

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND

# RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MARCH 18 1909



AN EXPERIMENT IN WINTERING HOGS AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

Hogs must be produced cheaply if they are to return a profit. The high prices of coarse grains in recent years has necessitated the growing of hogs by means of cheaper feeds, such as pasture, soiling crops and roots. When much pasturing of pigs is carried on the wintering of the sows and fall litters is always a problem of considerable difficulty. An editorial representative of Farm and Dairy while at the Experimental Farm recently, was informed that with the idea of solving the problem experiments have been conducted for a number of years at the Central Experimental Farm on wintering brood sows in small single board cabins. They did well and were healthy, but cost about 25 per cent. more to maintain in good condition than did their mates housed inside.

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WE WANT AGENTS FOR A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

### Co-operative Pork Packing

The present lamentable state of our bacon industry, together with the knowledge that the farmers of Denmark are making a great success of co-operative pork packing is reviving interest in Canada in this aspect of the situation. It now seems that co-operative packing is being tried in Ireland and so far with success. This is indicated by the following news item concerning a farmers' bacon curing factory in the United Kingdom.

"A little over a year ago, the first farmers' bacon curing factory in the United Kingdom was started at Roscrea in county Tipperary, and, as the pioneer movement in a new order of things in agriculture, the scheme has been closely watched. The shareholders are 3,800 in number and consist mostly of the small farmer class, and their individual interests are small, as may be gathered from the fact that their united paid up funds amount only to £11,383, out of which £5,000 is working capital.

The factory has now completed one year's trading, and notwithstanding the fact that the capital is so limited, and that the markets have been unsettled, the gross profit earned was £4,000, and after paying all expenses of working and depreciation, there was a satisfactory balance to the good of £308. The experience of the directors of the factory was unique, as they had constantly to decline business which they would have secured if more capital had been available. For the same reason it is anticipated that with an additional £5,000 of capital, the gross earnings of the factory would approximate £8,000."

If Hon. Sydney Fisher will consent to appoint a commission of Canadian farmers to visit Europe to investigate the bacon industry over there it would be well for the members of the commission to visit Ireland as well. When a farmers' company in Ireland can earn a profit of £4,000 the first year and have a balance of £308 to the good after paying all expenses of working and depreciation on their first year's operations, there must be something in their methods although conditions are very different that would be worth our while knowing. A good practical commission, as suggested by Farm and Dairy, could obtain information there which be invaluable to our bacon industry.

### The Taxation Question

#### Tax Reform for Ontario

A petition, proposing a change in the Municipal Tax Laws of the Province of Ontario, has recently been put into circulation. It is addressed to the Provincial Legislature, and asks that the Assessment Act be amended so that municipalities may tax improvement values at a lower rate than land values; business, assessments, incomes and salaries to be classed with improvement values, and the difference in the rates, in every case, to be determined by the municipality. The following is a brief statement of some of the reasons why every business man, farmer, mechanic and laborer, (who is a municipal voter), in the province should sign the petition.

**THE BUSINESS PROPOSITION**  
The proposed amendments would enable municipalities to place local taxation on a business basis. Taxation is not now on a business basis. The framers of our present tax laws have assumed that each member of the community should be taxed in proportion to his, or her, ability to pay. No such rule as this obtains in private business. When you buy goods at a store, or engage a room at a hotel, what you are charged is not determined by your financial standing, but by the quantity and quality of the goods or accommo-

datons you select. In other words, you pay in proportion to the benefits you receive. A tax system based on business principles would observe exactly the same rule. Each individual would be taxed in proportion to the financial benefits conferred upon him by the things for which tax money is expended; roads, bridges, schools, police and fire protection, in short, all those things which may be included in the terms "Public Improvements" and "Public Services."

Such benefits consist in increased value of real estate. A property located where roads, for example, are good, is worth more money than another property, otherwise equally desirable, but located where roads are bad. But such enhancement of value does not attach to that part of the property which consists in improvements. Suppose two pieces of land side by side, equal in every respect, but one containing a house and the other vacant. Now the difference in the value of these two properties could not be more than its extra cost to replace that house with another just as good. And it does not cost any more to build a house in a locality where roads are good than where they are otherwise. It is the land alone, therefore, that is enhanced in value by good roads, and as the enhancement is always in proportion to the extra cost of such roads, it follows that to tax improvements for that purpose is not only contrary to recognized business principles, but entirely unnecessary, to say the least.

What is true of roads applies equally to all other public improvements and services; they increase the value of the land alone, and should be paid for out of such increase of land value.

#### A COLLECTIVE PRODUCT

To tax land values is merely to take for public purposes a value which in reality belongs to the public. The value of land, apart from the improvements, is not the individual product of the owners, but the collective product of the whole community. It results from the population. Where population is scarce land has little value. As population increases land values increase. In Toronto the owners of the most centrally located sites can charge over \$100,000 a year per acre for the use of the land alone, and in New York city ten times that amount. This is because the more people there are the more favorable place it is to do business. The main reason that good public improvements increase land values is that they afford means of easier access to people.

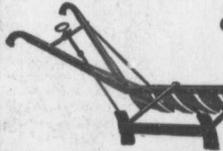
But under our present laws these great public values go into the pockets of the individuals who own the land in our great centers of population. They are thus created in the hands of parasites on the workers of the country who have to pay the price. And all have to pay; none escape. The farmer is no more exempt than the mechanic and business man in the city. It is in the cities and towns that the greater part of the farmer's products is sold, and it is there that he buys most of his supplies, and on every transaction the owner of the high priced site collects his tribute for which he gives nothing whatever in return.

#### HOLD LAND OUT OF USE

The tendency in growing centers of population is to hold land out of use for the prospective rise in value. Some of it is held entirely vacant, and some, usually a much greater proportion, is occupied by old buildings which, in many cases, are utterly unfit for human habitation. Yet, as there is usually a scarcity of houses in growing cities, the owners of these worthless old shacks are able to collect high rents for their use. This pays them better than to replace them with suitable structures, and have taxes increased for so doing.

(Continued on page 10)

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Vol. X

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Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1909.

No. 11

## Around The Sugar Camp

S. Montgomery, Huntingdon Co., Que.

Several things must be considered in modern day maple sugar making. Every sugar maker knows to his sorrow, that sap, if not boiled immediately after each day's run, will undergo such a change, on account of its saccharine constituents, that the syrup will be dark and insipid, and will not go into sugar. Therefore provide the means of boiling each day's run of the sap, which should be gathered daily. Where this practice is followed, the article produced will be first-class, and the proprietor will find that instead of his syrup being in a drag on the market, his customers are more than he can supply.

### A NECESSITY.

When we consider the quantity obtained from an ordinary sugar bush of say 800, 1,000, or 1,200 trees, the quality of sweets demanded by the consumer, and the quantity demanded—for the demand increases yearly, and is likely to do so in the future—there is but one conclusion we can come to: the sugar maker must install an improved evaporator so he can boil quickly, make a good article and establish for himself a reputation. His name will then be a guarantee for quality. The best results can only be had with a Champion Evaporator made by The Grimm Manufacturing Co. I have used a Champion continuously since 1893. The one in use now measures 5x18 ft. with two corrugated pans 5 x 7 ft. each, and two pans 2 x 5 ft. each, thus giving a boiling capacity of 160 square feet. If the self-binder is needed on the farm, the evaporator is much more necessary in the sugar bush.

My preference for the Champion is that it is made of the very best material, and with proper care, it will last a life-time. It is easily cleaned; it is a wood saver; any person able to fire up can attend to it; the syrup leaves the evaporator ready for the market, and it is a self-regulating feeder.

### ECONOMY IN CAPACITY.

Were I to be asked how many trees are necessary to make it advisable to install an evaporator. I might say that in this section almost every sugar maker has installed an evaporator, each farmer getting one with a supposed boiling capacity for the number of trees tapped. My past experience with evaporators leads me to the conclusion that one should have an evaporator with boiling cap-

acity for at least 200 trees more than he intends to tap. Then time can be saved in boiling, also wood. The wood needed for a 3 x 10 ft. will answer for a 3 x 14 ft., so it is found there is economy in using the larger size.

The buckets, spiles, gathering pails, and everything used in connection with the making of a good article of syrup must be scrupulously clean, and made of tin or galvanized iron. Nothing made of wood should be used, as wood tends to reduce the quality of the syrup. It is my custom

to clean everything two or three times during sapping.

### TAPPING.

It is impossible to name, with any degree of certainty the proper time to tap. The sugar-making must be guided by the weather (there is sugar weather), for if you tap before the sap will run, the bore will dry up and when the right time does come, the flow of sap will not be so good. My custom is to tap a tree or two, until I find a flow, and then proceed with the rest. The operation of tapping is simple when one becomes accustomed to it. I use a 7-16 inch bit, bore a hole from one and a half to two inches deep, slightly inclined upwards. If possible we never go past the sap wood, as the sap from the dark wood has a tendency to darken the syrup. My buckets, of which I have over 1100, are of tin and of ten quarts capacity. I have covers for half of them and will probably get covers this spring for the balance. I use the Grimm No. 2 spout, which is so arranged that it holds the cover securely and does not interfere with emptying the bucket.

This spout is guaranteed by the maker to give one-quarter more sap than any other. Should it fail to make good it can be returned and your money will be refunded.

The size of the sugar house must be taken into consideration. It should have at least a 12 ft. side wall sufficiently wide ~~and~~ long to give ample room for the evaporator and all the utensils needed for use, while at the same time leaving plenty of room for the attendant to move around, as it is at times necessary for him to move quickly from one side to the other. The house should be closely boarded to retain the heat, for a warm sugar house aids evaporation and is therefore a saver of wood.

### THE STORAGE TANK.

As a rule, the storage tank is kept inside the sugar house. I prefer placing it on the outside, keeping it properly covered, as the sap can then be kept much cooler. Another very important item is the wood, for without it the sugar maker is at sea. A good plan is to cut the wood in the spring, get it well dried during the summer, then put it under cover. This is best done by having a well-roofed open sided house for the purpose, close to the sugar house. Almost any quality of wood will answer but it must be dry, green or wet wood is a waste of time and material.

The marketing of the syrup should be attended to with taste and despatch. Syrup cans should be clean and of an attractive shape, neatly

## People Must Demand a Forestry Policy

THE estimates of the Ontario Government have been presented to the Ontario Legislature. They do not contain an appropriation providing for a comprehensive forestry policy in the older portions of Ontario. It is evident that the farmers, and others concerned must take concerted action to show the government that something must be done.

### LARGE AREAS OF WORTHLESS LAND.

Government experts estimate that in older Ontario there are 6,000 acres of barren land in Durham county, 8,000 acres in Northumberland county, 10,000 in Norfolk county, 40,000 in Lambton county, and 60,000 in Simcoe county. This land, for the most part, is land that has been abandoned by its owners as worthless. It has reverted to the townships and counties in which it is located. It should be reforested. The effect on the water supply and conditions in the surrounding country, would be most beneficial.

A comprehensive policy of reforestation is required. The government has made a start in this matter and for this it is to be commended. Much more, however, needs to be done. The government and the counties interested should co-operate in carrying into effect a forestry policy on the lines that have proved so successful in European countries.

### A SUGGESTED POLICY.

The counties might agree to turn the control of their waste land over to the government for a period of years, free from taxation. The government could undertake to advance to the counties the money required to reforest this land and to appoint competent officials to have charge of it. The counties could agree to pay the government interest on the money until the timber reached marketable proportions. The counties could then repay the government the principal out of the proceeds realized from sales of the timber; the land then revert to the counties. Thus neither the government nor the counties would be out any money and over 125,000 acres of waste land would be converted into a valuable forest area which should return a handsome yearly revenue to the local municipalities.

Farm and Dairy desires to suggest to the warden of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, and to the wardens of the counties of Norfolk, Lambton and Simcoe, that they call mass meetings of their ratepayers and others to consider this matter. Special invitations should be sent to the members of all the township councils, boards of trade, village councils, officers of agricultural societies and farmers' institutes, to the editors of the local newspapers, and to the members of the House of Commons and Ontario Legislature for their counties. The general public, also, should be invited. The co-operation of the forestry experts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments should be obtained. At such a meeting a comprehensive forestry policy along the lines suggested could be evolved. This could then be presented to the government.

Public action of this nature, in the counties interested would be sufficient to lead the government to take action. Farm and Dairy invites a public discussion of this proposal. Let us hear from you.

labelled with the name of the sugar camp, also the name and address of the proprietor. These can be shipped in suitable crates containing either six, eight, ten or twelve cans each. Sugar making is laborious work for both man and beast, but if conducted intelligently it will amply repay both time and labor expended. The returns coming in at a time when little else would be done, add quite materially to the ordinary revenue for the farm.

### Licensing Stallions\*

W. F. Kydd, Norfolk Co., Ont.

There were 18,000 mares in Ontario a couple of years ago, that were bred to stallions with hereditary unsoundness. This means a loss of thousands upon thousands of dollars to the farmers owning these mares. We need legislation that will ensure the regular inspection of stallions. The question is how much compulsory legislation will the people tolerate.

When we procure this legislation, it will be necessary at first to license the grade stallions, as there are not enough pure bred stallions in the Province to supply the demand. If there were, I would be in favor of not granting any licenses to grade stallions. There should be two different licenses. It would not be fair to a man owning a \$3,000 stallion to give him the same license as would be given to a man owning a \$1,500 stallion that just scraped by the inspectors. The stallions should be inspected every year and the owners should be given certificates showing their animals to be free from hereditary unsoundness of any kind. A license should not be given to unsound stallions.

### Some Light on Heredity

Dr. J. H. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

"Like produces like," and "breed from the best" are terms about as old as English literature. As these aphorisms could only have been adduced on a knowledge of the actions of the law of heredity we are safe in saying that that law has been understood from the very earliest times. That

But probably comparatively few have given much thought to the fact that the internal structures and functional activity of the offspring is just as much influenced by this law as its external appearance. Any abnormal condition of the animal organism constituting disease, whether of structure or of function, are liable to be transmitted from parent to progeny. Certain diseases such as scrofula are well known to be hereditary. In horses bone spavin and ringbone, certain forms of blindness and roaring are classified as hereditary.

Again, aside from actual transmission of disease we have weaknesses of conformation which predispose to disease. The tendency to certain diseases in animals is often indicated by well marked signs or defects in conformation. For instance an ox, with a long thin face, a small muzzle and eye, with short rib, tucked in behind the shoulder and light in the flank, is very likely to suffer from digestive and pulmonary diseases because of his weakly conformation. Consequently if a man is using for breeding purposes animals either male or female with any of those weaknesses of conformation, he is running a strong chance of perpetuating those weak points in the progeny. Animals such as above described may remain healthy under favourable conditions, but are very prone to disease from the effects of exposure or hard work or other causes, which would not be sufficient to produce disease in animals of a better proportioned organization.

#### PREDISPOSED TO DISEASE.

Tuberculosis, or cattle consumption is not strictly a hereditary disease, that is to say the progeny of parents known to be tubercular if removed at birth from its parents and kept isolated from tubercular germs, is just as likely to live out its life as the progeny of healthy parents. But while the actual disease germ is not transmitted from parent to progeny there is no doubt that a predisposition to the disease is, and we know for a fact that certain individuals both in the lower forms of animal life, and mankind as well have inherited from their ancestors a strong predisposition to consumption. Early maturity, fecundity, longevity, in fact every peculiarity of the animal organization is influenced by heredity, but while these are interesting, they are not nearly of so great importance to the average breeder as the transmission of disease or the predisposition to disease.

No thoughtful man would use for breeding purposes any animal which he believed was suffering from a disease which would be likely to be transmitted to its progeny, but there are hundreds of farmers breeding from animals every year of such poor conformation that they and their progeny are more likely to suffer from disease than if they had a more perfect organization. In the former case you are likely to have actual disease or germs of disease in the young creature at birth; in the latter you have a weakly organism which often requires some external or exciting cause for its development. How often will a farmer have a number of animals under exactly the same conditions and one which will become affected with some disease and all the others will be healthy. It would surprise many men how often it will turn out that the sick animal is a weakling and because of that it is sick. The others of stronger

and more vigorous constitution were able to resist disease while the weakling succumbed.

Breed only from strong, vigorous, healthy animals, weed out the weaklings, in other words "breed from the best" and only the best and in a very few years the value of the farm stock of Ontario would be very much enhanced and there would be fewer cases of diseased and sick animals in the country than at present.

### Pointers on Alfalfa

L. Tennant, Brant Co., Ont.

A member of our Farmers' Club who has had six years' experience with alfalfa, led the discussion on this subject at a recent meeting. The following points were brought out: Alfalfa is a valuable forage crop either for hay or for pasture. It should not be mixed with other grasses or clovers if one wishes the best results, as it is able to occupy all the ground itself and does not mature at the same time as red clover or timothy. A liberal use of seed is advisable. About 15 lbs. per acre is necessary to secure a good stand. The first crop makes good hay, but the farmer thought the second crop could be used more profitably as pasture for cows or hogs, as it comes during July and August when the pasture fields as a rule are very short and dry. But, it is not advisable to pasture during the first and second years, unless great care is taken, for the alfalfa plant is tender until thoroughly established.

For pasturing it is advisable to have the field divided into two plots on which the stock can run alternately. Pigs can be grown very cheaply on alfalfa pasture with very little grain in addition, while for milk cows it is invaluable. Care must be taken in feeding it to horses for if it is fed to them for a considerable length of time without any other kind of hay it seems to have a bad effect upon their kidneys. Alfalfa requires a well drained soil; it will not grow where the soil is filled with surplus water. It should be sown where it can be left at least four years, for after it is well established it will give good crops for a long time.

### Questions Concerning the Horse

The following questions of general interest to horsemen were answered by Mr. John Bright of Ontario Co., Ont., the well known authority on horses, at the Eastern Live Stock and Poultry Show, last January.

Question.—"What is a good antiseptic?"

Mr. Bright.—"Zenooleum or carbolic acid. Use them thoroughly."

Question.—"Do you use it immediately after birth?"

Answer.—"Yes."

Question.—"How long do you leave the life cord?"

Mr. Bright.—"About two inches."

Question.—"Would you feed an idle horse extra before a long drive?"

Mr. Bright.—"No, as he would then have to contend against the extra amount of feed as well as the long drive."

"Horses should have salt daily. For years we have sprinkled salt on the feed every day and I don't know of anything better that can be fed. Fresh hay needs more salt. When salt is fed you will have little danger from indigestion or colic."

Question.—"With free access to salt will a horse use too much?"

Mr. Bright.—"No. I would rather put the salt on the feed than to leave it before them all the time."

Question.—"How much hay would you feed?"

Mr. Bright.—"About one pound to every hundred pounds that the horse weighs. Heavy horses might be given a little more."

