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal. 42

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

Strength and Service

That's what you get in Peerless Gates—the strength and service that keep them swinging evenly on their hinges year after year. They won't warp or sag because the frames are made of heavy, steel tubing, electrically welded into one solid piece.

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates



We manufacture lawn, poultry and farm fences and gates. We build them so they will last longer than the most satisfactory service. Our standard of quality is high, and we stick to it first and last. Yours will depend on Peerless goods. Write for full particulars.

THE DANWELL HOBIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.
Burr. H. Windsor, Man., Ontario, Can.

INTERNATIONAL COLIC REMEDY
SOLD ON A SPOT CASH GUARANTEE

We Refund Your Money if It Ever Fails.

COLIC MAY KILL YOUR HORSE or Cow within one hour unless you have this remedy ready for instant use. Colic kills more horses than all other diseases combined, and when you need a remedy you must have it at once, for if you wait for a veterinary or make a trip to town you may find the animal dead when you return. If International Colic Remedy ever fails we will refund your money. It is the only Colic Remedy ever sold on such a strong guarantee. Put up in a regular drenching bottle.



SAVED HIS FILLY

St. JOVITE, QUE, March 3rd, 1911.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited.
GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to say I used International Colic Remedy on what seemed to be a hopeless case and saved a beautiful filly—she was cured in a few minutes. (Signed) CHARLES ST. AUBIN.

PRICE 50c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited, TORONTO, CAN.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, June 12th. — An improved feeling due to favorable crop prospects is evident in trade circles. Dealers, however, are not putting full faith in

optimistic reports but are inclined to wait until they are on the eve of being realized. Reports indicate a good harvest in the northwest; the largest in history.

Holsteins and Tamworths by AUCTION

At the farm, two miles north of Perry Station, on M. C. R., three miles northwest of Marshville Station, on Wabash R.R., three miles from Fenwick Station, T.H. & B., on

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1911,

AT 12 O'CLOCK SHARP

Colver V. Robbins will sell by auction 15 Registered Holsteins, mostly females, a number of them noted prize-winners, and the younger ones have good official backing; in splendid condition; all those in milk will have been tested for butter fat.

The young bulls are sired by Mercena Mechlilde Prince and are fit to head any herd.

Also 30 head of Registered Tamworth Swine bred from imported stock. Seven sound Horses, including a matched span of chestnut carriage mares, 4 and 5 years. A matched span of brown general purpose colts one and two years old. A bay Clyde mare 3 years old, weight about 1500 lbs. A sorrel Hackney bred gelding, rising three, broken single. One aged work mare.

TERMS—Six months time will be allowed on bankable paper with 6 per cent. interest.

Forenoon Transactions will be met at Perry, Marshville and Fenwick.

L. V. Garner, Auctioneer. Catalogues next week

If Weather Unfavorable Sale will be held under cover. C. V. Robbins, Riverbend, Ont.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED TO THOSE FROM A DISTANCE

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 26 insertions during twelve months.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS—Young Stock all ages—J. M. Monte & Son, Stantead, Quebec.

CLYDESDALE HORSES. SHORTHORN CATTLE—Large Selection of best Stock. Prices reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, Breeders and Importers, Columbus, Ont.

EDMONT HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS—Young stock for sale. Quality good, prices reasonable.—George H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS—All ages, also S.C.W. Leghorns. Young stock for sale at any time.—J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ontario.

YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH HOGS—Flemish Boon and Orlington fowl.—A. Dynes, 434 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd. Boon herd headers. Sows three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

CLYDESDALES—Many by that great sire, Acme (Imp.). Write us, E. M. Holtby, Manchester P.O. and G.P.R. Station, Mr. C.P.R. Long Distance Phone.

DR. LEE'S COMPOUND-ABSORBENT SPAVIN BLISTER—Cures. Scientifically correct. Write The Absorbent Spavin Blister Co., Toronto, Ont.

TAMWORTH SWINE—Choice stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Correspondence invited.—Wm. Keith & Son, Listowel, Ont.

The dairy season is now fully opened and while receipts of cheese are not so large as last year to date they are rapidly making up for lost time.

A review of market quotations for this week as compared with last shows Manitoba wheat stronger, oats strong, other grains firm, but steady, cheese much improved and cattle and hogs decidedly up on the up grade. The cattle and hog market from the farmer's point of view is the most pleasing feature of the week. Sheep have suffered a further decline. Call money here rates at 5 1/2 per cent.

