

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

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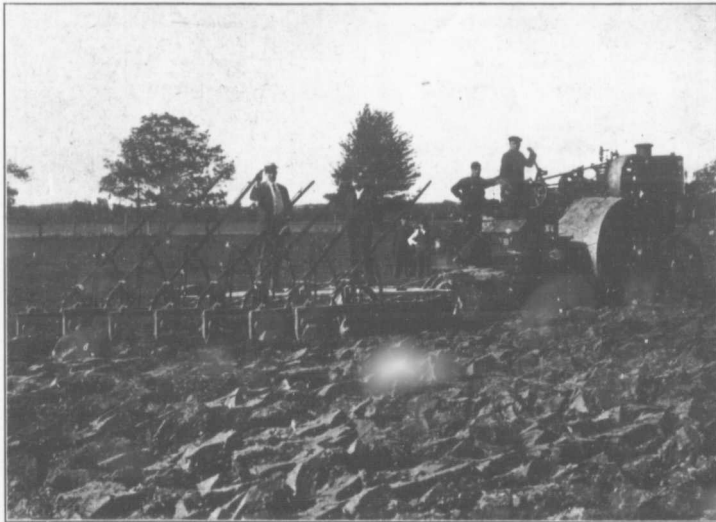
NUMBER 27

# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Dairy & Cold Storage  
Commissioner for  
Agricultural Dept.

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 22, 1908



PLOWING BY STEAM POWER ON AN ONTARIO FARM

A "Model" Farm has been started at Weston, Ont., by Mr. W. G. Trethewey, a wealthy resident of Toronto. Mr. Trethewey may be seen standing on the extreme left. In this outfit eight plows are used. The plowing shown was done late in the season when the land was very dry. The plows have done good work. (See article in this issue.)

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# IT CERTAINLY —IS— NECESSARY

to clean a Cream Separator every time it is used. Then when you buy a machine, buy one that is easy to clean. Many persons, who ought to know better, imagine that the separating device of a **LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR** is nothing but a lot of loose tinware, which would be an endless task to



clean. One glance at the blades will teach anyone that there is not a Separator made that is easier to clean than the **SIMPLEX**. The blades being linked together are as one piece, and as there are no cracks, crevices or corners to clean out, the whole operation of cleaning takes no longer than to clean a dish pan. Now, when you can get a machine that is so easy to clean and at the same time is the cleanest skimming machine made, there should be no

room for doubt in your mind as to which machine to buy. Do you know there is a lot of time wasted in cleaning tinware in cheap Separators, and to make matters worse, the cheap Separators don't skim nearly as close as a **LINK BLADE**. Common sense and reason will teach anyone that there is only one Separator that is easier to clean and skims closer than any other machine, and that's

## THE SIMPLEX

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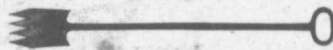
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### How It Figures Out

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—In reference to the question of the taxation of farm property, discussed in the last two issues of your valuable paper, I have labored very faithfully with the member for our county, with a view to having the unjust tax law amended. He has promised to do so at the coming session of the Legislature.

Unless the farmers themselves awake to the injustice of the farm tax and school bills, the members are most liable to sleep, while we continue to suffer from injustice. The argument I have used as best showing the injustice of the law is this, and from experience I have found it to be within the bounds of truth.

If you owned a city lot, worth \$500, and built a house worth \$25,000, you could safely count on selling the house and lot at \$4,000. If, on the other hand, you had a farm worth \$5,000 and improved it with a house worth \$10,000, it is very questionable if the farm, with improvements, would sell for more than \$4,000. In other words, while people may enjoy good farm improvements, such as regard ed, not as an asset, but as an expense.

It is sad to see the neglected condition of farm property. Not one place in one hundred gives evidence of thrift, and that one is selected by the assessor as a mark for his displeasure. Verily, the man of good taste and energy is a stranger, and where he exists they "sneak him one." Let every progressive dairyman get after his local member, and demand that justice be done the farmer in matters of legislation. If he cannot, or will not procure it, retire him at the next election in favor of a more worthy man.  
J. W. Suddard,  
Frontenac Co., Ont.

### Assessment System Unpopular

There seems to be a feeling generally amongst farmers in the township of Smith, Peterboro Co., against the present method of assessing farm property. Speaking on this point, Mr. Archer said, "One man may have a farm of 100 acres with a fairly good barn upon it and yet be assessed as high as his neighbor who is farming 200 acres, but whose does not happen to have such a good barn."

It means that if we spend money to make a place habitable and comfortable we have to pay over again for the privilege of so doing.—F. E. D.

### Standing Field Crops Competition

A number of field crops competitions were organized last year by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, under the supervision of Mr. J. Lockie Wilson. These competitions were limited to ten agricultural societies, each society selecting the kind of crop which it entered in the competition. These crops were judged upon their appearance as they stood in the field. The competition evoked considerable interest and proved of great practical benefit, so much so that this year a largely increased grant was secured which made it possible for many more agricultural societies to enter the contest. Forty-six agricultural societies in all have entered in this year's contest. These are Ancaster, Markham, Richmond Hill, Scarborough, Puslinch, Centre Wellington, East Huron, Caledonia, Oxford, South Lanark, Peninsular Central, North Middlesex, South Muskoka, Orono, South Monaghan, Alfred, Beachburg, Eldon, South Victoria, Verulam, Six Nations, Lucknow, Eastnor, County Carleton, Cartwright, Essex, South Dorchester, Collingwood, Kenyon, South Grey, Keppel, Strong, Waters' Falls, Elm, McMurich, Burk's Falls, Wooler, Mount Forest, East Peterboro, South Ren-

frew, West Kent, Wallaceburg, Waterdown, South Perth, Dryden, Onondaga.

### Guelph Keeps Winter Fair

The city of Guelph is to keep the winter fair. The citizens show very little interest in the matter as only 578 ballots were cast for and against the winter fair bylaw, when it was voted upon recently.

The passing of the bylaw decided that the city shall give \$10,000 and the site on the market square, valued at about the same figure, towards a building that the Government promises to erect at a cost of \$20,000. The Government has also promised that the fair shall now be located at Guelph for a term of years. The plans are out, and the erection of the building will start at once, to be ready for the fair in December.

### Labor Saving in Dairying

One of the recent regular monthly tests in the Innerkip, Ont., cow testing association showed that 160 cows gave an average yield of 833 lbs. of milk, testing 3.4, and containing 34.6 lbs. fat. One excellent herd average is from 10 cows each giving 1390 lbs. milk, 3.3 test. The highest yield in the herd was 1860 lbs. milk for the month. In all but one of the 12 herds recorded are single cows giving 1000 lbs. milk or more.

Another district averaged only 604 lbs. milk per cow, while in a third district the average was 502 lbs. Some herds were as low as 412 lbs. milk, 13½ lbs. fat as an average of nine cows. This is less than one third of the yield of the herd noted above at Innerkip. Three times the labor, nearly three times the feed, three times the stable room for no more profit! As I have frequently remarked before this cow testing work is the best labor saving proposition yet placed before the farmers of Canada. Better cows mean less work and more income. Find out the poor cows by this individual testing, get rid of them, then give that feed saved to the better cows and watch the bank balance grow.—C. F. W., Ottawa.

### Dates of Fairs for 1908

Highland Society Show, at Aberdeen—July 21st to 24th.  
Regina—July 21st to 24th.  
Sherbrooke, Que., August 29th to September 5th.

Canadian National Exhibition—August 29th to Sept. 14th.

Halifax, N. S.—Sept. 2nd to 10th.  
Western Fair, London, Ont.—Sept. 14th to 19th.

St. John, N. B.—Sept. 12th to 19th.  
Central Fair, Ottawa, Ont.—September 18th to 26th.

St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.—September 22nd and 23rd.

New Westminster, B. C.—September 29th to October 3rd.

International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago—Nov. 28th to December 5th.

### Items of Interest

Damaging forest fires are reported along the Drummond section of the International, which are raging 30 miles along the railway. Two station houses have been burned with a loss of \$25,000.

It is rumored in Winnipeg that Prof. W. J. Rutherford of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been offered the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, at a salary of \$1,000.

Thanksgiving Day this year will be observed on a Monday, instead of on a Thursday, as formerly. This was brought about largely by the Commercial Travellers' Association urging the change.

Issued  
Each Week



# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



Only \$1.00  
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AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1908

No. 27

## FARMING FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

**A Farm Near Weston, Ont., Owned by a Millionaire, Where Things are Being Run on a Large Scale. Dairy Cattle and Tomatoes are the Two Main Features of the Farm.**

**D**URING the past year there has been started near Weston, just a few miles out of Toronto, a "Model" farm which, as it develops, promises to offer many object lessons that should be of interest to farmers generally. The farm in question is owned by Mr. W. G. Trethewey, of Toronto, who recently made a fortune in Cobalt mines. A representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World recently paid a visit to the farm in company with Mr. Trethewey, who is deeply interested in his new property and who expects to obtain great results from it. Mr. Trethewey started his operations on a large scale only a year ago last spring. All the farm buildings have been erected within the past year. Already much has been accomplished. So much, however, still remains to be done, little more than description of what has been accomplished to date can be given.

The farm comprises 225 acres. It is only two miles from the paved streets of Toronto and about seven miles from Yonge Street, Toronto. Thus, whether or not it proves a success as a farm its proximity to the city means that it will be constantly increasing in value for building purposes. In the course of a few years, should Mr. Trethewey so desire, he should be able to sell it for much more than he paid for it.

### CANNING INDUSTRY IS YOUNG

Everything about the farm is being run on a large scale. Its two main features are its crop of tomatoes and its herd of dairy cattle. "I believe," said Mr. Trethewey, "that Ontario is destined to grow all the canned vegetables for the

rest of Canada, and that the canning industry in this province is only in its infancy. By proper management it should be possible to make more money growing crops for canning purposes than from almost any other line of farm operations."

The greater portion of the farm is quite level. Mr. Trethewey has converted several small fields into one large one that contains 60 acres, all of which is being devoted to the growing of tomatoes. It contains about 180,000 tomato plants, which at the time of our visit looked very promising. All these plants were grown from their own seed. The soil in this field is a sandy loam. "It is a great land," said Mr. Trethewey, "for tomato growing."

### PLOWS BY STEAM

In order that this land might be cultivated with the least possible expenditure of labor and also as cheaply as possible, Mr. Trethewey purchased a steam engine that pulls eight plows at a time. The wheels of this engine are very broad, and, therefore, do not sink into the soil. The engine is similar to those that are used on the western prairies. "With this engine," said Mr. Trethewey, "it is possible to plow an acre of land in 20 minutes. We plow about 15 acres a day at a cost of 75c an acre. When horses are used the work costs us at least \$1.50 an acre.

By laying the farm out in large fields we save time and money. Many farmers make a great mistake by having their farms laid out in small fields that are difficult to cultivate. Their farms are fenced to-day just as they were 50 and 75

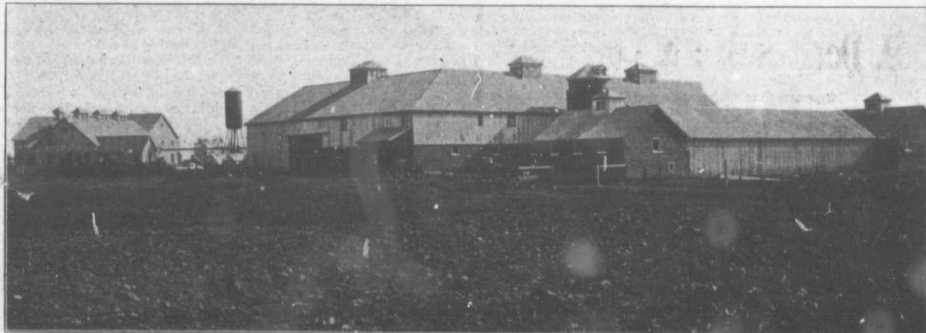
years ago when they were laid out by the early settlers. Were many of these fences removed the land could be cultivated to much better advantage. The first thing I did, when I took over this farm, was to remove the fences and to lay it out so that it could be cultivated to the best advantage. During the past year we have taken out over 500 trees and stumps. The farm is about a half mile wide and three quarters of a mile long. It now is so laid out that I can plow it its full length without turning the teams or the engine.

"Soil that is used for growing tomatoes needs to be heavily manured. We are so near Toronto that I am able to have manure from the city laid down by the railways at the farm. This year we have applied about 1,300 tons of manure"

### A CANNING FACTORY ON THE FARM

In order that his crops may be marketed to the best advantage, Mr. Trethewey has erected a large canning factory on the farm. It is built of galvanized iron and is complete throughout. It is capable of manufacturing 1,200 cases of canned goods a day. In connection with it there are some large warehouses that will hold twelve car loads of tomatoes at a time.

One of the features of the farm are six greenhouses that adjoin each other and that occupy a space 120 feet by 130 feet. These are used for growing the tomato plants and for the production of similar crops including mushrooms and rhubarb. At the time of our visit one of these greenhouses contained an excellent crop of tomatoes, many of which were ripe and ready for market. These greenhouses are attached to an immense boiler house. The heating arrangements are such that the water used in the greenhouses runs back by force of gravity to the boiler house, where it is reheated and forced back to the greenhouses. There is an elevated water tank capable of containing 10,000 gallons of water.



THE CANNING FACTORY AND FARM BUILDINGS ON MR. TRETHEWEY'S FARM AT WESTON, ONT.

The buildings here shown are referred to in the article about this farm published on this page. On the extreme left is the large canning factory. Under the large, elevated tank may be seen a portion of some of the greenhouses. The right wing of the building on the extreme right is used as the hog house. It is Mr. Trethewey's intention to convert this building into a modern hog house. Practically all of the buildings shown have been erected during the past year.

The water is pumped to this tank by means of the engine in the boiler house which furnishes also the power required to operate the machinery in the canning factory.

#### THE PRODUCTION OF MILK

It is Mr. Trethewey's intention to make the production of milk one of the chief sources of the farm's revenue. At present he has about 50 head of grade milk cows. This herd was started last fall. Most of the cattle are dual purpose cows. They were bought when fresh and will be sold when they are through milking. Mr. Trethewey does not intend to take up the breeding of pure bred stock as he believes that the land on his farm, which is worth about \$300 an acre, is too valuable to be used for such a purpose.

The barns are not so elaborate as some others that we have seen but they are commodious and laid out in a convenient manner. The floors slope gradually towards the north end of the barn. The liquid manure runs down the gutters and out at the end of the barn into a tank sunk in the ground where it is caught. From this it is pumped into a wagon, like a watering cart, that is used to apply this manure to the land.

There are two large stave silos capable of containing 200 tons of ensilage each. A large root cellar in connection with the barn holds about 2,000 bushels of roots. After the cows have been milked, the milk is removed to a milk house that adjoins the barn where it is separated by steam power. The milk cans are cleaned by live steam. The milk house is provided with an ice house and an ice water tank, so that it is possible to keep the milk and cream in the best possible condition.

#### THE FARM CROPS

This year the farm crops are as follows: to-matoes 60 acres, corn 35, grain 40, roots 10, potatoes 5, hay 20 and pasture 40. The farm buildings and canning factory occupy another 10 acres. The crops were noticed to be in excellent condition, particularly the peas and potatoes. The corn was a very good catch but was not far advanced. About 25 Yorkshire hogs are kept.

About 30 people are employed on the farm all the time. When the canning factory is in operation Mr. Trethewey expects that 150 employees will be required.

When asked what it was led him to decide to take up farming Mr. Trethewey replied, "I like farming because it brings me nearer to nature. In operating a farm like this I feel that I am doing more good with my money than I could do in any other way. I am furnishing work for a considerable number of people, which is better than giving my money away in charity. So far I have invested about \$140,000 in the farm and I expect to go behind this year a few thousand dollars more. My income from the farm this year would amount to about \$35,000. Next year and succeeding years I should obtain at least \$50,000 a year from the farm." Mr. Trethewey expects ultimately to make his farm pay him for his investment.

The average farmer, who has to earn the money with which to improve his farm, is unable to attempt things on such a scale as here described; nevertheless, there are few farmers that could not learn some lesson of value from a visit to Mr. Trethewey's farm. Men like Mr. Trethewey, who have the means, are able to try experiments that are beyond the reach of the average farmer, but the average farmer reaps the benefits derived from such experiments. A few years from now, when Mr. Trethewey has had greater opportunity to work out his plans, his farm should provide object lessons that should be of great value to the farmers of the country.—H. B. C.

### Breed the Dual Purpose Cow

S. M. Verce, Elgin Co., Ont.

In discussing the "dual purpose cow," let us look at it in a practical way. To what herds would we go when out to buy such a cow? Would it be among any of the dairy breeds? Any one who has fed dairy-bred steers, or even steers from dairy cows got by beef bulls, knows how unprofitable is such feeding. Good milkers, such as the cows of dairy breeds are, can never be classed as "dual purpose."

Coming next to the beef breeds, do we find good milkers among the Galloways, Aberdeen Angus or Herefords? No, they are essentially beef. But let us go to the Shorthorn herds. In almost every herd we find one or two and perhaps more cows that are good milkers. They give a good flow of milk when first freshening and continue it nine or ten months and much longer if not coming in soon. Is this not the dual purpose cow? It is hardly necessary to say that the male calves of such cows develop into the best of steers. That is generally recognized.

#### GRADE SHORTHORNS HAVE DETERIORATED

Let us next go to the grade Shorthorn herds of cattle found in Ontario, west of the strictly dairy sections. There we find cows that milk profitably and whose calves mature into good export steers at three years of age. These cows, however, do not milk as good as they did a few years ago. The reason for this must be that the stock bulls have been purchased from breeders whose only ideal was beef form. Originally these cows were common stock crossed with bulls of English breeding. In addition to that, they were milked for profit. That is, they were not allowed to rear their own calves, but were milked carefully as long as could be done without harm to the foetus.

The usefulness of a cow depends largely upon the way she is treated when young. They should have their first calves when about thirty months old. Then milked carefully and fed liberally (so as not to retard growth) for about fifteen months. They should have their second calf about eighteen months after the first one. This practice should be followed especially with pure-bred Shorthorns, because of their tendency to quit milking and go to laying on fat.

#### GRADES AN INDEFINITE QUANTITY

In speaking of grade Shorthorns we are mentioning a very indefinite quantity, simply because there are no records of their ancestry and we do not know how they are bred. Why not then take the good milkers of pure-bred Shorthorns, and taking utility as our ideal breed a class of cows of great substance having strong constitutions, great digestive capacity, and well developed udders, cows that will milk well and flesh up quickly when dry and whose calves are profitable to feed? Such a cow is a little hard to describe on paper. A record of her performance at the pail, and also, her record as a stock cow describe her best. Such cows are in existence and more of them can be raised if people are only alive to the situation. The beef breeders have gone to extremes for beef, sacrificing milking qualities. The dairy breeders have gone to extremes for milk and have lost sight of beef and constitution. Then why not breed a class of cattle that are profitable for both beef and milk, cattle that will entail less labor than special dairy cattle and giving larger profits than purely beef herds?