Apples must be grown properly before much can be expected in profits.



Harvesters of the First Crop of the Season

Scene taken on the farm of Mr. Marcus Lee, Wentworth Co., Ont. Mr. Lee is a firm believer in the sugar bush as a money-making proposition, provided it is equipped with modern means of handling the product from the time it leaves the tree until it is drawn from the evaporator.

the offspring will inherit the characteristics of the parents is at present a generally accepted law which few will care to dispute. Once in a while there will be an apparent exception to this law but those exceptions are usually the result of the predominant influence of other laws that obscure the hereditary tendency for the time being without wholly suppressing it. Every person has noticed the resemblance of offspring to parents as to external appearance, it is seen by any observing person every day and calls for no further discussion.

\*From address at Farmers' Institute meeting, Peterboro Co.

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### Principles of Seed Selection

S. A. Northcott, Ontario Co., Ont.

It is too often a common practice among farmers when preparing their grain for seed to take whatever is at hand irrespective of kind or variety, and then to run it through an ordinary fanning mill to blow out the light grains and chaff and screen out any noxious weeds that can be separated in this way. Such a practice of cleaning while more or less desirable, does not go far enough.

Seed selected in this way will probably be taken from the contents of a bin containing grain from several fields, or at least from many acres of crop. Some of the grain will in all probability be No. 1, but it will be adulterated with weeds, and grain from immature, stunted, or diseased plants. Then again immature or stunted plants produce some kernels which are plump, yet, coming as they do from inferior plants, they do not make desirable seed. When a crop of this kind is harvested and threshed together it is impossible with any cleaning or screening machinery to make the best sample of seed. By sowing such seed for several consecutive years the crop will degenerate and the grower will at last awaken to the idea that he had better change his seed.

What kind of a change is needed? Some claim that seed should be changed every few years no matter under what conditions it may have been produced. Others claim that seed to be used for sowing on light soils should be secured from a crop produced on heavy soils and vice versa. While these views cannot be correct in their entirety, there is a certain amount of truth in each. Just how much is determined entirely by circumstances.

Where a variety of grain has been sown on a farm for several years and no particular atten-

tion has been paid to selection, if a better strain or variety, grown under favorable conditions, can be obtained, a change of seed will certainly be an advantage. But, on the other hand, if good varieties are sown on the same farm from year to year and due attention has been paid to the matter of choice of seed, nothing is likely to be gained by a change of seed.

Invariably one part of a field of grain is better than the rest. When selecting seed that portion of the field with the largest percentage of the best and ripest heads should be kept separate,

### The Proper Thing to Do

Geo. Martin, Mgr. House of Refuge, Berlin, Ont.

It was with no slight degree of satisfaction that I noted in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy that the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, had appointed a committee to wait on the Hon. Sydney Fisher to ask the Dominion Government to send a commission to Denmark to study Danish methods of breeding, feeding and marketing their hogs. The proper thing to do is to send this commission. They have a way of doing things in Denmark that makes the hog business pay, or, as some people say makes ours not pay. It seems strange that they can buy American feed, haul it to Denmark and then run us out of the English market.

But we must find out, if we can, how they do it, and the men that the Government will send must be men of experience and they must do their best to obtain the needed information. I guess the Danes will do as we do when deputations came to this country seeking information. Our people go to consider trouble to help them. It may be that they are not just like us in this respect, but that will be for the commission to find out. They will keep their eyes open and act honourable with the Danes anyway. And should they find

country in a position to at least improve our hog industry, and a good work will have been done.

### The Farmers Garden

Geo. Lathwaite, Huron Co., Ont.

No man enjoys good food and plenty of it more than does the farmer. As a rule most of the food on the farmer's table consists of such material as he produces for market purposes. It is seldom that he grows fruit or vegetables for his own consumption only. The result is that if he is some distance from a market he is likely to think it not worth while growing fruit and vegetables that he cannot sell. For this reason his family is often deprived of the luscious strawberry, the rich juicy raspberry, the gooseberry, the grape, the cherry and the plum. Nor does he often grow the tender asparagus, the delicious sweet garden peas, or corn, radish, lettuce, beans or beets. Often that wholesome and popular vegetable, the tomato in fresh condition is an unknown quantity on the farmer's table. With a little labor all this might be changed and the farmer could have an abundant supply of all these fruits and vegetables which he is so capable of enjoying.

In the summer of 1902, I prepared one-third of an acre for our garden. I summer fallowed it and manured it well. The soil was a clay loam and well drained. I planned my garden so that a large amount of the labor would be done by a horse. For this reason my garden is twice as long as it is wide, half of it was planted in fruit. The first three rows are raspberries, planted six feet apart and the plants three feet apart in the row. Then comes a row of black Victoria currants. These currants have yielded \$10.00 yearly beside all we wish to use in the house. Next are two rows of grapes, consisting of 30 vines. They comprise most of the leading varieties, Concord and White Niagara are the best. This is where we get the most pleasure from our garden. Any farmer who ever had a few vines of good grapes well taken care of, would never be without them. The vines are trimmed on the two wire system. They are planted eight feet apart and twelve feet in the rows. It takes three years to have a full vine. Our grapes won honors wherever shown last year. In our show collection we had 24 bunches that averaged three-quarters of a lb. each. Success in growing grapes lies in a proper system of pruning, supplying lots of barn yard manure, and keeping the soil loosened up by means of the horse hoe after every rain.

Leaving the grapes, we come to a row of roses, 62 bushes, comprising over 30 varieties. These are well taken care of, and they give us the best of flowers the summer through. Three rows of strawberries come next. The rest of the garden is in vegetables, beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, cauliflower, corn, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, peas, etc. We have 20 plants of rhubarb, which give good returns. Before planting them a ditch was dug two feet deep, one-half foot wide and in this was placed good, one-half manure mixed with earth and then filled in.

For the assistance of those who contemplate having a garden laid out with a view to convenience when using a horse cultivator, the distance apart of the rows should be made as uniform as possible. The saving of labor is usually more important to the farmer than a little soil. It will pay him well to lay out his garden in such a way that as much of the work can be done with a horse and cultivator as possible. The horse was made for man's use and what he can do should not be done by hand. In conclusion let me urge you to test the germinating power of all seed before sowing. Use your horse hoe once a week and use lots of barnyard manure. The liquid manure that goes to waste in lots of yards is the best for fruit. Kill all the weeds in the spring and success with your garden should be almost certain.



Home of a Silver Medal Farmer, Chateaugay Co., Que.

One of the most successful breeders and farmers in the County of Chateaugay, Quebec, is Mr. J. W. Logan. He has two farms, each comprising 100 acres, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Logan has a splendid dairy, and some prize-winning Ayrshire cattle. His father, William Logan, who may be seen in the illustration, bought the farm and put up the house shown, over 40 years ago. Mr. Logan's farm is near the railway, and milk is shipped to Montreal. A telephone in the house, costing \$20 a year, gives connection with 100 people.

out the reason of the Danes' success, we may still be out done, for it may be in their climate. Their hogs may thrive better and mature faster. It may be that the Danes have been much longer plodding away at this business, and have taken time and pains and perhaps that they have lost a lot of money in reaching the place that we want to reach in a short time. In other words, we don't want to take very much time to get rich.

If we can obtain the information that we want by sending a deputation over to Denmark it will be a cheap way of putting the farmers of this

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BARGAIN

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acres. Perfectly adjusted, a simple, compact,  
strong, rigid, and long-lasting. Light draft, no  
weight on wheels, almost absolute  
balance and control. A heavy-duty  
it will pay you to know  
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free. Write for it today.  
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Eggs, Ont.



## A Review of the Bacon Situation

Editor Farm and Dairy—D. C. Flatt, President of the Swine Breeders' Association, in his article on the hog question, in your issue of March 4th, says: "I can see no use of the Sun trying to mislead the people." Neither can any other hog breeder or feeder. And unfortunately for the trade many people believe, whether true or not, that the Sun has been trying to mislead the people on the hog question in more ways than one. The Sun is considered an agricultural paper and in very many respects is a splendid farm journal, but on the hog question is now existing, it is surely out of sympathy with the great majority of its readers.

That the farmer has very largely gone out of the hog business is now sunny apparent to any one at all interested. Your issue of March 4th says the receipts of the previous week at the Peterboro packing house were the lightest in twelve months; also that the killings of three packing houses for that week totalled only three thousand hogs. But this decrease in production on the part of the farmers has gone on gradually for the past year or more so that no one is taken by surprise. Neither need anyone be surprised that it will continue, for continue it will under existing conditions.

## CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

What then has gone wrong (and here the investigations of a Dominion Commission will carry more weight than the suggestions of individual farmers)? Does feeding the bacon hog no longer pay on the average Ontario farm? Well, yes, though not quite as well as a few years ago. The man who continues feeding bacon hogs no doubt makes a fairish profit—especially as the other fellows drop out. But why have the other fellows dropped out? Largely because they have become dissatisfied with the general conditions of the trade as controlled by the packer. The fluctuations in prices are too sharp. Let me be more specific. Say the price is about six cents. I have a bunch of hogs about 200 lbs. and I'm figuring on the price going up. But it starts down. I hold the hogs for some weeks in the hope of a turn for the better, but finally am compelled to sell at 5½¢. Well, my next fat hogs will be the brood sows. Once caught is enough. But I hear some Professor say: "Oh, but you should have sold your hogs at 200 lbs. and got six cents. You shouldn't have figured on the price going up." Now, that is just the kind of litera-

ture than has intensified the dissatisfaction of hundreds of farmers.

SETTING THE PRICE.  
The packing house sets the price according to his estimate of the price of bacon in the British market "six weeks hence," but of course the packer may look ahead. For months and months and months we have had those Danish killings hung up for inspection. Why? Will it make the farmer more satisfied with prices, or induce the feeding of more hogs?

Then, again, we are told that the product of the packing house is now largely consumed at home. If so, why can't a steadier price be paid for hogs? I have been getting bacon steadily for over a year from my grocer and have continuously paid 22¢ a pound for it.

Farmers are going out of the hog business, not so much because it does not pay, but rather because they have no confidence in the methods of the packer and because they are quite suspicious of a great deal published in some of the farm papers.

A FARMER.

Wentworth, March 6th, 1909.

## The Feeders' Corner

The Feeder's Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

## Feeding for Milk Production

An eminently practical lecture on "Feeding for Milk Production" was given at the recent convention of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association held at the M. A. C., Winnipeg, by Prof. Haecker, of the Minn. Experimental Station. He told how he had experimented for years to feed his cows to the best advantage. Besides keeping a record of every cow in the herd, a composite sample of each cow's milk was analysed each week. By this method he found out what constituents were in each grade of milk. From the table given one can read-

## COMPOSITION OF MILK AND RELATION OF SOLIDS

MILK		Total Solids				
Fat.	Protein.	Carbo- hydrates.	Ash.	Stand- ard Equi- valent.	Nutritive Ratio.	Fat to solids not fat.
2.5	2.6	4.4	69	12.5	1.38	1.28
3.0	2.9	4.5	70	13.6	1.40	1.24
3.5	3.0	4.7	71	14.6	1.41	1.23
4.0	3.2	4.9	71	15.9	1.43	1.20
4.5	3.4	5.0	72	18.3	1.44	1.18
5.0	3.6	5.0	73	19.5	1.44	1.17
5.5	3.8	4.9	74	20.8	1.45	1.16
6.0	4.0	4.9	74	22.1	1.45	1.15
6.5	4.2	4.8	75	23.5	1.45	1.14
7.0	4.4	4.7	75	24.5	1.46	1.13

ily see that 100 pounds of 7 per cent. milk contains twice as much solids as 100 pounds of 25 per cent. milk. Thus a cow giving rich milk will need to be fed a rarer ration than a cow giving milk testing low in butter-fat.

In making up rations for cows three things must be considered, the weight of the cow, the quantity of milk, and the quality of the milk. In making up rations, the food of maintenance must first be supplied as the foundation ration. For maintenance the cow needs per 1,000 pounds live weight seven parts by weight of pounds of carbohydrates, and one pound of fat. The quantity above this sufficient to fully allow for the milk loss must be supplied according to quantity and richness of milk, as shown in table.

The lack of protein is the one big reason why cows do not produce big milk yields. When fed on carbonaceous foods the cow cannot give milk in any quantity. An excess of protein causes rheumatism, gout, and will produce shy breeders. Supply all constituents in just right quantities.

## A Corrective for Hogs

A simple and inexpensive worm mixture for hogs, which is also a corrective for the bowels and which may be prepared in one's place, has been recommended by the late Mr. Theodore Louis, a hog breeder of repute, is published in a bulletin recently issued from the Louisiana State Experiment Station. It is 6 bush. of corn cob charcoal, or 3 bush. of common charcoal, 3 lbs. of common salt, 2 qts. of air-slaked lime, 1 bush. of wood ashes.

Break the charcoal well down, with shovel, or other implement, and thoroughly mix. Then take 1½ lbs. of copperas (sulphate of iron), dissolve it in hot water, and with an ordinary watering pot, sprinkle the solution over the whole mass, and again mix thoroughly. Put this mixture into self-feeding boxes and place them where the hogs of all ages may eat of their contents with pleasure.

Quantity by simply er than of the reasonable as to content and pure of a mixture of the boxes, hogs shy so

## Balan

As I an would like have one, would like I should a mixed of my herd of \$50 for the method of —E. McN.

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Oats, 2 lbs  
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Total .....  
A ration about 1:35 nearly right cribed. It what small leave a larg creating the ever, be ce flow.—J. H. C. E. F., Ot

## Our Ver

CASTRATION time to castrate old in May? formed at one

I presume cannot be ca are sprayed, age at which upon. I thi two, hence w about the m if the weath on pasture.

RINGWORM is losing hair spots on her b 2. Pig is so cri J. C. M. Sitt

(1) This is very contagio be isolated. sweet oil or and then dro tincture of (2) The cri

## STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

WHY BUY SEEDS OF  
DOUBTFUL QUALITY?  
WHY RUN THE  
RISK OF A SEASON'S LOSS?  
IT'S LITTLE SATISFACTION  
TO BLAME POOR SEED  
WHEN THE CROPS  
A FAILURE.

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WINNIPEG

HAMILTON

Quantities, either greater or smaller than that given may be prepared by simply observing the proportions of the different ingredients. With reasonably good care of the animals, as to comfort, sound wholesome food and pure water, and the regular use of a mixture such as that above suggested, which is both a corrective to the bowels and a wormy medicine, hogs should be maintained in a fairly sound and healthy condition.

**Balanced Ration for Cows**

As I am a young farmer I thought I would like to get your advice about feeding a balanced ration for dairy cows. I have oats, bran and oil cake meal, and would like to know in what proportions I should feed them along with ensilage, a mixed clover and timothy hay. I got my herd of 20 cows to average a little over \$50 for the past season but I am sure my method of feeding could be improved on.

E. McN., Dominionville, Ont.

The feeds here are difficult to improve upon for feeding dairy cows. The addition of a few roots would possibly help matters but satisfactory results may be anticipated without such an addition.

As a meal mixture to feed along with ensilage and mixed hay, I would suggest:

Oats .....	200 lbs.
Oil-cake meal .....	300 lbs.
Wheat bran .....	600 lbs.

The amount to feed will depend upon the amount of milk being produced. If milk is bringing over 15 cents a gallon it will probably pay to give as much as three lbs. of the above meal mixture for each gallon of milk produced.

As a ration for a 1,000 lb. cow giving around 40 lbs of milk a day, I would suggest the following ration:

Oats .....	2 lbs.
Oil-cake meal .....	3 lbs.
Bran .....	6 lbs.
Mixed hay .....	6 lbs.
Corn ensilage .....	40 lbs.
Oat straw .....	5 lbs.

Such a ration would be in composition about as follows:

	Dry	Crude	Carbo
	Matter	Protein	Fat
Oats, 2 lbs. ....	1.5	.91	10
Oil-cake meal 27. ....	91	.21	1.10
Bran .....	5.0	.90	29
Hay .....	5.1	.55	17
Corn ensilage .10.0 ..	.68	.52	4.40
Oat straw .....	4.5	.30	1.5
Total .....	29.1	3.48	1.15

A ration with a nutritive ratio of about 1:5 which is supposed to be nearly right for such a cow as described. It is possible that a somewhat smaller amount of meal would leave a larger margin of profit. Decreasing the meal ration would, however, be certain to lower the milk flow.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

**Our Veterinary Adviser**

**CASTRATION**—When will be the best time to castrate a filly that will be a year old in May? Should the operation be performed at one or two years old?—P. Malm.

I presume you mean a colt as fillies cannot be castrated and few of them are spayed. Opinions differ as to the age at which colts should be operated upon. I think one year better than two, hence would advise the operation about the middle of June, or earlier if the weather be fine and the colt on pasture.

**RINGWORM — CRIPPLED PIG.**—Heifer is losing hair around her eyes, and in spots on her head, and the skin is scaly. Pig is so crippled it can scarcely rise.—J. G. M., Stillville, Ont.

- (1) This is ringworm and as it is very contagious the patient should be isolated. Soften the scales with sweet oil or vaseline, remove them and then dress the spots daily with tincture of iodine until cured.
- (2) The crippling is due to too high

feeding and want of exercise. Purge with two to three ounces of Epsom salt, according to size. Feed on milk, bran or raw oats, and see that it gets regular exercise as soon as it can walk.

**FARM MANAGEMENT**  
**Does Tapping Injure Maple Trees?**

Does tapping a tree interfere with its growth? Give the diameter of the small cut tree that it is advisable to tap.—J. S. Halton Co., Ont.

We are unable to find any record of injury being done to maple trees through tapping. One can imagine that if the matter were overdone for a single tree and the season of flow continued for a long time that so much substance might be extracted that the leaf growth following would be much impaired. This is very improbable, however, and a good strong tree has large recuperative powers. There is no particular limit to the size of tree that may be tapped so long as the tree is in good growth and well situated. Any small amount of tapping would not injure it.—Prof. S. B. McCready, O.A.C., Guelph.

**Manuring Hill Land**

Is it desirable to spread manure on a steep hillside in winter for land intended for roots next year?—R. S., Perth Co., Ont.

If the land is very hilly there would certainly be some washing of the manure. There would perhaps not be so much loss of fertilizing elements as one might imagine, but some of the manure would be washed into the hollows where the soil is generally richer thereby making the manuring very uneven, when it should be distributed in the very opposite way, i.e. putting the heaviest coating on the knolls. For this reason, if for nothing else, it is much better to apply manure in the spring on such land, so that the high places in the field might get the heaviest dressing, thus insuring a more even crop.—D. D. Gray.

I like the tone of Farm and Dairy better than any other paper of its class that I have ever read. I like its carefulness in advertisements.—M. J. Spicer, Grenville Co., Ont.