WHEAT
Conditions have been favorable for a sharp advance in quotations on Manitoba wheat this past week and an advance of 2 3/4 cents is recorded. Crop killers have been at work. It is now generally conceded that the unfavorable reports of the work of the Hessian fly which caused a sharp advance at the first of the week were exaggerated. More favorable reports and the fear that reciprocity might go through at an early date brought prices down somewhat at Chicago but the general result of last week's operations shows an advance. Quotations at Toronto are: No. 1 Northern, \$1.03 1/2; No. 2, \$1.01; No. 3, 98 1/2c. Ontario wheat as mentioned. A few odd car loads are changing hands at 85c. Quotations outside mills are 83c to 84c. On the Farmers' Market wheat is 85c to 86c; goose wheat, 82c.

COURSE GRAINS
Oats are the most active proposition on the market. Quotations on other grains remain firm but there is a general decline. Quotations are as follow: Oats, Quotations are as follow: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 39c; Ontario No. 2, 37c to 38c; 40c on track Toronto; corn, 57 1/4c; peas, 73c to 80c; rye, 72c; barley, making 52c to 57c; feed, 55c to 57c, and buckwheat, 51c. On the Farmers' Market oats are quoted at 43c to 44c; barley, 60c; buckwheat, 56c, and rye, 71c. Quotations in Montreal are not materially changed. Oats are most active, corn is a trifle stronger, barley receipts are nil. Quotations are as follow: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 41 1/2c to 41c; No. 3, 40 1/2c to 40c; No. 2 local white, 40c; No. 3, 39c; No. 4, 38c; corn, 57c to 61 1/2c; barley, 70c to 75c; feed, 52c; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10 for ordinary, \$1.20 to \$1.25 for choice; and buckwheat, 54c.

HAY AND STRAW
At both Montreal and Toronto the market for hay and straw remains remarkably firm due to the presence of American buyers. Practically all hay of No. 1 grade is taken up and the Americans seem satisfied to get hay now of No. 2 quality. Quotations are as follow: No. 1 timothy, \$12 to \$13; mixed clover and timothy, \$9 to \$11; straw, \$6 to \$7. Most of the hay being received on the Farmers' Market is of inferior quality. No. 1 timothy, \$15 to \$19; No. 2, \$10 to \$15; straw, bulked, \$13 to \$15; loose, \$6 to \$8. At Montreal No. 1 hay is \$18 to \$14. No. 2, \$9.50 to \$12.50; No. 3, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY
Quotations for eggs and poultry are unchanged. Eggs have been coming forward liberally and have met with a fair demand at 12c to 13c a case, in case lots. On the Farmers' Market egg receipts are quoted at 20c to 25c. Receipts of eggs on the Montreal market have been liberal but quality is deteriorating. The average shrinkage being 3 doz. a case. Prices in the country consequently are lower; 14c f.o.b. shipping points. The demand for

ABSORBENT
Removes Bursal Enlargement, Swollen Feet, Chalk, and other ailments of the feet of cattle and horses. It is a powerful disinfectant and antiseptic. It is used by the following: W. F. Young, B.F.J., L. Lyman, etc.

DAIRY PRODUCE
The decline in price of butter, long threatened, has not yet arrived. However, are liberal enough to keep the market extremely uneasy. Quotations as follows: Creamery prints, 21c to 22c; solids, 19c to 20c; dairy prints, 16c to 18c; inferior, 15c to 16c. On the Farmers' Market choice butter sells at 25c. Cheese, white strong at country; Cheddar, has declined on this market. Old cheddar, 14c to 15c; new large, 11c to 12c. New twins, 12c; new large, 11c to 12c.

LIVE STOCK
Transactions on the city markets last week were such as to make the farmer think that he was again beginning to come his way. A week ago today he exported and butcher cattle sold at an advance of 10c to 15c over prices ruling the week before. Receipts were 1100 head of cattle being received. The price was from the farmers' point of view on Tuesday prices climbing up to another 10c.

Prices continued firm at the increase even leaning toward higher levels rapidly. The Thursday market a top of \$0.80 paid for four choice steers but hundreds of choice steers sold at \$6 to \$6.15. Quotations are as follow: Export cattle, \$5.90 to \$6.25; butcher cattle, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common to medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; butcher cow, \$4.75 to \$5.00; \$5.85; butcher cow, \$5 to \$5.25; butch to medium, \$3 to \$4.50; bulks to \$4.25; feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.50; stockers \$4.25 to \$5.25; cullers, \$2 to \$3.50.