There will be discouragements in the way of producing such cut cattle. A number of heifers will revert to the beef form. That must be expected. It is one of the laws of breeding. But the way the calves are raised has something to do with their usefulness at the pail in after years. The best authorities on dairying tell us that

heifers kept very fat from birth never make good milkers. Heifers should be fed a great deal of coarse food so as to develop great digestive capacity. Then if an occasional one does turn out to be purely beef they are good property, commanding the best of prices. Breed those that promise well and care for them properly and success is assured.

### Treat your Cows for Flies

Most farmers acknowledge that a large shrinkage in the milk flow annually results from the attacks of flies upon their dairy cows. Yet the few of them take any steps towards protecting their cows from this plague. The reason of this seeming indifference on the part of our farmers, to what is probably one of the most perplexing questions which they have to face, is that most remedies have but little lasting effect. They have to be applied regularly and daily to be of any service. As a result the average farmer prefers to give the problem a wide berth and allow his cows to fight the flies and withstand their attacks as best they may.

It is a grave mistake to take this view of the matter. Neglect to provide the cows with protection from the flies is costing the dairy farmers large sums in hard cash, much of which could just as well be saved.

The following preparations have been thoroughly tested and have been found to give relief when applied regularly: Mix one quart of fish oil with a tablespoonful of zincolium. Apply it to the cattle every day or so with a brush. Another remedy more easily applied and that has given good results is zincolium one part, linseed oil four parts, water 40 parts. Mix thoroughly and apply with small hand sprayer.

We should not let the fact that these remedies must be applied often and regularly, keep us from making such applications, as the cost of such treatment is small compared with the shrinkage that is sure to result if the cows are left to fight the flies for themselves. Even a small daily shrinkage in the milk flow from each cow will soon amount to large sums. Get after those flies this season. Your cows will well repay you for any such attention.

### Stumping the Land

Ed. Webster, East Assiniboia, Sask.

Previous to purchasing a stumping machine, we pulled our stumps in the ordinary way by means of a team. This was not only a heavy strain on the horses, but resulted in considerable breakages, besides the larger roots invariably had to be cut, and left in the ground. We did considerable work with a machine grubber last year, and it gave us the best of satisfaction. With the stump puller, every root is pulled out and there is no need to cut the roots. It is comparatively easy work on one horse and there are no breakages.

The scrub in this district is mostly poplar and red willow. We cut poplars 18 inches from the root and take the wood off before starting to pull. By doing it in this manner, the work can be done more quickly and there is less difficulty in handling the stumps while pulling. With willows, on the other hand, it is better not to cut them as they can be pulled in bunches. The stump puller never fails to do the work. The main point in operating the machine is to have a good, smart man, that will not lose time, to handle the cable. The number of stumps pulled in a day will depend largely upon the man in charge of the work.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of clearing land by this method. On my land, which is part bluff and prairie, the cost by contract is \$1.50 per acre when I furnish the machine. I am well satisfied with the stumper, and if I had land to clear would not care to do without it.

### Stop Migration to the City

R. F. Holterman, Brant Co., Ont.

In Ontario we have to squarely face the fact that many are leaving the farm and drifting to towns and cities. Anyone who has lived and moved among the agricultural class will not seek to deny this. The reasons are many. Many of them are more imaginary than real.

A false conception of what true manhood and womanhood is, often leads young people from the farm. The man or woman who is sun tanned, whose hands are hard with toil, yes, who is not closely following as a slave of fashion in all its ugly, crooked and circuitous steps, is not one whit less a man or woman than the so-called delicately reared child of fashionable homes.

The farmer fulfills the divine decree "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." The tiller of the soil, since the fall, has ever demonstrated to the world that good fruit in our lives can be produced only by constant resistance of evil. To pluck out, to uproot, to sow, to prune, and to train with judgment is the key note to success in temporal as in spiritual things.

Those who have been physically weary know the sweetness of rest. Those who have physically toiled until they are hungry, alone know the enjoyment of food. Those who have labored in the

I would point this out to the one who makes the securing of this an object in his action. How many of us have seen the country youth flee to the cities during times of prosperity, despising home and its benefits, only too gladly returning to the despaired farm during times of depression.

But there are legitimate objections to country life. We cannot force the right of youth to hew out for itself a path which will bring bread and butter and other necessities to itself and family. Those who have reached middle life, if not obeying the injunction "having food and raiment be ye therewith content," at least do not consider life a failure if this much has been honorably obtained. But many a young man cannot see even that much ahead if he remained in the country.

Many parents before death could perhaps do more for children whose life and conduct would permit helping them, or justify them in entrusting them with property. But there are perhaps quite as many who cannot so help their children. If this be the case then not the agricultural department alone but the policy of a government, yes, the policy of the entire country should be to create, if possible, more openings in country life where a living at least can be secured with less capital. One of the great prob-

blem," continued Mr. McKenzie, "I heard Mr. D. Drummond, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, one of the judges in the competition, say that the most successful dairy farmer he knew of in the province of Quebec, and the one who did the most work with the least labor, was a man who was in the habit of spreading his manure in the winter on the sod needed for pasture. This land was ploughed the following fall and the next spring seeded to corn. In this way, Mr. Drummond said, the man saved himself the trouble of working the ground when the manure was on it and his pasture reaped the benefit of the manure.

"I had no land on which I could try this this year but I told my brother, Mr. John McKenzie, of Willowdale, about it and he tried it this year. He and his hired man now tell me that his pastures, on which he put the manure, are splendid and he expects to be saved a lot of trouble next fall when he ploughs this land. By applying manure in this way, he finds that each rain works it into the soil and that there is very little wasted. I have got some land that I can manure in this way next winter and I intend to do it."

### Practice Supplementary Feeding

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

Happy is that dairy farmer to-day that made provision during the early months of spring for soiling his cattle during this period of short and dry pastures. With dairy products selling at a fairly good figure, he would be other than human, who would calmly stand and allow his cows to daily shrink in their milk flow, if he could readily prevent it.

Where provision has been made for suitable soiling cows there will be no difficulty in keeping up a normal milk flow. Where no such provision has been made much can still be done to keep up the normal production if we will but make use of what we have at our disposal. On most farms there is grown a considerable acreage of oats. In most districts these have now reached the stage where they are most suitable for supplementary feeding. If our pastures are becoming short we can make no better use of a portion of our oat field than to cut it and feed it to our cows in such quantities as they will readily dispose of without waste. Should oats not be available for this purpose then it might pay to feed some grain or mill feed. Failing these we should have recourse to the newly stored hay.

We cannot afford to permit our cows to slacken in their milk yield, especially at this season of the year; for once they start on the downward grade it is very difficult to bring them back to their normal flow.

Herein lies one of the strong arguments for weighing individually the milk of each cow. By keeping individual records it is possible to know just when the production is falling off, as well as being able to figure out whether or no the supplementary feeding is a paying proposition. One thing about feeding grain, at this or perhaps any season of the year, which is often overlooked, is that the total effect of such feeding is not noticeable at the time. It has a prolonged after effect, the extent of which is difficult to estimate. By feeding grain at the present time we will not only sustain the milk flow and keep the cow in better flesh but we will undoubtedly favorably affect the cow's production during her next period of lactation.

We who are engaged in the dairy business, particularly the cow end of it, can ill afford to be too short-sighted. What we save now in feed may appear as loss before another year has rolled around. We must keep the dairy cow up to her full production and fortify her for the years to come.



SETTING OUT TOMATO PLANTS IN A 60 ACRE FIELD

Some idea of the number of people employed on Mr. Tretthewey's farm at Weston, Ont., may be gained from the illustration. The main crop produced is tomatoes. The plants are set out four feet apart each way, and are cultivated at frequent intervals. Owing to the heavy applications of fertilizers that are given, as well as to the careful attention the crops receive, Mr. Tretthewey expects to be able to obtain larger crops than is possible on the average farm.

could, or had the rainstorm beat through their clothing to the skin, alone know the enjoyment of the house; and they and the generations which follow them are the better for these experiences.

The excitement and turmoil and unrest of city life are not conducive to strong constitutions, self control, and deliberate and concentrated action. When the cities are moved by national or other international incidents and lose their judgment the more slow and deliberate action of the agricultural class will act as ballast and be the anchor which holds the vessel of state to judgment and law-abiding action.

Again "far off fields look green," and the city to the country youth is a "far off field." They see the parlor of city life and in many cases, if they could examine the inner closets, they might find many a depleted wardrobe, clothes press and purse, to say nothing of being behind in rent, grocery and dry goods payments and the like. How much less a proportion own their homes or possess property in the city than in the country. I do not say that property makes the man but

lems of national interest to solve is this, and it should be followed with system, persistence and determination if we would increase the average population per square mile.

By doing this we learn to make more money per acre, we increase the taxable property of the community, we find how we can have better schools without increasing the tax of each family and we do away with the extreme of isolation of country life and yet are delivered from the intensive, nerve racking bustle of city life. Buyers will be more plentiful, roads better, telephone, electric car services and what may be called modern conveniences more available.

### Manure on Sod

"This year I am going to try applying manure on sod," said Mr. George McKenzie, of Thornhill, recently to a representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, who visited his place. "Last year when the judges were judging the farms, in the dairy farms competition conducted by The Dairyman and Farming

Swine Breeding

R. H. Crosby, York County, Ont. The boar, needless to say, should be kept healthy and given exercise. A boar that is not given plenty of exercise will not make as good a breeder as one that is given a yard to run in. It is not advisable to allow a boar to run at large for he will not pick up enough food to keep himself in good healthy condition. It is not advisable to use a boar before he is ten months or a year old. A good ra-

tion for a boar is two parts oat chop and one part each of barley chop and bran. This may be mixed with milk or water, whichever one may have. Sugar heads and mangels will make a valuable addition to the ration. Feed only what will be eaten up clear and give as big a variety of food as possible.

The breeding sows need plenty of exercise, especially during gestation. The sows can be turned out in the summer and will pick their living if given a good pasture. Water must be supplied if a supply is not already at hand. Unless the sows have access to a pen, provide a shelter for them of some sort in a corner of the pasture.

AROUND STRAW STACKS IN WINTER During the winter the sows can be kept in good shape on mangels or sugar beets with a little grain during the coldest weather. If a shelter is provided the sows can run around the straw stack all winter.

A week before farrowing put the sow in a pen by herself so that she may

become used to it. Provide short straw for bedding. If long straw is given the little pigs are liable to get tangled in it and will be stepped upon or layed on by the sow. After farrowing do not feed her any anything for ten or twelve hours. Then give her a drink of warm water. If you have it warm skim milk is better for her to drink. Wash her udder and the muddings may be fed after the first day, increasing the amount daily until you give her all she will eat up clean.

When the little pigs are three weeks old or a month old they should be given a little warm milk in an adjoining pen where the sow will not get it. Gradually mix in meal with the milk. In this way the pigs will be good eaters when v-raning time comes.

THE TIME TO WEAN

After weaning the pigs, at six or eight weeks of age, the sow should be fed sparingly for a few days. The young pigs should not be fed too heavy or trouble will result. Give the little fellows only what they will eat up clean. Mottlings and a little oat chop mixed in the milk makes the best ration for them. Increase the amount of meal gradually. Barley chop can be added to the ration when the pigs are three months old. Mangels or sugar beets should also be given. A little at first and increasing as the pigs grow. A little charcoal with their food once or twice a week will prevent indigestion. A little sulphur every other week is also good. In summer pigs can be turned into a clover field and raised on less grain than if kept in pens. If you have a bad patch of thistles or other weeds turn a flock of ringed pigs on it and they will clean it up for you.

HORSES.—Suffolk Horse Society, (Great Britain); Cleveland Bay Horse Yorkshire Coach Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland; American Morgan Register Association; American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association; American Trotting Horse Register Association; Commission des Agriculteurs de France (French Draft); Commission des Stud Book des Chevaux Bretons (French Coach); Landwirthschaftliche Hauptverein für Ostries, land (German Coach); Zuchtverband der Südtiroler Zuchtgebiete (German Coach); Verband zur Zucht des Oldesburger eleganten Schwerges Kutschpferdes, (German coach); Verband der Pferdezüchter in den H. steinischen Merschem, (Oldenberg.)

CATTLE.—Highland Cattle Society of Scotland; Kerry and Dexter Herd Book, (Dublin); Kent and Sussex Herd Book Society, (Great Britain); Polled Durham Breeders' Association, (United States); National Polled Hereford Breeders' Association, (United States.)

SWINE.—Large Black Pig Society, (Great Britain.)

SHEEP.—Suffolk Sheep Society, (Great Britain); Kent and Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, (Great Britain); Cheviot Sheep Society, (Great Britain); Wensleydale Longwool Sheep Breeders' Association, (Great Britain); National Lace Sheep Breeders' Association, (Great Britain.)

GOATS.—British Goat Society, ASSOCIATION CENTRAL D'AGRICULTURE SOCIÉTÉ DES SEVRES (France); Stud Books of Jacks and Jennets of Spain.

To secure free custom entry for an animal or certificate, it is necessary to forward to the Canadian National Records, Ottawa, the foreign certificate of registration. The accountant of the Canadian National Records will return to the importer a foreign certificate to which will be attached an import certificate which will be authority to the custom officer to permit the animal to pass free. A nominal charge will be made by the National Record for this service.

If further information is desired such will be supplied on application to the "Accountant," National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.—J. B. Spencer, Acting Live Stock Commissioner.

Feeding Sulphur to Cows

Can sulphur be fed to cows without damaging the milk for butter or cheese making if no harm should it be fed? D. L.

The continued administration of sulphur to milking cows would probably give them the milk. Sulphur is supposed to be excreted by the skin, but in milking animals it is probable it would be partly excreted by the lacteal apparatus and give its characteristic odor to the milk. At the same time, if a milking cow were suffering from any disease for the cure of which sulphur is indicated it would be wise to give the drug until the disease is cured. It is even thought acted upon the milk. I may say that I do not know of any diseases in cattle of which the continued administration of sulphur is indicated. The practice of feeding sulphur to a milking animal is very unwise. When sulphur is given it should be given in about 1 oz. doses, 3 times daily, either in a damp food or in a little cold water as usual.

The premiums and prizes to be given at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year, foot up to over \$50,000.00, three-eighths of which is to be expended on the agricultural section. To live stock is given between \$27,000.00 and \$28,000.00. Entries close with the manager, J. O. Orr, City Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday, August 5.

AYRSHIRES

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported a full home bred stock of all ages for sale. See our stock at the leading shows this fall. Write for prices. ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Masville, Ont. Long distance phone. E-23-09

Ayrshires on Ste. Marguerite Farm

Ayrshires from Ste. Marguerite Farm have been selected from the best milking strains in Scotland. All are shown as "ma'ma's," with erect milking ability. A number of young bulls for sale ranging from 2 years to seven years of age. Also Fair worth pigs and Shropshire Sheep. Write for prices. P. A. GOUNIN, Proprietor, E-12-48. Three Rivers, Que.

HUME FARM AYRSHIRES

Our 1908 Importation has landed, consisting in females of 2 year olds, 1 year olds, yearlings and a large amount of linges, and besides some record up to 120 lbs. milk in 30 days. Females, are all calves from our own Record of Merit cows and others. Females, are desired ages, either (imp.) or home-bred. Come and see our herd. Hume in residence. Hoariz Stratum, G.E.R. ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, P. O. E-12-48

NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES

Bull Calves dropped this spring. By imported Bull. First prize Toronto, Ottawa, and Halifax. Long distance phone. W. B. WALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. E-4-09

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

are noted for being large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock of all ages for sale. A few choice bull calves of 1908 now ready to ship. Prices right. Write or call on W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que. E-11-55-08

STONECROFT STOCK FARM

Harold M. Morgan, prop. Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Choice young Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers for sale. Yorkshire pigs from imported Sires and Dams, February and March litters. Largest selection. Highest quality. Write for prices. E. W. BJORKELAND, Manager. E-4-09

THE SUNNY SIDE HERDFORDS

FOR SALE—A choice herd of 10 heifers and 2 bulls from a 12 to 34 months old, at bargain prices. All the cows are bred by Mrs. Wm. 150. Please call on or write to M. H. O'NEIL, Southeast P. O. Lucan Ste. E-11-55-08

THE HOMESTEAD HERD OF ABERDEEN

ANGUS CATTLE.—Present offerings—months old bull, sire a Toronto champion, also cows and heifers of the choicest breeding. All to be sold to make room, at prices that will surprise you. WM. 150. Please call on or write to M. H. O'NEIL, Southeast P. O. Lucan Ste. E-11-55-08

Salem Herd of Shorthorns

is headed by the champion Gift Victor (imp.). Cattle of all ages for sale. J. A. WATT E-9-15. ELORA STA., G.E.R. & C.P.R. SALEM P. O. E-11-55-08

A Few Clydesdales and Hackneys

An early choice lot of Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, sired by such famous getters as Baroness, Basso and Brookmill. In Hackneys I have to offer two big trapsey handsome Stallions and two medium sized and exceptionally breedy ones from three to five years of age. The fillies are all high straight action and combine the choicest breeding. In Fillies I have a number of prize winners at Canada's leading shows, as well as a number of common show rings to be offered. Come and see them for the goods and suitable terms can be arranged. Come and see them. W. E. BUTLER, Ingersoll, Ont. E-11-55-08

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

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a young bull, Pontiac Herms, imp. son of Henderson Dekol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them. H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT., Putnam Stn., 1/2 mile S.E. of E-4-23-09

SUNHADALE HOLSTEINS

Bull calves from 2 to 4 months old, bred by Dutchland sire Hengervill Maple Creek, he is imported from the celebrated Folds herd, champion herd of the world, sired by Pietje Hengervill Count Dekol, champion sire of Holstein. He is the only sire that has two daughters that made over 30 lbs butter in 7 days officially. Price reasonable. A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont. E-4-4-23-09

HOLSTEINS

I have only three 1 year of Brightest Canary to offer for sale. Speak quick if you want one. GORDON H. MANHARD, Leads Co., E-6-2-09 Manhard, P. O. Ont.