**DO YOU WANT MORE MILK?**

**LICE AND VERMIN COOPER'S FLUID**

Read the following and then act.

MEANS WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:—You doubtless will be pleased to know that I have used "Cooper's Dip" on my herd and have found it to be everything claimed for it. No "Dip" when this valuable preparation becomes better known among Canadian breeders, it will be extensively used in Canada as it now is in other countries, where it is known as the standard dip.

Yours very truly,  
Signed, W. W. BALLANTYNE.  
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IS BETTER, CHEAPER, MORE HEALTHFUL. It is conceded to be the only real milk substitute in the world. Makes stronger and healthier animals and sweeter, firmer, whiter veal than any other known method of feeding. Prevents scouring. Costs half as much as milk and contains no milk feed or other by-products.

WRITE TODAY for our valuable free book, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk." It contains the concentrated experience of the greatest of the best men in the world in producing an absolutely perfect calf feed. The 50,000 farmer who are raising thousands of calves today know its value. Your name on a postal will bring this book.

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This New Picture of **DAN PATCH 1:55** in Six Brilliant Colors MAILED FREE



This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing, is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by him. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as a lifelike steed. You might have a fine picture of the King of all Horses Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free With Postage Prepaid and full particulars and a small fortune free for someone. We need \$50,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered \$25,000. We would have lost money if we had sold Dan for the Million Dollars.

**A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE**  
An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchase Contention And Gift To ANY Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," bred by Dan Patch, dam photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating exact conditions. Every stock man's a small fortune free for someone. We need \$50,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered \$25,000. We would have lost money if we had sold Dan for the Million Dollars.

**FREE** You may secure this \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a great stock horse and beautiful conformation. E. R. SAVAGE, Toronto, Canada.  
Mail this Free Coupon To-Day to E. R. SAVAGE, International Stock Feed Co., 500 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.  
YOU MUST FILL IN THE THREE BLANK LINES IN THIS FREE COUPON

E. R. Savage, International Stock Feed Co., Toronto. Will you please mail me Postage Paid one of the Beautiful Six Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, described above, and also full particulars of your plan of Giving Away a \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion. I have filled out the coupon, giving the number of live stock I own, and my name and address.  
Name.....Hogs.....Horses.....Sheep.....  
Post Office.....Province.....

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**POULTRY YARD**

**Caring for Poultry**

Most people have more time during the winter months in which to care for their hens and there is nothing that appreciates extra care more than a flock of hens or will repay anyone better for their efforts.

At sunrise the hens should be fed a warm mash, consisting of one part corn meal and two parts mixed feed or one part corn meal and three parts of some oat feed. This mash should be mixed up with warm skimmed milk into a crumbly state. Never have the mash partly mixed or sloppy. No rule can be laid down as to how much should be given per fowl, except that only so much as will be eaten up quickly. A dry mash of the same ingredients may be fed in place of the wet mash with equally as good results.

The hens should then be let out into scratching sheds provided for the purpose, or a light feed of oats or wheat should be scattered in the litter. This will cause the hens to go to work at once and prevent them getting cold by standing around in idleness.

**FRESH AIR AND SUNLIGHT.**

If no sheds are provided have litter in the houses where a run can be scattered and tack with netting over the window frames so the windows may be raised to admit fresh air and as raising the windows is his judgment as to raising the sky is clear and the sun their full height. They should never be entirely closed but left open an inch or two for ventilation, for the house should be kept dry and free from dampness.

The windows may be removed entirely and the frames covered with cotton cloth may be put in on stormy days.

At noon the hens should be fed upon

oats or wheat at the rate of a pint to a dozen hens and this should be well mixed into the litter which should be from six inches to a foot in depth.

About an hour before sunset corn should be scattered in the litter. If a good deal is left by the hens it is evident that they are being overfed and the supply should be cut down until the hens scratch out nearly all of it before going to roost.

**SIDE DISHES.**

Have a self-feeding box with three or four partitions fastened to the side of the house and keep a supply of oystershells, charcoal, and grit always before them. Meat and fresh cut bone may be used in place of the best scraps.

Once each day a quart of dry cut clover to every dozen fowls should be fed in the feed troughs. This amount for green food. Fine cut second cabbages are also excellent for green food, but should be cut or chopped fine into pieces the size of a kernel of corn, before being fed. Cabbage-heads should not be suspended where hens can peck at them in houses where they will freeze, for the cabbage, like all frozen vegetables, loses its vitality and value as a food.

During severe weather warm water should be given the hens in place of cold. If given twice or three times daily it keeps the water receptacles from freezing over. Water buckets, pans or whatever used should be emptied after the hens have gone to roost and the building closed for the night.

A deep box, 2 1/2 feet, should be provided and filled half full with dry earth in which the hens may dust and wallow.

A few apples, a turnip, a feed of boiled (small) potatoes fed occasionally helps wonderfully to keep the hens in good condition and increase the egg yield.

Clean the pens at stated intervals and spade up the earth for the hens to work in. Put in a fresh supply of litter every week for it does not last long for a variety of flocks of hens to reduce most any kind of litter to a powder.

Be sure the hens are free from lice. A good dusting with lice powder will usually free them from vermin. If the hens are affected with scaly or scurvy legs, dip their feet in a warm mixture of one part tallow, one part kerosene oil.

Keep the hens busy, be gentle with them so they will become tractable. Study their needs, give them plenty of food, fresh air, and exercise and you will not be ashamed to show the neighbors your egg record.—A. G. S.

**An Attractive Offer**

Give the boys on the farm something to care for, all of their own. Let them start with a few fowls this spring. Allow them to have a little time to secure new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy. For every two new we will send a setting of eggs, of any of the standard varieties of fowls.

The boys can raise their own fowls, care for them, have the profits from in a farm stock, though in a small better way, or with less expense to yourself. Our circulation department will gladly send sample copies and canvassers' outfit, on request.

**Feeding Spices to Hens**

Is there any harm in feeding poultry of such as Dr. Hess's poultry seasoner wanting to use the guaranteed food to hens when possible? Subscriber, Halton Co., Ont.

The feeding of stimulating foods to laying hens is best from which eating eggs are wanted may be permissible but if the eggs are required for hatching purposes I would rather not use the spice. I don't wish to condemn

"poultry foods," wholesale. There may be a time when it is even advisable to feed them in limited quantities, but I have never seen it help the fertility. Fens that have been previously fed stimulating food in excess will not produce the high fertility though they may not be getting the food at the time.

**White vs. Barred Rocks**

1. Are the White Rocks inclined to set as much as the Barred? 2. Are the White variety as healthy?—E. R. Marshville, Ont. (1) Yes. (2) Yes.

**Pointers**

Give the hens plenty of fresh air and exercise, allow lots of green food, and see that they are perfectly healthy.

It is very essential that the males are vigorous and in good order. Allow one male to eight or ten hens.

Better, however, to mate up a pen or two of the best hens, hens that have proven to be good layers. In each pen put one of your most vigorous males, keep no males with the flock. Take eggs for hatching from the mated pens only.

Some people will not inbreed, that is use their own males. If the males are strong as they should be it is better to use birds of the same flock for mating. No harm can come if the developed from the mated pens only. Don't be afraid to cull out your stock, for there are in all flocks some fowls that do not promise a profit. It is not profitable to compel half the flock to support the other half. When a portion of the flock becomes expensive and the other portion is profitable get rid of all but the good and send them to market. Culling out a flock is like the trimming of unfruitful trees, it must be done severely.

**242 EGG STRAIN (Kulp)**

Brown Leghorns from the biggest birds and biggest layers of big eggs (up to 32 oz. per doz.) Best business breed in America. Hardy, hand-book orders sent for guaranteed fertile eggs at \$2.00 per 15. Circulars free.

**BRANT POULTRY YARDS, Brantford, Ont.**

**Our DAIRY NUMBER**

will be published on April 8th. We advise makers of Separators, Dairy Supplies, Factory Supplies and Wholesale Commission Men to have their advertisements in this issue.

**IS YOUR "COPY" IN?**

Forms Close March 30th

**FREE SETTINGS OF EGGS**

For only two new yearly subscriptions to Farm & Dairy, at \$1 each, we will send, absolutely free of cost, a setting of eggs, of any of the standard varieties of fowl. Replenish your flock. Add to it. It will cost you nothing but a little time. New subscriptions to Farm & Dairy are easily obtained.

Sample copies on application.

Circulation Department,  
**FARM & DAIRY**  
Peterboro, Ont.

**FENCE TALK No. 6**

The Page "Empire" Fence (White Brand)—there's a fence that outclasses them all, at every point of fence-value. It's the strongest wire-fence made on earth, and it will outlast two—yes, three—ordinary wire-fences.

It is not an expensive fence, although every upright and every horizontal wire is made of 9-gauge steel. Not expensive even though its horizontals are High-Carbon Galvanized Steel wire guaranteed to stand 2,400 lbs. tensile strain without breaking. (Other fences use "hard drawn" wire, that breaks at 1,800 lbs. and less.)

Not expensive, even though it's coated with a permanent white that defies weather and rust and makes it slightly enough for a price lawn.

Decidedly not expensive, just as any Page Fence is not expensive, because the toughness of the wire, the springiness and the solid-joint lock-knot, insure that this fence will stretch tighter, stand up better, and never sag, even though but two posts are used as against three on any other fence.

With all its betterments, that no other fence even approaches, a Page "Empire" Fence costs less, in the first place and in the long run once it's up, than any fence made.

Shall we prove that to you? Ask nearest Page place for free booklet that tells about the many kinds of Page Fence (including "Empire") and shows how you can prove any fence before you buy it.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Vancouver, Victoria.

**"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"**

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

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

**TWO CENTS A WORD**

THIS DEPARTMENT is one of the most valuable in the Paper. At a cost of only 2¢ per line you can advertise anything you wish to buy or sell, in situations wanted or vacant.

THE ADDRESS must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or number counts as one word. Minimum cost 25 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to a box at our Office, 10 cents extra is charged to pay postage on replies to be sent to advertisers. Cash must accompany each order.

COPY must be received at our Toronto office, 72 Queen St. W., Thursday to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week. NO BLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

EGGS—High-class Rose Comb Brown and Single Comb White Leghorns; \$1.50 and 15.—J. H. Eutherford, Caledon East, Ont.

ROUEN DUCK EGGS at 16 for six, or 32 for 12. These ducks are bred from 1st ported eggs.—J. H. Eutherford, Caledon East, Ont.

NINETY-FOUR PER CENT. of our readers keep poultry. Get rid of that surplus stock by placing an advertisement in this column.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Imported stock Mrs. Wilkinson's strain, mated with Clarke's Pedigreed layers. Eggs \$1.75 per 12.—Mrs. Newby, Lovings, Ont.

FARMERS ARE NOW BUYING settings of eggs in large quantities. If you have any, place an advertisement in this column, and see how fast you sell them.

WANTED—To give away free, 100 settings of eggs of any of the standard breeds of fowls, in return for two new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, for \$1 each. Write Box 533, Peterboro, Ont.

SPECIAL SALE—White Wyandotte pullets, one fifty each, from prize winning sixty cents breed—Highland Park Poultry Yards, Westboro, Ont.



# Brighten Up



We can send you a free booklet that will help you buy paints and varnishes intelligently and economically. Write for the booklet you need.

## BOOKLETS ON PAINTS AND VARNISHES

**B-60—Paints and Varnishes for the Home.** A valuable 60-page booklet on the proper finish for all household uses.

**B-70—Paints and Varnishes for the Farm.** 115-page booklet giving full particulars of S-W. Products for use about the farm.

**B-65—Who Makes the Best Paints and Varnishes?** Explains the why and wherefore of paints and varnishes—their manufacture and uses.

**B-68—Brighten Up Booklet.** A handbook on paints and varnishes for the home which should be in the possession of every housewife.

**B-19—Sherwin-Williams Floor Finishes.** Gives full particulars how to finish both painted and varnished floors.



**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.**  
LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS IN THE WORLD  
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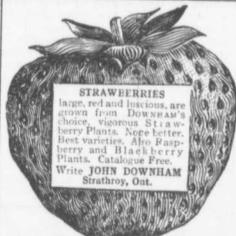
## LAND for SETTLEMENT

Lands are offered for settlement in some cases FREE, in others at 50 CENTS per acre, in various districts in NORTHERN ONTARIO.

Write for information as to terms, homestead regulations, special railway rates, etc.

THOS. SOUTHWORTH,  
Director of Colonization, Toronto

HON. JAMES S. DUFF,  
Minister of Agriculture.



## STRENGTH AND ECONOMY

You can depend absolutely on PEERLESS fencing to hold live stock up any and all conditions. It is made of all-iron, it does not rust, it is heavily galvanized and has lots of spring in it, making ample provision for contraction and expansion due to changes in the temperature, sudden shocks, etc.



## PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

is held together by the Peerless lock which holds the wires securely and makes a knotless fence absolutely stick proof. The lock cannot be slipped or knocked loose. Write for our new booklet will interest you. It is free.  
THE DANWELL HOULIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. C  
Hamilton, Ont. Windsor, Man.

# POTASH

Has absolutely no substitute as an ingredient of a complete fertilizer for all farm, orchard and garden crops.

This important "Plant Food" can be obtained from all leading fertilizer dealers and seedsmen in the highly concentrated forms of

## Sulphate of Potash and Muriate of Potash

Write for full particulars and copies of our free publications, including:—

- "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden"
- "Potato Crop in Canada"
- "Fertilizing Root Crops and Vegetables"
- "Fertilizing Hay and Grain Crops"
- "Artificial Fertilizers; their nature and use," etc., etc., etc.

## Dominion Offices of the Potash Syndicate

1102-1105 Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

## Amount of Silage in Silo

Please advise me in your next issue how many tons of ensilage there would be in a silo 12 feet in diameter and 6 feet high. The silo being 11 x 22 feet was filled to the top and again refilled. This is an open top silo. What would this be worth per ton of well matured corn?—A York County Farmer.

A block of ensilage in the bottom of above silo is likely to weigh 14 tons and might possibly weigh as much as 15 tons. Such feed with present prices ruling, is worth about \$3 a ton.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

## Items of Interest

A deputation from the East Riding of Peterboro Co. waited on the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, last week, and asked for the establishing of a branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Norwood.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., seems to improve with every issue. March 4 issue is an orchard and garden number of special merit. Every farmer should see it.—The Canadian Statesman, Bowmanville, Ont.

The Secretary of the Dominion Grange, Mr. J. J. Leithbridge, of Alliance, Ont., received a letter from the President of the Alberta Farmers' Association, who stated that the farmers of the West are writing for a Dominion Wide Organization in the interest of farmers.

A deputation of prominent breeders waited on Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, last week and asked for a large grant to erect an arena on the exhibition grounds for the purpose of holding the spring stallion shows and other exhibitions. Among those in attendance were representatives from the Horse Breeders' Associations, Short-horn Breeders' Association and several other similar organizations.

Two splendid records were made by two Ayrshire cows, owned by Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, in the Record of Performance test last year. One cow gave 12,640 lbs. of milk and 467 lbs. fat, equal to 550 lbs. butter. The other cow gave 11,591 lbs. of milk averaging 4.08 per cent. butter-fat or a total of 492 lbs. of fat, equal to 557 lbs. butter. Unfortunately, these records, although verified by the Department of Agriculture, will not be allowed to count as records in the Record of Performance test owing to the cows not dropping their second calves within 15 months after the commencement of the test as called for by the rules. One of these cows was ten years old.

## Tax Reform for Ontario

(Continued from page 7)

Now to hold land out of use, or to put it to uses inferior to that for which it is best suited, is to deny to labor opportunities for employment; to make jobs scarce. And when jobs are scarce some of the workers will be idle and wages will be low. This makes trade dull, for the working class, who are the greatest consumers of goods, have not the money with which to buy. This is as disastrous to the farmer as to the merchant and manufacturer, for the products of the farm form the raw material for many lines of goods.

This condition is the result of our stupid tax laws. Except improvements and increase the tax on land values, and the owners of vacant land, and land containing dilapidated old buildings, will either erect suitable buildings or dispose of the land, on fair terms, to those who will. This will make jobs plentiful, wages will advance, and the general prosperity of the community will be increased. While the petition does not propose that all taxes shall be removed from improvements, it would permit the lowering of the rate to a fraction of a

## NITRAGEN

Is the most effective and cheapest liquid fertilizer for ALFALFA, CLOVER and all legumes.

Enriches the soil in NITROGEN, benefits other crops, corn, wheat, vegetables, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, etc.

**Success is guaranteed**

Send 20 cts. for small 1-1/2 bottle and test it in your home. Price \$2 per acre.

Write for particulars to:

**Dr. Reich Nitragen Co.**  
Dept. 108, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

mill on the dollar, which would be practically a total exemption.

A petition such as this will be effective in proportion to the number of signatures attached to it. It is quite possible that the Legislature will deal with the Assessment Act in its present session, so it behooves those who desire reforms to get their views before the House. Readers who are interested in this proposition are requested to communicate with the undersigned without delay. Any points which are not made clear in the above will be gladly taken up personally with any who will write. Address, L. B. Walling, Secretary, Single Tax Association, 75 Yonge St., Toronto.

## Nitrate of Soda

(Plant Food)

NITRATE SOLD IN ORIGINAL BAGS

## The Nitrate Agencies Company

1103 Temple Building

Toronto, Canada

Orders Promptly Filled—Write for Quotations and Literature



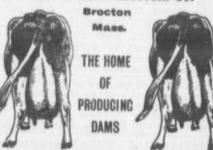
## Who Gets Dutchland Colantha Mercena Boy

Whose six nearest dams average better than 23 lbs. of butter in 7 days, several of which are still young and will undoubtedly materially increase their record.

Mercena Schilling 2nd, the dam of this young bull, was winner of First prize at the Dairy Show last Fall. We can highly recommend Dutchland Colantha Mercena Boy as every animal in his pedigree is a large producer.

This bull is nicely marked and a splendid individual in every way. Write for price and extended pedigree.

FRED. F. FIELD HOLSTEIN CO.



Business and of DUTCHLAND COLANTHA MERCENA BOY'S Great Grand Dam



# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario and Bedford District Quebec Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance.** Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, including Canada and Great Britain, add 50c. for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. **REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

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

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

**CIRCULATION STATEMENTS**—The paid-up subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed \$300. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 2,500 to 3,000 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 Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment we have received 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 our advertisers the words "I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy." Complainers should send us as soon as possible after the reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:  
Room 36 Manning Chambers, 77 Queen St. West, Toronto.

### RESTRICTIONS NEEDED

A deputation of leading dairymen waited on the Ontario Government recently, and asked for legislation that will make it impossible in future for new cheese factories and creameries to be erected until the need for their erection has been shown to the Government, and their site and plans have been approved by the Department of Agriculture. The request of the deputation should be granted by the Government without hesitation. It is legislation that is badly needed. Had we had such legislation years ago, the dairymen of Ontario might have been saved hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the dairy industry would be in a much better position than it is.

Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, who has visited most of the leading dairy countries of the world, stated at the dairy conventions last January, that the cheese factories and cream-

### AN OPEN LETTER TO HON. SYDNEY FISHER

HON. SYDNEY FISHER,  
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Dear Sir:—In the twelve years during which you have held the honored and important position that you now occupy, you have done much to advance the agricultural interests of Canada, including those of the bacon industry. This fact is generally recognized throughout the Dominion. Nevertheless, the bacon industry of Canada is in a most critical position. For a number of years, Canada's exports of bacon have been decreasing steadily and rapidly. Thousands of Canadian farmers have ceased to raise hogs. Several of our large pork packing establishments are being offered for sale. Some have failed. Unless energetic action is taken immediately, our export bacon trade, that has been worth millions of dollars to the farmers of Canada, will be ruined.

In the face of these conditions, we see that other countries, including Denmark, have been increasing their exports of bacon. We are informed, by recognized authorities, that conditions in Canada are more favorable for the production of bacon than they are in Denmark. We are at a loss to understand how it is that these things can be? They need to be investigated.

A deputation, appointed by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, will shortly wait on you. You will be asked to send a deputation of capable and well known Canadian farmers to Denmark in order that they may study the conditions over there at first hand. There is a general hope that you will grant this request.

Your Department has published much valuable information bearing on the swine industry. Some of this information, at least, has not attracted the attention it should. Now, however, the farmers of Canada recognize that the situation is acute. They are eagerly looking for light.

If you can see your way clear to send a deputation of Canadian farmers to Denmark to investigate the methods of breeding and feeding hogs followed in that country, the cost of production and the system of marketing the finished product that prevails there, your action will be much appreciated. The appointment of the commission will attract wide attention in this country. Its report will be awaited with the keenest interest. As this report will contain information gathered by practical farmers, it will carry great weight with the farmers of Canada, and be productive of much good.

We believe that you recognize the criticalness of the present situation, and trust that you will show your interest by granting the reasonable request that you will soon receive.

Respectfully yours,

FARM AND DAIRY,

Peterboro, Ont.

March 17, 1909.

ies of Canada are the poorest he knows of in any country. The average factory in Ontario costs less than \$3,000. There are factories in Denmark, Holland, and in other countries that are leading competitors of ours, which cost \$40,000 and \$50,000. No wonder these countries have been able to get higher prices in the British market for their dairy products than we have.

One of the greatest curses of the dairy industry in Ontario has been the fact that there has been nothing to prevent the erection of small factories wherever any person, without proper experience, might desire. Men who have factories have been afraid to improve them for fear that opposition factories would be started at their door, which would ruin their investment without benefiting the patrons of the opposition factories. Scores of factories have been erected in Ontario on sites where there was neither proper drainage nor a good water supply. In Prince Edward and Hastings Counties alone, numerous factories have either been torn down and rebuilt on better situations, or have been removed to better sites at a cost of thousands of dollars. All this expense might have been avoided had we had such a law as is now desired.

We need greater stability in the

dairy industry. We need larger and better factories. The best method of gaining these is to take steps that will prevent in future, the erection of factories where they are not needed, and on poor sites. By leaving this matter in the Government's hands, we may rest assured that no injustice will be done to any person. There is nothing that the Ontario Government can do that will tend to more rapid improvement in the dairy conditions of the Province than to grant the legislation that has been asked for. The farmers of the Province will be those who will derive the greatest benefit therefrom.

### SHOULD NOT GIVE THE GRANT

A deputation from the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, waited on the Ontario Government recently, and asked that the grant to the exhibitions should be increased from \$70,000 to \$100,000 a year. This is a request that the Government should not grant. Farm and Dairy feels that the Ontario Government is not spending as much money for agricultural purposes as might be spent to good advantage, but it believes that it would be a mistake to increase the grant to the Agricultural Societies of the Province.

There are more agricultural socie-

ties holding annual exhibitions in old or Ontario in proportion to its size, than in any other district of the same extent on the continent. These societies already receive larger grants than the societies in any other province in Canada, or state in the American union.

Under the new Act, by which the grants are paid to the agricultural societies in proportion to their expenditure for agricultural purposes, about half the societies in the Province have had their grants increased more or less during the past couple of years. The remaining societies, which have not been doing as good work as the others, have had their grants more or less decreased. We can afford to lose 75 to 100 of these societies without injuring the agricultural interests of the Province, as there are about 360 societies in the Province. It is the societies whose grants have been decreased, because they are not properly situated or managed, that are crying the loudest for an increased Government grant. To increase the grants to the societies from \$70,000 to \$100,000, a year, would only serve the purpose of keeping some of these inferior societies in existence for a few years longer. They are not needed, and they should be allowed to die a natural death.

There are societies which have been in existence for many years, in such old established counties as Frontenac, Grey, Haldimand, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Middlesex, Ontario, Russell, Stormont and others, whose total expenditures for agricultural purposes range anywhere from \$100 to not over \$250 a year. Were some of these societies allowed to die, as they should be, it would result in benefit to other and better farms that it in itself. What Ontario needs is fewer and better exhibitions. This is a case where the Government will have the support of the country if it refuses to increase this expenditure for agricultural purposes.

It is several years since the Ontario Government, through its special commission, examined into the condition of the horse interests of the Province. Much valuable information was gained by the commission. It showed that legislation is needed to improve existing conditions. Where is the legislation?

### GOVERNMENTS SHOULD DO MORE

*Peterboro Review, (Con.)*  
It is not necessary to be a farmer to see that the local governments of the various provinces are not doing what they ought for agriculture. It is true that much, very much, has, and is being done apparently. But the practical result is what tells of success in everything and it cannot be said that the farm is deriving the benefit it should from the desire to aid it and the means at our disposal to carry out our plans or theories. It is the one great branch of industry that is in actual need of applied education. After all, few farmers know more than the simplest rudiments of farming. We find at least that we are away behind many countries in this respect.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

Mar

Judg

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**Judging Courses in Simcoe Co.**

Very successful classes in judging grain and live stock, arranged by the Department of Agriculture at Collingwood and the Farmers' Institute Department at Toronto, were held recently at Creemore, and at Alliston, Ont. The weather was not all that could have been desired, nevertheless the meetings were a success, many coming from a distance of 12 and 15 miles to attend. Keen interest was manifested throughout the sessions and many questions were asked and warm discussions were indulged in.

The seed judging at Creemore was under the supervision of Mr. J. Buchanan of the O. A. C. Two samples of oats, one white and the other black; were distributed to the members of the class, who afterwards placed them first and second; after this was done two other samples were distributed, another white and another black. Placings with reasons were given, and lively discussions over the merits and demerits of the various samples were indulged in by many members of the class.

**GRAIN JUDGING.**

R. W. Wado, B.S.A., also of the O. A. C., took the class in the judging of beef cattle. The use of the score card was demonstrated with a very fine two-year-old heifer. A three-year-old steer was then brought in for criticism, after which class of Shorthorn cows was arranged, followed by another of Hereford cows, after which attention was turned to the bacon hog. There were at least 225 farmers and farmer's sons taking part in the judging of beef cattle and bacon hogs.

The evening meeting was held in Leonard's Hall, presided over by Mr. Sam Hisey, the popular drover and grain merchant of Creemore. Addresses were given by Mr. R. E. Mortimer, B.S.A., representative of the Department of Agriculture for Simcoe County, Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., of Georgetown, J. W. Buchanan, B.S.A., and Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. Dr. Reed spoke on "Stable Sanitation." He showed that the matter of ventilation was being too much neglected in the building of new barns, stables and houses. Mr. Buchanan spoke on "Some Interesting Things about Common Plants," showing that the farmer has merely to open his eyes to Nature, as exhibited all around him, if he wishes both enjoyment and profit from his farm. Mr. C. C. James gave a very timely address on the work of the Department of Agriculture in general, and of the branch departments in particular. He strongly urged the audience to utilize their privileges to a fuller extent.

Mr. Buchanan gave a talk on Wheat the following morning. He gave the classification of wheats into species, and distributed samples of nearly all kinds for comparative purposes. The important differences were pointed out, and much useful information on wheat growing was disseminated. Dr. Reed used the score-card to criticize a draft horse, and the session adjourned for noon. At 1.30 o'clock work of judging heavy horses was resumed, followed by several classes of light and standard-bred fillies. The horse judging classes brought out the liveliest discussions. The class numbered fully 300 people, and every horse presented found some one to support its cause. This concluded the course at Creemore.

**MEETINGS AT ALLISTON.**

The work of the first morning at Alliston was taken by Mr. I. F. Metcalf, B.S.A., Assistant Representative of the Department at Collingwood, owing to the fact that Mr. Buchanan had to conduct the class at Creemore at the same time. Mr. Metcalf took up the work of oat-judging, very similarly to the way it had been dealt with at Creemore on the

previous morning, and gave a very interesting talk on "Common Weeds and Their Eradication," as well.

Mr. Wade took charge of the class in the afternoon in the judging of beef cattle and bacon hogs, after which he gave a brief talk on "Feeding and Management of Beef Cattle."

About 125 people assembled for the evening meeting in the Town Hall. Mayor Wallace officiated as chairman. Dr. Reed, Mr. Buchanan, and the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture were the principal speakers. The study of wheats as at Creemore was handled by Mr. Buchanan, on the second morning. In the afternoon, Dr. Reed conducted classes in horse-judging, there being about 100 farmers in attendance. It was regrettable that the storms so blocked the roads and prevented many farmers from taking advantage of these lectures. The interest shown, however, was a pleasing feature, and showed the Department at Toronto, that the farmers of Alliston appreciate the effort made to bring into their midst instruction in judging seeds and stock.

**U.S. Estimates of Grain Still in Farmers' Hands**

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, estimates from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands on March 1, 1909, was about 21.6 per cent., equivalent to 143,692,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 23.5 per cent. (151,710,000 bushels) of the 1907 crop on hand March 1, 1908, and 24.6 per cent. (158,008,000 bushels), the average for the past ten years of the quantity on hand on March 1. It is estimated that about 59.2 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties were grown, as compared with 58.0 per cent. of the 1907 crop, and 55.6 per cent. the average for the past ten years, so shipped out.

The quantity of corn in farmers' hands on March 1, 1909, is estimated as 39.3 per cent., equivalent to 1,047,763,000 bushels, of last year's crop as compared with 37.1 per cent. (962,429,000 bushels) of the 1907 crop on hand March 1, 1908 and 39.0 per cent. (900,693 bushels) the average for the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand March 1. It is estimated that 21.3 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 18.0 per cent. of the 1907 crop, and 20.0 per cent. the average for the past ten years, so shipped out. The proportion of the total crop which is merchantable is estimated at 88.2 per cent. of the '08 crop, as compared with 77.7 per cent. of the 1907 crop, and 83.4 per cent. the average of the past ten years.

The quantity of oats in farmers' hands on March 1, 1909, is estimated at 34.6 per cent., equivalent to 278,847,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 35.5 per cent. (267,476,000 bushels) of the 1907 crop on hand March 1, 1908, and 37.0 per cent. (311,199,000 bushels), the average of the past 10 years of the quantity of the crop on hand March 1. It is estimated that 30.3 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 27.3 per cent. of the 1907 crop, and 27.3 per cent. the average for the past ten years so shipped out.—Victor H. Olmsted, Chief of Bureau.

**Our Efforts Appreciated**

A letter recently to hand from one of our subscribers in Prince Edward Island, reads in part as follows: "I enclose \$1 for a new subscriber for Farm and Dairy. Kindly extend my own subscription six months in return as per your offer. While looking down the road yester-



**First in the Hearts of the Countrymen**

**The Laval Cream Separators**

have by their universal performances of superiority, won for themselves the highest position in the Dairy, EVERYWHERE

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

175-177 William St.

WINNIPEG

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VANCOUVER

day I saw for the first time those attractive looking boxes bearing the Royal Arms and the magic letters R. F. D. We feel that the splendid series of articles on Rural Delivery in Farm and Dairy were instrumental in procuring for the farmers in Canada this great blessing.—James Harding, Graham Road, P. E. I.

**Accident Insurance for Farmers**

Farmers should have accident insurance these days, just as much, if not more than the city man. In fact, accidents are more likely to happen on the farm than elsewhere. When such misfortune happens happy indeed is he who

has protection in some good reliable insurance company.

Read elsewhere in this issue where we offer to give absolutely free, for the securing of only one new subscription to Farm and Dairy, an accident policy for \$1,000 for one year, in one of the best accident insurance companies in Canada. Avail yourself of this excellent opportunity to provide against accidents.

I would not be without Farm and Dairy. It is a paper that every farmer should have come to his home every week.—A. J. Bretzlaf, Pontiac City, Quek.

**More Corn in the Crib**

Is the result of the vigorous, thrifty plant growth insured immediately upon the application (at planting time) of

**Nitrate of Soda**

Test it for Yourself Entirely Free

Let us send sufficient Nitrate of Soda for you to try, asking only that you see according to our directions, and let us know the result. To the twenty-five farmers who get the best results, we offer, as a prize, Prof. Voorhees' most valuable book on fertilizers, their composition, and how to use for different crops. Handily bound, 32 pages.

Apply at once for Nitrate of Soda by post-card as this offer is necessarily limited. "Grazing Growing for Profit," another book of vital information, will be sent free to farmers while the present edition lasts, if paper is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen.

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WIN. S. METCALF, Director, John Street and 71 Nassau, NEW YORK

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## Creamery Department

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

### Good and Poor Butter

Like every other commodity there is always more than enough of the poorer qualities of butter received on the market, and a corresponding shortage of first-class butter. It is this first-class product that receives the top prices. The poorer quality always sells at a lower price and usually the margin between the price of good and bad butter is sufficient to eat up any profits there may be in making the latter kind. It costs the same to produce butter whether it is good or whether it sells for 27c. or 23c. a lb. An Illinois farmer, butter maker, figures out that the average cow when giving her average flow of milk will not make over three-fourths of a pound of butter daily, and will eat 15c. to 20c. worth of grain and 5c. worth of hay daily or an average of 22½c. for feed alone for three-fourths of a pound of butter. At this rate a pound of butter will cost 30c. to produce for feed alone. The farmer, however, has the skim milk to the good. The farmer gets on an average four and one-quarter pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk, which at 30c. a lb. will bring him 127½c. The same butter-maker figures out that the farmer who sells milk in the town or city by the quart gets 5c. for two pounds of milk or \$2.50 for 100 pounds of milk.

These figures for the cost offered seem very high, but they will serve the purpose for which we quote them here. If we cut them down by one-third and place the cost offered at producing a pound of butter at 20c. we have something to work on in com-

paring the profits in making good and poor butter. There is plenty of butter sold in this country at 20c. a lb. when the best butter is selling for 25c. a lb. In the one case there is a profit over the cost of feed, while in the other there is a profit of 5c. a lb. It costs as much to produce a pound of poor butter as of good butter and therefore the higher the price is above the cost of production the more money there is in the business. All poor butter put upon the market means a shrinkage in profits to the producer.

Farmers supplying cream to creameries should weigh these facts well. Good butter cannot be made from poor cream and they should see to it that the cream they supply their butter-maker with is cared for in the very best way and delivered to him in good condition. Then the farmer who supplies poor cream is taking the profits from his neighbors, who supply good cream. A can of poor cream will neutralize the good quality in a dozen cans of good cream. It is just here where the advantages of individual farmers for each patron come in so that the poor cream can be detected when it reaches the creamery. If such cream were made up by itself then the loss from poor butter could be placed where it belongs. In the interest of patrons who supply good cream, the butter-maker should adopt some system of grading cream.

### Separate at Once

A. B. Blair, Peterboro Co., Ont.

The warmer the milk the more fluid it is. It is a rule adopted by all creamery men in operating power machines that the milk must be separated at a temperature above 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Cold milk is more viscous, or less fluid, than warm, and the cream will not separate so readily. If this is true of power machines, where everything runs more uniformly than is possible with a hand machine, it is certainly true of the hand

machine. It is one of the stock arguments of some separator agents that their machines will skim cold milk. Probably the statement is true. If so, it shows a wide range of adaptability for the machine and that it is so built that it is difficult to clog up.

Take the argument for what it is worth, but do not skim cold milk unless you expect to leave some butterfat in the skim milk. The milk should be separated as quickly as possible after milking; then the skimming will be cleanest, the skim-milk will be best for the calves, and the cream will keep better.—Ed. H. Webster in U. S. Government Report.

### A New Use of Milk

Milk for medicinal purposes is to be made the basis of a new industry in New York State. A great deal of human illness is due to the poisonous ptomaines that are produced in the contents of the intestines and colon through certain forms of bacteria. It has been found that certain forms of bacteria that may be cultivated in milk are the natural enemies of those that make trouble in the intestines and colon. This new enterprise will undertake the preparation of an article based upon this knowledge.

It will be known on the market as lacto bacilline. A herd of pure bred Holsteins has been turned over while this new product will be on the market. It is claimed for it that it will prolong life, as the new product will destroy the forms of bacteria that are largely responsible for the effects of old age, and such diseases as Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, sclerosis and gastro-intestinal troubles.

Farm and Dairy is just "O. K."—Andrew Boa, Argentville Co., Que.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

## Cheese Department

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

### Cement Why Tanks Unpopular

Does cement make a durable whey tank? Have the cement whey tanks that have been installed in Western Ontario given satisfaction?—B. L. Dundas Co., Ont.

There are several factories in Western Ontario that put in cement whey tanks, a few of them are standing all right, but the majority are not. The acid of the sour whey seems to affect the durability, although it might be possible that not sufficient cement was used in proportion to sand and gravel in the construction.

If the tanks are emptied each day, and only sweet whey allowed to come in contact with the surface of the tank, it might possibly stand for some time. In factories where the whey is being pasteurized properly, thus assuring sweet whey, some tanks are lasting fairly well, but the general opinion is that cement whey tanks are not the best kind of tank. Steel tanks are to be preferred.—Frank Herts, Chief Inspector for Western Ontario.

### Transportation of Our Cheese

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—During the past few months the usual educational campaign has been waged in the interests of the cheese industry and a great deal of valuable information and sound advice has been presented to the cheese-makers and patrons through the medium of factory and institute meetings, conventions and the public press. The producing side threshed out it should now be in order to hear from those engaged in distrib-



# HEELS UP-HEAD DOWN

There are some mighty funny things about common "bucket bowl" cream separators. One is that the bowls used in them actually run better when turned heavy end down—heels up, head down, as you might say.

Prove it? Why, we knew it ten years ago, and have been proving it by building Tubulars with bowls hung heavy end down ever since.