Milch cows are again the few offering being of poor quality. Choice milch cows at \$60 to \$70, best common to \$40 to \$50; springers, \$25 to \$40. Sheep started in the week at a strong decline and prices did not improve a trifle. There were no further declines. Ewes are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.50; hudd and culls, \$3 to \$3.50; spring lambs, cwt., \$3.50 to \$5.00; yearling lambs, cwt., \$3 to \$6.50. Calves are quoted at \$3 to \$6 each.

The Montreal market also is decidedly strong in almost all lines. Choice export and butcher cattle show an increase of 25 cents over prices ruling the previous week. Quotations are as follow: Export steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.25 to \$6.25; cows, \$5.25 to \$5.75; bulks, \$4.25 to \$5.25; butcher cattle, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; to good, \$4 to \$5; cows, \$3.85 to \$5.50; bulks, \$3.25 to \$5.25; canners, \$3 to \$3.50; veals, \$4 to \$8 according to age and quality. Owerp, cwt., \$4 to \$5; bulks, \$3 to \$3.50; yearling lambs, cwt., \$3 to \$6; spring lambs, each, \$3 to \$4.50.

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AYRSHIRES STOCK
HIGH-CLASS STOCK
Ayrshire calves and sires
Both sire and grade set
stock.
W. F. YOUNG, PROPRIETOR
Riverdale Farm,
Ontario.

RAVENSDALE
Ayrshires, Clydesdale
A few very choice Bulks of
milkings (sires), and sired by
Big Boy (Imp.). Write me
now. Females of all ages
and color.
W. F. KAY, PHILIP
STREET, TORONTO.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRE
JUST LAMB
Bull for sale for services. A
year old heifer, all bred and
set out. They are grand
sires with good tests. A
large.
E. R. NEES,
Riverdale Farm, Ontario.

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Is the home
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Cows, also Bull Calves.
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Imported and home
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Nether Hall (Gond.)
as well as a few females
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AYRSHIRE BULLS
Bulls
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well raised and are out
dams. Two to three
lbs. each, the other w
and inspect this stock
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Are bred at "OH
A few young bull calves
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Special offering of fo
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Here are kept the
AYRSHIRES. Imported
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WHITE ORPINGTON
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World's Champion
Breed of choice
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the lot. Address
WOODSIE BROS.,
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THE SPRINGBANK HERD
Contain more World's
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record breeding dams
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130 AYRSHIRES
THE GREATEST DISPERSION SALE OF AYRSHIRES EVER HELD IN AMERICA
At Maxville, Glangerry Co., Ont., Wednesday, June 28th, 1911
100 Head Imported, Representing all the Choicest Imp. Milking Strains in Scotland, and 30 Head Bred from these Imported Sires and Dams, made up of

- 2 Stock Bulls, both unexcelled in breeding and individuality
- 4 Yearling Bulls, all fit for service (2 imported)
- 10 Bull Calves, from 2 to 9 months old

Every Animal Over 6 Months, Tuberculin Tested

POSITIVELY NO RESERVE
ANDREW PHILLIPS, Auctioneer, Huntingdon, Que.

- 46 Cows, from 3 to 8 years old, inclusive
- 28 Two-year-old Heifers, all in calf
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- 10 Heifer Calves, from 3 to 9 months old

These Include this Year's Importation of 70 Head now in Quarantine

Catalogue and information apply
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AYRSHIRE AND YORKSHIRES
HIGH-CLASS STOCK FOR SALE
 Ayrshire calves and cattle, all ages; Yorkshire pigs and superior sows bred to give first and grade sire from imported stock.

HON. W. OWENS, ROBERT BINTON
 PROPRIETOR, MONTREAL, QUE.
 Riversdale Farm, Montebello, Man.

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales, Yorkshires
 For every choice Bull Calves, out of deep milking dams, and sired by Bencheske Cheese-imp. Write now and secure first females of all ages. A Commercial Record.

W. F. KAY, PHILIPSBURG, QUE

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

JUST LANDED
 Bull for service, Scotch winners, 4 year old heifers, all bred to freshen in Sept. and Oct. They are of standard line of stock with good points. Also a few good yearlings.

R. R. NEES, HOWICK, QUE.

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted horns at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd.

FOR SALE a few Choice Young Cows, also Bull Calves.

HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, O.T.E.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall, sired by Yether Hall (Go-d-time)-2664 (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que.
 (Phone in house.) L-11

AYRSHIRE BULLS Fit for Service.