NEIL SANGSTER

ORMSTOWN, QUE. Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle of high class merit. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Write for prices. E-4-23-09

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEIN AND TAM

WORTH—8 young sows; 1 farrow to imp. dairy bull; Blood red bull 2 years ready for service. Spring litters by imp. boar. Offerings in Holsteins: 1 bull, 12 month old, sire by a Red Bates; 1 cow, 12 months old, sire by Motto, "Quality". A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, E-11-59 Waterloo Co., Ont.

FOR SALE—One Holstein Bull, eighteen

months old, of Dekol and Mercedes breeding. Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont. E-11-55-08

FOR SALE—A number of choice bred

Shorthorn young bulls; roan 18 months old, out of a grand daughter of Indian Chief (imp.). Sired by a Red Bates dairy bull, Prince Lincoln, 3003; Red and a little white, 18 months old, out of a grand daughter of Baroness Butcherly (imp.) and sired by Broad Scotch, a fine dairy bull. Blood red bull 11 months old, out of a daughter of Joy of Morning (imp.) and sired by Prince Lincoln, 3003, a fine dairy bull. Young heifers and dropped calves of the above strain for sale. WM. A. WALLACE, Osgoode Station, C. P. R., E-11-55-08 near P. O. Ont.

Regulations Respecting Free Admission of Animals

On July 1st there came into effect new regulations regarding the custom entry of animals imported into Canada for the improvement of stock. Heretofore all certificates of registration, which were apparently genuine, were accepted by custom officers for the purpose of free entry. Under the new regulations, either a Canadian certificate of registration or an import certificate, as the case may be, must be presented.

Canadian certificates of registration must be presented at the Port of Entry for the following classes and breeds: CATTLE.—Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Hereford, French Canadian, Galloway, Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein.

HORSES.—Clydesdale, Polled, Shire, Percheron, Thoroughbred Belgian and French Canadian, Welsh, New Forest, Polo, and Riding, Exmoor, Connemara and Hackney.

SWINE.—Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth, Chester White, Poland China, Duroc, Jersey, Essex and Victoria.

SHEEP.—Shropshire, Lincoln, Oxford Down, Dorset, South Down, Hampshire and Leicester.

The Canadian records for all above mentioned breeds with the exception of that for Holstein Cattle, are conducted under the Canadian National System in the office of the Canadian National Records, Ottawa. The Holstein Record is located at St. George, Ont. In making application for a certificate of registration for imported animal, the foreign certificate of registration, in addition to the usual application, must be forwarded.

There are at this time to trade animals imported into Canada of breeds for which there are no Canadian records, but which are recorded in Books of Record of one of the following recognized foreign associations:

**Dominion Exhibition at Calgary**

No other part of the Dominion, indeed, no other nation of the world could bring together a better exhibition of farm products than was to be seen at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary. The fair was a pronounced success, and everything that the great West produces was gathered within the walls of the exhibition. The province of Alberta was advertised to the exhibition by grand displays of dairy products, grain, bacon, sugar beets, alfalfa, garden products, crude petroleum, brick, tile, manufactured woolen goods, etc. British Columbia demonstrated her resources by displays of the products of her different districts, her display of fruit being a leading feature, though practically every other resource was represented. Saskatchewan represented herself with exhibits, which illustrated her resources.

The fair was probably more of a success from the industrial than from the agricultural standpoint. The live stock constituted practically all of the agricultural display, and the live stock were not by any means numerous, though on the whole they made a very creditable showing, entries being drawn from as far east as Quebec, and from as far west as the Pacific. The Shorthorns, which were largely from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, made an excellent showing, not only in point of numbers, but also in the matter of quality. In horses, the Clydesdales were well to the front, although the Percheron exhibit was

probably the largest of its kind ever got together in western Canada. A noteworthy feature of the live stock end of the show was the preponderance of exhibitors from outside Alberta.

In Clydesdales, honors were divided between John A. Turner, Calgary, and R. H. Taber, of Condy, Sask. Among the other exhibitors were E. M. Bredt, Regina, Sask.; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; Poe & Young, Gleichen; J. S. Jones and McPherson Bros., Calgary; G. S. Watson, Clinton, B. C.; J. H. Bredt, Regina, Sask.; John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., and Allen Cameron, Owen Sound, Ont. The firm of Gordon, Ironside & Fares made a large exhibition of their best Percheron horses, which attracted considerable attention. Aside from their exhibit, there were several stallions shown by other Alberta horsemen. The great interest taken in the Percherons is readily accounted for when it is considered that a large number of American farmers have become residents of Alberta of late. Shires made rather a strong exhibit, especially in the stallion classes. The chief exhibitors were J. B. Hogate, and W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alta. Several shire mares were entered by A. H. Eckford of High River. There was not a very large exhibit of Hackneys. Other light breeds were out in large numbers, but were of no very remarkable quality.

In cattle, the Shorthorn display was made by Sir Wm. Van Horne, Selkirk, Man.; J. H. G. Barron, Car-

lerry, Man.; J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.; P. M. Bredt, Regina, Sask.; W. H. English, Harding, Man.; and others. Herefords were shown by A. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; J. Aberdeen Angus, by Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

The dairy breeds made what was probably the best display of dairy cattle ever seen at a western fair. The Holsteins were out in the largest numbers. These were shown by A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alta.; Thos. Laycock, Calgary, Alta.; the Munro Purebred Dairy Cattle Co., Winnipeg, and others. Two strong herds of Ayrshires from the Eastern Provinces were on exhibition, these being the herd of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., and Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Jerseys were well represented by a large eastern herd. C. A. J. Sharman, Red Deer, Alta. also exhibited Jerseys. The largest Pure Milk Company were the largest exhibitors of dairy cattle, and carried off most of the prizes in this section, although in some classes there was very little competition.

**Ontario Veterinary College Ad-  
Advantage Announcement**

The Provincial Government of Ontario, having taken over the Ontario Veterinary College from its former Principal, Professor Andrew Smith, E. O. F. S., has determined to be conducted as one of the colleges under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Instruction will be carried on in the same buildings as formerly.

The course of instruction will extend through three college years, and six months of each and every year will be devoted to practical instruction in the class-rooms and laboratories of the College. The College will reopen early in October. The Principal of the college, in accordance with instructions from the Minister of Agriculture to select a thoroughly competent staff, and students may confidently expect to see a College provided with a faculty as efficient as any other Veterinary College in America.

During the periods between the sessions, students will be required to continue their studies and practice with a qualified Veterinary Preceptor for at least six months, on terms which will be announced in our coming catalogue. A limited number of students may remain at the College between the sessions, where they will receive practical instruction under the direction of experienced teachers, in the Veterinary Infirmary, and in the outside practice of the institution.

**FEES FOR INSTRUCTION**

Students who have entered the College, and who have completed the work of the first year, will be admitted to the second year class without further examination under the new regime. Students entering the College for the first time will be required to produce evidence that they have received an equivalent to that which admits them to a High School, or else pass an examination such as will be announced in a catalogue which is now in course of preparation, and which will be mailed to those who apply for it.

The fees for instruction will be \$60 for each year of the course. This will include use of dissecting room and other laboratories. In addition to this a small deposit may be required in advance to cover cost of breakage. Students will, as formerly, be required to furnish their own supplies for dissecting. Facilities will be provided for obtaining these at small cost.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

Graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College in good standing may enter our senior or third year class, the

teachings of which will embrace a number of subjects which have hitherto been unavoidably crowded out of a two year course. Students or Alumni of other Colleges who may desire a course in our senior year, will be admitted to the college on similar terms with our graduates, provided their previous education has been of a standard equivalent to that which brings our course up to the beginning of the third year.

As the College has only recently been taken over by the Department of Agriculture, full particulars as to the staff and course of study are not yet available. A calendar is now in preparation and will be mailed to all persons desiring it. Meanwhile, the undersigned will be pleased to correspond with any desiring further information.

E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal.

40 Temperance street, Toronto.

**Milk of Good Quality at Ottawa**

The report on the milk test made during the past couple of months, recently submitted by Dr. Hollingsworth, to the Ottawa Board of Health, showed that in almost every case, the milk was of good quality, and cleanly handled, although a large number of samples varied slightly from the standard. It was found that as a rule, the butter fat, as well as the solids not fat, averaged above the bylaw requirements. The bacteriological tests showed considerable variation from the bylaw requirements.

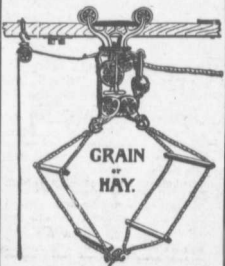
The veterinarian reported that he had found practically all stables and cattle kept clean, and the milk well handled. Some of the yards were yet dirty, but the dairymen appeared anxious to carry out the instructions of the inspector as quickly as possible. The city bylaw calls for not less than 3 per cent. of butter fat, and 12 per cent. of solids. The bacteria is not fixed by standard, though an average of 50,000 per cubic centimeter is usually fixed upon.

All Eyes are On This Invention

**Tolton's  
Fork and Sling  
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The Favorites of Them All

Unequaled for Simplicity,  
Durability, and Efficiency.



Thousands now in use, giving the best satisfaction.

All kinds of Slings, Forks and Carriers, suitable for wood, rock or steel track. Send for descriptive circular, or see our local agent.

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**Breeders' Directory**

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$5.00 a line a year. No card accepted under two lines, see for less than six months.

**SHEEP**

**JNO. COUSINS & SONS**, Harrison, Ont., C.P.R. and G.T.R. Dist. Dept. of Agriculture, Yorkville Swine, Stock for sale. 0-15

**GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Howhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont., Leicester Breeding Ewes. 0-15

**PETER ARKELL & SONS**, Teeswater, O. and Ont. C.P.R., Midway, G.T.R. Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock, imported and homebred. 0-15

**THOS. ARKELL**, Teeswater, O. and C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep. 0-15

**SAMUEL GUDMORRE**, Barrowville, Ont., importer and breeder of Down sheep. 0-15

**SWINE**

**P. O. COLLINS**, Bonaville, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Good young stock for sale. 0-15

**CHAS. CURRIE**, Morrison, Ont., breeder of choice Tamworth Swine, Stock for sale. 0-15

**J. FEATHERSTONE & SONS**, Brantford, Ont., Large Yorkshires. 0-15

**LORNE FOSTER**, "Glenholton Stock Farm," Myrtle, G.T.R. and C.P.R., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Young stock for sale. 0-15

**D. DOUGLAS & SONS**, Mitchell, Ont., breeders of Tamworth Swine, B. Turkey, Toulouse Geese, Fack's Ducks and C. P. Leghorns. Correspondence invited. 0-15

**S. SNOWDEN**, Bonaville, Ont., Box 20, breeder of all English Breeds of Stock, Rocks, Light Brahmas, W. and B. Leghorns, Rouen Ducks, W. Holland Turkeys. 0-15

**STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM**

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale horses and Ayrshire cattle Stock of all ages for sale, including choice young bull, Esquires promptly answered and satisfaction guaranteed. Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec. 0-15

**SPRINGHURST FARM BEREKSHIRES**—Fleece of all ages, English Breeds of Stock, the choicest breeding and individual excellence. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**JONAS BLAYTON & SONS**, Hornby, P. O. Milton Stn., G.T.R. and C.P.R. 0-15

Advertise your farms in our For Sale column.

**CATTLE**

**CHAS. Groat**, Brooklin, Ont., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, Gloster, Meador, Swine, Stock for sale. 0-15

**A. J. WATSON**, Castleton, Ont., breeder of Scotch Short Horns, 9 young bulls for sale. 0-15

**A. P. POLLARD**, Shadeland Stock Farm, Canton, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine, Young stock always on hand. Rural phone. 0-15

**BERTRAM HOSKIN** (Mt. Pleasant Farm), The Gully, Ont., Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swine, High-C-ee young stock for sale. Long distance phone. 0-15

**A. E. MEADOWS**, Port Hope, Ont., Short-horns, Melitids, Isabella, Gloster, Lady Ann fair Cattle. Choice young stock for sale. 0-15

**JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS**, Willow Bank Farm, Milton, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Dorset Sheep and Berkshire Swine. 0-15

**GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Howhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont., imported and Homebred Shorthorns for sale. 0-15

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad. 0-2-26

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**H. BARTLEY**, Kimbo P.O., Ont., Lincoln Co., Hiverwood Stock Farm, Shorthorns and Dorset Sheep. 0-1

**JAS. BOWMAN**, "Elms Park," Guelph, Ont., importer and breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Suffolk Sheep. Correspondence invited. 0-15

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincoln  
A grand consignment of Imp. Mares, Stallions and Fillies  
Received from Dr. Moore & Sons, of this high price. Also a choice lot of Scotch-born Lincolns.  
**John Gardhouse & Sons**  
HIGHFIELD, ONT.  
Long Distance Weston Station, Phone G.T.R. & C.P.R.

## HORTICULTURE

### Have Care when Signing Contracts

In a recent issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, mention was made editorially of fraudulent nursery concerns of the United States doing business in Canada. We have since received information of a more or less similar nature, that necessitates a further word of caution. Certain nursery firms in the United States ask their customers in Canada to sign extraordinary contracts. The following is one, signed by the customer, used by the Northwestern Nursery Co., of Fife Lake, Mich.:

"Please furnish me the following bill of nursery stock for the purpose of improving my property. Notice to be sent me of the date of delivery, and if not called for on that day, and a personal delivery made, I agree to pay expenses of same. I hereby waive all set off or exemption law rights. I also agree not to contend this contract; any article not furnished to be deducted from the bill. All nursery stock dying within five years will be replaced at half original price." The bill calls for four trees of the commonest kind, one Concord grape vine, and a dozen raspberries, for which the customer is charged \$5.00. There would be excellent profit in it if the charge were \$2.000.

The agent who sold the stock was not known in the neighborhood where he was doing business, had no property in the country, so far as known, and therefore was wholly irresponsible. By signing the contract presented, the customer waived all and every right that he had, and put himself out of control by so doing. Thus, it will be seen, that he has no chance of redress, either from the agent or the nursery firm. It is evident, therefore, that our farmers and fruit growers should refuse to sign agreements, without knowing exactly what they are signing. They should be careful, also, when doing business with unknown agents, and particularly those of unknown firms.

### Fruit Growing

Davis' Kennedy, Peterboro County, Ont.

No branch of the farming industry is so fascinating, and none more profitable, than the systematic planting and careful cultivation of our domestic fruits. Nothing better illustrates the advance in civilization, and the fact that the people are learning to live better, than the increasing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

This privilege is within the reach of all ranks and every station in life, from the humble cottage with his little patch of garden and his few feet of lawn adorned with sweet old fashioned flowers, the kind that Grandma used to like, to the stately home where wealth and skill are in evidence. Nothing adds more to the comforts of home in both city and country, than a constant supply of different fruits, besides the gratifying sense of the beautiful and the refining influence derived from the cultivation of choice fruit and flowers.

Any one with ordinary intelligence can easily add to the beauty of their

surroundings, by the judicious planting of a succession of fruits, aside from the profits to be derived by having an abundant supply always on hand for the home. The continual outlay to provide the family with these necessities is more than the average wage-earner can stand for, they are by no means cheap; therefore, every person with sufficient space, should endeavor to have their own.

With careful selection of the varieties, and the use of the best cultivation, mellow ground well manured, and perhaps the most important of all, timely spraying and pruning, any one can have a plantation which will be a constant source of pleasure. Care must also be exercised in buying the collection. Be sure and buy from reliable people. Avoid so-called "jobber," for in many cases the stock is inferior. A few cents proves worthless and untrue to name. Sometimes this stock is offered at low rates, but in the end it is often expensive enough. It would not tempt the inexperienced with a promise of a large fortune in a few years, without labor or trouble; but I will say that the business of fruit growing conducted with energy, perseverance, and intelligence, will bring an ample and sure reward.

### New Brunswick Fruit Crops

St. Andrews.—Small fruits did not winter well but those that survived show abundance of fruit. Wild fruit promises a great crop.

There is only a medium show of apples, about half the trees bearing fruit. The trees are making vigorous growth and have been free from pests.—J. R. Oastler.

### Lupines and Dandelions

Is there any way of destroying blue lupines and dandelions in timothy sod?—W. H. B. Charlton, Ill.

You do not state whether your timothy sod constitutes a lawn or a hay field. Both the yellow and blue lupines are not harmful in hay fields, either fed green or as hay. The blue lupine (*Lupinus hirsutus*) is an annual. For this reason it should not be troublesome in lawns, prevented from seeding by constant clipping of the grass. There are many other species of lupines, both annual and perennials. Many of them have blue flowers. You should you have reference to one of the perennial type, the problem of eradication in lawns is more difficult. Constant mowing, however, will aid in keeping them down. Old roots should be spudded.

One of the worst nuisances in many old lawns, is the dandelion. They are difficult to get rid of. Use the spade, and immediately afterwards use the pounder to fill up the holes that otherwise would afford lodgment for seed that is blowing about freely. The lawn should be mowed often early in the season to prevent seeding. If the plants are not too numerous, and the lawn is small, a few drops of sulphuric acid applied to the crowns of the plants will kill them. Where dandelions have the upper hand on large areas, practically the only remedy is to plow and re-seed.

### Strawberry Leaf Spot

Kindly give formula for spraying strawberry rust, the time to spray, and how often.—W. E. D., York Co., Ont.

The disease usually referred to as "rust" on strawberry plants is in reality the strawberry leaf spot, (*Sphaeria fragariae*). Even though it may appear bad, it is scarcely worth noticing on beds that are fruited only once and are plowed down immediately after. Plantations that are to be fruited for two years or more may be treated with Bordeaux mixture. Spraying should commence when the leaves unfold in the spring and be repeated

at intervals until the flowers appear. Badly infected beds should be mowed soon after the fruit is gathered. A light coating of straw should be spread over the dry tops, and the whole burned over. This may seem harsh treatment, but new leaves will soon unfold and the plantation will receive a renewed vigor.

### A Rose Bush Trouble

Kindly tell me how to keep worms away from the roots of rose trees. I have tried so hard to grow them. I find there is a

lot of worms in the ground and around the roots.—Mrs. J. H. York Co., Ont.

I presume it is the common garden worm mentioned, although these seldom injure rose bushes materially. The best remedy is an application or two of lime water. The lime water is made by slaking and mixing about one pound of fresh lime in two gallons of water. When the solution is mixed allow it to stand and settle. Two applications are usually sufficient, each application, to have the desired effect.

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Explanation of Photo below—On Farm of Henry G. Tripp of Kansas City, Mo. He bought the entire Tripp ranch, 1000 acres, planted pine, hawthorn and seed drill all sowing at once finishing 25 acres a day.



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## POULTRY YARD

### The Care of Growing Stock

At this time of the year, growing fowls require the most careful attention. Many poultry keepers are in the habit of letting the chickens take care of themselves after the first few weeks, but until they are three or four months old, it is essential that every care should be taken. A little neglect may ruin a very promising youngster. The aim of the poultry-keeper should be to keep the chickens steadily growing from the time they leave the shell to maturity, and this can only be accomplished by the strictest attention to every one of the many details on which successful chicken rearing depends. So that the crops are well, but care must be taken that they are regularly and thoroughly cleared. Avoid over-crowding at any cost, as more cases of retarded growth and actual loss can be traced to this cause than to any other.

It is a mistake to feed growing fowls solely on "dry" chick feed; much better results can be obtained by giving soft and "dry" food alternately. Vegetable food is essential, and chickens cannot be reared to the best advantage unless they have a grass run. Where, however, it is impossible for a grass run to be provided, vegetables must be given; but care must be taken that they are perfectly fresh, and renewed daily. If decayed vegetables are left about in the run, they will do much more harm than good. A great mistake, which many poultry-keepers make, is to keep their chickens in too close confinement. If strong, big birds are desired, it is essential that the chickens, after the first week or so, should be given a free range or an extensive grass run. Exercise is the finest thing in the world for growing fowls, and the birds that take the most exercise make the biggest and most vigorous adults.

### Soils and Poultry Keeping

The question is often asked, "What is the best location or site for poultry-keeping?" The soil has undoubtedly to be taken into consideration. It has a bearing on the question of maintaining the health of the fowls. The soil should be well drained and porous. The importance of this is not always realized. It is more important in a humid region than in a dry one. Where there is much sunshine, there is less contamination of the soil. It should be known that sunshine is a germ destroyer, and disease germs find, in a wet, poorly-drained soil, better conditions for development than in a dry one.

Land that is well drained should be selected if possible. An open porous soil will be less subject to ground poisoning than a soil that is clayey in its nature and underlain with hardpan. A soil with a subsoil of hardpan should be avoided, if at all possible, and the poultryman should never buy a piece of land for a poultry-farm until he has dug down into the soil and has learned its nature. Rains, as they fall on a light, porous soil, will quickly disappear, and carry with them much of the filth on the surface. This will postpone but will not prevent the inevitable poisoning of the ground, no matter what may be the conditions of soil or climate. A light, porous soil will not so readily become contaminated as heavy clay soil, but it will in time.

A noted professor discussing tuberculosis in fowls, states that he found in the evacuations of a single specimen countless numbers of the tubercle

bacilli. This shows how easily and quickly the ground may become infected from one diseased bird, and how important it is that the ground be kept clean.

What are the remedies? What are the conditions that must be observed if the ground poisoning is to be prevented? The first and the easiest way to overcome it is to have enough land so that the chickens may be given fresh ground to range over every year; and, better, change the houses on to fresh ground every month. Where the land is limited, and it is necessary to confine the fowls in yards, there should be two yards for each pen of fowls, so that the yards may be cultivated and cropped every other year. Keeping the fowls on a small piece of clean ground is better than letting them run on double the area of filthy, impure ground. The larger the runs, of course, the better for the fowls, but it is a question of choosing the lesser of two evils. With careful locality and management, they may be profitably kept on a small piece of ground if kept free from disease-producing filth; but keeping them on the same ground year after year without any systematic cultivation or purifying of the soil, and expecting to avoid trouble from diseases, will result in certain disappointment.

### Summer Chicks

Year after year we have proved to our own satisfaction that summer chicks do as well as those hatched earlier in the season. The reason that summer chicks do so well in the days when duck-sweeping was allowed to take its course itself was that chicks hatched at that time of the year were not considered worth bothering with, and were allowed to work out their own salvation or perish from thirst, from drinking impure water, or from plain lack of proper food. Hens would be covered with lice, the chicks would be pumped dry of blood by the little vampire red mites, and if two or three of a brood survived, it was all that was expected of them.

Nowadays things have improved wonderfully. Many a prize bird of

the smaller breeds has not pipped the shell until late June, yet, by the time winter shows come around, they were in full feather and in perfect show condition. Pullets of these breeds will be nearly ready to lay by the time the show season comes on, and every experienced poultryman knows that a pullet is in best showing condition just as she begins to lay. Don't hesitate to hatch chicks in June, or even July, if the chicks are given shade, pure water, and proper feed, they will grow like weeds during the hot days, and catch up with those hatched too early in the season.

### The Farmer's Best Way with Fowl

The farmer should give his mind, as far as circumstances will possibly allow, to a continuous egg supply all the year round. He should endeavor to select a breed, or breeds, or crosses of breeds, best suited not only to general egg production, but to his individual circumstances and conditions. He should so regulate the various ages of his layers as to ensure not only the aforesaid continuous supply, but the greatest possible number of eggs in the winter months, when they are scarce and dear, and to do this he must produce pullets of various ages, and also select possibly different breeds for winter and summer laying. He must also study the food supply, and endeavour to fit it to suit seasons and circumstances.

All these little items make a difference in the number of eggs produced, and in the consequent profit, to say nothing of the care necessary to ensure the possession of a good laying strain—which is a very more important factor than breed. To produce table fowls at a profit when they have to be put on the market in the ordinary way (with perhaps the exception of a few very early spring chickens) requires practically the art of a professional. Every farmer can with comparative ease market a large number of new laid eggs every week in the year, with great pecuniary advantage to himself and also with benefit to the community at large, for there

are always more wanted than can be procured.

A good sized flock of chickens given the range of the orchard will destroy millions of insects, bugs and worms—a great benefit for the orchard and fresh meat for the fowls.

Keep the young chicks growing now, while the weather is favorable. Soon the hot days will have their bad effect on them, and they will require all the stamina and constitution you can get into them to carry them along through the summer. A chicken once started never recovers, and becomes what it would have been if kept growing from the day it was hatched.

Always remember that cleanliness is written in big letters on every step of the way that leads to success in raising profitable poultry. It is more important than the feed ration. Every poultryman should be a fighter, when filth is the enemy. Begin to fight the lice on the chicks the day you set the eggs. Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, then again in ten days, and again the day before the hatch.

## POULTRY FEEDING AND FATTENING

A practical book on the care and fattening of poultry for market, special fowls, American and foreign fattening methods, preparing for market, finishing and showing, etc. Price 50c. Free literature on request from the publisher.

If you are interested in the Fattening of Poultry for Market, it will pay you to get this book. Profusely illustrated, 160 pages, 40th. Price 50c. or 60¢ by mail. Write for free literature to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Address—

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You never know when it may be your turn—unless you take the only sure way of avoiding lightning's havoc. That is to cover the roof of your barn with Galt "Sure-grip" Steel Shingles, and connect by conductors to the ground,

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best roofing that has yet been devised. Quickly and easily laid—will not leak, and cannot be blown off; neither do they rust, warp, crack or curl up. Cheap as common shingles, neat and attractive in appearance, built to last a life-time. No roofing investment can compare with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles.

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# Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles

## The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-advance subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed 10,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including free copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not strictly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 copies (never being less than that) to 15,000 copies. Subscriptions unless renewed are discontinued as they expire. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

### THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE.

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

### LOCATION OF WELLS

Too few recognize the importance of a pure supply of water for their stock. On the dairy farm particularly there should be a water supply that is above question. We cannot expect the dairy cow to produce a good flavored product if she is given water to drink that has been contaminated with drainage from the barnyard. Nor can we hope to keep milk pure after we obtain it, if it is kept in vessels that have been washed with this impure water. We venture to say that the average farmer is satisfied as to the purity of his water supply. It, however, by no means follows that the water, which he uses in his dairy, would pass inspection.

Wells on many farms are located in the barnyard, in the barn or in very close proximity to the stable. How can we expect to get pure water from such a source? We have visited farms without number where certainly we would not have cared to drink of the water that the stock were obliged to use daily in slaking their thirst, and that was used for all purposes in connection with handling the milk. Some wells have been located where they could be little else but cesspools. We recall one well that was located close to the hog yard. This hog yard contained several loads of manure, the seepage from which made a large pool less than 10 feet from the well which supplied the stock. This farmer could not see but that his well was all right, as it was in clay soil and he claimed that it would be impervious to the water from the manure. Investigations have shown that this is not the case. We will leave our readers to judge as to whether or not that water was fit for the purpose for which it was used.

Yet, doubtless, on many other farms, conditions similar or even worse are to be found. The owners of such wells are totally oblivious to the danger that surrounds the practice of using water from such a well. Think about that well of yours and if it does not measure up to the conditions of sanitation which you think it should, you can profitably devote some time to make it measure up to such a standard. If the well is in such a location that it cannot readily be bettered it should be filled in and a new one located. Such treatment seems heroic for the well that has been used so long and in which so much confidence has been placed. Yet such action on your part may save you from not only the loss of occasional cans of milk, but may prevent some outbreak of disease which might arise from that source, not only in your stock, but in your family to whom we feel sure you would not care to bring such affliction.

### TO SAVE LABOR IN HARVEST

In these days of scarce and high-priced labor and especially at this season of the year, we are continually on the look-out for any contrivance that will save labor and help to make more efficient the labor that we have at our disposal. With harvest fast approaching, we will do well to question ourselves if we cannot simplify our harvesting operations considerably by installing more machinery. In these days of the modern self-binder, it is a rare thing for one to do much binding by hand. Many, however, overlook the merits of a simple attachment to the binder, which, as a labor saver, is difficult to surpass. We refer to the sheaf carrying attachment.

The sheaf carrier is one of the few pieces of farm machinery that costs but little when compared with the work it does. There has always been much prejudice in connection with the

use of the sheaf carrier, which, however, is soon dispelled once it has been introduced upon a farm. When a farmer has purchased a binder, paying some \$140 for the same, it is hard to convince him that he requires a bundle carrier which would occasion an additional outlay of eight dollars. Owing largely to this factor, we find binders on many farms working without the complement of the bundle carrier.

The sheaf carrier is not only a labor saver but a grain saver. Should the crop be thoroughly ripe, more or less grain will be wasted through shelling. Where the bundle carrier is used the sheaves have a shorter distance to fall and hence less grain is shelled. If you have not a bundle carrier on your binder, and have a large acreage you will find it a paying investment to purchase one before starting your harvest this year. Many agree that a bundle carrier is a great saver of labor in a light crop. We who have used this device for years have found it to be of even greater service in heavy crops.

### BREEDING WITHOUT AN IDEAL

A correspondent in a recent issue, giving his experience with his dairy cows, showed how he had started with a herd of common cattle of no particular breeding, and of no particular merit. Through breeding them to a sire of a special dairy breed, he secured grade cattle which were fair producers. Owing to circumstances, brought about by moving into another section of the country, he was unable to use a special dairy sire. Instead he bred his cattle from that time forward to a Durham or Short-horn sire. The result of this cross was that the resulting young cattle were far from being as heavy producers as were the original stock. Our correspondent comes out frankly at the last, stating that his experience has not been all in vain for he has learned enough to get back into the special dairy breed as soon as possible.

Thousands of other farmers have had exactly similar experiences, only, with this difference, that many would not care to be so frank in their confession and in their condemnation of the breeding practice which they had followed. This man has seen the error of his ways and has set about to profit by his experience.

A case of promiscuous breeding in Western Ontario was brought very prominently to our notice recently. A farmer, and a leading one in his district, as well as one who had made a success of his business, if hard cash and a comfortable home counts for such, had practised a very haphazard system of breeding his dairy cattle. Some twenty years ago, he possessed a herd of exceptionally fine milking Durham cattle. The pooling system (paying by bulk) was the method used in paying the patrons at the cheese factory where he sold his milk. About this time, he was taken with the idea that if he had Holstein cattle, he would reap larger returns from

them. Accordingly, a Holstein sire was purchased. Things went slowly for some time and in the course of a few years, he became stocked with Holstein grades. After this had been well accomplished, the system of paying the patrons by the per cent. of butterfat in the milk was adopted by the factory. It was then found that the milk from his herd tested low in butterfat. This man, being possessed of progressive ideas, had his herd tested individually. Some of the cows barely tested over two per cent, and he immediately began to rid himself of them. He then swung over to the other extreme and installed a Jersey sire to head his herd. The first crosses in this case were ideal producers. With the second cross, however, the cattle became small, fine in the bone, with small udders and yielding but a small quantity of milk though it tested high in butterfat.

It became apparent to this man that it was again time for a change. This time, it was the Ayrshire that took his fancy. After crossing what was left of the herd to an Ayrshire sire, he thought that the ideal had been reached. His Ayrshires were nervous and short-tailed, and he tired of this breed. About this time, this particular farmer began to wonder if there really was any particular breed of cattle that was better than other breeds and suiting his actions to his doubts made use of scrub sires for a year or two. Finding that he had made a large mistake, he made a final jump this time back into Holsteins. With which breed he is now content to stay as long as he remains in the dairy business.

An instance of more promiscuous breeding than this would be hard to find, yet that farmer made a success of his business though it cannot be attributed to his breeding policy. What he might have done, had he adopted one of the pure breeds, and developed it to the best of his ability, no one can tell.

The lesson for us is to profit by the experiences of those who have practised such lines of breeding. The cattle in this man's possession to-day are no better than, if they are as good as, those which he had some 20 years ago. Surely in these modern days, we can hope for some advancement. We can have such advancement if we only select the breed which appeals to us and stay religiously by that breed. After all, there is more in individuality than in any particular breed, and if we adopt a special dairy breed and practise a proper system of selection, we will have no cause to regret such action. By selecting the breed best suited to our purpose and breeding towards some ideal, which we must ever have in mind, much more will be accomplished than by breeding at random.

We guarantee our advertisers to our subscribers. Our readers need have no hesitation whatever in dealing with the firms advertised in our columns. We vouch for their reliability.

**Both are Necessary**

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World,—I have been much interested in your articles on free rural mail delivery, also in the articles that you have published regarding the telephone. It seems to me that both of these are necessary in every farm home. Although we live within a distance of a mile and a quarter of the post office, I am sure we would all appreciate the convenience of having our mail delivered at our gate. I do not presume to understand all the pros and cons in connection with the expense that would be necessary to bring about a free rural delivery system, but so far as my personal knowledge is concerned, I believe that it would prove highly satisfactory.

We had occasion to visit some friends in New York state last fall. There they have both the telephone and the free rural mail delivery service. They seemed well pleased with both, and are not backward about expressing themselves regarding these. They have no desire to go back to the old system of having to drive to town for their mail.

We are much pleased with the change in your paper, and we wish you every success. It is a paper that should be in every farm house in Canada. Trusting that we and many of our neighbors will be enjoying the free rural mail service, and have the telephone in our homes in the near future, I remain,—Jas. McLachlan, Wellington Co., Ont.

**Conditions of Crops in United States**

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of Agriculture, finds, from reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

The preliminary estimate of the acreage planted in corn is 100,996,000 acres, an increase of 1,065,000 acres, or 1.1 per cent., as compared with the final estimate of the acreage planted last year. The average condition of the corn crop on July 1st was 82.8 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 80.2 on July 1, 1907; 87.5 on July 1, 1906; 85.6, the ten year average on July 1.

The average condition of spring wheat, on July 1, was 89.4 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 95.0 last month; 87.2 on July 1, 1907; 91.4 on July 1, 1906; and 87.6, the ten year average on July 1.

The average condition of winter wheat at time of harvest was 80.6, as compared with 86.0 on June 1, 78.3, as compared with 1907; 85.6 in 1906; and 80.2, the average at time of harvest for the past ten years.

The average condition on July 1, of spring and winter wheat combined was 85.9, as compared with 89.4 last month; 81.6 on July 1, 1907; 87.8 on July 1, 1906, and 82.0 the ten year average.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms on July 1, is estimated at 5.3 per cent. of last year's crop, equivalent to 37,707,000 bushels, as compared with 54,853,000 on July 1, 1907, and 42,012,000, the average for the past ten years of the amount on farms on July 1st.

The average condition of the oats crop on July 1, was 85.7, as compared with 92.9 last month, 81.0 on July 1, 1907; 84.0 on July 1, 1906; 92.1 on July 1, 1905; and 87.5, the ten year average on July 1.

The average condition of barley on July 1 was 86.2 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 89.2 last month, 84.4 on July 1, 1907; 92.5 on July 1, 1906, and 88.3 the ten year average on July 1.

The acreage of tobacco is estimated as 75,000 acres, that is, 7.0 per cent., or 57,000 acres less than last year. The condition of the crop on July 1

was 86.6 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 81.3 on July 1, 1907; 86.7 on July 1, 1906, and 86.0, the ten year average on July 1.

The acreage of flax is estimated as 2,657,000 acres; that is, 7.2 per cent., or 207,000 acres less than last year. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 92.5 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 91.2 on July 1, 1907; 93.2 on July 1, 1906, and 90.0, the average on July 1 for five years.

The average condition of the hay crop on July 1 was 92.6 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 96.8 last month, and approximately 82 per cent. on July 1, 1907. The condition of timothy on July 1, was 90.2 per cent., as compared with 82.2 on July 1, 1907, and 86.0 the ten year average on July 1; clover 95.5 on July 1, as compared with 76.4 on July 1, 1907, and 84.0, the ten year average on July 1.

C. G. Clark,  
Acting Chief of Bureau, Chairman.

**Don't Miss This Opportunity**

We are fast approaching the fall season, when many farmers renew their subscriptions for papers. This gives you your opportunity. Don't miss the chance to win some of our cash prize subscription offers. You may win them as easily as someone else. It will pay you to give a little of your time to getting new subscriptions for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Others are making use of their opportunities in this direction. Don't neglect yours. The paper is published weekly, and the subscription price for one year is only \$1.00. It is the only weekly farm paper in Canada published at that price. The following letters require no explanation. They speak for themselves:

"Be good enough to forward me particulars re premiums for new subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Also state what commission is allowed for different numbers of subscriptions, 5, 10, 15, 20, etc."—Mr. W. H. LaSeur, Lanark Co., Ont.

"Please send me particulars regarding your offers for subscriptions for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, as I want to try for one of the cash prizes."—Mr. W. Jackson, Richmond County, Quebec.

**A HELP IN YOUR WORK**

"I thank you ever so much for the book, 'Canning and Preserving,' which you sent me. It is a fine book." This is an extract from a letter which we received recently from Miss M. Wigfield, of Jacques Cartier County, Quebec. She received the book as a premium for a renewal subscription. We have more of these books, and also many other books, which will help you with your work. Have you one of our book catalogues? If not, a postal card asking for it will secure one for you, and also one of our book premium lists. This will enable you when sending in your subscription, to secure one of these valuable books, which will be a help to you in some branch of your work.

Our combined paper contains many hints of value to the farmer. The following letters, coming as they do, from prosperous and go-ahead farmers, should show you that your interests are our interests, and that our endeavor is to make our combined paper one of interest to the farming community.

Mr. R. G. Marshall says: "I like your paper. It interests me, and is always getting better. I wish you every success with it."

"I am decidedly pleased with your paper," Mr. C. L. Shaver, Saskatchewan.

"I am well pleased with The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. It is what I read and ought to read, that is on a farm," Mr. D. Kellar, Addington Co., Ont.



★ ★ ★

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## Creamery Department

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

### On What Does Butter Quality Depend?

Prof. Van Norman in the last report of the Farmers Normal Institute for Pennsylvania has something to say as to what the quality of butter depends on, that is worth considering by Canadian butter makers. Referring to the faults in the butter of his State, he says there is an unnecessary amount of manure gets into the milk due to lack of cleanliness in the stables. If cows are kept clean the butter will be just as acceptable to the trade and will fare better at the National Dairy Shows. To quote: "The trouble is that we lack the uniformity which comes from comparing our own make with others. I am sure if I were in my little room and make butter, and see no better except what I make myself, I have no means of judging wherein I fail or excel. My judgment is one-sided. That is the trouble with most of our butter-makers."

"What I want in a judge is a man who is brought into contact with different kinds of butter regularly. He knows the varieties and practice to keep his judgment accurate."

"One fault I find with much of the creamery butter, as well as the farmer's butter, is that the cream is allowed to get too old. Our farmers hold their cream at home for one or two days before they deliver it to the creamery, and the butter made from it has an old flavor, as the butter-maker calls it, and it is a flavor we do not want. The cream can be kept two days and kept in good condition if kept quite cold, but it is not wise to do this, as a rule. The same thing holds true on the farm, where only a limited amount of butter is made, and it takes two, three, four or even five days to collect enough cream for a churning. The facilities for holding that cream and keeping it in good condition, are not as favorable as we should have them. Therefore the cream is not kept cold, and is subjected to the fumes of the cellar and of the cooking, of the washing, and of that boiled cabbage dinner that we, sometimes have, and the result is unfortunate in the butter."

"The first principle in our butter-making is to have a clean, raw product and control the changes during the ripening of the cream so as to get the desired results. The market has changed in the last few years, and to-day it wants a milder-flavored butter than formerly. When we say "milder," we mean one in which fermentation during ripening of the cream has not gone so far. First, the cream becomes slightly sour, then it becomes ripe, then over-ripe. The difference is in the degree of fermentation, and the market to-day wants a

mild-flavored butter, one that is not rancid or made from over-ripe cream."

### Butter Making in Australia

Of the countries exporting butter to Great Britain, Australia ranks third in the quantity of her shipments. As to quality, she does not stand as high as her sister colony, New Zealand. But the former colony is making rapid strides in regard to quality. In the winter, when becoming better organized and unless another drought comes along Australia is likely to figure larger in the English butter market than she has ever done. The country has wonderful recuperative powers. The last severe drought occurred seven years ago, and thousands of cattle and sheep were sacrificed. To-day the number of sheep and cattle is as large as ever before. A country of this nature, with many acres of undeveloped and unimproved land that is being opened up for dairy work, cannot but be a very strong factor in the dairy world for some years to come, and a little information as to what is being done there to further the business will be of interest to Canadian dairymen.

Mr. John Tait, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, is at present in Canada. He spent the best part of last year in Australia, studying dairy conditions there. For a number of years he was manager of one of the large dairies in New Zealand, and is therefore competent to speak intelligently on the subject. He purposes remaining in Canada for some time, and may possibly take a course in dairying at the University of Toronto next winter. To the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, he recently gave some information regarding dairying on the other side of the world, that is worth considering.

#### DAIRY FARMS SELL HIGH

The chief dairy state in Australia is Victoria. Many of the large landed estates had been divided up into 100 and 200 acre farms, and given over to dairying. The effect has been to greatly enhance the value of farm property. Many of these large estates have been divided up and leased to dairymen at as high a rental as \$200 an acre. Others are sold, in some cases as high as \$200 an acre. Wherever dairying is taken up, the land immediately advances from 100 to 200 per cent. in value. There is no winter feeding as in Canada, and on the best farms as many as one cow an acre can be kept. A couple of hundred acre dairy farms will be kept by one man. The dairymen is a specialist, and the only difficulty he has to contend with is the milking. The cows rustle for themselves all the year round, and there is plentiful there is no difficulty about their keep. Often the milking is let out on shares to poorer families in the district. Everyone is anxiously looking to the milking machine to help them out. Native grasses are depended on for pasture.

#### TAKING UP THE CREAM GATHERING SYSTEM

The creameries in Australia are well equipped, expensive structures. The old plan was to have a central creamery, with a skimming station. This plan, Mr. Tait states, is being gradually changed over to the cream gathering system, or home separation as it is called there. One of the big creamery concerns is the North Coast Dairy Company. It has three creameries and one bacon factory and is capitalized at \$1,750,000. One creamery recently built on the cream gathering plan cost \$48,000. It has a capacity of making to tons of butter a day. In the

cream gathering creameries daily delivery of cream is insisted upon. This is especially true of New South Wales where many new districts are being opened up to dairying. The cream is graded and the butter paid for according to its quality. In Victoria it is compulsory to pay for cream by the butter-fat test. Last year the price paid patrons for butter-fat was 22c-23c a lb. One of the best creameries paid as high as 28c a lb. for butter-fat. In New South Wales they pay for commercial butter. Last year the price averaged about 22c a lb. The best creameries are taking up pasteurizing, and this practice will soon be general all over the country.

The cream gathering system is working well. A good quality of cream is insisted upon, and as the patrons have a large number of cows, it pays to give it every attention. The grading of cream before churning, also helps the quality. Some of the best Victoria creameries send to Great Britain as good a quality of butter as New Zealand does. The butter from one Victoria creamery last winter, sold as high as 152s in England. The state of Queensland has compulsory grading of butter, the same as in New Zealand. In Victoria and New South Wales they have what is known as the Commerce Act, under which all butter is inspected, but not branded. The inspectors report on inferior lots to the factories.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SELLING

Nearly all the co-operative creameries ship their butter on consignment. These are co-operative selling companies representing a number of co-operative creameries. These have a manager at the central shipping point, and also a representative in Great Britain. A great lot of butter is handled by these selling companies, and they can afford to pay large salaries to competent men. An attempt is now being made to sell direct to the retailer in England. As these co-operative selling organizations control a large share of the butter made, they cut into the business of the exporter or middleman very much.

About the same breeds of cattle are to be found in Australia as in Canada. There are a great many grade Shorthorns used for milking purposes. They have a breed known as the Illiwarra cattle. They are very much like the Shorthorns, and are developed from milking Shorthorns brought into Australia some years ago from England. An effort is being made to establish a record for this breed. The milking season extends from 8 or 9 months. The bulk of the herds give the farmer an average return of about \$200 per year per cow. A great many young stock and hogs are raised on the skim milk from the creameries.

Mr. Tait met Mr. Woodward, formerly official referee at Montreal, who is now the representative in Australia of a large English importing firm. He is doing well there, and

If you should ask prize Butter-Makers what salt they use — they would say, "Windsor." For Windsor is the choice of Canadian dairymen everywhere. Ask your grocer.

# Windsor Dairy Salt

is endeavoring to induce Australians to take up Canadian methods, chiefly in selling and marketing the product.

#### The Hand Separator

We consider the hand separator a benefit to the dairy industry, when properly used. The whole trouble with the hand separator arises from the improper use of it and not from entering the cream often enough to the creamery. We favor the hand separator, because it gives the farmer better milk for his calves than is possible to obtain from the creamery. Fresh, warm skim-milk from the hand separator is better feed for the calf than the best of skim-milk from the creamery 24 hours old. The sooner the calf can get the skim milk after it is drawn from the cow, the better it will grow.

The hand separator is here to stay because the farmer that has been feeding his stock has found that the milkman knows its value. The question before the creamery today is not how to prevent the farmer from purchasing a hand separator but to teach him how to produce a good grade of cream. Hand separator cream is as good as any cream when produced and cared for properly and delivered to the creamery every day in summer, the same as whole milk.

The farmer that fails to keep his separator clean and does not cool his cream properly and keeps it several days before sending it to the creamery is impairing the quality of butter. But this is not the fault of the hand separator, but it is the fault of the farmer.

There are many creameries that are making butter entirely from hand separators and their butter is commanding the highest price.

The creamery that refuses hand separator cream simply because it is hand separator cream is standing in the path of its own progress and it is only a matter of time before it will pay dearly for such an arbitrary decision.

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### Cheese Department

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

### Outlook for the Dairy Industry

The Dairy Instructors for the Province of Ontario, have reported upon conditions affecting the industry, and the following general statements are compiled therefrom:

The make of cheese up to July 1st, on the whole, less than for the same period in 1907. The make in some few factories is practically the same as last year. The cheese factories in two sections of Eastern Ontario, and six sections in Western Ontario, show an increase, but a majority of districts report a decided falling off. The average would appear to be about 5 per cent. lighter than 1907.

The sanitary equipments of factories and creameries are improving. The owners and makers appear to be much more ready and willing to cooperate and carry out the suggestions that are made to them by the staff of instructors. Without exception every instructor reports an improvement in the factories under his jurisdiction.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN MILK

The condition of the milk, supplied by the patrons, also shows a continued improvement, and in some cases a decided improvement. The are still some careless patrons whose persistent carelessness continues to injure the quality of the make. The instructors, however, report that there is a decided improvement in the attitude of the patrons towards the work of instruction. The farmers welcome visits from the Instructors, and are much more ready to carry out improvements and methods which they may suggest. Without exception, the Instructors report to this effect.

There seems to be an increase in the average of corn ground, especially that grown for silage purposes. Two or three instructors have noted that where a speaker was sent to the annual meeting of the patrons of a cheese factory, greater has been a marked improvement in the milk supply and in the methods of caring for and feeding of the cattle.

Makers are shipping less cheese in the green state than formerly, but improvement in this particular feature of the industry seems to be less marked than in some of the others. Nine of the 24 instructors in Eastern Ontario report improvement.

#### THE CROP OUTLOOK

Regarding the crop outlook, as observed by Instructors, it is safe to say that the hay crop in Western Ontario will be better than in 1907, and the same is true for most sections of Eastern Ontario. Some sections, however, are reported to be lighter than

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CLEAN MILK.—The author sets forth practical methods for the exclusion of bacteria from milk, and the means of preventing contamination of milk from the stable to the consumer. Illustrated, by photographs. Price, 25c. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Our complete catalog of dairy books sent free on request.

the average, but on the whole the hay crop will not only exceed 1907, but will be away above the average crop. Crops, other than hay, are reported to be generally lighter than the average, but the instructor's reports that doubtless they will exceed their present promise if rain comes before it is too late. Many localities in the middle of the province have had a number of showers since the receipt of these reports, and no doubt the crops have been much benefited, and may yet come up to the average.

The use of green crops to supplement pasture is becoming more general, but the increase is not very marked. Some sections report that many farmers follow this practice, and report that only a few are doing so, while in about one-sixth of the dairy sections none at all are grown.

Considering the many difficulties existing in the minds of so many dairy farmers that there would be a decided shortage in feed to carry the stock through the winter of 1907 and 1908, and the number of cattle which were sent to market in very pronounced fashion, the make of cheese up to July 1st is exceedingly gratifying; and with the stock and crop outlook, we have every reason to believe that this great industry of our province will suffer no serious set-back because of conditions which existed in 1907.

G. A. Putnam,

Director of Dairy Instruction for Ontario.

### Bad Flavors in Cheese

Will green barley give a flavor to milk? It will, if it go off in the curing of the cheese. I have been very pronounced in stating and fearing the make of cheese up to July 1st is exceedingly gratifying; and with the stock and crop outlook, we have every reason to believe that this great industry of our province will suffer no serious set-back because of conditions which existed in 1907.

When cows are fed large doses of any green feed such as barley and clover, at the start, the milk is likely to have an objectionable flavor. But there should be no injurious result if fed in small quantities at the start and in moderation afterwards. Cows should never be let gorge themselves on green feed of any kind. They will not over-eat after they become accustomed to it. When first turned on to green clover or any green feed, it allows the forage themselves, more than the milk is likely to be affected.

The effect of bad flavors on the cheese due to too much green feed is not likely to be permanently injurious to the cheese. A thorough aeration of the milk before cooling and a good stirring of the curds should drive most of such flavors off. If the bad flavor is not so pronounced and persistent we are inclined to believe it may be due to some other cause than the feeding of green barley. Does the patron keep his milk in a place where the air is likely to be blowing over it in a cleanly manner? Are the milking utensils thoroughly washed and sealed-off? Is the milk can properly cleaned after the sour whey is dumped out? The maker or someone else should inquire into these matters.

### Garlic Flavor in Milk

Prof. J. C. Kendall, an American dairy authority, has been making an investigation of the garlic odor in milk and cream. Cows when turned out to pasture in the spring, eat the tender young sprouts of this plant with relish, and the result is most disastrous to the milk and butter supply. The odor is closely associated with the butter-fat, while bitter and other flavors, are not pronounced in the milk serum. Removing the skim milk does not therefore accomplish the beneficial effect that might be expected.

Prof. Kendall has made a close study of the influence of this weed upon the flavor of milk and butter, and has tried different methods of ridding milk and cream of the flavor.

While this flavor can be got rid of, to a certain extent, by pasteurization and quick cooling, these are not sufficiently effective to make butter made from milk with garlic flavor saleable.

In an hour or two after the animal has eaten garlic it is noticeable in the milk. In a short time the entire system is permeated by the pungent odor. It will damage the sale of the carcass of animals slaughtered, while on pasture infested by garlic. The only effective way found to overcome the effects of this odor was to turn the cows on the pasture for not more than two hours immediately after milking, and keep them from access to garlic until the following milking. Prof. Kendall found no trouble from it by following this plan.

Some follow the plan of keeping cows out of the pasture infested with garlic for a couple of hours before milking. But this was found not to be effective. The only effective plan is to see to it that the cows have their feed containing garlic before any considerable amount of milk has been elaborated.

The safe plan with this and other foods that flavor the milk, such as turnips, is not to feed them at all to milk cows. In the fall of the year many dairy sections in Canada are troubled with the turnip flavor in milk. While this flavor may be got rid of by feeding turnips immediately after milking it is never a safe proposition to advocate it. The patron is sure to take advantage of it, and feed turnips when he should not do so. There are other foods for milk cows just as good and cheap that do not flavor the milk. Then why feed anything that will endanger the quality of the product?

### Keep Milk in Pure Atmosphere

The value of keeping milk in a pure atmosphere is shown by a test reported in Hoard's Dairyman. Two well kept stables were selected, one being provided with windows in the sides and in the roof besides King's system of ventilation; the other a basement stable with only a few windows in the sides. One hundred and eight samples of milk were selected and put into sterilized glass jars, then kept in sanitary surroundings for several days. At regular intervals the developments of odors and flavors was noted with the following results:

	WELL VENTILATED		
	Odor	Flavor	Total
Hours	24:30:48:00	72	24:30:48:00
Cheesy	1	2	3
Sour	1	16	17
Barry	3	1	4
Goatlike	4	1	5
Stale	4	1	5
Clean	17	4	21

	POORLY VENTILATED		
	Odor	Flavor	Total
Hours	24:30:48:00	72	24:30:48:00
Cheesy	1	9	10
Sour	1	16	17
Barry	1	1	2
Enslilage	4	1	5
Stale	2	1	3
Clean	2	1	3

The ill effects of poor ventilation are well shown in the table as the objectionable qualities are much greater in the case of the poorly ventilated stables. The ensilage qualities were slightly noticeable in the well ventilated stables, but in each case they usually disappear after a few hours, while those of manure constantly increased with the age of the milk due to its rapid development of undesirable bacteria.

While the object of this test was to show the effect on the milk kept in well ventilated and badly ventilated

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stables before it could be removed to more sanitary surroundings, it furnishes a valuable object lesson on the effect of unsanitary surroundings of any kind have on the odor and flavor of milk. Even in summer time, when cows are not stabled, they should be milked where the atmosphere is pure and where there is no danger of contamination by undesirable bacteria. Milk should be kept away from the stables or barnyard and also the whey or still barrel. Often the milk stand is located near the barn so as to be convenient and the whey barrel is kept close by for the same reason. The milk is sure to be contaminated amid such surroundings. Patrons of cheese-factories should be warned of this on this point. It is just as easy to have milk kept in a pure atmosphere as in an impure one.

In cleaning the separator be sure and see that the parts are dried rapidly so as to prevent their rusting. Still the drying is better not done with a cloth, as this will leave many bacteria to work upon the next lot of cream. The best way is to wash the parts in luke-warm water, then seal and heat by immersing for a few minutes in boiling water, then put in the sun to dry. The heated milk will very soon dry off.

Keep the whey tank clean.

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NEVER bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.—E. E. Hale

## Quebec Dear to Canadians

Marion Dallas, Ontario.

HISTORIC old Quebec, with its dreamy memories, its stirring associations, and its commanding position as the natural gateway between the river St. Lawrence, and the vast waters of the Atlantic, will soon resound with the boom of the cannon, the crack of the rifle. Up and down the hilly streets will be heard the tread of the soldier accompanied by the strains of martial music.

For a long time Earl Grey has talked and worked for a magnificent scheme of presenting to Canada, the historic old site of the Plains of Abraham. Parliament has set its seal of approval. When Canadians gather to celebrate the founding of Quebec, three hundred years ago, it is a fitting opportunity to combine the two greatest events in Canadian national life, namely, the founding of Quebec, and the hoisting of the British flag on the "Sentinel City of Canada."

Not since the South African war, has any event so stirred the patriotic spirit of Canadians. Already the soldiers imagine themselves treading the spot where Wolfe and Montcalm, with their brave followers, settled the destiny of Canada.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is to grace the occasion with his presence, and he will formally dedicate the world-renowned battle field as a national park. Representatives from other nations and descendants of those intimately connected with the celebrated scenes, are to take part. On the Plains of Abraham will take place a monster review of thousands of our troops, and there will also be a pageant to represent the landing of Champlain.

Associated with the founding of Quebec, the birthplace of Canada, the name of Samuel De Champlain ranks first. Three hundred years have rolled into oblivion since Champlain landed on the shores of Canada. No guns saluted him as he sailed up the river, no magnificent church spires and towers met his gaze, and no babel of the many foreign tongues greeted his ear.

A mighty promontory, rugged and bare, thrust its front into the surging torrents. Here, clothed in the majesty of solitude, rose the cliffs, now rich with heroic memories. Here Count Frontenac cast defiance at his foes. Here Wolfe and Montcalm laid down their lives; then all was a desolate waste, peopled only with the inhabitants of the wigwam.

Champlain, in his journal, gives this simple account of his landing:—

"On July 3rd, 1608, I landed at Quebec; arrived there about for a suitable place for a building, but could not find any more convenient

or better situated than the point of Quebec (so called by the natives) which was covered with walnut trees. I at once set part of my men at cutting them down in order to make a building; others I set at sawing planks, others at digging a cellar and making ditches, while the rest I sent back to Tadoussac for our supplies. The first thing we made was a store house to shelter our provisions, which was soon built, owing to personal oversight. While the carpenters and other laborers worked at our lodging,



H. R. H. the Prince of Wales

I put the rest at clearing the ground round our buildings in order to make garden plots in which to sow garden and other seeds to see how they would turn out, as the ground seemed good." Such is Champlain's simple account of the founding of Quebec.

The Quebec of this century is unique. It is purely medieval. Three centuries have quickened the solitude into swarming life. From the northern shore rises the mighty rock of Cape Diamond, crowned with battery and citadel.

The mighty river, plunging seaward, carries the enormous commerce of our Dominion, the wide stretch of country bounded by the Laurentian Mountains in the distance, makes a picture unequalled on this or any continent.

At first view of this "Gibraltar of Canada," the dim, huge mass of rock seems to be one grand fortification; gradually the details appear, Dufferin Terrace, the slope of the mountain hill, the battery, then there bursts upon the eye the buildings, magnificent, the steep-roofed, antique

French houses, the noisy caleche, all recall scenes of Paris. Here and there are sidewalks which go up cliff-side churches, and homes clustering at the foot of the sloping hills, the busy quay, the large passenger and freight boats steaming in and out of the wharf, with their immense cargoes. These all impress the visitor with the distinctive features of Quebec, before he lands.

As soon as one sets foot on the wharf, they are not sure whether they are in Europe or Canada. The foreign tongue, the narrow, picturesque

Drummond, the poet of Quebec, who did so much to break down the race prejudice and bring about a cordiality of feeling between French and English people in Canada, beautifully describes the sentiments of Canadians in his "Jubilée Ode."

### Mothers and Daughters

"Every error contains poison within it." One of the important errors of the day containing much poison, is the lack of confidence between mother and daughters. How can the mother come in closer touch with the daughter of to-day, is a problem that calls for clear thinking. Life was complex enough in the olden days, but now it is an intricately tangled web which surrounds the daughter in the home and in the social life. The highest ideal of which the mother can conceive must be brought out through study. It is not enough for the mother of to-day to say to her daughter, "I love you, and will make any sacrifice to educate you," for she lacks the definite knowledge, as regards the individual needs of that daughter, and the preservation of that knowledge in a manner that asserts the supreme importance of the true relation and value of that daughter's life to the mother, the home, and the world wherein she is soon to be put, then she has much to blame herself for.

Vices of all kinds are prevalent. If the mother would save her child from scars and stains that mark her child's purity, she must strengthen the confidence that childhood always possesses for its mother. Why should the mother, who has shared the confidence of her child, lose it, just at the critical period of her daughter's life, just at the time when a new song of life thrills the daughter's being? Surely the mother should share the minor notes of the life that she may know ere her daughter embarks, whether it is to reach a safe abiding place.

While the daughter should in a large measure, be free to select her friends, as character is vitally affected by the close friendships found, the mother's advice should always be sought. How many perfect blossoms of young womanhood have been wrecked through an unclear friendship?

How can this close confidence be retained between mother and daughter? It is an indestructible truth, that we always prize that which we are proud of. There are few daughters but who would be proud to be the daughter of a queen. Let our mothers be the queens of our homes, and teach our daughters to be their loyal subjects. Not the way to keep their confidence, and our home a royal household, than to possess the knowledge of art, social culture, and adornment, and animation, that will make the queens of the world.

At Windsor Castle, there is a piece of statuary which represents Queen Victoria standing beside her husband, who has one of his arms about her, and the other pointing upward. The sculptor has told in marble an eloquent story of love, protection and tenderness. The words chiselled in the stone below are: "All hail to Brighter Worlds and Led the Way."

Mothers, place your protecting arm around your daughters, and lead them in the way that will make their lives brighter, and more of an uplift to themselves and the world. In all the diadems that can be worn, none shines more resplendent than that of an intelligent, loving mother, who is not only a companion to her children, but one whom they are proud to emulate as the queen who rules her home.—"Our Aunt Beattie."

It is a folly to allow the ungrateful to rob you of the joy of living.

### H. R. H. the Princess of Wales —

stairs, as in Blois. The weather-beaten walls resemble Chester and York, while, in visit to one of the many cathedrals carries the visitor into the heart of Rome.

About the city of Quebec cling more vivid and enduring memories than belong to any other city of the modern world. Here the French and English, the two greatest monarchies of the old world, battled for over a century. Hostilities raged at intervals through the closing years of the seventeenth century, until Montcalm, in his dying hour, consigned to the care of the British conquerors, the brave, noble followers he had loved, and Wolfe demanded to know, "Who run?" Upon hearing the answer, "The enemy run," he lifted himself, and said, "Go one of you to Burton, tell him to cut off their retreat." Then, turning on his side, he murmured, "Now God be praised, I die happy." A momentous epoch in the world's history was proclaimed, the loss of, and gain of an empire to a great nation.

The western portion of Quebec is known as the Plains of Abraham, (the ground being owned by a French River pilot, known as Maitre Abraham.) Here was fought the battle which marked the close of French dominion in Canada. The pages of romance furnish no more striking episode than the Battle of Quebec.

Champlain and the early French explorers were men of undaunted courage and wonderful resource. Champlain dreamed of making Christians of the Indians, and of founding an empire for France, but his dreams were never realized.

Since the year 1775, no hostile army has ever threatened the peace of Quebec, and it stands as the gateway to a mighty and growing nation, within whose boundaries dwell in peace and harmony, the descendants of those who fell in the defence and attack of our country. Englishmen, the world over, honor the names of Champlain and Wolfe, but hold in as high esteem the courage and honor of Montcalm.

In a few days, we, as Canadians, will celebrate the two greatest epochs in our national life. The late Dr.

**Fruit for Preserving**

The selection of fruit for preserving is one of the first steps in obtaining successful results. The flavor of fruit is not developed until it is fully ripe, but the time at which the fruit is at its best for canning, jelly making, etc., is just before it is perfectly ripe. In all soft fruits, the fermentative stage follows closely upon the perfectly ripe stage; therefore it is better to use under-ripe rather than over-ripe fruit. This is especially important in jelly making for another reason also: in over-ripe fruit the pectin begins to lose its jelly-making quality.

All fruits should, if possible, be freshly picked for preserving, canning, and jelly making. No important fruit should be canned or preserved. Gnarly fruit may be used for jellies or marmalades by cutting out defective portions. Bruised spots should be cut out of peaches and pears. In selecting small-seeded fruits, like berries, for canning, those having a small proportion of seed to pulp should be chosen. In dry seasons, berries have a larger preparation of seeds to pulp than in a wet or normal season, and it is not wise to can or preserve such fruit unless the seeds are removed. The fruit should be rubbed through a sieve that is fine enough to keep back the seeds. The strained pulp can be preserved as a puree or marmalade.

When fruit is brought into the house, put it where it will keep cool and crisp until you are ready to use it. The preparation of fruit for the various processes of preserving is the second important step. System will do much to lighten the work.

**CLEANLINESS IMPORTANT**

Begin by having the kitchen swept and dusted thoroughly, that there need not be a large number of mold spores floating about. Dust with a damp cloth. Have plenty of hot water and pans in which jars and utensils may be sterilized. Have at hand all necessary utensils, towels, sugar, etc.

Prepare only as much fruit as can be cooked while it still retains its color and crispness. Before beginning to pare fruit have some syrup ready, if that is to be used, or if sugar is to be added to the fruit have it weighed or measured.

**GOOSEBERRIES WITHOUT SUGAR**

Remove stems and blossom end from carefully selected ripe gooseberries, and put in a preserving kettle, with just enough water to come up through them, but not quite cover them. Let boil just long enough for

the gooseberries to turn from the original color to a clear yellow, and then pour into jars and seal immediately. Canned in this way they retain their natural, fresh flavor.—Mrs. B. T. White, Quebec.

**SPICED BLACKBERRIES**

To 5 qts. of blackberries add 1 qt vinegar, 3 lbs sugar, 1 tablespoonful cinnamon, and ½ tablespoonful each allspice and cloves. Put the spices in a white cloth bag and boil them with the berries until they are of the consistency of preserves. Remove the spice bag and can, not necessarily tight.—Mrs. S. R. Burns, Halton Co., Ont.

**PLUMS**

Eight qts. of plums, 2 qts. of sugar, 1 pt. of water.

Nearly all kinds of plums can be cooked with the skins on. If it is desired to remove the skin of any variety, plunge them in boiling water for a few minutes. When the skins are left on, prick them thoroughly to prevent bursting.

Put the sugar and water into the preserving kettle and stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. Wash and drain the plums. Put some of the fruit in boiling syrup. Do not crowd it. Cook five minutes; fill and seal the jars. Put more fruit in the syrup. Continue in this manner until all the fruit is done. It may be that there will not be sufficient syrup toward the latter part of the work; for this reason it is well to have a little extra on the back of the stove.

**CURRENT AND APPLE JELLY**

The simplest method of making currant jelly is perhaps the following: Free the currants from leaves and large stems. Put them in the preserving kettle; crush a few with a wooden vegetable masher or spoon; heat slowly, stirring frequently.

When the currants are hot, crush them with the vegetable masher. Put a hair sieve or strainer over a large bowl; over this spread a double square of cheese cloth, turn the crushed fruit and juice into the cheese cloth, and let it drain as long as it dips, but do not use pressure. To hasten the process take the corners of the straining cloth firmly in the hands and lift from the sieve; move the contents by raising one side of the cloth and then the other. After this put the cloth over another bowl. Twist the ends together and press out as much juice as possible. This juice may be used to make a second quality jelly.

The clear juice may be made into jelly at once, or it may be strained through a flannel bag. In any case,

the method of making jelly is the same.

Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then place over the fire; watch closely, and when it boils up draw it back and skim; put over the fire again, it will boil and skim once more; boil and skim a third time—then pour into hot glasses taken from the pan of water on the stove and set on a board. Place the board near a sunny window in a room where there is no draft. It is a great protection and advantage to have sheets of glass to lay on top of the tumblers. As soon as the jelly is set cover by one of the three methods given below.

**APPLE JELLY**

Wash, stem, and wipe the apples, being careful to clean the blossom end thoroughly. Cut into quarters and put into the preserving kettle. Barely cover with cold water (about 4 qts. of water to 8 of apples) and cook gently until the apples are soft and clear. Strain the juice and proceed for currant jelly. There should be but three qts. of juice from 8 qts. of apples and 4 of water.

Apples vary in the percentage of sugar and acid they contain. A fine-flavored acid apple should be employed when possible. Apple jelly may be made at any time of the year, but winter apples are best and should be used when in their prime, i.e., from the fall to December or January. When it is found necessary to make apple jelly in the spring, add the juice of one lemon to every pint of apple juice.

**COVERING JELLIES**

Jellies are so rich in sugar that they are protected from bacteria and yeasts, but they must be covered carefully to protect them from mold spores and evaporation. The following methods of covering jellies are all good:

Have disks of thick white paper the size of the top of the glass. When the jelly is set, brush the top over with brandy or alcohol. Dip a disk of paper in the spirits and put it on the jelly. If the glasses have covers, put them on. If there are no covers use disks of paper about half an inch larger in diameter, than the top of the glass. Beat together the white of one egg and a tablespoon of cold water. Wet the paper covers with this mixture and put over the glass, pressing down the sides well to make them stick to the glass; or the covers may be dipped in warm oil and tied on the glasses, but they must be cut a little larger than when the white of egg is used.

**A PARAFFIN COVER**

A thick coating of paraffin makes a good cover, but not quite so safe as the paper dipped in brandy or alcohol, because the spirits destroy any mold spores that may happen to rest on the jelly. If such spores are covered with the paraffin they may develop under it. However, the paper wet with spirits could be put on first and the paraffin poured over it.

If paraffin is used, break it into pieces and put in a cup. Set the cup in a pan of warm water on the back of the stove. In a few moments it will be melted enough to cover the jelly. Have the coating about a fourth of an inch thick. In cooling, the paraffin contracts and if the layer is very thin it will crack and leave a portion of the jelly exposed.

When you want a baked pie shell, invert the pie pan, grease the bottom (which of course must be very clean), and put the crust over that and bake. In this way you will have no trouble in having perfect shells, without blisters. Prick the dough lightly with a fork before putting in the oven.

**A Homemade Cooler**

WHEN ICE CANNOT BE HAD. We are so situated that we cannot get any ice for the summer, so I have contrived a little homemade affair which does duty as an ice box and keeps the butter, milk, etc., in tolerably good condition. It was made this way:

I took four broom handles each 3 ft. 6 in. long, but, of course, any other sticks of wood would do, and the shape, length and thickness need not be the same. I jointed the four broom handles together at the tops with four 18-inch sticks of 1-inch square thickness, and below these put two 18-inch-square shelves (taken from a grocery box), at convenient distances apart.

At this stage the ice-box-to-be looks like a little square table with bottom shelves, but no top. I supply this top by tacking on a 22-inch square of table oilcloth, right side up, making



HOME-MADE COOLER.

The few necessary planks, so that oilcloth top will sag, big-like. This is intended to hold water.

Next I tacked on a clean gunnysack curtain all around this ice-box table, allowing the hem to reach almost to the floor, and having the top lap over it. In this way the water that it will soak up the water. The curtain should be put on perfectly plain, with an opening in the front, lapping about 3 inches.

Now place this little "refrigerator" in a shady and drafty place, keep the top of oilcloth filled with water, and the gunnysack curtain will gradually absorb this, and the breezes playing around the wet curtain will keep the things on the shelves nice and cool. Being wet and dark and cool, flies will not bother this "refrigerator," which cost practically nothing, since the necessary material can be found on almost any farm.—Mrs. Samuel Brown, York Co., Ont.

There is nothing else which sweetens articles in the way it has been kept, so well as a solution of strong baking soda, and hot water, in the proportion of a level teaspoonful to a quart of warm water. Let the solution stand in the utensils long enough to get cold. Pudding dishes, and pots and pans that have been burned with their contents are easily cleaned in this way.

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### Care of the Skin

To be in perfect health, it goes without saying that we must keep our bodies clean, and free from the impurities that are emitted from the skin constantly. Every person's skin needs a thorough cleaning at least twice a week. There is as much difference in the texture of skin of different persons, as there are different persons. No two can be treated alike. Different complexions require different treatment. We would like to recommend to our readers, who desire treatment for skin diseases, diseases of the hair, ailments of the feet, or in fact any of the ills that the human flesh is heir to, the Hiscott Dermatological Institute, at Toronto. See their advertisement on this page. This institute has had over 15 years' experience in successfully treating diseases of the skin, etc., and we can recommend it as thoroughly reliable, to our readers. They are now located in their fine, new, large, building, on College street, next the Sick Children's Hospital, where special attention will be given our readers, who patronize them. A beautifully illustrated booklet entitled "A Study of your Face and Figure," will be mailed free upon application to their address, if this paper is mentioned.

### THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes for publication in this column. Inquiries pertaining to cooking are solicited, and will be replied to, as soon as possible after receipt of address. Our Cook Book sent free for one year's subscription at \$1.00. Address: Household Editor, this paper.

### Summer Beverages

Cold, pure water is doubtless the best and most healthful drink. Mother Nature has provided for us, as well as the cheapest. And yet some of her children are "contrary" enough to want something different, sometimes—perhaps largely for the sake of variety, rather than to fill any real need. However that may be—the fact remains that there is a "call" for palatable temperance drinks, which the following fine recipes ought to satisfy:

#### GINGER BEER (WITH YEAST)

Ingredients—10 lbs. sugar, 10 gals. water, 10 oz. each of lemon juice, honey and bruised ginger root,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. essence of lemon (the latter two bought at drug store), 1 egg white and 3 pts. liquid yeast. Boil the ginger  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour in 1 gal. water, then add balance of water, sugar, honey and lemon juice, stir until dissolved, strain

and when lukewarm add the yeast, the egg white and lemon essence. Let stand four days, then bottle and cork securely. Will keep several months in a cool place.

#### GINGER BEER (WITHOUT YEAST)

Ingredients—5 lbs. sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lemon juice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. each honey and bruised ginger root,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal. water, white of 1 egg and 1 teaspoon essence of lemon. Buy ginger and lemon essence at drug store. Boil the ginger  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour in 3 pts. water, then add all the other ingredients, except the egg and essence of lemon. Strain, and when cold add the beaten egg white and essence of lemon. Let stand four days, then bottle and cork securely. It will keep longer than when yeast is used, but the honey will operate mildly in place of the yeast.

#### ROOT BEER

To 3 gals. molasses add 10 gals. water heated to 20 degrees. Let stand 3 hours, then pour into a barrel, add about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. each powdered or bruised assafra and wintergreen bark,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. bruised saraparilla root, 1 pt. yeast, and 22 to 25 gals. lukewarm water. Let stand in a warm place and ferment 12 hours, then bottle and cork securely. Store in a cool place.—Alice York, Hastings Co., Ont.

### About Sunstroke

#### ITS PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.

Sunstroke, or sun apoplexy, is the direct effect of the sun playing for a considerable time upon the naked or insufficiently protected head, which produces congestion of the brain or its membranes. The symptoms are throbbing of the head, accompanied by sickness and vomiting, frequently followed by insensibility and sometimes by death. Even if death does not ensue, the nervous system is so seriously affected that the patient is completely prostrated. Sunstroke, which seriously leaves the mind in an unhealthy condition, and in some instances has been known to give rise to mild forms of insanity.

In this connection it is well to remember that individuals of intemperate habits are much more liable to this affection than those who live a temperate life. Constipation is also a condition which superinduces sunstroke. Persons who live in or must travel in hot countries, or work in territory where the hot sun blazes all day, should abstain from all indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. Precautions should be taken to shelter the head by suitable headgear. Cold sponge baths morning and evening will do much to prevent attacks.

#### SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of sunstroke often come on very insidiously. They commence, as a rule, with headaches, giddiness and general prostration, accompanied by sickness and vomiting. The skin becomes hot and dry; pulse quick at times, but at other times might be unusually slow. After a while the breathing becomes oppressed and rapid, and the action of the heart palpating. The latter symptoms are usually followed by unconsciousness. In this state the eyes are bloodshot, and the pupils contracted, the face pale, and the surface of the body dry and hot. Sometimes convulsions set in.

As before mentioned there are important things to be remembered by those whose occupation makes them liable to sunstroke. Sobriety is a great preventive. The man who abstains from all spirituous drinks during hot weather (and all the year round is better still) is vastly less liable to sunstroke than the man who indulges in strong drinks. Regular hours for sleep, meals, normal body movements, and the strict avoidance of all irregularities and excesses are among the other preven-

tives, while bathing or sponging the skin all over morning and evening is another wholesome precaution. Everyone employed out of doors should wear a light, easy-fitting, broad-brimmed hat, and should have some kind of shed or shade handy where he can rest for a few minutes at short intervals.

#### TREATMENT.

In case of sunstroke the treatment should be very prompt. Apply cold water or ice to the scalp at the base of the brain, and at the same time give the patient a quick-acting purgative. Apply mustard poultices to the abdomen and soles of the feet; keep the patient perfectly quiet, free from any excitement, and let the food be of the simplest kind. If the patient is very full bloated it might be necessary to "bleed" him, but this must be done by a qualified physician. Keep up the cold application to the head, pending the arrival of the doctor.

### Put in a Heater

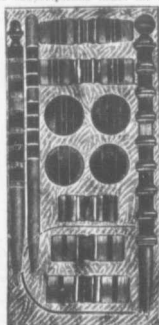
Now that the summer is here it is the proper time to plan changes and improvements in the house for next winter. One of the least expensive and most comfortable is a good heater. Hot air, steam and hot water cost in the order named, the hot-air furnace being the lowest in price. For \$75 to \$100 one can put in the furnace, pipes and registers for a small house of five or six rooms.

A properly-installed, hot-air furnace is most satisfactory. It provides ventilation and heat at the same time, which the other systems of heating do not. We are too prone to seal up our houses at the approach of cold weather, and are afraid of a breath of fresh air. Results are always bad from living thus, and worse on the women folk than on the men, for the former stay indoors so much.

Get a big furnace, two sizes larger than recommended, and set it in the centre of the cellar. Put in a good cold-air duct to take the air from outdoors, otherwise you cannot get the full benefit of the change.

### A Summer Game

To each boy or girl, who will send us two new yearly subscriptions for our paper at \$1.00 each, we will send a good croquet set. This set has four balls. We can send a set with 6 balls for three new subscriptions. These subscriptions must all be taken



at \$1 a year. Send us the money with names and addresses, and the croquet set will be sent you at once.

Address your letters to the Household Editor, and get to work soon. Summer is hurrying along, and it is just the time when you should want to play croquet, and during the long summer evenings. Write us for lists of other prizes. They will interest you. Write to-day.

### The Sewing Room

Patterns sent each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to Pattern Department.



6040 Fancy Tucked House, 32 to 40 bust. 6-41 One-Piece Shirt Waist, 32 to 40 bust.



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Materials required is 3/4 yd 21 or 24, 3 yds 22 or 1 1/2 yds 44 wide with 4 1/2 yds of ribbon 1 in wide. The pattern is cut in one size only and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

Great care should be taken in keeping the kitchen sink clean, whether new or old. It should have a thorough scrubbing down with boiling water after every dish washing. An occasional flushing with a solution of soda or copperas will keep even the oldest one clean, and free the pipes and trap from grease. All wood should be removed from the sink. Modern plumbers use iron instead of lead pipes almost entirely.

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COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

KING'S CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

Local dealers advertise cornmeal at \$1.25, cracked corn, \$1.25 a bag; Five Roses and Purify Flour, 96.45 a barrel; eggs, 15c; butter, 15c cash, 16c on credit. Pasture is very dry. Bees, some of the few who work for nothing and pay for their lodging, are doing well. The honey extracted is 15 lb. (bottle 5c extra), comb honey, 15c lb.; strawberries dropped to 7c; now 15c. Good demand for berries, prices rising. All fruits suffering for want of rain. Hay making in full swing. Most of the upland carried big crop. Insect pests numerous. Cultivated crops not suffering to any great extent, where the cultivator is kept moving. Peas and strawberries dried up quickly. The show on July 31 saved many things, but everything now needs rain badly. Blackberries badly affected in some plantations with orange rust—Eunice Watts.

PETERBORO CO., (NORTH ONT.)

Apsley. — The farmers in this section have started haying. The weather conditions are fine. The crop of hay is as good as the May prospects indicated. We had two weeks of hot, dry windy weather in June, which did not do the crop some harm, but, on the whole, it is better than last year.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

Blackstock. — Farmers generally are busy with their hay harvest, of which there is quite a large acreage this year in this locality. There has been quite a large number of haylofts purchased by the farmers, and with all the other improved machinery they are able to handle a large quantity of hay. The hay does not much help. Hay will be an average crop all round. On clay lands it came very slowly in the spring, but later it has picked up very well.

Full wheat came through the winter very well, and with a fair crop. There is not a very large acreage of wheat in this locality, as it is apt to winter-kill. Spring grain generally is looking very well, although on the low lands some of it is a little backward owing to the wet weather in the spring causing late seeding.

The root crop, as a rule, is coming on very well, although a large percentage of the turnips were sown late. There is a large difference in the appearance of the corn crop. The writer measured some on the 14th of July, when the leaves reached 6 feet high. This is a great many patches that will not measure 6 inches high. The prospects for the apple crop are not very bright. There will not be many plums, but cherries are plentiful. — B. G. F.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

Bobbycree. — Hay is about finished. The crop is under the average, the continued dry weather in June being a bad drawback to it. The hay has been saved in good condition, which will, to some extent, make up for any shortage. Other crops are likely to be short as well, owing to the drought, so feed is not likely to be too plentiful.

Bees are becoming more plentiful; new varieties are coming that require attention. Weeds are said to be the poor farmer's friends, and for the first time we adopt a more systematic course of farming they may prove so. A short rotation of crops, having a few manured hay crops in the rotation, will put the most of them out of business, while the little special attention will settle the rest of them.—W. T.

ONTARIO CO., ONT.

Tantrum. — In this section haying commenced about the 15th of June. It was completed in most cases before the end of the month. The clover crop, on the whole, is larger than last year. Some fields were extra heavy. Very little alfalfa is grown in this section, but what there is, yielded a heavy crop for the first cutting. Both alfalfa and red clover promise a good second growth. The timothy is nearly all cut. It, too, has yielded better than last year.

Grain is going to be short in the straw, as it was last year. Straw for the first cutting will look well, but a good many fields of barley are in a yellow tinge, and are very short in the straw. Peas are looking well on well drained soil, but little fall wheat is grown, and if the present hot

weather continues, what little there is will ripen too quickly. The root crop is looking fairly well, though it is in need of rain.—B. A. N.

WILKINGTON CO., ONT.

Crop of all kinds are looking well. Haying is well advanced, and most of the hay has been gathered into the barn in first-class condition. There are prospects of a good fruit crop, especially the earlier varieties of apples.—J. M. W.

KENT CO., ONT.

We are all through with the hay crop, and started cutting fall wheat. Taking the crop on the average, all about is a better good crop. The harvest is on several days earlier than last year.—W. O.

GOSSIP

RAVENDALE STOCK FARM

Two miles from St. Armand Station, on the Central Vermont line of railway, the little village of Phillipburg overlooking the beautiful Missisquoi valley is the seat of stock farms of which she may justly be proud. "Ravendale," with its old Manor house, contains a large number of the best and of very fertile soil. The proprietor, W. F. Kay, takes great interest in the care and raising of his cattle. His Clydesdale and Yorkshire also demand a portion of his time.

The Ayrshires were selected about five years ago from the herds of A. Clelland, W. W. Gifford, F. R. Ross, J. K. Greenhalghs and others, with a view to large milk production, and have been carefully bred during the past few months, now they have become a strong herd numbering over 30 females of fine quality and type. The stock bull "Bright Star," of Glenora, 16793 bred by Black Prince, 17708 (Champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg a few years ago), is a strong blooded type, which we appear to be reproducing his character and type in his offspring. A number of the male calves look as if they were "chicks of the old blood."

Among the cows we noticed Queen Bess 10994, a cow of fine type, of excellent quality, bred by the late Mr. W. C. Gifford, line for a cow of her age. This cow was entered in the Record of Performance Book, and gave 16339 lbs. of milk and 402 lbs. of butter fat, but did not freshen within the required 15 months therefore did not register. Mina of Glenhurst, 709, is another cow of fine quality looking every inch a producer. Heather Bell of Glenora, 1851, by Douglassdale Dam, 12212, is a cow of merit, she won second place in Toronto and first at Ottawa in 1905 as a two-year-old. Caragowan Queen, imp. by Caragowan Moss of Woodville, 12112, is a fine cow. These are a two-year-old she gave 5073 lbs. of milk and 212 lbs. of fat in less than 9 months. We expect this heifer to make a large milk record in the near future. Pansey of Maple Hill, 1867, by the late Mr. M. A. Fuller, is a heifer of great quality, carrying a typical udder, she too is making good at the pail. Elsie of Glenora, 1869, by Ravendale Bull, 12000, is a stock Royal Warrant pair of heifers of choice breeding backed up by type and quality. The same may be said of the trio Woodville, 1870, by Woodville King, all sired by Garcelagh Royal Edward. These are a credit to any herd. Among the young stock we noticed a number of choice beasts, nearly all sired by the stock bull Bright Star of Glenora. Among the young stock we noticed King Kay offers him for sale, expecting to secure an imported bull to take his place in the near future.

Among the young bulls we noticed Woodville King Edward, 30 months old and Starlight of Ravendale, 14 months, which were purchased by Mr. F. E. Fuller to improve the stock of his farm. North Star of Ravendale, 8 months old at the time of our visit was for sale, this was a youngster of fine quality, there were several younger bulls, also for sale, all of good quality.

Mr. Kay does not confine his stock raising to Ayrshires only. He and we were shown a pair of fine imported Clydesdale mares as well as an excellent pair of Ayrshires. The pair of imp. by Monieriff Marquis is a mare of the right stamp and her mate "Jean McCartney, imp. by Kings Choice is a strong built cow of fine quality. The pair of Canadian bred mares are not far behind their imported mates as to quality and quantity of milk. The pair of imp. is a fine lot of young Clydesdales of the

near future as all of them were bred to an imported sire.

The herd of Yorkshires consists of eight brood sows, two hours and their progeny. At the time of our visit they had made good out quite a number for breeding purposes which had reduced his herd somewhat. The quality of this herd is beyond question as his selections have been made from the right class of bacon hogs. Mr. Kay was well sold out of his spring litters but expects to have a large stock should give Mr. Kay a high class.

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM

This is another of the stock farms of which Phillipburg boasts. Lying on the opposite side of the town from the farm of Mr. Kay and within full sight of the Missisquoi bay is the farm of George H. Montgomery consisting of 400 acres of just such soil as Ravendale, and most of the Eastern Township farms are noted. Fine springs, excellent pasturage, good soil for producing all sorts of crops, makes this section for young stock a fine place for raising. The large silos seen here and at Ravendale is proof that their owners have every thing in the way of stock as an excellent fodder for dairy cattle. Mr. Montgomery has been breeding Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires for several years and has a number of stock of an older hand on the business.

Besides his 25 or more Ayrshires he has a number as well as a few of the right stamp to produce milk and cream. The product, cream, is shipped to the Montreal market daily. There we find the milk separated on the farm and the skim-milk fed warm to the calves and hogs we see the evidences of its value as a feed for young stock. The appearance of the youngsters. This was evident at Lakeside by the growthy appearance of the calves. The dam of the female Bess of Glenora 12797, by Black Prince, 12208, is a typical Ayrshire, of true dairy conformation, carrying a perfect udder. The dam of the other, Jack of Maple Hill, 18560, by Isleigh Matchless, 13778, contains some royal blood in his veins, and is a fine specimen of the well quartered fellow, and it is stamping his impress on the progeny, an impress of the best of the best of the production. Of the female Bess of Glenora 12797, by Black Prince, 12208, is a typical Ayrshire, of true dairy conformation, carrying a perfect udder. The dam of the other, Jack of Maple Hill, 18560, by Isleigh Matchless, 13778, contains some royal blood in his veins, and is a fine specimen of the well quartered fellow, and it is stamping his impress on the progeny, an impress of the best of the best of the production.

The stock bull heading this herd, Jack of Maple Hill, 18560, by Isleigh Matchless, 13778, contains some royal blood in his veins, and is a fine specimen of the well quartered fellow, and it is stamping his impress on the progeny, an impress of the best of the best of the production. Of the female Bess of Glenora 12797, by Black Prince, 12208, is a typical Ayrshire, of true dairy conformation, carrying a perfect udder. The dam of the other, Jack of Maple Hill, 18560, by Isleigh Matchless, 13778, contains some royal blood in his veins, and is a fine specimen of the well quartered fellow, and it is stamping his impress on the progeny, an impress of the best of the best of the production.

In Clydesdale Mr. Montgomery has two large families of young mares of good stamp. Bess Watson, imp. by Carlineer, by Barons Pride, shows she is from good blood not only by her pedigree but by her quality and build. Lady McConnell, imp. by Argosy, by Sir Everard is a large mare of good quality. Mr. Montgomery's Yorkshires are of the same strain as Mr. Kay's. We saw a number of fine sows that had carried litters and a number of young sows ready to breed. We commend Mr. Montgomery for his enterprise in breeding a class of sows for which there is no other demand in the Province of Quebec, and we are sure that when his stock becomes known to the public will find a ready sale at remunerative prices for all that can raise. If you want young Ayrshires or Yorkshires write or call at Lakeside Stock Farm, Phillipburg, Que.

JOS. FEATHERSTONE & SONS

Mr. J. Featherstone has a number of Yorkshire and Essex hogs, the property of J. O. Featherstone & Son, needs no introduction excepting to our new readers. This is one of the oldest established herds in Canada, and has a remarkably good show record. The Messrs. Featherstone are good growers and have a number of customers want what the trade demand. Their herd is founded upon the best of the best of the breed, and is of out-thing both the feeder and consumer.

When you are in want of such stock write this firm. They no doubt can supply your wants.

The Western Fair of London, Ontario, will have a number of new features this year. Monday, September 14, will be Athletic Day, when a number of good events will be put on for which handsome medals and trophies will be given. The Dog Show will be larger and better than ever before. One thousand dollars being offered in cash prizes and premiums.

A milking contest will be carried on in the Dairy Department and Manufacturers will be busy in the Main Building. One of the greatest programmes of Attractions ever presented to the public, will be put on twice daily in front of the Grand Stand.

The prize list has been revised throughout, (especially in the Ladies' Department), and large additions made to the same.

For prize lists, extra forms and so forth, address the secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ontario.

The firm of Wm. Cooper & Nephew, of Osoyot, D'Orleans, Hampden, Eng., which has been a frequent advertiser in these columns, has been very successful this year, with its exhibits of live stock which at the leading agricultural exhibitions in Great Britain. Already this year its stock has won 9 championships, 3 reserve championships, 1 special 57 first prizes, 20 seconds and 9 thirds, or a total of 60 prizes. One of its leading successes was the winning of first prize and championship of its Shorthorn bull at the Royal Agricultural Society Exhibition. The winning of the Shorthorn championship at the Royal Agricultural Society, the highest honor show is considered about the highest honor that can be secured in the show yard of any of the leading breeders. The stock that has been shown has included Shortshorns, Red Fells and Shropshire sheep.

A ROOFING THAT NEEDS NO PAINTING

Labor saving devices are constantly being discovered and one of the most important for farmers has been the development of a new type of roofing which does not require continual painting to keep it tight.

The leader in this new development is Amattite Roofing, which has a surface of red mineral matter. The pitch in which this mineral is embedded is so adhesive that the mineral surface will not wash off.

After the Amattite Roof is laid there is nothing more to do to it. It is not necessary to look after it each year and cost of patching, and all the labor and cost of coating the roof is done away with.

The manufacturers of Amattite are glad to show samples of their materials, and these may be obtained by a postal card request addressed to the nearest office of the Paterson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

SYSTEMATIC FOR FARMERS

A Book which will enable the Farmer to keep an accurate account of his business transaction with small trouble.

To man with several thousands of dollars invested in his business, it is absurd to be without some system of keeping accounts. The only way to do this is to have the best department are paying him the best profit. The only way to do this is to have the best department are paying him the best profit. The only way to do this is to have the best department are paying him the best profit.

With but little trouble, the farmer can keep exactly how his business stands, and will be able to give a good increase his profits.

Keep accounts and know what brings in the money. This Book will be sent Post Paid on receipt of \$1.00, or sent Free for new subscribers. Write to the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

BOOK DEPARTMENT THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, July 20, 1908. — General wholesale trade rules quiet, but no more so than is usual at this season of the year. On the whole the value of business being done compares favorably with that of last year at this time. The outlook continues hopeful, though any great activity in business is not expected for a month or two yet. Money keeps in good demand for commercial purposes. It is expected that very large amount of money will be required to move the western crop, and until that is out of the way money will continue scarce.

### WHEAT

The wheat markets have ruled dull all week. At the beginning of the week there was some flurry at Chicago on the reports of rust, wet weather, etc., injuring the spring wheat crop in Nebraska and the

### FARMS, HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BLEWITT and MIDDLETON, 421 George Street, Toronto.

### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

#### TWO CENTS A WORD READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY

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

THE ADDRESS must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one. When replies are to be sent to any office, in cents extra is charged to pay postage on replies. Be sent to advertiser. Cash must accompany each order.

COPIES must be received Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week. NO BLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be accepted, as it makes making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

### FARMS FOR SALE

172 ACRES, two miles from Kingston, soil water, drainage, buildings and contiguity to first-class market, makes it one of the most desirable sites for farm in Canada. Will sell farm, stock, crop and implements, at a bargain. Particulars, price and terms on application—J. W. Rudyard, Cataract, Ont. E-85

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE for good Ontario farm, 320 acres choice land in Northwest, conveniently situated near good town, station, school, church, also good water. Full particulars, apply, Box 191, Cannington, Ont. E-728

FARM FOR SALE, situated near the village of Atholston, Que., convenient to railway station, church, post office, etc. For particulars apply to Box 7, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

115 ACRES — Town of Brantford, twenty miles west of Toronto, choice garden and fruit land, fine large brick residence with all modern conveniences, schools, churches and railroad connections with Toronto; bargain, for sale quick. Box 56, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

320 ACRES—½ miles from limit of Calgary, 1 mile from school, church, post office, store, all modern buildings, small house, some outbuildings; land selling all around for \$25 to \$25, a snap for \$25 an acre. Half cash, half terms. Owner. Apply, Box 636, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

220 ACRES, choice land, main road, convenient to schools, churches, two good village markets; 12 acres cultivated; enormous crops raised; 20000 bushels small lake; will sell direct to farmer, \$5,500. Box 46, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

### MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home, waste space in cellar garden or farm can be made to yield fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WANTED—Young men for Firemen and Brakemen, instruct you at home by mail. We assist in securing employment. For free information, write to National Railway Training School, Inc., 200 Robert St., (Room 125) St. E. 819.

Dakotas, but this passed off towards the end of the week, and trade in the windy city was slow, with the general tendency of the market downward. The total crop of wheat at that point are heavier than at this time last year, with the grade very good. The total crop of the wheat crop for the United States is now estimated at 690,000,000 bushels, or only a gain of \$5,000,000 bushels over the total of last year. A month ago the estimate was 735,000,000 bushels. Perhaps when harvest is over, and the returns all in, the total yield may not surpass that of last year. If so, the price for this year's crop may not drop as low as some expect and Canada will reap a good return from her big harvest. The amount of wheat in eight countries much lower than at this time last year. There will, therefore, be little stock on hand when the new crop is ready for market. Wheat arrivals at Winnipeg continue large, and indications that holders are unloading to make way for the large crop of 1908, which is now practically assured. The wheat cutting has begun at some points in Western Ontario, and a week or two will see this crop in the hands of the farmer. It is a good account of itself at threshing time. The export demand for wheat keeps much above the home market, and indications that holders are unloading to make way for the large crop of 1908, which is now practically assured. The wheat cutting has begun at some points in Western Ontario, and a week or two will see this crop in the hands of the farmer. It is a good account of itself at threshing time. The export demand for wheat keeps much above the home market, and indications that holders are unloading to make way for the large crop of 1908, which is now practically assured.

There has been considerable doing in oats the past week or two at Montreal, chiefly in Manitoba rejected. A great many of these have been sent to the United States, where, it is said, all our surplus stock will be needed. Present indications are that the oat crop of this country will not be as large as last year. In Quebec and some parts of Eastern Ontario, the weather has been so light and mixed is quoted here at 82c to 83c outside, and 81c to 82c a bushel on Toronto farmers' market.

COARSE GRAINS

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The farmer feeling in bran continues. The demand is good for this time of the year, and supplies are limited, as the mills are running light. Bran is quoted here at \$15 to 16 in car lots in bulk at outside prices and shorts at \$20 to \$21 a ton. Feed wheat is becoming scarce. It is quoted at Montreal at 65c to 66c a bushel in car lots. Another high record was made for corn last week at Chicago, when July and September options sold for 75c. Should the new crop turn out not to be a large one, prices will soar next winter. American corn usually means high-price cattle. Corn is quoted here at 81c to 82c a bushel.

HAY AND STRAW

There is a firmer feeling at Montreal in the market for better grades of hay, which are not plentiful. For other qualities there is a large stock of hay on hand. Quotations there for baled hay in car lots are as follows: No. 1, \$12 to \$13; No. 2, \$9 to \$10; No. 3, \$8 to \$9. Baled straw is quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.50 a ton in car lots. On Toronto farmers' market old hay sells at \$2 to \$2.50 a ton, and new at \$11 a ton; straw in bundles at \$10 to \$11 and loose straw at \$5 to \$7 a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market is quiet owing to more Ontario new potatoes being on the market. These are quoted here in a jobbing way at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel, and on Toronto farmers' market at \$1.50 to \$1.60 a bushel.

The bean market continues high. A great many foreign beans are coming to Montreal. Ontarians are quoted here at \$2

## THE TRAPERS BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1888

### Advances To Cheese Companies

Cheese companies should borrow their requirements from this bank.

We make loans on Warehouse Receipts at lowest rates.

Sale Notes cashed and collected.

10

One of the 75 Branches of this bank is convenient to you. Your account is invited.

to \$2.05 a bush. Here prices are quoted at \$2 and hand-picked at \$2.10 a bushel.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs continue to decline and the market keeps firm. At Montreal select eggs are quoted at 21c to 22c in case lots. Here eggs are quoted at 19c to 20c in a jobbing way and 22c to 25c a dozen for \$3 to \$4 a cart with a few of better quality bringing a little more money.

The trade in poultry keeps quiet with spring chickens high in price. Fowl are scarce and higher in price. The market for farmers' market are: Spring chickens, dressed, 35c to 38c; fowl, 12c to 14c and turkeys 17c to 20c a lb.

### FRUIT

Prices at Toronto fruit market keep high, so the consumer says. Though the crop in most lines is reported large, as compared with a year ago, people are not getting their fruit any cheaper. The reason is said to be that many fruit growers are exporting Toronto and sending their output elsewhere. Raspberries keep high. They are quoted at 12c to 13c a box wholesale; eating cherries at \$1.25 to \$1.50, red at 80c to \$1.15 a basket; blackberries 17c a box; red currants, 65c to 70c a box; white currants, 45c to 50c a box; strawberries, 85c to \$1 a basket.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Receipts of cheese at Montreal continue to fall below those of last year. Exports are away below, and it looks as if high prices would rule for the balance of the season. From 11c to 12c were the prices bid at the local markets, at the end of the week but selling at about 12c to 13c. 300 boxes of cool-cured cheese sold at the Picton market on Friday last at 13-16c. The market is somewhat excited owing to the active demand for export. Large lots of cheese sell here at 12c to 13c, and twins at 12c to 12 1/2c a lb.

The butter market is also active. Fine creamery is quoted at Montreal at 23c to 25c a lb., though the receipts continue much above that which were a year ago at this date. The export demand is good. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of July 16th reads: "The market is firm in view of a forecast with good demand. Canadian creamery 12s to 16s."

The market here rules steady at the following prices: creamery prints 24c to 25c; solids, 23c to 24c; cheese dairy prints, 20c to 22c; ordinary 20c to 21c; ordinary 19c to 20c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market dairy prints are 22c to 25c, and creamery prints at 23c to 26c a lb.

### UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

The horse market shows little or no change over a week ago. Receipts at the Union Stock Yards have been so long and continue light and quotations are the same as last week.

### LIVE STOCK

Owing to a light run, the cattle market recovered somewhat from the big slump of the week previous. Prices did not advance any, but a better feeling prevailed, especially in the case of cowboys owing to the big supply of the week previous being used up. The export trade in cattle is quiet. The market is strong for exporters, but as few were offering, shippers had to be content with some moderate advance to full orders. The best quotations for exporters, 1c to 1.50 a cart, and \$4 to \$4.75 for bulls.

The best thoroughbred cattle did not sell as high at the city market the end of the week as at the Union Stock Yards on Monday last. Prices were: \$5.15 for picketed lots, \$4.85 for loads of good cattle; \$4.25 to \$4.50 for medium; and \$3.75 to \$4 a cart for the common run. Cows sold at \$3 to \$4 a cart with a few of better quality bringing a little more money.

There is very little doing in feeders and stockers, and parties having such for sale had better hold for a while. The demand appears to be over for a time. Farmers are busy haying and are not looking for stockers just now. Prices are on an even level. Good feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs. each, at north \$3.25 to \$4; good stockers, 600 to 800 lbs. each, \$2.75 to \$3.25, and common to medium \$3 stockers, 500 to 800 lbs. each, \$2.50 to \$3 a cart.

Veal calves are a little firmer and sell at \$4 to \$5.75 a cart. Choice new milk-fed calves are worth 8c a cart. At East Buffalo veals sell at \$7.75 a cart.

Good milkers and springers sell at good prices, but the common kind are slow of sale and are not wanted. Prices range from \$25 to \$60 each, the latter figure being for choice quality cows.

Sheep and lambs are a little feeling last week with lambs firmer. Prices have now reached a level at which they can hardly go much lower. The best ewes stand off at \$3 to \$3.50 a cart, and rams at \$3 to \$3.50 a cart. Some yearling ewes and rams sell at \$4.25. Spring lambs are firmer, and higher, at \$7 to \$8.50 a cart.

The hog market continues on the upgrade. Selects sold Toronto market last week at \$6.90 a cart, fed and watered; \$6.45 to \$6.90 a cart was quoted f.o.b. at different country points. The bacon market is in a better position than it has been for some time, and conditions are favourable for a continuation at about present prices. The American hog market is a little lower. At Buffalo last week, heavy and mixed hogs sold at \$7 to \$7.50; Yorkers, \$6.90 to \$7, and roughs at \$5.75 to \$6 a cart.

### UNION STOCK YARDS PRICES

West Toronto, Ont., July 20. — The run of live stock was 11,000 head. Cattle yards this morning was 56 cars, comprising 1152 cattle, 59 sheep, and 11 calves. Business was a little brisker than usual for butchers' cattle; the light run of last week made the abattoir men a little keener for cattle. The best butchers' stuff sold at \$5.25 a cart, other grades down to \$3.50. There is no change in the export market, there were a few loads of exporters on hand. One load sold at \$5.50; ten days ago similar cattle sold at \$6.40 a cart. The balance of exporters sold at \$5.50, and bulls sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50, choice.

## ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, relieve neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, flatulency, or any unsightly sore quickly. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the sore up to the point of the sore without any special preparation. BOTTLE 7c-12c.

ABSORBINE, JR., for morbidly enlarged glands, such as the prostate, testicles, and glands of the neck, and for hemorrhoids, piles, and other ailments. BOTTLE 7c-12c.

W. YOUNG, P.O.F., 123 MONMOUTH ST., SPRING FIELD, MASS.—Canadian Agents: Lyman Son & Co., Montreal.

**Cheese Board Prices**

BOARD	Date of Mktg	WHITE CHEESE			COLORED CHEESE		
		Boarded	Lowest Price	Highest Price	Boarded	Lowest Price	Highest Price
London	July 11	1,000	no sales	111 bid	1,373	no sales	111 bid
Kempville	" 13	850	11 10-11	112	563		111
Stirling	" 14	1,210	11-11	112			
Campbellford	" 14	1,120	11-11	112			
Madoc	" 14	610	11-11	112			
Wootick	" 16	1,135		111			
Brookville	" 16	1,045		111	2,465		111
Kingston	" 16	240		111	510		111
Vankleek Hill	" 16	1,800		111			
Bellefleur	" 16	2,415	11 13-16	111	201	11 13-16	111
Winchester	" 16	405		111	445		111
Picton	" 17	1,828	12	12 3-16	545	12	12 1-16
Ottawa	" 17	389	12	12 1-16	445	12	12 1-16
Cornwall	" 17	600		12	600		12 1-16
Troisrivières	" 17	1,889		12	1,889		12 1-16
Listowel	" 17	1,657		11 1/2			12 1-16
Perth	" 17	1,300	11 7-8	12			12 1-16
Kempville	" 17			12	495		12 1-16

QUEBEC	
St. Hyacinthe	July 11 1,290
Cowansville	" 11 401
Sherbrooke	" 13 111
Huntingdon	" 13 295
Victoriaville	" 17 2,000

NEW YORK	
Watertown	July 11 10,000
Canton	" 11 3,000

veal calves are scarce, and wanted. They are worth \$6 and over a ewt. Other grades sell at \$5 to \$8 a ewt. Sheep are worth from \$3.25 to \$3.75 a ewt; and rams \$3 to \$3.25. Spring lambs are firm, and higher at \$7.50 to \$8.25 a ewt. There are no hogs were offering, packers were quoting \$6.65 100 lb. at country points, \$6.96 fed and watered and \$7.10 at packing houses. Drovers report prices as high as \$6.75 at some country points—J. W. H.

**PETERBORO HOG MARKET**

Peterboro, Ont., July 18, 1908. The large deliveries of hams and Canadian bacon on the English market have caused a decided weakness there and as a result the Canadian market was also affected. The prices of hogs in Canada are fair. A drop in prices is expected. The Geo. Martin and Sons Co. quote the following prices for this week's shipments: L.-b., country points, \$6.55 a cwt; delivered at abattoir, \$6.75.

**MONTREAL HOG MARKET**

Montreal, Saturday, July 18th.—The market for live hogs this week has eased off a bit after the sharp advance of last week, and prices this week have ranged from \$6.75 to \$7 a 100 lbs for selected lots weighed off cars. At this price the demand was fair at the market, and the fairly firm, with every prospect for a firm market next week.

**EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE**

Montreal, Saturday, July 18th.—We have had an exciting week of it with prices soaring at country points until they have reached such dizzy heights that they are bound to react, and it looks as if time of writing as if the reaction had already come, as cheese are being bought in the country to-day at 11 1/2¢ and 11 1/4¢, whereas yesterday prices were being run up as high as 12 3/4¢ in some cases. The ruling price for the week was practically 10¢ as the bulk of the cheese offered sold at that figure. The advance was due almost entirely to the demand that came from the other side as well as from local dealers, all of whom were possessed with the idea that the make, which has been short so far this season on account of the warm and dry weather that has prevailed for the last few weeks. Dealers were prepared to buy freely at around 10 1/2¢ to 11 1/2¢, but it remains to be seen if they will continue buying at 12 and over, which is certainly a record price for July, which are now for sale, and is rather high for storing purposes.

The shipments this week amount to 75,000 boxes and leaves very few cheese over the receipts of the week to go into stock.

The butter market is also firm, and though prices have not advanced higher than they were last week, it is quite evident that there is not going to be any reaction from the high level reached last week. We have had a little demand from the other principally for storing purposes, and local dealers are inclined to buy and put away a few for future requirements. Prices

in the country this week rule at about 25¢ a cwt.

**MONTREAL PRODUCE TRADE**

Montreal, Saturday, July 18th, 1908.—Butter.—There is a good demand from all sources for butter, and prices are firm at recent quotations, with a strong upward tendency. We quote fancy prints at 24¢ to 24 1/2¢. Solids are selling freely at 11¢ to 11 1/2¢. Dairy coming freely and is selling at 20¢ to 21¢. Eggs.—Receipts are light, and in spite of the small demand from all sources, prices have been firm and well maintained at the recent advance. We quote fancy selects at 21¢ to 22¢ a dozen, No. 1 stock at 19¢ to 20¢ and secondals at 15¢ a dozen. Cheese.—There is nothing special to say about these. Prices are firm, and steady, at 13¢ to 14¢ a lb. according to quality.

**PETTERBORO FARMERS' MARKET**

Peterboro, Ont., July 18, 1908.—Crantry to last Saturday, the number of farmers on the market this morning was, very small. The busy season is now on, and only the wives of the farmers can find time to come to town. As a result of this, the offerings were not large, and as the demand was good, high prices were realized. The ruling prices follow: Hay—Old hay, \$11 to \$12 a ton; new, \$9 to \$11. Eggs—New laid eggs, 20c dox. Butter—Dairy butter, 24c to 25c a lb. Poultry—Dressed chickens, 90c to 1.15 a pair. Vegetables—Onions, rhubarb, lettuce, radishes, 3 bunches for 10c; cauliflowers, 10c each; cabbage, 5c each; carrots, 5c a bunch. Blueberries—2 quarts for 25c; raspberries, 10c a qt.

**GOSSIP**

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM**

About two and a half miles from Howick, Que., in the fertile Cataraugus Valley is the home of J. A. Logan, the proprietor of Sunnyside. This farm is one of the most fertile in the section and contains nearly 100 acres, with an additional 100 acres owned by his father, which is worked along with Sunnyside. Both of these farms have won prizes in the County and Provincial Farming competitions, and their owners have each a Silver Medal to show as their reward. Like many of the other farms in this section, the stables are up-to-date and fitted with the best of Ayrshire cattle and Clydesdale

horses. Some years ago Mr. Logan commenced breeding Ayrshires and built up a splendid herd, which won a number of prizes at the Exhibitions in Eastern Ontario and the Province of Quebec. A few years ago, owing to failure of health, Mr. Logan sold nearly all his stock at auction and took his easier route. However, when his health, he commenced to build up another herd of Ayrshires, making his selections from some of the best of the district and also a number of imported animals from the herd of B. B. Ness, until his herd now numbers about 60 head of animals of select breeding. His herd combines quality, Ayrshire type and dairy qualifications.

The stock bull, Nether Hall Good Time, imp. is of Thos. Scott's breeding and is perhaps one of the best bulls that has crossed the water for some time. He combines strong character with quality, size, style and perfect conformation. His winnings last year as a yearling were let at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, Ill., also Junior Champion at the latter place. His female, Nether Hall's Ontario, born 20463, is a large heifer of great substance, and true to type. She has given a good account of herself as a breeding last September. Ardene Janet B., 20003, bred by McAllister in Scotland, is a heifer of fine quality carrying a nice udder. Auchincloss Hattie, of the Fallac herd, looks like as if she would develop into a great dairy cow. She was sired by the noted Holstein bull in Scotland. The two-year-old Morton Mains Bell, is certainly a beauty, perfect in form with the promise of grand udder development. Her sire is the noted Morton Mains Morton Castle. Ardene Carntyne 2nd, is a "peach" and is as yet a yearling as one would wish to see. One of these heifers were prize winners at the leading Fairs in the fall. Of home breeding is Burnside Blonde, a choice heifer from Barboch's Kings Own, 20725, is also Burnside Blonde 2nd, 20073, Burnside Governance, 20026, and Burnside Governance 2nd, 20027 (all by Kings Own), and also one of fine type and character, Sunnyside Belle, 20029, by Leader of Meadowbank, and Little Killmore Governance, are of that young stock that will add any stable as they develop into mature animals. Mr. Logan has a number of young heifers of splendid type which promise to develop into high class dairy cows. He has certainly made a good selection both as to quality, type and dairy performance. Stock men should not fail to see this herd when they come to Howick.

**W. W. BROWNBRIDGE**

Ashgrove is situated between Milton and Georgetown in the country of Halton. It is the post office address of W. W. Brownbridge, who is a breeder of No. 1 Berkshires. His stock is a mixture of the County and Wandsworth strains. He has four grandly bred imp. sows in his breeding herd. These are from prize-winning stock that has won at the leading shows in England. Some of the Canadian bred sows were prize-winners here. They trace to the noted Longfellow 1017. Brownbridge has shown at the Provincial Winter Fair, one no. 1968, when 9 entries from his own pens, and 10 prizes, six of which were 1st and 2nd prizes. This was in strong competition, and is a record for the province. He has also shown at the Winter Fair, even by an old exhibitor. The stock books leading this herd is Sally's Estack, by Sally's Sambo, Impdan an imp. and Sovereign D., by British Sovereign, imp., a silver medal winner at Toronto, whose dam was also a medalist. Mr. Brownbridge is prepared to supply you with excellent stock either for

breeding or show purposes at very reasonable prices. When you write him, mention this paper.

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