But we have just proved it again—this time in a very simple and practical way with a "bucket bowl" itself. We took a common, disc filled "bucket bowl" machine—the sort with the bowl set heavy end up and fed through the top. The machine looked all right, but the bowl had the "shakes" so bad—that is, it trembled, leaned and strained against its bearings so hard—that we could not run it even 6,000 revolutions per minute, though it was supposed to run 8,000 in every day use.

You see, a separator bowl set heavy end up is always top heavy, always leans sidewise, even though the eye can't detect it, and consequently always trembles in its bearings. These tremblings gradually increase until they wear the bearings, shake them loose, bend the spindle and create so much friction that it acts like a brake and prevents getting up speed. That was the trouble with this disc filled "bucket bowl" we are talking about.

When we found this "bucket bowl" would not run in its own machine, we took it out, cut a thread on the bottom of the spindle, and hung it, heavy end down in a Sharple's Tubular Cream Separator, just as we would a bowl of our own. You should have seen it run then. No trouble at all to run it 8,000 revolutions per minute. We easily ran it 12,000.

Could you ask any better proof that common "bucket bowl" separators, with bowls set heavy end up and fed through the top are built all wrong? Or better proof

## The Sharple's Separator Co.

Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

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

that the suspended bowl and bottom feed used only in Sharple's machines is the right way to build a cream separator?

The manufacture of Tubular Cream Separators is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales for 1908 year ahead of 1907—out of sight of any competitor if not all competitors combined. 1909 is going to be better yet.

Get our catalog 253 and then you'll know all about it—you'll be on the safe side.

The many exclusive advantages of Sharple's Tubular Cream Separators are possible because only Sharple's Separators have suspended bowl and bottom feed. This makes the Dairy Tubular bowl the lightest and simplest known, yet gives it twice the skimming power of common bowls. Also permits a low supply can that need not be lifted off to remove the bowl; wholly enclosed, self oiling gears; a single frictionless ball bearing from which hangs the bowl; a crank set just right for easy turning.



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The Qu conditions with come what new few appr admirab now bei course; b tions exist shown by Jas. W. 1 er of Agr before th on Agricul he said: "Last see worst set heated up precarious a time wh position the good prices er in Aug chees is l landed in looks as if of 1901 to our export

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uting Canadian cheese in the various markets in Great Britain so that we may learn their views and profit by their criticism in so far as it appears disinterested and well founded. I would like, therefore, to quote a few of many letters we have recently received from the leading firms in the cheese and butter import trade in London: Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow, which were written in response to an enquiry from the cargo inspectors employed, under the direction of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Branch, at these ports, who asked for information touching the condition in which our factory cheese was landed during the past season with particular reference to heated cheese.

It is noteworthy that almost without exception these firms say that they received no heated cheese last season, or else such a small quantity as to be practically unnoticeable, this despite the hot summer we had and the abnormal conditions which prevailed in September and October caused by drought and smoke from forest fires which detained cheese cargoes in the St. Lawrence for days at a time. It is difficult to estimate the additional revenue received from our sales of cheese last year on account of the fine condition in which the cheese were delivered on the other side, but it must have reached a very large sum. Very

had impression made in England last season by the poor condition in which much of it was landed."

Further on the Commissioner gave the following details: "I have been a memorandum furnished by an importing firm in Great Britain, reporting on quantities of cheese delivered in a heated condition after August 2, 1908, on August 2, 2,364 boxes arrived with scale boards greasy and appearance spotted; on August 5, 2,130 boxes are reported as 'scaleboards greasy and appearance and flavor spoil,' over developed by heat." On August 14, 4,429 boxes arrived, "most of this shipment badly heated, grease coming through the boxes, and completely spoiled." On August 17, 7,892 boxes, 'scaleboards greasy, appearance spoil; flavor of many of them also completely spoiled.' The report is similar until September, when it says, 7,133 boxes, 'some of these have clean scaleboards, but many of them are greasy and general appearance has suffered.' From August 2 to September 26, this firm reports on 43,586 boxes arriving in heated condition or 19 steamships. They add, 'in most of the above mentioned shipments the boxes have also been very roughly handled in transit and have arrived here in badly broken condition.' Their report is dated September 27. Several other reports of a similar character were received, which is bad for the trade."

Comparing the evidence of 1900, as quoted above, with that of 1908 as contained in the following letters from cheese importers in Great Britain, it is apparent that an enormous saving, has been made through improved facil-

# "Galt" Shingles

Simplest and Quickest to apply yet invented. Perfectly Square, True and Easy-fitting. The bold Gothic Tile pattern presents a handsome and architectural appearance—unmarked by conspicuous joints. The Shingle with covered nailing ranges both top and side—the one with the new gate-pole closed-end side lock and continuous overlapping and interlocking Sides and Distributing bottom lock Catagol "B-3" tells all about them. Winnipeg and Regina.

The Galt Art Metal Co., Limited, Galt, Ontario.



years, and as far as the past season is concerned we do not think it could well have been improved on. This is the general feeling of the trade here, especially on the part of those who have taken advantage of the cold storage on the vessels."

Copy of letter from Rowson, Hodgson & Co., Ltd., London, dated 7th January, 1909.

"HEATED CHEESE—Only a limited quantity of the imports from Canada this season have shown any external or internal signs of heat—we should not think 5 per cent. of the entire quantity received into the country, whereas 10 years ago probably fully 25 per cent. of the goods arriving suffered from the defect referred to."

"Regarding the ocean carriage and landing of butter and cheese, so far as London is concerned, there has been a gradual improvement during the last 15 years, and more especially since the time that the 'cool air' storage has been adopted on two lines of steamers, viz., the Thompson and the Allan Lines."

For your next issue I shall send you

copies of letters received from Glasgow importers.

W. W. MOORE,  
Chief, Markets Division,  
Ottawa, March 9th, 1909.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

## Simplest and Best Milk Cooler

THE CHAMPION MILK COOLER-AERATOR keeps 24 to 48 hours longer than any other method. Either running water, or spring water can be used, and the milk will keep within two degrees of the minimum used. THE

IMPROVED

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MILK

COOLER-AERATOR

requires no attention. Simple in construction and easily cleaned. In years of use it has proved itself to be the best and most reliable. Write for the literature and how to secure one on trial.

Write to: The Milk Cooler Co., 182 St. St., Montreal, P. Q., Can.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING  
TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED—A man with one or two years' experience in cheese factory for seven months. Apply stating wages wanted, to J. B. Doan, Birnam, Ont.

FOR SALE—A cheese box factory outfit for complete, including delivery wagon. Apply, Box 28, Farm and Dairy.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR a position, place an advertisement in this column. The cost is small—returns large.

FACTORY OWNERS should advertise for help in these columns. Read by nearly all cheese and butter makers.

WANTED.—Position in cheese factory. Two years experience.—S. B. Curtis, Freeland, Ont.

WANTED.—Butter maker, with \$600 or \$1,000, to take interest in and manage new creamery. Exceptional opportunity. Write for particulars. Address—Warman Dairy Co., H. Goodall, Sec., Warman, Sask.

When the Butter is streaked, you may be sure it was not

## Windsor Dairy Salt

that was used to salt it —for Windsor Salt gives an even colour.

All grocers sell Windsor Salt.

## DOMO CREAM SEPARATORS

Are better than all other Separators and cost less than half.  
Six Sizes - - Prices \$15.00 to \$60.00.  
Guaranteed not simply as good, but BETTER.  
If needing one, my circulars describing Free Trial Offer will interest you. Write to-day for Circular "F."  
No. 2 Domo Cream Separator J. H. MORROW - BRIGHTON, ONT.  
Price \$30.00

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### A Cheese Factory Equal to the Best and Superior to Many

The Quinte cheese factory in Prince Edward Co., Ont., is unequalled in sanitary conditions and equipment. The building is 90 x 30 feet, and is built of cement with cement floors. By means of a slide leading from the curing room to the wharf near by over 100 boxes of cheese can be delivered to the boat in ten minutes.

few appreciate this fact, our present admirable transportation facilities now being taken as a matter of course; but that very different conditions existed eight years ago is clearly shown by the evidence of Professor Jas. W. Robertson, then Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, given before the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture in March 1901 in which he said:

"Last season our cheese trade got the worst setback from poor boxes and heated quality it ever got. It is now in a precarious condition. I do not know of a time when it was in a more doubtful position than it is at present. We got good prices in the summer, but hot weather in August and September caused the cheese to be heated, and much of it was landed in England in poor condition. It looks as if we might receive this summer of 1901 to the extent of \$2,000,000 less for our export cheese trade, because of the

ilities and intelligent supervision at ports. Following are representative letters received from London merchants:

Copy of letter from The Co-operative Wholesale Society, London, dated 7th January, 1909.

"For the past two years we have noted a gradual improvement in the condition on arrival at both Liverpool and London of Canadian cheese, which can be ascribed to the improved means of transit both by rail and boat. We have practically had no complaints of heating during the last two or three years. Going back prior to the period of complaint, or before, we had frequent cause for complaint of heat in the cheese. The improvements during the last decade in the matter of ocean carriage have brought about very good results."

Copy of letter from Lovell & Christmas, Limited, London, dated January 4th, 1909.

"Speaking from our personal experience the percentage of heated cheese throughout the past season has been practically nil. During the warm weather we brought all our cheese in cold storage, at a small additional freight, and found this precaution was of great advantage, because the cheese arrived here in perfect condition, and covered the weight (shrinkage) almost, if not covered the extra expense incurred by having the cheese in cool, instead of ordinary storage."

"There has been a vast improvement in the carrying of cheese during the last 10

## 15,000 READERS

Will see the next of our big magazine numbers and advertisers should send special copy on or before March 30th for space in the

## BIG DAIRY NUMBER

Will be in circulation April 8th.



THEN take this honey for the bitterest cup;  
There is no failure, save in giving up;  
No real fall, so long as one still tries,  
For seeming setbacks make the strong man wise.  
There's no defeat, in truth, save from within,  
Unless you're beaten there, you are bound to win.

## The Home Coming of Melinda

Nellie Gilmae.

(Continued from last week.)

MRS. Branham was waiting, and for two hours they sewed steadily. At the end of that time, the curtains were ready to be hung. Mr. Branham was pressed into service with the stop-ladder, and the result was marvellous.

"Now," said Miss Lydia triumphantly, standing off with arms akimbo, and surveying the effect critically, "It looks fit for a princess, doesn't it, Kate?"

"It looks fit for—Melinda!" was the laughing rejoinder. For as the time drew nearer for her daughter's arrival, Mrs. Branham's heart lightened magically. She would not listen to her apprehensions, and went about all day with a song on her lips.

"I'm not going to the train with you, Kate. I've promised to mix the salad for Mrs. Beale, besides I guess Johnny will be wanting that extra seat in the surrey."

"You've been too good, Lydia. I can never begin to thank you."  
"Then don't try for goodness sake. Put on your little green serge and your mink collar—it's turning cool. And, above all, put on a brave face. Don't let the girl catch you pale and dispirited; that would never do. And tell Mr. Branham if I hear of his going to that station with such a face as he had on last Sunday at church—I'll have him excommunicated."

Mrs. Branham laughed heartily as she squeezed her friend's hand in parting. "Never fear, Lydia; a sight of Melinda will be worth a dozen tonics to Billy. I verily believe he would be glad of his misfortunes if he thought they would meet with her approbation. If he has seemed moody, it was because of thinking like you, I guess; that her homecoming would cause us more pain than pleasure on account of—the change."

"Well, good-bye. As soon as I see you drive up from the train I'll begin to dress. That will give you plenty of time alone. Do you think Melinda will care to see an old country body like me now?"

"Oh Lydia!" Mrs. Branham's voice was full of reproach.  
"All right. Goodbye again. Remember what I told you about bracing up. A bold front has won many a battle where more substantial things have failed." And an instant later she was gone.

Mrs. Branham lingered in the room a little longer, administering a few final touches to the flowers, the draperies, the pillows. Then she hurried back to her little dark room to ex-

change her gingham house dress for the green serge. Her last winter's turban, a little green velvet affair with shaded bronze wings, was as good as new, and the colors contrasted becomingly with her delicately flushed blonde face and soft brown eyes, just now very bright indeed.

Mr. Branham came for her as the clock struck three, and he looked his old handsome self in the dark, invisible plaid, with the soft Alpine resting on his crisp, iron-grey hair.

"Well!" Upon my word, Kate, you look like a girl this afternoon. And I—feel like a boy. It's a red-letter day with us, to be sure."

Mrs. Branham smiled wistfully as she joined him in the hall.

"Oh Billy," she said with a little catch in her throat, "I hope—I hope it's not going to be a blue one!"

"Now what do you mean by that?" she demanded with good-natured sternness.

"I—well—Oh! you know—you can't help feeling that that—perhaps—"  
"I know, I know," but we'll not let that worry us, Kate. A troubled look made its transitory passage across his features, but he threw it off determinedly.

"Her future has all been planned so differently, dear. We are used to it—content to stay here. But could we expect her to take the same view—"

"We'll not worry about anything now, Kitty. Let's make believe that there's no deathdial at the house—and maybe there won't be any. And he helped her into the seat beside the little crippled boy who was in a fever of impatience to be starting."

"Mamma!"  
"Yes, pet?"  
"I can hardly wait, can you?"  
"Hardly. None of us can. Are you so glad?"

"Am I? And mamma, do you think she'll like the Pekin ducks, and the little new calf—and the creek where we're going in swimming next Summer?"

"I think she will, dearie." But Mrs. Branham's heart failed her as the words passed her lips. Would she indeed?

They were whirling along the red clay road that sloped down to the depot, and the keen sparkle of frost in the air brought the red to their cheeks and the light to their eyes. In a little while they reached the little box-like station-house, and it was not many minutes before the engine shrieked into view around the curve a quarter of a mile below. A few

seconds later, she slid to a standstill, and one passenger stepped down on the platform; a girl in a trim brown traveling-suit, with a suit case in one hand and a parcel in the other. She stood still an instant, gazing eagerly up and down with joyous, smiling eyes.

In a moment they were upon her. "Oh Mother, Mumsey, Mamma—you angel! I'm so happy! It seems like a century. And Johnny—Melie's boy! She stooped and gathered the little afflicted boy in her arms and kissed him tenderly. Then she turned to receive her father's embrace. "Dear old Daddy!" she cried, "looking ten years younger."

They turned and walked toward the surrey, too full for speech. But once speeding homeward through the crisp delicious air, the constraints fell away. And everybody talked at once.

"It seems like paradise," said Melinda, "after the rush and swirl of the past year."

"And you don't mind so much about our being out here, Melie?" Mr. Branham studied the girl's glowing face anxiously as she asked the question.

"Mind it. Well I guess not. I'm delighted. I was dreading the excitement of town like—the plague. What I want more than anything in the whole round world is a good long rest with you, Mother and Papa."

A look of consternation passed between the Branham's. "You tell her!" The words were telegraphed in mute appeal to Mr. Branham by his wife. He hesitated a moment. Then he broke out abruptly: "The fact is, Melinda, I—hate like the deuce to tell you, but—but this is our home now!"

"Our home?"  
"Yes, dear," said her mother quickly, seeing that Mr. Branham was at the end of his resources, "You see, your father thought he'd like to try farming again; somehow Wall Street didn't just agree with him—he got down to a shadow. And he, too, the city air was dreadful on Johnny, the town house so confining. We thought—"

"Why, it was the very thing to do," Melinda broke in.

"But we thought if you wanted to visit in the city this winter, you'd have all your pretty clothes ready, and Aunt Sophia would be delighted."

A little clouded hand stopped the words on Mrs. Branham's lips.

"Mumsey dear, what have I done to you? Aunt Sophia indeed. And leave you all again? Never. I've been away too long already. It will take me ages to make up." She turned to her father. "And so Wall Street didn't agree with you, Dad? How lucky!"

"Lucky!"  
"Certainly—that you went under in the steel crash last November. Not a word mind you. And don't bother about how I came to know. Oh! but you're the most deceitful pair—keeping me 'in ignorance' all these weeks."

"And—and you're not unhappy, Melie?"

Just at this juncture, the little white and green cottage loomed into view beyond its enclosure of stately elms, and the question was lost in her exclamation of joy.

"Why, it hasn't changed a bit in five years," she said, "except to grow prettier, more homelike. Those trees are simply gorgeous, and the sun doesn't shine anywhere on God's green earth as it does in Brookside."

Again the Branham's eyes met, but this time in mute thanksgiving.

A moment later they had drawn up in front of the gate, and Melinda was on the ground, with Johnny in her arms. Mrs. Branham led the way to her daughter's room, while Mr. Branham drove around to the stable.

(Concluded next week)

## Making and Managing Window Boxes

Wm. Hunt in Canadian Horticulturist

(Continued from last week)

WHEN TO FILL

Window boxes should not be filled until it is a short time to place them in position. In fact, I find them better after they are placed in position, if possible. Window boxes filled a few weeks before they are placed in position may look better at the time, but long before the season is over they begin to look shabby from the soil having become exhausted and filled with weeds, a condition it is difficult to remedy even with the application of fertilizers, or with copious applications of water. Well-grown and well-hardened plants of a good size and appearance, and the box filled at the time of placing in position, will give far more satisfactory results for the season than a box filled earlier that soon gets past its best, even if the changed conditions from indoors to outdoors does not at once have a damaging effect, as it often does on the plants, unless shaded for a few days or placed in a well sheltered position from the sun and wind. Good, rich soil, large, well grown and hardened plants are essentially necessary to have a successful window box. About the first week in June is a good time to place window boxes in position.

HOW TO FILL AND ARRANGE

No other drainage is necessary beyond the holes in the bottom of the box. Fill in soil sufficient to fill box one-third full. The plants, after they have been knocked out of the pots they are in, in the position they are to occupy, and make sure that you have them in their proper positions before filling in any more soil.

Place the tall plants at the back, and place the drooping and trailing plants in front and ends of box. Then fill in any open or bare looking spots between the plants, and fill in. In placing the plants in position, due consideration must be given to height and habit of plants as well as color effect, and to have the plants arranged so that height, direction of growth may be properly balanced and harmonized without their presenting a stiff formal appearance. The surface soil of the ball of earth on the plants when placed in the box should be about an inch or more below the top edge of the box.

When you are satisfied the plants are properly set and arranged, fill in the soil and pack it moderately firm around the roots of the plants, filling in soil to within an inch of top of box. Give water at once sufficient to moisten all the soil. Afterwards avoid over-watering at the roots for a few days until the plants are established in their new quarters. A sprinkle of water overhead and the plants shaded for a day or two will be beneficial when first planted. Wind and sun has well commenced, water should be given freely every day unless in very wet weather. Give water so that it runs out through the holes in the bottom of box every time the plants are watered.

Towards the end of the season some liquid fertilizer may be given the plants. An application of fertilizer as used for pot plants once a week from middle of July until the end of the season will be beneficial, or a top dressing of rich soil may be applied about the end of July to advantage.

In the autumn many of the plants can be taken out, potted and placed in the window for winter. It is seldom that the box is of any use for indoor decorative purposes without being re-filled. Window boxes filled with ferns, bulbs or plants in the fall, look nice, however, in a window in winter.

(Continued next week)

◆◆◆

The man who "can't afford" a good farm paper doesn't deserve to be any better off. Read Farm and Dairy.

**A Sugaring-off in Quebec**

W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia may boast of their fisheries, Ontario of her vineyards and fruits, Manitoba and the western provinces of their great wheat fields, but it is to the province of Quebec to boast of her maple sugar industry. Her output is estimated at from 13 to 16 million pounds annually, with prospects of a great increase in the near future, as there are still large numbers of her maples that have not yet been made to yield the rich nectar which tickles the palate and forms one of the most healthful and delicious luxuries that we have upon our tables.

Last year being an unusually profitable one, many more trees are being tapped this season. It is estimated that the output of maple syrup and sugar from Quebec province for 1907 amounted to about \$2,000,000.

Many of the sugar "orchards" in

the Eastern Townships number from 5,000 to 6,000 trees, and a very ordinary "orchard" runs from 1,000 to five or six average trees will give a gallon of syrup, but this is largely due to the openness of the woods, whether the trees are tall and limbless, or short and branching, the latter usually yield the largest flow of sap. Ideal sugar weather is when we have a light frost at night, followed by sunny days. As soon as ideal weather reaches us the work of tapping commences, then for two or three weeks there is activity on every hand, and every one about the place is pressed into service. It is altogether likely at this time that weeks at the breaking up of the roads, and a welcome vacation this is to the boys and girls who take kindly to the sugar-making season, for they long to get off to the woods where they can enjoy life to the full, gathering and boiling sap, relishing their

dinners in the woods with appetites whetted by the constant exertion, boiling eggs in the sap pans, or waiting with feverish anxiety for the first syrup to be drawn, so as to have a "friends. To them this may be termed "the first joys of spring."

This "sugaring off" is the event of the season, the young people gather at wooden paddles from which to eat the sugar or wax. A batch of syrup is placed on the "sugaring off" arch, a young couple, (usually lady and gentleman), are detailed to attend to the syrup, which requires constant attention as it is turning to sugar, to keep it from boiling over and burning. Occasionally the young couple become interested in other matters and their attention is soon called to "business" as the whiff of burnt sugar which reaches the nostrils informs them that the sugar has "boiled over." Then the young couple have to stand the

taunts of their companions for not attending strictly to duty. In the meantime the rest of the young folks are amusing themselves by singing, romping, story-telling, and the like, until the sugar is ready for the snow. A clean patch of snow is selected near the "sugary", on which the rich, golden, hot syrup is poured and in a few minutes all are scrambling for a supply of "maple toffee," sweet, rich and delicate to the taste. In all the line of sweets there is just nothing to equal it, having that rich maple flavor which cannot be equalled.

As the large rolls of "toffee" are taken up a fresh supply of hot syrup is poured on the snow, or perchance dles, dipping the large paddle into the hot syrup which when cold forms a thin wax on the surface of the paddle, this is taken off with the smaller paddle and eaten.

The "sugaring off" occurs not once but many times during the sugar season.

# EATON'S CATALOGUE

## Point Out Any Price You Wish

in our **Catalogue** for **Spring & Summer**



and we will show you full value for the amount you pay—and you'll be better pleased than before you began to deal with us. Send us a trial order to-day.

Then, if you are not fully satisfied, we will exchange the goods or refund the amount of your purchase and pay transportation charges both ways.

Would you not be better satisfied to do all your trading here?

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO CANADA



A Little Every Now And Then Pays for a

New Scale Williams Piano

WE want to place a New Scale Williams Piano in practically every home in Canada. We want those of moderate means to enjoy the delights of owning one of these superb instruments. Our Easy Purchase Plan points the way.

Simply by making a payment every month—you may have a New Scale Williams Piano delivered to your home after the first payment. And you have the use of the instrument all the time you are paying for it.

The richness and elegance of the New Scale Williams Piano impress you at once. When you hear the beautiful tone, you agree with musicians that the "New Scale Williams" is a masterpiece.

Write for illustrated booklet and our Easy Purchase Plan. Sent free on request. Mail the coupon to us today.

The Williams Piano Co. Limited, OSWAWA, ONT.

A CHILD CAN DO THE FAMILY WASH WITH

"Puritan" Reacting Washing Machine

The Improved Roller Gear - an exclusive feature of the Puritan - extra heavy Balance Wheel, and Roller Bearings, enable a child to do the entire washing. Gear is enclosed in metal cap so there's no chance of children getting fingers injured.



Churning Made Easy

"Favorite" Churn is worked by hand, on foot, or both. Roller Bearings make quick, easy churning. Built for strength. 8 sizes to churn from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream.

Write for booklet of these "Household Necessities" if your dealer does not handle them.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS St. Mary's, Ont.

son, in fact in some sections is a daily occurrence and is enjoyed to the full, as everyone is in a sweet mood. The lads and lasses are out for a time as sugaring comes only once a year. Those who have never attended a "sugaring off" in the Eastern Townships of Quebec have missed one of the treats of a lifetime.

Talks with Mothers

A Daughter in the Home

Many a daughter who is old enough and capable enough to earn sufficient money to support herself away from home, stays at home and does a hired girl's work without her wages. Perhaps the mother is an invalid, or there are younger brothers and sisters to care for; or the mother has departed, and the daughter has to do double duty in the home. In many homes the mother and daughter do all the housework.

Isn't the daughter's presence in the home and her assistance far more desirable than that of a hired girl? Her father would expect to pay some one else a certain amount of money for doing the work; but why should not the daughter, who probably does the work more satisfactorily, have some remuneration besides her board and clothes? Her privileges are something, and the satisfaction of knowing that she is a comfort and necessity in her home.

But this is not enough. She does not ask nor expect to be paid for her services like a hired girl, for what she owes to her parents can not be estimated; she can now, in some measure, repay the love and care that have been bestowed upon her; and she is shielded from many trials and temptations which girls have to encounter

who leave their homes to find means of support.

But she is under greater obligations to her parents than are her brothers? When a boy becomes of age he is not expected to stay at home and work on the farm without compensation. The same rule should apply to girls. Some fathers do give their daughters an "allowance", but many who are able to do so do not. If a father is poor, a very small allowance makes the daughter feel more independent and happy than none at all. It is humiliating to wife or daughter to be obliged to ask for money, but every little thing needed, and she will often go without what she needs and should have rather than ask for it. Then the training a girl receives in planning how to make a certain sum supply her needs is valuable.

The Upward Look

Overcome Evil with Good

When I would do good, evil is present with me.—Romans, 7:21. There is an olden phrase often heard, that life is a battle. Without no conflict, we have no character. Without strife, we have weak lives. Overcome evil with good, is truly a good and wise motto to follow. How many of us do not endeavor to overcome what evil is in the world around us? The man or woman who can carry out this text, knows the secret of a Christian life. In this text we find three things that we most need.

A call to the real battle of life; a plan for the right kind of a campaign and a promise of final victory. We must all acknowledge the presence of evil in the world around us. How often, we feel and even say, "I wish I had done differently." This is our judgment of regret, and it is a silent witness of our lack of things are not inevitable. It is a confession that we have lost one more battle, which might have been won. We admit things are, which are not right. We cannot ignore the evil, try as we will. We come in contact with it so closely that we have no chance of shutting its presence out of our lives. It is everywhere.

But we have a religion which does not allow us to bandage our eyes to the presence of evil. No man can listen to the teachings of Jesus Christ without feeling that the distinction between good and evil in Him is vital and everlasting. The choice between them is to Him, the great choice.

Evil is the one thing that God has never willed. Evil is first and last a rebellion against His will. But, with what spirit and what weapons are we to enter the world to fight the conflict against these evils? First, the punishment of evil usually belongs to the State. Secondly, the suppression of evil by force, is only a temporary relief. It does not touch the root of the matter. To fight evil with force on its own ground, often only had a bad effect on those that follow it.

The best way to counteract and conquer evil with good, in the world, is to give our own hearts to the dominion of good and work the works of God, while it is day. The heaviest blow that we can strike at the kingdom of evil, is to follow the advice of the dying Sir Walter Scott given to his son-in-law, "Be a good man." And if we want to know how, there is but one perfect and supreme example—the life of Him who not only did no evil, but went about doing good.—B. C. M.

Homes for Poor Children

All the children in the shelter of the Children's Aid Society at St. Thomas, Ont., have found good homes as a result of the article describing this Shelter, which was published in the

February 4th issue of Farm and Dairy. Last summer, readers of Farm and Dairy were glad for all the children then in the Shelter at Peterboro, Ont. There are now a few more children in the Shelter at Peterboro.

During the past few months, descriptions of the various Children's Aid Society homes in the various parts of Ontario have been published in Farm and Dairy. The descriptions of these articles appeared during the late summer. It brought forth so many replies and inquiries from our readers, that all the children, with the exception of the wee baby, were taken from the Shelter at Peterboro, which was the first Shelter described.

We learn from Supt. Henry of Peterboro, that since then, six more children, two of which are small babies, have been received at the Peterboro Shelter. One girl, eight years old, is waiting for a good home, as also are three boys, whose ages are ten, five and two years respectively. Anyone desiring to give these children a good home can either write us direct, or to the Superintendent of the Children's Shelter, Peterboro, Ont.

In February 4th issue of Farm and Dairy we described the shelter at St. Thomas, Ont., where excellent work has been done with poor, neglected children, left without homes, through various circumstances. Mr. W. J. Shaw, the hard working Superintendent of this Shelter, has since written Farm and Dairy, in part, as follows: "You may be wondering why I have not written you before about the results of the efforts of Farm and Dairy to help us place our boys in homes. Well, the applications from your readers for children kept coming in pretty steadily and I decided to wait until I could see about how many would come in. We have received 24 applications from persons who read the article in Farm and Dairy, and four from other persons.

"The result must be as gratifying to you as it is to me. Let me thank you for what Farm and Dairy has done to help us. We have no more children waiting for homes now, but we cannot tell when some may come our way."

Readers of Farm and Dairy in the vicinity of St. Thomas, who feel that they can do something to assist this good work, and give homes, even if only temporary homes for a year or so, to some of these children, will do well to keep in touch with Mr. Shaw. Children are all the time being brought into these Shelters, and no work that can be done to help humanity is more noble, or consistent with the teachings of Him who said: "Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Be up-to-date. Renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy.



This new Wringer Attachment is "head and shoulders" above other wringers. The entire stand is absolutely rigid—no wobble position—never in the way—and the water drains right into the tub. "New Century" Washing Machine—complete and ready to run—any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—only \$7.95. Write for free booklet.

DOUGLASS MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT.



You get not only MORE Stove Polish, but also the best stove polish that money can buy when you use "Black Knight." It is not affected by the heat, and with very little labor the stove stays bright and shiny when polished with "Black Knight." Shines quickly too—and always ready for use. Keeps Stoves, Grates, Ironwork, etc. fresh and clean with practically no trouble.

If you are unable to obtain "Black Knight" in your town, send name of nearest dealer and we will send you the F. F. DALLEY CO.

Amited. 12A Hamilton, - - ONT.



First, papered, but before of application. All wall paper, the shortest ward with certain rolls will be required. We multiply walls by room, including Divide that will give rolls needed. For each a half-roll take off square feet are eight eighths of a square yard. There are twenty-two matting for measurement signifies space for cover. If are thirty should be

To remove with the damage of the walls. The plan on places of the Plaster. The wall strips before cutting be trimmed while still a few turns smoothly upon the rollers. The progresses the rolls that they take a "set" pattern opposite a strip in a tary or not exact half sign. In match in strips from The finish be found a strip, but length do strips must every other the pattered try to match

A quick accurate professional upon a lon



Hanging Wall Paper

E. S. Truymore.

First, in case the walls are already papered, the paper must be removed, but before so doing, study the method of application before you.

All wall paper is hung in strips, the longest strips being applied first, and the shorter strips being filled in afterward with the odds and ends. To ascertain the quantity of paper that will be required to cover a given room, we multiply the height of the side-walls by the distance around the room, including doors and windows. Divide this result by thirty-six, which will give in round numbers the single rolls needed for the entire wall space. For each door and window deduct a half-roll; and for other broad spaces take off one roll for every thirty-six square feet of space. These papers are eighteen inches wide after one edge has been cut off.

There are higher priced papers of twenty-two inch width. When estimating for this grade, divide the room measurements by forty-four, which signifies that papers of this width cover forty-four square feet of wall space. Ingrain and cartridge papers are thirty inches wide, and the divisor should be fifty.

REMOVING OLD PAPER

To remove old wall paper, brush it over with a thin, hot paste. Peel off the dampened paper, and sweep down the walls to remove grit. Any broken places must be filled with a mixture of Plaster of Paris and water.

The worker is advised to count the wall strips already upon the wall. Before cutting the strips one edge must be trimmed, and this is best done while still in the roll. Open a roll a few turns, trim off one blank edge smoothly with sharp shears, and roll up the roll as fast as the trimming progresses. Be sure to trim all of the rolls off at the same edge, so that they will lap alike.

All wall papers are printed in either a "set" or a "drop" pattern. The set pattern is one that shows, on the opposite side or edge of the same strip in a direct line, the complementary or matching portion, always the exact half of some figure in the design. In order to produce a perfect match in a set pattern cut all the strips from exactly the same point. The finish to a drop pattern will also be found on the opposite side of the strip, but situated half the pattern length down. For this reason the strips must be cut even, otherwise every other strip will come out half the pattern length short when we try to match the strips in hanging.

CUTTING THE PAPER

A quick way of cutting these strips accurately, and a method used by the professionals is to run out together upon a long table three or four rolls,

all faces up, one carefully placed on top of another and all heading in the same direction.

Slide them back and forth until the markings which are on the edge line one above another in exact duplicate.

Measure carefully the strip length, allowing an inch or two extra at the top of each to run beyond the base line of the border. Fold the paper back upon itself, and cut off by running a sharp knife through the fold.

To insure a straight start with the first strip, mark a true vertical line from the board or ceiling down to the baseboard. Brush the paste down the middle of the topmost strip, then sweep the brush diagonally in from the edges. Fold both ends over towards the centre until they meet, pasted surface together, keeping the edges even.

PUTTING PAPER ON WALL

Holding the pasted strip with both hands, top end up, unfold the upper half, and set its top edge a little above the marked border line. Pat it snugly to the wall so that it will stick, then brush the strip smoothly downward until the other fold is reached. Loosen this and let it drop to the baseboard. The second strip is hung now so that its trimmed edge laps neatly the untrimmed edge of the first strip. Pat the joining with a soft, clean, dry brush, until the strip adheres. The third strip should now lap the second, and so on, until all the long, full width strips are in place. A full width strip should never be pasted in the direct angle where side and end walls meet.

The border goes on last, and needs two persons to handle it. Or, it can be cut into lengths with a little lap allowance to fit the four sides of the room.

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The Washing Machine Popular

From the tone of several letters received by us of late, we are bound to believe that the washing machines advertised in our columns are becoming more popular than ever before. None of the users of these machines would apparently like to be without their machines. That the machines are economical, is shown by the testimonials or letters we have received, when nearly everyone says they have never paid a cent for repairs on their machines. A New Ontario woman writes as follows:

WORTH TWICE THE MONEY PAID

The washing machine I have is a first class machine in every respect, and I would not be without it, for twice the money I paid for it. I can wash the very finest garments without tearing them or harming them the least bit. It is two years since I bought the machine, and it is as good

as ever. It does not make any noise when in operation, and a child can Muskoka Co., Ont.

A CHILD CAN MANAGE IT

I have used my washing machine for nearly four years, and am very much pleased with it. I like it in every way. It is really so easy to work, that a child can manage it. It does not injure the clothes, and has never cost us a cent for repairs, and

does not need any repairing.—Mrs. N. Harrison, Peel Co., Ont.

NEVER OUT OF REPAIR

My washing machine excels all others I ever saw. It runs easy, does not tear the clothes, and is never out of repair. I can do as much washing in one hour as I used to do in three hours. It is a good, strong machine, and all I have ever done to it, is to oil it occasionally.—Mrs. R. E. Metcalfe, Nipissing Dist., Ont.

Suppose You Tried Everything

that is made for washing and cleaning.

You would certainly find one thing that you liked better than the rest.

Now, we are so sure that

THE ONE THING THAT WILL PLEASE YOU MOST IS



Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser



that we ask you to

TRY IT ENTIRELY AT OUR RISK

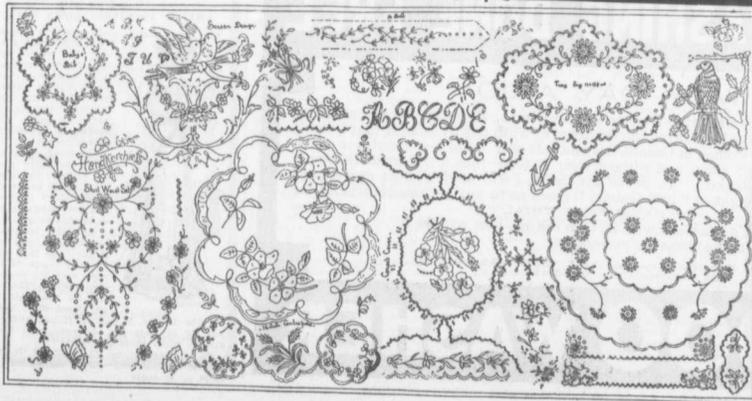
You will not want to look any further when you find how easily and thoroughly this harmless washing and cleaning powder removes all dirt, grease and foreign matter. It is not only perfectly harmless but saves time and money in household and dairy washing and cleaning.

YOU DO NOT RISK ONE CENT

Get a sack from your dealer. Use it all. If you do not find it perfectly satisfactory, return the empty sack and your dealer will give back your money. You can't lose.

THE J. B. FORD COMPANY, Sole Mfrs. WYANDOTTE, MICH., U.S.A.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited



Art Embroidery

No. 571. Special Perforated Stamping Outfit. This splendid outfit consists of about fifty up-to-date and handsome full-size designs, including a Shirt Waist, Corset Cover, Lingerie Hat, two Complete Alphabets (one 2 1/2 in and one 1 in.) Centerpieces (size 16 in.), two Doilies (5 1/2 in.) two turnovers, Borders, Bell, Book Cover, Sofa Pillow, and many other useful designs, in all the modern styles of embroidery. The above designs are perforated on a good quality of paper. We also include a cake each of the blue and white of the "Ideal," two Poncettes, and full directions for using the stamping preparation, at the special price of 75c. for all.

These Perforated Patterns can be used an unlimited number of times.

## 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 same. Our Cook Book is now free for two new yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

### BOILED JELLY CAKE

One cup sugar, 2 eggs, broken in a cup, and then cup filled with sweet cream, 1½ cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

### COOKIES

Two eggs, 1½ cups sugar, 1 cup lard, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cup butter-milk (sour), 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Do not make too stiff.—Horace Walker, Elgin Co., Ont.

### OATMEAL COOKIES

Two eggs, 2 cups oatmeal, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup lard, small spoon salt, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Add more flour if needed.—Jennie Russell, Elgin Co., Ont.

### BREAD

One quart mashed potatoes, 1 cup flour, ½ cup sugar, ¼ cup salt, 2 quarts lukewarm water, ½ yeast cake soaked in a cup of lukewarm water. Set at noon. Let rise in a warm place till next morning, then put in pan on stove and keep stirring until it is lukewarm. Then pour in flour already sifted, and mix quite stiff. Let rise, then put in pans. This makes six loaves.—Mrs. W. C. Hill, Perth Co., Ont.

### SPICE CAKE

One cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 3½ cups flour, 1 cup cold water, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 3 eggs, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, ½ nutmeg, 1 large cup currants and raisins.

### GRAHAM GEMS

Two eggs, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter and lard whipped, 2 cups sour milk, with ½ teaspoon soda, 1 cup of wheat flour, and 1 teaspoon of baking powder sifted in it; 3 cups of graham flour.

### FRIED CAKES

One cup sugar, 2 small eggs, ½ cup sweet milk, 1½ teaspoon baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 2½ cups flour; add more if needed.

## The Color of Flour

Flour is judged largely by color, and the housewife generally selects the flour producing the whitest loaf of bread. This is due to prejudice and a failure to recognize the methods now employed to give the unnatural whiteness to the flour. Naturally, flour and bread from the same should have a creamy whiteness, and not the chalky whiteness, or, more often, the ashy gray color, the result of bleaching.

A proper system of milling will give the necessary whiteness to good grades of flour produced from clean and sound wheat. Therefore, white color is at present a matter of some importance in the judging of flour; not because it is any criterion of the quality of bread, as was formerly the case, but rather an indication of chemical bleaching, and the public should learn to understand that white flours and white bread are not synonymous terms for good bread.

\*\*\*

In mixing flour and water, use a fork. The mixture will not lump then, and the two will mix easily.

# PURITY FLOUR

Take your choice of the "Purity" Family.

SIZES differ, but quality is the same. Highest grade in the world.

"More Bread and better Bread"

Purity trade-mark guarantees satisfaction of your money back.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., Ltd.

Mills at Winnipeg, Guelph, Brandon



# YOUR WASHING DONE FREE

## WASH DAY A JOY

when you have a "1900 Gravity" Washer in your home. Do let me tell you all about it. So many women have been saved the drudgery of wash day by using it that I won't be satisfied until every woman in Canada has one. It only takes six minutes to wash a whole tubful spotlessly clean, and without wear or tear—then it will wash the finest linen or the heaviest blankets. To prove my claims I will send without one cent of cost and prepay the freight, a "1900 Gravity" machine to any responsible woman for

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Do your week's washings with it, then tell me how you like it. Write to-day and address me personally.

F. D. T. BACH, MANAGER, THE 1900 WASHER CO., 357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

# THE 1900 WASHER

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

## The Sewing Room

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

### COAT WITH VEST AND REVERS 6113

This coat is adapted to the simple suit of cloth, serge or chevot. There is a little vest which allows effective use of contrasting material, and the revers on the fronts are novel, while they provide opportunity for the use of the fashionable buttons.

Material required for medium size is 6½ yds 27, 24 yds. 44, or 3½ yds 52 in. wide, with ¾ yds of velvet. The pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

### GIRL'S COAT 6292

The short waisted coat is always becoming to little girls and is at the height of present styles. This model includes also a novel and effective collar and big flaring cuffs that are exceedingly smart.

Material required for medium size (8 yrs.) is 4½ yds. 27, 2½ yds. 44, or 2½ yds. 52 in. wide with ¾ yd. of velvet.

The pattern is cut for girls of 4, 6, 8 and 10 yrs. of age, and will be mailed to any address by this paper on receipt of ten cents.

### TUCKED NEGLIGE 6381

The simple negligee is always the most satisfactory. There are tucks at the shoulders of the front and at the centre back, which provide satisfactory fullness.

Material required for medium size is 3½ yds 34, 3½ yds. 32, or 2½ yds. 44 inches wide with 8 yds of ribbon to trim as illustrated.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

### EMPIRE PRINCESS GOWN 6111

No prettier gown than this could possibly be asked by any young woman. It is made with the high Empire waist line and with the full waist that is at the moment becoming to youthful figures.

The gown is made with the skirt and the bodice. The bodice is cut in one with pretty short sleeves, and is arranged over a fitted lining.

Material required for medium size is 12 yds 21 or 24, 9 yds 32 or 6½ yds 44 in. wide with 2½ yds of applique, 1½ yds. of silk for the wash, ½ yd. of net 44 in. wide for the tucker, 14 yds. of ribbon and 1½ yds. 18 in. wide for the yoke, and long sleeves when these are used.

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



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The crop early in the 000 in farm greatly w led. The of the w strength, on Friday ago. Outside factors in used strong higher, an withheld; the Atlantic port wheat during the shipments of er from n shows con large sales during the ed 46 in t west have Manitoba the season wheat is a hension an be enough new crop in co has out wheat at a They are n in the cou side of the co costs \$1 a good prod sent high p er scale of ago, the m was quite with dealer at outside a market fall and goose

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# MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, March 15. — There is little that is new in the general trade situation. Country dealers continue to show considerable caution in buying and are not stocking as much for the future as has been the case for the past few years. They are perhaps wise in this. Not that the outlook is any less rosy than it has been for some weeks past but on general principles the storekeeper will be on an safer footing if he buys only as his trade will stand. The demand for money is not as brisk as it was, though money on call rates steady at 4 per cent. Money generally is easier, and banks seem to have an abundant supply. Loans on real estate continue to be made at 5½ to 6 per cent.

### WHEAT

The crop report issued from Washington early in the week reserves for 14,692,000 in farmers' hands, and the effect of greatly weakening the speculative market. The market recovered before the end of the week and showed considerable strength. May wheat selling at Chicago on Friday at 81½¢, or within a cent or two of the high price of several weeks ago. Outside of the U. S. crop report the factors in the situation indicate a continued strong market. European markets are higher, and at the end of the week, notwithstanding the high prices on this side the Atlantic, it was found profitable to export wheat. Argentine shipments fell off during the week and it is believed that shipments from that country will be smaller from now on. The Winnipeg market shows considerable strength and some large sales on Friday. Large orders were made during the week, and the market advanced in two days. Local dealers in the west have advanced their quotations on Manitoba wheat to the highest level of the season. The situation in Ontario wheat is strong and there is some apprehension among millers that there will not be enough of this wheat to last till the new crop is ready. The demand for Grade 1, which has enabled millers to sell their surplus wheat at a good profit without grinding. They are now beginning to find the supply in the country rather scarce and they are of the future. Wheat landed in Mexico costs \$1.80 per bushel which permits of a good profit on the home market. Present high prices. Though on a shade lower scale of prices than a couple of weeks ago, the market for hard winter wheat was quite firm at the end of the week, with dealers quoting \$1.06 to \$1.07 a bushel at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market fall wheat sells at \$1.07 to \$1.07½, and goose at \$1.10 to \$1.12 a bushel.

### COARSE GRAINS

The oat market continues firm under a good demand. Ontario oats are quoted at Montreal at 46¢ to 49½¢. Dealers here quote oats at 45¢ to 46½¢ outside and 46¢ to 50¢ a bushel on the local farmers' market. The barley market is firm. There is

a scarcity of good malting barley, which is quoted at Montreal at 65½¢ to 66¢, and feed barley at 58¢ to 62½¢ a bushel. Dealers here quote barley at 55¢ to 60¢ outside and 58¢ to 62½¢ on Toronto farmers' market. Peas are higher here at 55½¢ to 56¢ outside.

### FEEDS

Mill feeds continue scarce and in good demand. Millers are anxious to price somewhat. Manitoba bran is quoted at Montreal at \$22 to \$23 and shorts at \$24, and Ontario bran at \$25 to \$24, and middlings at \$25 to \$25.50. Dealers here quote Ontario bran at \$24 and shorts at \$25 in bags. On the call board \$25 was asked for bran in car lots on track Toronto. The corn market continues firm with a slight advance in prices. American corn is reported at Montreal at 76¢ to 77¢ in car lots there. American is quoted here at 75¢ to 74½¢ and Canada's at 76¢, Toronto freights.

### SEEDS

There is little that is new to report in the seed situation. Farmers who have seed to sell are anxious to sell. This will add greatly to its value. Dealers here quote re-cleaned seed as follows: Alkali, \$7 to \$10 a cwt.; timothy, \$5.50; alfalfa, \$8.50 to \$9; timothy, \$1.75 to \$2.10 and millet, 50¢ to 65¢ a bushel according to quality. Clover seed is quoted here at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for alfalfa; \$4.50 to \$5.00 for red clover, and \$1.50 to \$2.10 for timothy a bushel according to quality.

### HAY AND STRAW

A farmer selling in hay is reported at Montreal owing to falling off in receipts, because of the bad roads. Dealers stocks

### Cigs Free

Farm and Dairy will give a pure bred pig of any of the standard breeds, with pedigree for registration, to any person who sends us only seven new subscriptions at 1.00 each. We have given away 250 such pigs and they have all given satisfaction. Now is the time to win one. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

are getting lighter. There is a scarcity of No. 1 baled hay. Quotations show no change and call as follows for long hay on track here: No. 1, \$1.10 to \$1.20; No. 2, \$0.90 to \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.80 to \$0.90; clover mixed, \$1 to \$1.10; and clover in hay on track in car lots. Baled straw is quoted here at \$7 to \$7.50. Car lots of baled hay are quoted here at \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 1; \$9 to \$10 for No. 2; and \$6.50 to \$7.50 for baled straw track Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market loose timothy sells at \$12 to \$14; mixed, \$10 to \$12; straw in bundles, \$13 to \$14, and loose straw at \$7 to \$8 a ton.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg prices continue to decline. At Montreal receipts of Canadian eggs have fallen off but the market has been supplied by several car loads of American eggs and prices have declined and are fairly easy at 25¢ to 26¢ a dozen for new laid in case lots. The market is steady at 24¢ to 25¢ for new laid in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs sell at 28¢ to 30¢ a dozen for new laid in case lots. There is very little doing in dressed poultry. Receipts are light and prices rule firm. Wholesale quotations are: Chickens, 15¢ to 16¢; fowl, 10¢ to 11¢; and turkeys, 20¢ to 21¢ a lb. On Toronto farmers' market prices rule at from 2¢ to 6¢ a lb. above these prices.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese trade is also having a good wind up to the season's business. By the time the new cheese on the market in large quantities there will be little if any old stock left, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic. The market continues firm. A lot of straight colored cheese sold in Montreal last week at 15½¢. Some few fodder cheese are being quoted on the trade at 15½¢ to 15¢ a lb for large and 15½¢ to 14¢ a lb for twins. The butter market continues to show a weak feeling, though a little better feeling is reported at Montreal, where fall creamery is quoted at 21¢ and winter at 23¢. There have been heavy receipts here

during the week of both fresh made and storage butter, and the market is weak. Dealers here quote butter to the week at 25¢ to 26¢ for choice creamery prints; 23¢ to 25¢ for solids; 20¢ to 22¢ for choice dairy prints; and 17¢ to 18¢ a lb for large rolls. On Toronto farmers' market choice dairy prints sell at 22¢ to 27¢ a lb.

### HORSE MARKET

The horse market has been active all week and prices generally are on a higher level. There is some improvement in quality of the offering during the week and will account for most of the advance in prices. Business in the horse Exchange, West side, was the best of the season, over 150 horses being sold. Eight carloads were sent to go to the West, besides several lots bought for that part of the country. Some extra quality drafters sold for \$225 each. Prices for the bulk of the drafters ranged from \$175 to \$215; general purpose \$160 to \$185; express and wagon horses \$160 to \$215; drivers \$100 to \$140 and serviceably sound \$100 to \$140 to \$180 each. A good lot of horses is expected at this week's sale.

The date for the Ryedale Billies has been postponed from March 22 to Friday, March 26, at 1 p. m. This change was made necessary owing to one contributor to the sale not being able to get his consignment of 25 imported Billies ready for former date. Any one having good Clydeville Billies for sale should communicate with Mr. Herbert Shoult, Manager, Horse Exchange, West Toronto. He expects to offer about 100 head if he can get them, and has already orders for about 45 head, made up of one order for a car lot for the West and another carload for other parts of Canada. This Clydeville sale promises to be one of the chief events of the year for the horse industry. Remember the date—Friday, March 26, at 1 p. m.

### LIVE STOCK

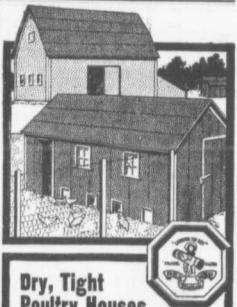
Live stock markets have ruled active and firm all week. Receipts fell off considerably, which was a drawback on the market. There are some in the trade who predict a scarcity of cattle. While this is probably true in regard to good beef cattle there are indications that the supply of medium cattle is large enough to meet all the demand for the year for some time to come. There is and there has been all winter a scarcity of finished calves. These are bringing good prices now and are not likely to get any cheaper. Medium cattle are also selling well, although drovers report that they are not getting as good considering the prices they have to pay for this quality in the country. But to this there own look out. Toronto is willing to pay the price of good cattle for this medium stuff, they will continue to lose more or less on the market. The general quality of the cattle offering during the week was much the same as that which has been coming out of Toronto for some time past, few properly finished cattle and too much common medium class stuff.

Choice, well-finished export steers weighing 1300 to 1400 lbs. each, are in demand, offering. On Thursday, when they were \$5 to \$5.50 a cwt. and export bulls at \$4 to \$4.50.

Prime picked lots of butchers' cattle 1000 to 1150 lbs. each, are worth \$5 to \$5.25, loads of good choice, \$4.75 to \$5; medium to good, \$4.25 to \$4.75; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$3 to \$4.30; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.25, and bulls, \$3 to \$4 a cwt. A few calves rule at \$7 a cwt. and the latter figure being for choice, well-finished stuff. At Buffalo veals are quoted at \$7 to \$8 a cwt. and western

Trade in milkers and springers has ruled steady at prices ranging from \$35 to \$60 a cow. Better quality would bring more money. Owing to the slippery condition of the roads few cows were offered at March 9th and no quotations available. Quite a number are expected at this week's sale.

The hog market advanced again during the week. On Thursday selects, fed and watered, sold on the market here at \$7.15 with \$5.50. Better quality quoted at country \$7 f.o.b. cars at quoted points, which would make price here \$7.25 fed and watered. For some reason or other, packers are refusing to give quotations in advance. Probably they expect to be able to buy at a lower price and decided upon before the week's operations begin. It looks as if in future we shall have to depend upon the information received from country points as to the exact prices being paid f.o.b. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of



## Dry, Tight Poultry Houses

Dampness and draughts are deadly to chickens. A dry atmosphere and an even temperature are absolutely essential to health and productiveness in poultry. Poultry houses roofed and sided with

# REX ROOFING

have protection not only against wind and rain, but also against extremes of temperature, dampness and humidity. REX Roofing is a non-conductor of heat and cold, as well as being storm-proof and wind-tight. REX Roofing has great durability because it is made of dense, long-fibre wool felt, thoroughly impregnated with weather-resisting compounds. Any farm hand can put it on.

Look for the Boy on every roll and don't forget to see them. Our FREE SAMPLES AND BROCKET will convince you on the spot of their excellence. Sent for an asking postcard. "Rexing Poultry Pen," which tells how to make your fowls rooster.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.  
19 India St., Boston, Mass.  
23 Common Street, Montreal

March 11th re bacon reads as follows— "The market is firmer and is higher, with good demand. Canadian bacon is quoted at 55¢ to 57¢, fancy cuts, 58¢."

### UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

West Toronto, Monday, March 15.—There was a run of 45 cars at the Union Stock yards this morning comprising 88 cattle, 80 sheep, 24 hogs and 25 calves. Business was brisk and prices generally on a high level. Choice exporters were quoted as high as \$5.75, the bulk selling at \$5.50 to \$5.50, there being a few choice ones on the market; one load of choice butchers' sold at \$5.25, but the general run went much below that figure as the quality was poor. All the way from \$4.50 to \$5 was quoted for butchers' choice, scarce and high; choice calves \$7.50; sheep 4 cwt, the bulk sold below \$7. Sheep and lambs are higher, lambs sold at \$5.50 to \$7.50 with higher prices quoted for choice quality; ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$5, and hucks at \$3.50 to \$5. Packers are quoting \$7 a cwt. f.o.b. in the country

## Roof Proof

Twenty-five years on the roofs.

That's the "Eastlake" record. And that's the kind of roof you want for your roof, isn't it?

## "Eastlake" Steel Shingles

side-loved, all nail heads covered, make a roof that is rain, snow, fire, lightning and rust-proof—and are guaranteed to outwear any other metal shingle made. Write for booklet.

## The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

(MANUFACTURERS)

Toronto and Winnipeg

## Black Watch

Black Play

### The Chewing Tobacco of Quality.

2872

WANTED

If you want to sell property which you own in the U. S. or Can-... FARM town property...

GREAT IRISH CATTLE SHOW

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY SPRING SHOW 1909 at Ball's Bridge, Dublin on April 20th to 22nd

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE Holstein bull, two years old, dam gave 70 lb of milk a day testing 16 per cent...

BERTRAM HOSKIN Mount Pleasant Farm, The Quilty, Ont.

FOR SALE—30 HEAD OF HOLSTEINS

IF you are wanting a choice young cow or better it will pay you to write me before making your selection...

GORDON H. WANWARD

2-5-50 Manhard P.O., Leeds Co., Ont. 7 miles north of Brockville on C.P.R. (Clark's Crossing)

H. G. MORROW & SON, Milton, Ont.

Breeders of Holsteins, Tamworths, & young Outwolds. Present offerings, 3 young bulls, 60 lbs at for service, sows bred. Also young pigs, all cholester bred.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Head your herd with a son of Sara Hengerveld's choice young cow...

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

33 Choice Young offerings, from imported sows and sired by imported King David. 2 fine rich bred Holstein bulls and several males. Bargains to quick buyers.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

NEIL SANGSTER ORMSTOWN, QUE.

Young Cows for Sale From Two Years up

They will improve your herd. Write for prices. 0-28-69

FOR SALE

The richly bred bull Hengerveld De Kol Keyes No. 3259, 14 months old...

A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least as good cows and heifers as one, to make room for the natural increase of our herd...

H. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.

Putnam Stn., 1 1/2 miles - C. P. R. - E-44-09

ASBORINE Will reduce influenza, swollen joints, Bronchitis, Croup, etc. Cure Cuts, Pimples, etc.

GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer. Live stock a specialty. Address Post Perry, 'Phone 21.

SHEEP and SWINE

BERKSHIRES and TAMWORTHS Choice Berkshire Boars fit for service and sows ready to breed...

Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Corlith, Ont.

LOCHABAR STOCK FARM

Offer for sale a number of very fine Leicester Ewes from imported large English stock...

D. A. GRAHAM, Wanstead, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

A number of young boars from 4 to 6 months old from imported large English stock...

Apply Manager, FAIRVIEW FARM

LUZMEND'S MILLS, QUE.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

For Sale are my winners at the late Winter Fair, Guelph. Sows bred and ready to breed...

Georgetown, G.T.S. Milton, C.P.R. Station

W. W. BROWNEDICK, Ashgrove

AYRSHIRES

NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES

Bull Calves dropped this spring. By imported Bull. First prize Toronto, Ottawa, and Halifax. Long distance phenom.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

Are large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1909, made and female. Prices right. Write or call on

W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of a fine age for sale. See our stock at the leading show this fall. Write for prices.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Naville, Ont.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are in such demand I will make another importation. Will attend great dispersion sale of the world renowned Burnside herd of Mr. A. Mitchell...

R. R. NESS, Kewick, Que.

STONECROFT STOCK FARM

Harold M. Morgan, Prop. Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Ont. Young Ayrshire Bulls and heifers for sale. Yorkshire pigs from imported Irish and Dams, February and March litters. Largest selection. Highest quality. Write for prices.

E. W. BJORKLEND, Manager.

HUME FARM AYRSHIRES

On hand young bulls for service. Several very choice AYRSHIRES, also heifers in calf, young cows and ewes any desired age. Pams, cows, greatly improved. In-booked for Yorkshire pigs, orders and importing Ayrshire hogs, phone in residence. Hoards Bldg., Toronto

ALEX. HUME & CO., Monro P.O.

for hogs. It is reported that as high as \$12.75 was paid f.o.b. at some points. J. W. W.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, March 15, 1909.—The delivery of Danish hogs on the English markets last week was 27,000. The demand for bacon still continues to be poor...

MONTRAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, March 13.—The market here for live hogs has been very firm this week with a good demand from all sources...

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—A Fairbanks two-horse power gasoline engine, and a Clipper grain cleaner with travelling brushes...

WANTED—4 Four-paired men (Scotch preferred) on a dairy and stock farm. Must be good milkers and cowmen...

FARM HANDS—Good experienced. Wants situation on farm; good horse and cattle man; experienced in fruit farming...

FARM HAND WANTED—Young Scotchman preferred; month's trial, and if satisfactory, will hire by year. Box C, Farm and Dairy.

WANTED—New subscribers to Farm and Dairy. For every seven new subscribers at \$1 a year we will give a pure-bred pig of any one we like...

FARMS, HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE BLEWETT & MIDDLETON, 421 George St., Peterboro. 376 Water Street - Peterboro

FOR FARM, HOUSES, LOTS CONSULT BELL AND TAYLOR

Breeders' Directory CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$6.00 a line a year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

SHEEP ABRAM EASTON, Appleby, Ont. Leicester sheep. Show ring and breeding stock for sale. 6-25-09

R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thurland, Ont. Dorset Sheep a specialty. Telephone. E-37-09

SWINE JAS. FEATHERSTONE for sale. Streetville, Ont. Large Yorkshire Hogs for sale.

JAS. BEGG, ST. THOMAS, AYRSHIRES, Standard for this herd is 15 lbs. milk per day. No culls, 6-19-09

HARRISON BROS., Mt. Albert—Hereford cattle. Oxford Down sheep. Stock for sale at all times. E-25-09

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION NOW.

IT HELPS TO FILL YOUR POCKET-BOOK

Good butter at 25c a lb. to 30c a lb. Eggs at 25c to 30c a doz. No more better butter and no more eggs by the regular use of Herbageum...

WHITE & GILLESPIE PETERBORO - ONTARIO

Manitoba stock, and \$9 to \$9.50 a cwt for country dressed.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, March 13, 1909.—The cheese market is steady with a strong upward demand there is still enough to keep unsold here is rapidly diminishing...

There is a decidedly improved tone to the butter market although there has been no change in prices to note.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator (Patented 1880) The best and latest separator for cleaning all kinds of Seed and Grain.

SEE NEAREST AGENT OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO THE YAMPLIN MFG. CO., PETERBO, ONTARIO

GOOD LITTLE SIXTY \$65 GILSON Separator for Farming, Cows, etc. FREE TRIAL. See nearest agent or write for catalogue all sizes. JILSON MFG. CO. 101 WATER ST. PETERBO, ONT.

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OUR

ANTIGON

fair deal over farmers' a be a very 130 enter. The 2 and the Maritime Row (Strow of Truro, are disapp milk condense of years they been urging intensively claiming help to fill the do have got into to supply milk clean. The price of 15c to 16c. The shipping the ceiving good for good a do; not a JAMES RIB still quite w cation of the are have im well. A price; this farmers who especially at unusually poor cing. The dening, quic went into k dairymen in that the fact their hands. are very good

PRESCOTT

looking for the winter of 1909. \$15 a ton. 25c a bush; or \$25.00 a ton; eggs, 30c to 25c a lb; potatoes, 90c to \$1 a springers, 85 each; 40c to \$1 a bush; 9c a lb. J. F. MOEWOE

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**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Contributions Invited.

**NOVA SCOTIA**

**ANTIGONISH**

The fourth annual seed fair held under the auspices of the county farmers' association recently, proved to be a successful one, there being over 100 entries in grain, potatoes, peas, beans, etc. The judging was done in a careful and satisfactory manner by S. F. Moore, Maritime representative of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and R. J. Fuller of Truro. A large number of our farmers are disappointed at the closing of our milk condensing factory. For a number of years the manager of the factory has been urging the farmers to go more extensively into winter milk production, claiming he could not get near enough to fill the demand. Now that the farmers have got into such a position as to be able to supply milk the year round, the factory closes down for the winter. Consequently the price of butter has dropped from 25c to 20c a lb; however, a large number are shipping their milk to Sydney and are receiving good prices. Dealers are paying for good pork 8½c; beef, 7c a lb; eggs, 22c a doz; potatoes, 10c a bush; Tom Brown shoe has been up on the meadows fairly well. So far winter clover is not selling. Oats are up to 50c a bush; hay is up to \$12 a ton—B. T.

drawing logs to be sawn into lumber for farmers, or they are employed by lumbermen. There may be quite a building boom this coming summer—W. R. W.

**VICTORIA CO., ONT.**

**BURY'S GREEN**—The stock is wintering well, yet there is a scarcity of fodder in some places. There is a good deal of ice in the swim with a wood supply of tasty and nutritious food. Several farmers have dispersed their stock together, thereby owing to the scarcity of labor at the time of corn harvest. Quite a lot was sown for fall planting, but not out in the early winter. Fat stock is by no means plentiful and good prices prevailed. The hog product is still low and prices are again soaring upwards. There is a good demand for horses, and the heavy solid farm horse is being much sought after. Good, clean grain stock is also in demand, and those having it, for sale are getting good prices. Farm stock sales are well attended, and fairly good prices are realized, especially for milk cows and good sound work horses—J. B.

**HALIBURTON CO., ONT.**

**KINMOUNT**—February will be a busy month for our farmers. A large quantity of hay, bark, logs, etc., has changed hands. Butter has taken a dip in price. It is now 30c a lb. The price does not look promising for the near future. Milk feed, Most farmers are paying their cows freshening in the spring. The hog product is still low and prices are well. So far winter clover is not selling. Oats are up to 50c a bush; hay is up to \$12 a ton—B. T.

**ST. GEORGE—March**

—March, which started out lion-wise, has followed February's lead, and is giving us both winter and spring crops nearly every day. There is a heavy wheat, when the mercury stands at 8 deg. below zero, and at 50 deg. at noon. There is little snow to protect the wheat, and considerable ice is on it. Nearly all the disposed of at the present time. The price of coarse grains and fodder for the stock. Silage is in demand and is in favor, especially this year when the more turpins were so badly spoiled because of the heavy snow. There is still being good prices, though naturally a little lower than as they were. Cow testing is coming into its own and the wide awake farmers, and in consequence dairy business is taking a more prominent place than ever before. In keeping the general work of the farm up to this standard of progress, line, better farm buildings, better fences, and purer water for the stock being the chief advances in this respect. Owing to the poor sleighing there is a lot of material for spring; otherwise things are normal—C. C. S.

**WENTWORTH CO., ONT.**

**KIRKWALL**—Good butchers' cattle are selling at 5 cents a lb. It is expected that May cattle will be scarce and much higher than it is now, as there are not nearly so many cattle in the stables as there has been for the past few years. Lambs are nearing 7c a lb. Hogs have been as high as 10c a lb. though it is expected that they will go higher as they are so very scarce. It is almost impossible to buy hogs this time of the year. The fat and pigs six weeks old are selling about 85 a pair. Hay is selling at about \$10 a ton. Cattle are being offered for sale and the farmers think it much more profitable to feed it to the stock. The price of the fat and pigs is plentiful and the price of all will have enough to last until spring without hurting—C. A. W.

**WATERLOO CO., ONT.**

**WATERLOO**—We have had a very open winter and very changeable weather. Roads have been in a good condition and we have had a good share of sleighing. The ice harvest is full swing and more farmers are seeing the need of storing a supply. All kinds of produce has had a very good price. Cattle are doing well and there is plenty of feed for them. With present prospects, we are looking for good prices. The Farmers' Institute meetings have all been held. They were quite successful. The Farmers' Clubs are also doing excellent work. There are nine of these organized clubs in the county—C. H. S.

**MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.**

**TEMPO**—During the past few months I have kept a list of all the newly weaned colts sold I could hear about. After figuring up all prices the average would be about \$29. The highest amount received for one was \$40 which was for a well bred Percheron at a public sale.

**LIVE HOGS**

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

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY  
**\$7.25 a Cwt.**  
FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 220 LBS.

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

The first maple syrup of the season was on the London market last week, and was soon picked up at \$1.25 a gal. Auction sales are numerous this spring, and they go off with a high price for nearly everything offered. Dairy cows go especially high—J. E. O.

as being plentiful, and cattle are coming through in fine style—J. E. O.

**GOSPIP**

The losses incurred by farmers and ranchers through the death of their valuable horses and cattle by not having them, by mere carelessness or ignorance, are yearly enormous. One who is insured, are yearly enormous. One who is insured, are yearly enormous. One who is insured, are yearly enormous.

**PORT STANLEY**—This is a good pig district and many of the farmers make a specialty of especially raising and fattening pigs. The Chester White and York appear to predominate. Thousands of acres of corn and barley are yearly produced along the lake shore, which in turn finds its way to market through the bacon hog. Many complained to me that the prices were not steady enough, and nobody seemed to know what the price would be for the coming week, until about one o'clock on Saturdays. Port Stanley was the first place in Ontario to pay more than \$1 a bush, for wheat during the late rise. And as for ice, every man and team for miles around are engaged storing it away for the fishermen, for the summer trade, and also loading the cars 10,000 tons for shipment to a nearby city. Feed of all kinds is reported

as being plentiful, and cattle are coming through in fine style—J. E. O.

**GRENVILLE CO., ONT.**

**PRESCOTT**—A few of our farmers are looking for hay this year through the winter. Clover hay sells from 815 to \$16 a ton; timothy hay, \$11 to \$14; oats, 55c a bush; corn, 70c a bush; wheat, \$23.50 a ton; middlings, 827 a ton; fresh eggs, 20c to 25c a doz; creamery butter, 28c a lb; potatoes, 10c a bush; and 90c to \$1 a bush; milt cows, 85c to \$40; springers, 825 to \$30 each; calves, 85 each; hogs, 85 to 90c a cwt; dressed hogs, 7c a lb; dressed beef, 5c a lb; hides, 1c a lb—J. F.

**DUNDAS CO., ONT.**

**MOREWOOD**—Our farmers' club, which is independent of the Government, although organized only last fall, is doing splendid work. It already has 70 members. Meetings are held every two weeks. About 300 tons of seed corn have been purchased for our members at 40 cents a bush. Several tons of clover and timothy seed have been ordered at about 5c a lb, lower prices than our members would have secured if they had it been ordered in smaller quantities. A month ago we had two splendid illustrated addresses by George H. Barr and C. F. Whitley, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Last week we had two good addresses by J. H. B. Cowan, Editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., and R. B. Faith, of the Journal, Ottawa. Farm and dairy is very popular with a number of our members. Our president, J. W. Bogart, at our last meeting, told our members that although he had taken practically all the farm papers in Canada, he always looked at Farm and Dairy first for up-to-date and reliable news on farm matters. Several of our members subscribed for Farm and Dairy at the close of the meeting. We have a directory where you can see it. It is a convenient way of putting our members in touch with each other. Mr. T. McGregor is our vice-president, and Mr. J. S. Kyle our secretary—C. B.

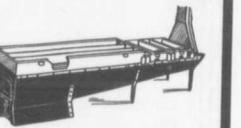
**HASTINGS CO., ONT.**

**TURRIFF**—Stock has wintered well and seasons, although locust hay is held at 815 a ton. Nevertheless it is being obtained from other localities as low as \$9. Potatoes are \$1 a bush, 45c a lb; pork, 12c; peas, 81c; oats, 50c. There are few idle horses in this district this winter. Nearly every team is engaged in

Write for our illustrated booklet giving all the information useful and necessary to Syrup makers. It tells you how to get more dollars out of your maple grove.

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- 3-Easily interchangeable pans.
- 4-Less trouble with lime and other deposits.
- 5-Wearing the evaporator uniformly.
- 6-Great convenience in handling or cleaning.
- 7-Finishing the Syrup without re-heating.
- 8-Better syrup, therefore better prices.



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—it pays to put it there—pays you and us too!

Plus-strength means strength to stand harder usage than any farm-implement ought to have to stand—but DOES have to, sometimes.

You know what "careful" use the average "hired man" is apt to give any farm-implement! And the more expensive the thing is, the harder usage it is likely to get—on your farm or anybody else's. Now an ordinary farm-implement lacks plus-strength. It's built for careful handling—not for abuse. Wherefore it goes smash under stress—and always at the busiest time—when breakdowns cost most.

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Of course it costs more to build plus-strength into a machine; but the buyer of a Cockshutt implement pays no more to get it.

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### Where the value of it comes in

Advertising is an investment that repays us in increased business—and plus-strength is an investment that repays us in increased reputation. You get breakdown insurance for the price you'd pay for ordinary implements. We get your faith and your good word—and they count a whole lot in this business.

This plus-strength does NOT mean extra weight, nor clumsiness. It wouldn't be worth having if it did mean either of those things.

Putting this surplus strength into a Cockshutt implement is a matter of careful choice of materials; of special formula for steels and

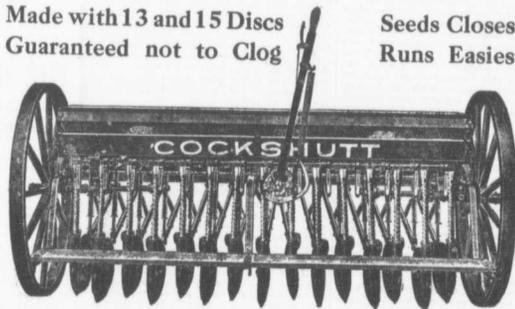
### Lighter draft goes with plus-strength

irons; of special factory processes; of special study by experts who are highly paid to accomplish this very thing—and to do it without increasing, but rather by lessening, the friction and the draft of the implement. Cockshutt implements stand up better and still draw lighter.

As the Cockshutt Line includes a great many kinds of implements—ranging from light garden plows to huge 12-furrow engine gangs, and including harrows, cultivators, seeders, and other kinds of modern farm-equipment—it is not possible to tell you here just how this plus-strength is shown by each of them. But if you will just write and ask for our catalog, and tell us what particular implement you might be interested in, the details will go to you by return mail. That is well worth your while. It means money saved to you—and satisfaction gained. Write us to-day.

Made with 13 and 15 Discs  
Guaranteed not to Clog

Seeds Closest  
Runs Easiest



If you knew, to a dead certainty, that seeding your land to any grain with this New Disc Drill actually would increase the yield from 2 to 5 bushels an acre—if that could be proved to you beforehand—you would think pretty seriously about investing in one, wouldn't you? Well, that CAN be proved to you; and so can it be proved to you that no other seeding machine built will do what this does. Free Booklet B proves it.



Concave Side—No. 10 Tubular Pressure Spring Rod that Prevents All Buckling—



Convex Side of the Cockshutt Disc that Can't Clog in Any Soil—

Booklet-B tells you, among things you ought to know, why this New Cockshutt Disc Drill sows anything grown in drills, whether small as tobacco-seed or big as broad-beans, with greater accuracy and far more uniformity than any other method of seeding can do. The pictures at each side of what you are reading now suggest one reason why this is so.

The picture above shows that the grain-boot on this Drill does not touch the disc at any point; and, also, that the space between boot and disc widens gradually from bottom to top. This makes it impossible for trash, weeds, stones, etc., to jam there. Nothing of that kind can block the free turning of any disc.

There's nothing to hold mud or trash. That's why this drill will work perfectly under conditions that would stall any other drill ever built.

Discs are set six inches apart with a seven-inch stagger, and at exactly the angle that will cut the ground easiest. Grain follows right down the grain-boot into the BOTTOM of the furrow—always at the depth you adjust for—no chance for missing. And you can see from one-half of the hopper only, if you wish to—often a big advantage. The grain-feed is a FORCE-feed, governed by a lever handily reached from the full-width running board.



This shows the one perfect disc-bearing—GUARANTEED dust-proof and self-oiling. It accounts for this Disc Drill's wondrously light draft.

This Drill's drop-pattern frame, of high carbon angle steel (extra tough, extra strong), has a heavy I-beam running across the machine's whole width. The whole frame is RIVETED together—not bolted—nothing about it to shake loose or get out of true. And this is simply one of many Plus-Strength and Minus-Draft features of the Cockshutt New Disc Drill. SEND FOR THE BOOKLET that tells about them all—send to-day. It's FREE. Address

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