I have a two-year-old and three bull calves for sale at living prices. They have been well raised and are out of heavy producing dams. Two of them weigh 460 lbs. and 500 lbs. each, the other weighs 445 lb. Come and inspect this stock or write for full particulars.

WOODLAND STOCK FARM

J. O'CONNOR, Prop., CAMPBELLFORD, Ont.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Are Bred at "CHERRY BANK"

A few young bull calves for sale. Write for prices.

P. D. MCARTHUR, North Georgetown, Que.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

Special offering of four young bulls, fit for service, from imported stock. Write for particulars.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE.

Geo. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop., 104 St. James St., Montreal.

'La Bois de la Roche' Stook Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES. Imported and home bred, WHITE YORKSHIRES, and best bacon types of WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYAN, ORPINGTON and BARKER ROSS Poultry.

Hon. L. J. FORGET, J. A. BIBEAU, Proprietor, Manager

St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and production. Some young bull and bull calves, all from R.O.P. cows for sale. A grandson of Primrose of Taunsville in the lot. Address

WOODDISSE BROS., Tangleyville Farm, ROTHSAV, ONTARIO

THE SPRINGBANK HERD of AYRSHIRES

Contain more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any other herd in America. A few choice bull calves from record breaking dams for sale at reasonable prices. Address

A. S. TURNER A SON, Ryckmans's Corners, Ont., 1 mile south of Hamilton.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, June 10.—Receipts of live hogs into Montreal were rather light this week and barely sufficed to supply the demand; prices were consequently firmly maintained sales being made at \$6.75 to \$6.85 a cwt. for selected hogs weighed off cars. There was considerable trading in dressed hogs, finest, fresh killed abattoir stock selling freely at \$9.75 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Montreal, Saturday, June 10.—The market for cheese here appears to have advanced this week owing to the keen demand from Great Britain, and prices were made at \$6.75 to \$6.85 a cwt. for selected hogs weighed off cars. There was considerable trading in dressed hogs, finest, fresh killed abattoir stock selling freely at \$9.75 a cwt.

The market for butter is slowly but steadily advancing in the face of an exceptionally good demand from the local traders and for shipment to the west. There is also an increasing interest shown in this article by the exporters and quite a few orders are coming from Great Britain for forward shipment. The British dealers evidently calculating upon a shortage in their continental supplies. First creamery is quoted at 12 3/4c; ordinary finest at 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c a lb.

CHEESE MARKETS

Farnham, Que., June 6.—380 boxes of butter; all sold at 22 1/4c.

Hautdonque, Que., June 5.—185 boxes of white cheese and 295 boxes of butter. Sales: 185 boxes white cheese at 10 1/2c; 28 boxes butter, at 21 5/8c; 28 boxes butter not sold.

Stirling, June 6.—940 boxes offered; 400 sold at 11 1/2c; 300 at 11c; 100 at 10 1/2c; balance unsold.

Campbellford, June 6.—900 boxes boarded. Sales, 230 boxes at 10 1/2c; 500 at 10 1/8c; 50 at 10 7/8c; balance refused at 10 7/8c.

Peterborough, June 7.—2785 cheese boarded; highest price, 11c; 500 unsold.

Madoc, June 7.—800 cheese boarded; all sold at 11c.

Montreal, June 8th.—The cheese sale of the Quebec Cheese Makers Agricultural Cooperative Society showed, 11 1/4c; fine, 11 1/8c; No. 2, 10 1/2c; colored, finest, 11 1/2c; No. 2, 10 1/2c; finest butter, 2c; fine, 21c.

Yankleek Hill, June 8.—1784 boxes of cheese boarded; all sold at 11 1/2c.

Brookville, June 8.—4432 boxes of cheese were registered. The ruling figure of 11 1/4c almost cleared the board.

Belleville, June 8.—2290 boxes white cheese boarded; nearly all sold on board at 11 1/2c and 11 1/8c.

Kingston, June 8.—995 boxes of colored and 715 boxes of white boarded. Price, 11 1/2c.

Perth, June 9.—900 boxes of cheese sold. Ruling prices were 11 1/4c to 11 3/4c. 11 boxes of butter sold at 15c.

Itapetane, June 9.—750 cheese offered; all sold as follows: 715 at 11 1/2c; 110 at 11 1/8c; and 150 at 11 1/4c.

Brantford, June 9.—975 cheese offered; all sold as follows: 715 at 11 1/2c; 110 at 11 1/8c; and 150 at 11 1/4c.

Pictou, June 9.—12 cheese boarded 2629 boxes all colored; 2544 boxes sold at 11 1/4c, 654 at 11 1/2c; balance unsold.

Trochu, June 9.—1100 cheese boarded. All sold at 11 1/2c.

Victoriaville, Que., June 9.—About 1000 boxes of cheese sold at 11 1/2c.

Ottawa, June 9.—220 cheese boarded; 407 boxes of colored cheese boarded; all cleared at 11 1/4c.

Kemptville, June 9.—919 colored and cheese. All sold at 11 1/4c.

London, June 10.—1164 cases offered. Thirty-one cases sold at 11 1/2c.

Cowanville, Que., June 10.—The Eastern Township Dairy-men's Association offered 1230 packages of butter and 75 boxes of cheese. Butter, 21 3/4c; cheese, 11 5/8c.

Waterloo, N. Y., June 10.—Cheese sales, 11,000 boxes at 11c.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., June 10.—625 packages of butter sold at 21 5/8c and 625 boxes of cheese at 11 1/2c.

Canton, N. Y., June 10.—1900 tubs of butter sold at 22 3/4c; twin cheese at 11c. Market firm; dairies nearly at the flush for this year.

AMERICAN HOLSTEIN BREEDERS MEET

Very encouraging news was reported received at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Holstein Friesian Association of America held at Syracuse, N. Y., Wednesday, June 7th. The meeting was the most largely attended of any yet held, 20 states being represented. A total membership of 2,490 was reported. The report of the treasurer showed a cash balance on hand of \$134,491.38, a gain over last year of \$30,000. Malcolm H. Gardner, superintendent of the Advance Registry, reported that the leading records for over half the classes had been advanced, 35 cows and heifers exceeding the old records. During the last year 447 animals had passed the A. R. O. test. The average yield of butter fat had been 14.93 lbs. per service. The appropriations for the literary committee were increased from \$5,000 to \$15,000. Other appropriations are \$500 for prizes at fairs, and \$10,000 for prizes for butter record made under Advanced Registry system.

Gen. Chas. W. Wood, Worcester, Mass., was re-elected president for a third term.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION

"My barn that was BURNED" was fitted with Crumb's Warrier Stanchion and has been for the time with me. It is the best I have ever seen. I should have lost my money if I had not bought Crumb's. Everett G. Green, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WALLACE R. CRUMBS, Forest Hill, Ont., E.S.A.
 Canadian Patent Office, Ottawa, Ont.
 All correspondence should be addressed to his home office. Write in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

HOLSTEINS

"LES CHENAUX FARMS"
VAUDREUIL, QUE.
 HOLSTEIN "Winners" in the ring and at the past Gold Medal herd at Ottawa Fair.

They combine Conformation and Production. Bull and Heifer calves from our winners for sale.

DR. HARWOOD, Prop., D. BODEN, Man. E-o-w-18-11

MOTHER'S HOLSTEINS have won 16 First, 16 Second, 8 Third and 2 First for Herds under expert judges. We have choice bull calves for sale.

AMUS MOTHERS, WATERLOO, ONT. DRUMBO STATION

GLENSPRINGS OFFERS

Six fine pure bred bull calves from two to 10 weeks old. Every one from an official tested dam. Color markings to suit every taste. Those that wish Holsteins hold secure one of Osnott's winners. Those that wish Cornish Silvas and Posh blood secure one from Inks Silvas. Posh blood prices most reasonable.

E. R. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSKSHIRE SWINE. Boars and Sows for Sale. J. W. Todd, Cornith. Ont. Maple Lane Farm.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS. FOR SALE—Seven bull and seven sows; all to 15 months; 68 pigs either sex, all same; write for price. Phone in residence connection with Colborne.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully, Ont.

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE. Several choice young cows and Imp. Horn, dams by Colville's Choice, Canada's champion horn, 1901-23 and '05 recently raised in Colborne. Also a few mature sows. A few very choice yearling and two-year-old Shays also available. Prices right.

A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newmarket, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old. Sons of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarostio Lead, and grandsons of Piestje 2nd. Recently tuberculin tested by T. B. Inspector. Write for pedigree and prices.

WOODCREST FARM

RIFTON, ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calf born February 14th, 1910. Sire Sir Aargie Besta Regis. Six dams in pedigree average 25.00 lbs. in seven days.

P. A. SALLEE, Lachine Rapids, Que.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

Grandsons of 30 lb. daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and sired by a grandson of Hengerveld De Kol from a 32 lb. cow.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA - - ONTARIO

Lynden Holsteins

Am offering one grand yearling bull whose dam made 26 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 101 1/2 lbs. in 30 days. Also two good bull calves from tested dams. Write for particulars.

SAMUEL LEMON, LYNDEN, ONTARIO

HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting HOLSTEINS, any age, either sex, write to

GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering two young bulls fit for service, one from a 30 lb. Junior 3 year old and sired by a son of a 26 1/2 lb. cow. Both bulls are good individuals in color.

BROWN BROS., - - LYNN, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Young bull born June 1st, 1910. Offered. He is direct by Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol, whose sire Pieterie Hengerveld Count De Kol, has 10 daughters and whose dam is dam of Grace Payne 2nd's Homestead, 55 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. This young bull is half black and is an extra good individual; his own dam is running about the 15,000 lb. mark in milk this period of lactation.

F. P. OSLER, BROTH, Telephone.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY HERD Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free. HOLSTEIN PRICES FROM AMERICA P. L. HOUGHTON, SECT. BOX 14, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

—HAS 30 CALVES—
 Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, sire of the (world's) record cow Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37 3/4 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is sire of seven daughters whose 7 day records average 31 1/2 lbs. each, unequalled by the daughters of any other sire of the breed, living or dead. He is the sire of the youngest bull of the breed to sire a 30 lb. daughter.

We also offer sons of Bag Apple Korndyke, whose dam Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, is the highest record daughter of 37 3/4 (world's) record; this young sire's dam and her all sister 7 day records that average for the two 24 1/2 lbs. each.

We have in service, and can offer you sons of Sir Johanna Colantha Glad, a son of the highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, 41 A.R.O. daughters, four over 30 lbs. each. This young sire is dam of Pontiac's Johanna Lead, whose dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, has a 7 day record of 35.2 lbs. making her one of the highest that of any other sire of the breed to sire a 30 lb. daughter. Also you breeding and quote price on anything you wish in first-class Holsteins; young sires out breeding and

ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y. Near Prescott, Ont.



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free
book



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

Tell Us How You Did It

You may win a prize by doing so

SUPPOSE your friend Bob Wilson, on the next concession, "pulled up" at your front gate on the way back from market and asked you about that silo or barn foundation you built, you would be glad to tell him, wouldn't you? And it wouldn't take you long either, would it? And, as a matter of fact, you'd find as much pleasure telling him as he would in listening—isn't that right?

First, you would take him over to view the silo or barn foundation. Then you would start to describe it—its dimensions—the kind of aggregate used—the proportions of cement used—number of men employed—number of hours' working time required—method of mixing—kind of forms used—method of reinforcing, if any—and finally, what the job cost. So that by the time you finished, neighbor Wilson would have a pretty accurate idea of how to go about building the particular piece of work which you described.

Now, couldn't you do the same for us, with this difference—that you stand a good chance of getting well paid for your time?

In Prize "D" of our contest, open to the farmers of Canada, we offer \$100.00 to the farmer in each province who will furnish us with the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of concrete work shown by photograph sent in was done. The size of the work described makes no difference. The only important thing to remember is that the work must be done in 1911, and "CANADA" Cement used.

In writing your description, don't be too particular about grammar or spelling or punctuation. Leave that to literary folk. Tell it to us as you would tell it to your neighbor. What we want are the facts, plainly and clearly told!

Sounds simple, doesn't it? And it is simple. And surely it is well worth your while when you think of the reward in view.

Now, sit right down, take your pen or pencil—fill out the attached coupon—or a post card if it's handier—and write for the circular which fully describes the conditions of this, the first contest of the kind ever held in Canada.

Every dealer who handles "CANADA" Cement will also be given a supply of these circulars—and you can get one from the dealer in your town, if that seems more convenient than writing for it.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911—all photos and descriptions must be sent in by that date, to be eligible for one of these prizes. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The decisions will be made by a disinterested committee, the following gentlemen having consented to act for us, as the jury of award: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Having decided to compete for one of the prizes, your first step should be to get all the information you can on the subject of Concrete Construction on the Farm. Fortunately, most of the pointers that anyone can possibly need, are contained in our wonderfully complete book, entitled "What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete." A large number of Canadian farmers have already sent for and obtained copies of this free book. Have you got your copy yet? If not you'd better send for it to-day. Whether you are a contestant for one of our prizes or not, you really ought to have this book in your library. For it contains a vast amount of information and hints that are invaluable to the farmer.

Please
send full
particulars
and book.

Name.....

Address.....

Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal