Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVIII

NUMBER 25

# FARM AND DAIRY

# RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JU. 24. 1909



AN ORCHARD AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE THAT IS KEPT WELL CULTIVATED Cultivated orchards usually far outclass those kept in sod. The severe drought of last year told heavily against sod culture. Fruit was much superior where cultivation had been practised as the soil moisture was conserved to supply its needs. It is only in districts where the rainfall is heavy and the humidity in the atmosphere is sufficient to prevent excessive evaporation that sod culture is advisable. This condition is the experion. Most orchards would be benefitted by constant cultivation throughout the season until about the middle of July, when it should be stopped and a cover crop sown.

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GANADIAN GOUNTRY LIFE

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CIRCULATION DEPT. FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

Itinerary of Swine Commission

Ottawa, June 17.—The commission appointed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to investigate the bacon producing industry of the European countries, which sell their

eign markets, particu-larly in Britain, held a c o n ference with Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister Agricui. ture prior to teaving. The e o n f erence was for the purpose of garding the Owing tour. Owing having arready been Commis on were unable to act Dairy's sugcondi

tions be in-vestigated Chairman of the Commission preliminary to the tour abroad

preliminary to the tour abroad.
The titnerary will be as follows:
The commission sails on the Tunisian on Saturday, June 19th, and on arriving at Liverpool will proceed at once to London and report at the office of the Canadian High Commissions of the Canadian Hig once to London and report at the office of the Canadian High Commissioner where further information will be secured, as well as letters of discussive to men in the work of the long of the control of the long of ioner where further information

partment of Agriculture.-F.D.

# B. C. Stock Breeders' Associa-

The Directors of the British Col-umbia Live Stock Breeders' Associa-tion met in the office of the Agriculture Department, Parliament Build-

ings, Victoria, on the evening of June 11th, to discuss the work to be taken up for the season. A D. Zaterson, President, was in the chair. Hon. Capt. Tatlow, Minister Incenturer; M. W. Holson, Live Stock Communication, Live S

the transportation of stock from the cast. Two cups will be given for stock judging to Victoria fair and also to the Westminister fair for the same

The Association appointed the fol-lowing committees to deal with their

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lowing committees to deal with their respective classes. D. C. McGregor, G. H. Hadwen, J. H. Wilkinson: Heavy: D. Montgomery, Geo. Sang-ster, Paterson. Wells, J. M. Steev-cs, Mr. Bilables. Davie, Sam Smith G. H. Hadwen. Swine: Shannon, Thompson, Webb.

19. 14. Hadwell.
Swine: Shannon, Thompson, Webb.
Poultry: W. Bayliss, Sect. of the
Vancouver and Nanaimo Poultry As
sociations. R. W. Hodson, to act on
each and all the committees.
R. W. HODSON, Sec.-Treas.

Jersey Breeders at Moatfield

Jersey Breeders at Moatrield
Saturday last, the members of the
Canadian Jersey Cattle Club hal
a most enjoyable outing when they
visited "Moatfield," the splendid
dairy farm of Mr. and Mrs. David
Duncan, of the Don, York Co. The
party left Toronto on the 10 o'clock
train and spent the first couple of
hours at the farm inspection, the
splendid Jersey The farm really comfarm is noted arms, insemuch as there farm is noted. The farm really con-poses two farms, inasmuch as there are two different sets of buildings, one of which, however, is occupied by lired help. On this farm some 21 head of Jersey heifers, showing exneed of Jersey beiters, showing exceptional constitution and true Jersey type, were much admired. At the home farm the noted Jersey bulls that head the herd, as well as the mature cows, were examined. The headuly, which was the winner at Toronbull, which was the winner at Toron-to last year, was in better condition than ever. The cows showed plainly their milk producing capacity. The splendid watering facilities on this farm came in for general favorable comment. Including the young and old stock about 200 head of hogs were being kept. The cream is shipped to Toronto. This farm is one of those entered in Farm and Dairy's prise farms composition.

normoto. This farm is one of those entered in Farm and Dairy's prise farms competition.

A banquet, that would have done credit to any of Toronto's best care crers, was served in a large beta in the control of the co Don. At the conclusion of the author of the three cheers and a tiger. Outlines of this nature are most enjoyable and profitable and similar events might well be arranged by other cattle breed-

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FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

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No. 25

a Year

#### Handling of the Hay Crop

R. E. Gunn, Mgr. Dunrobin Stock Farm, Ontario Co It is essential to have two things in view in handling the hay crop on a large farm; quality of the product and speed in handling. This article will not touch on the methods of curing and the time to cut, but it will deal with the second essential as suggested, speed in handling.

. When we have decided that it is time to commence having operations we get out the mowers. Having tried various kinds and sizes we find a medium geared six-foot cut the most satisfactory. We always h ve half a dozen knives already sharpened and we can depend on our mower being in good shape for we follow the rule of putting every machine in good order after each job is finished. The use of seven foot mowers is all right except that we have to work a little short

on horses during the haying owing to our mares nearly always being with foal in May and June.

We start the mower as early in the morning as possible and cut as much as we can handle from day to day. When the sun is on the grass sufficiently to dry up the dew we start the tedder. The tedder is kept going until early in the afternoon when we start the side delivery rake, putting the clover up into light windrows for the night. Next day these are tossed about with the side delivery rake until they are dry enough to come in. In a very short time, with the assistance of hay loader, and horse fork in the barn, the hauling is accomplished. When one field is cleared another is always ready to be tedded and raked. We try to keep all our men concentrated on this very important work of saving the hay crop. We consider a well saved hay crop means full milk pails, thrifty cattle and horses during the long siege of the following winter.

With the judicious use of hay tedder and side delivery, combined with good drying weather, any of the hay crops, alfalfa included, can usually be handled without the old fashioned

and laborious method of putting the hay in cocks When rain is imminent, however, and the crop is down and not dry, coiling is the only alternative to prevent a considerable loss of feeding value. Rain, we all know, hurts the hay crop, but more hav is injured in an average year by becoming bleached in the sun and having all the natural juices burnt out of it, than is injured by rain. Sun is necessary, but sun-burn is not. Get the hav into windrows as soon as possible, and while the hay is in the swath, keep the tedder going after the dew is off.

Timothy, we cut a little more on the green side and ted a little more than we used to. We find it makes a better hay that is more acceptable to the stock. Of course, if we grew hay for sale, we would no doubt follow the general practice of letting it ripen before we put the mower in the field.

#### Summer Management of Corn

Walter Thompson, Kent Co., Ont.

Our corn is planted in hills or squares in order that we may cultivate it both ways with a two horse cultivator. I always harrow my corn about two days after planting and keep on harrowing it once or twice a week until the corn is up two or three inches. One need not be afraid to tear out a few stalks or pull out a few hills; there will be plenty left. I would prefer about three stalks to

#### Care of Wounds

Dr. H. G. Reed, Halton Co. Ont.

The man who has a badly wounded animal on his hands will always consult his best interests by securing competent veterinary treatment, yet in many cases the injury is so slight that the owner is justified in resorting to home treatment. Wounds are divided into four classes: incised, punctured, lacerated and contused.

An incised wound is one made with a clean cutting instrument. The tissues are divided evenly and smoothly without any tearing or bruising of the parts. Such wounds are usually easy of treatment and unless the incision is very deep need only be made perfectly clean and kept so by the regular application of some disinfectant such as carbolic acid when the healing process will take place readily and quickly.

PUNCTURED WOUNDS

Punctured wounds are made with a more or less blunt instrument and are usually of a serious character, especially if the puncture is comparatively deep and likely to have injured some of the deep seated structures such as arteries, nerves. veins or any of the internal organs. A wound of this nature will never heal without the formation of pus, and it is of the utmost importance to see that any pus that forms has a free chance to escape. If not allowed to escape it will increase in volume and set up a vast amount of local inflammation and very soon serious consequences will result.

LACERATED WOUNDS

A lacerated wound is one in which the tissues are torn asunder in a rough and uneven manner. In such wounds pus will always form and they should be kept clean and healthy till the healing process is established, which will not take place so readily as in a clean cut wound.

A contused wound is one in which the tissues are bruised without the skin being broken. If the contusion is only slight the inflammation will subside by the application of heat and

moisture such as fomentation or poultices, but if the contusion is severe and very deep seated, inflammation will likely result if the utmost care is not exercised. It often happens that even in the case of trivial incised wounds grave complications such as erysipelas or tetanus-lock-jawset in for want of a little precaution. All dirt or any foreign bodies should be carefully removed and the parts dressed as already described.

"CALK" WOUNDS Special care should always be taken when a horse is wounded by cutting his foot by treading

# GOOD ROADS-HOW CAN THEY BE SECURED?

Good roads would do more to improve conditions of life on the farm than any other one improvement that could be secured. Every person who lives in the country has to use the roads. Everybody, therefore, is affected by their condition.

It is about 10 years since the Ontario Government set aside \$1,000,000 to encourage the building of better roads. The government offered to defray one third of the expense of constructing these roads providing the counties would pay the other two-thirds. Only a few counties have taken advantage of this offer. As yet, the \$1,000,000 has not nearly all been used. Why is improvement so slow?

Recently, an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy visited Hillside Farm, owned by Mr. Benjamin Rothwell, of Ottawa, a former warden of Carleton county. Mr. Rothwell is one of the most progressive and successful farmers in his section. He has given considerable thought to this matter of good roads.

"Last year," said Mr. Rothwell, "I visited the State of Ohio and found that great progress was being made there in the construction of good, stone roads. I was informed that this was due to a bill that had been passed by the Legislature by which the State agreed to defray one half the cost of building stone roads where the counties would pay 25 per cent., the townships 15 per cent. and the property owners, living beside the roads to be improved, 10 per cent. This law seems to me to be a good one. Why should we not have a similar law in Ontario? Our provincial government should never feel the amount that it would be called upon to contribute. By disposing of some of its mineral concessions the money could be raised without casting a burden on any person. Farmers need good roads more than anything else. Farm and Dairy can help us by bringing this matter forward for discussion."

What do the readers of Farm and Dairy think of this suggestion?

a hill and would rather have only two than to have four or five. This is for a crop of ears; of course, more would be required were the corn to be used for a silo.

I would like to cultivate corn every week if I could until it gets too much for the two-horse cultivator. Failing in this I cultivate as often as possible. We sometimes cultivate when the corn is over the horse's back. By making use of a short whiffletree, a careful man and steady horse will not drag down many stocks; and should the horse nip off a few leaves it will do no harm.

on it with the shoe of the other foot making a wound which is ordinarily called a "calk" because of its having been made by the calking of the shoe. Care should always be taken to see that none of the hairs have been forced down inside the top of the hoof, or if they have, they should be carefully removed as many a simple wound of this kind 'has developed into a serious condition because those hairs set up inflammation inside the wall of the hoof. Intense lameness and great suffering invariably result from such wounds and the animal is rendered unfit for work for some considerable time with, in many cases, a veterinary bill to pay, all because a precaution the could not have taken ten minutes to perform was neglected by the owner.

#### PUNCTURED FOOT

In the not uncommon case of the sole of the hoof being punctured by a nail, after the nail has been removed the opening made by it should be rimmed out to a considerable size in order to allow any pus which forms to escape. If this is not done in many cases pus will form, and not being allowed to escape, inflammation is soon set up and a bad case of under-un sole is the result in which possibly the whole sole will have to be removed before recovery can take place. In such a case the horse would have to be off work for weeks or, possibly months and all because of a little want of precaution on the part of the attendant.

#### Methods of Silo Construction

T. H. Binnie, B.S.A., Carleton Co., Ont.

Do not on any consideration build a square or oblong silo. The walls of such a silo are not strong enough to stand the pressure caused by the great weight of the silage; and the amount of silage lost in the corners will amount, in a few years, to a considerable value. The best shape is circular. A silo should be more than twice as high as it is wide. Do not build a silo too large in diameter as the amount of silage spoilt from day to day will more than pay the interest on the cost of an extra smaller one. The main qualities of a silo are that the walls shall be strong enough to withstand the pressure and it shall be air tight. To get this, the first step is to build a good, solid foundation, commenced below the frost line.

#### STAVE SILOS.

Perhaps the simplest and easiest style of silo to be built is the stave silo. It should be made from two inch narrow plank properly bevelled, and held together by strong iron bands. The staves, after bevelling so that when fitted together they will form a circle of the desired size, are placed on end, on a solid foundation and properly fitted. These are strengthened and held in place by strong iron hoops which are so made that they may be tightened or loosened at will. Doors should be built at intervals from the top to the bottom so that the silage may easily be got out. It is not necessary to put a roof or this silo, but it is much to be preferred. This style of the silo should be kept well painted, both inside and out. If properly built and taken care of a stave silo is durable, rigid and airtight.

#### CONCRETE SILOS.

The site built of stone or cement hase has a bright future before it. The method of construction is much the same as the ordinary wall of stone or cement, but the walls should be strengthened by iron bands built right into the wall. Construct the walls from one to two feet thick at the base, tapering to about half that thickness at the top, depending upon the size of the silo. The iron bands should be complete circles and should be closer together at the base than at the top of the silo because the greatest pressure is at the bottom. Line the inside of the walls with a coat of rich cement so that the action of the acids of the silage will not eat into the wall and injure it. This coating need not be thick as it is only to keep the acid away from the walls that ic is applied. With doors properly placed, with a good roof and proper construction, a silo of this material should last forever.

#### LOCATION.

Whatever material is used in the construction we should place the sile in such a position that we will have as little handling of the silage as possible for it is very heavy stuff to cart about. In choosing the location, we have two points to consider. The silo must be so located that there will be very little difficulty in filling it and it should also be handy for feeding. No one cares to carry silage the length of the barn before he gets it to the cows. We should also choose a place that will be dry and not water-soaked for if the water gets into the silage it will soon spoil it. If your silo is built of wood it will soon decay if the boards become water-soaked. After the site has been chosen, build your silo very carefully so that it will be airtight and strong and you will be handsomely repaid for your trouble.

#### Summer Cultivation of Corn

E. E. Wismer, Essex Co., Ont.

After the corn is up, we make a practice of dragging it with a light harrow. When it is about three inches high, we start cultivating it with a Cockshutt two-horse cultivator. The first cultivation is a light one. Then in about a week, we cultivate in the opposite direction (our corn being planted in hills) and cultivate deeply. In succeeding cultivations, we set the cultivator shallower and shallower, so as not to injure the rapidly forming roots. We cultivate by means of the two-horse cultivator until it is not possible to use it longer without injuring the corn.

When the corn is shooting out in ears, we make use of the one-horse cultivator setting it very lightly to stir up the soil in order that it may conserve all the moisture possible. Rag weed is the worst weed that we have to contend with. It takes a lot of cultivation to keep it in check in our corn fields.

#### Road Making in Ontario

A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Toronto.

The present system of pathmasters and statute labor so general in Ontario is not a thing of which our people should be proud. In order that the work of road construction may be carried on sys-



An Oxford County, Ont., Road near Ingersoll

The best work in road construction gives the best satisfaction, irrespective of cost, so long as money is not misapplied, and the ratepayers are receiving value for the expenditure.

tematically and at a reasonable cost, it is essential that there be an efficient plan of management. The great defect of statute labor, with its large number of pathmasters rotating in office from year to year, is that it is utterly without system. There is no responsible head to direct the work, no one who can be held accountable for mismanagement. It is impossible to improve and construct all the roads of a municipality in one year; it is a work extending over many years;

and as such requires a plan and supervision which will reach into the future. This can only be accomplished by having a permanent head over this work; a road superintendent whose tenure of office will be similar to that of a municipal clerk or treasurer.

ABOLISH STATUTE LABOR.

It is desirable that statute labor be dispensed with, and that all the energy available be placed on a cash basis. By this means the road superintendent can demand from all employed by him, a reasonable day's work. He can perform the work where it is most required, taking up the worst pieces first, or the most heavily travelled sections, bringing them to a permanent condition, and steadily extending the work year by year. The cost of road construction is largely dependent on the cost of labor, and the amount of work performed, and it is not an uncommon thing to see an efficient road superintendent take hold of a road system and by careful management reduce the cost by one-half. This system has been adopted already by a number of municipal Councillors, and they would not think of reverting to statute labor again.

SPENDING \$2,000,000 ANNUALLY.

The amount expended annually in Ontario upon country roads, in money and statute labor, is more than \$2,000,000. The expenditure is made too, with little or no attempt at a broad supervision, with the result that a large proportion is actually wasted and much of the remainder turned to poor account.

A careful examination of the methods pursued will disclose that, owing to faulty administration, careless and inexperienced supervision, and the improper influences which are brought to bear upon those in charge, our system of roadmaking is incompetent, utterly unjust and extravagant, and is almost solely responsible for their poor condition. No civilized country ever reaches its highest state of development without a good system of common roads. Bad roads are a source of a heavy economic waste. The impassable condition of country roads at certain seasons of the year tends to disorganize commerce and to throw the railway service the confusion.

An obligation rests upon the urban portions of the Province to assist in securing good country roads. All must bear a share of the cost.

In maintaining good streets and allowing the farmers to use them free of cost, see city has not discharged its obligation. The hauling of produce to the city and the hauling of merchandise back to the country in exchange demand good roads for economy's sake.

FIFTEEN COUNTIES UNDER ACT.

County road systems have to the present time been established in 15 counties, comprising over 40 per cent in area of the Province, to which the Highway Improvement Act is applicable. The counties operating under this Act have assumed an average of about 12 per cent. of the road mileage in each county, the total now amounting to 2,800 miles of road.

County Councils can do, and are doing, the work more cheaply than Township Councils. On this account the Act applies only to a "county" road system.

County systems of highways, where they have been established for two and three years, and the results are becoming apparent, are giving splendid satisfaction. The cost is found to be much less than extreme opponents are urging. In the great majority of cases roads are being built at an outlay not exceeding \$1,500 a mile.

The purpose of the Act is to have the county assume the entire maintenance of the more heavily travelled roads, while the townships will thus be able to give more attention to the rest.

PROVINCIAL AID.

An increased expenditure will no doubt be made, but this will be fully covered by the GovIn m field seeds farm In a ser clean

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Twen alsike of that go counts us that have clearly the also counts are the country to the country that the c

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ernment grant. Township Councils will thus be able to devote greater attention to the roads of less travel, many of which are now neglected because heavily travelled roads (which will be taken over by the county) are absorbing all the possible ceive better attention from the County Councils and the remaining roads receive better attention from the Township Councils.

#### That Pest! The Sow Thistle

Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

The perennial sow thistle has become widely spread. It has taken possession of many farms. Their owners, apparently, are at a loss to know how to deal with the pest.

In the summer of 1908 fields were to be seen in which the crop would not pay for the cutting. sential for when it goes much to straw, there is not likely to be much seed and it is the seed, not the straw, that counts.

It requires judgment to tell just how long to pasture the alsike or how low to clip it. Any one, however, with ordinary intelligence, will soon be able to tell the right stage. Should it head out when too short, cut the alsike across the furrows. It can be gathered when quite short. Some may say that it is hard work to gather it when short, but the way to success is never easy. There is money in the alsike crop, far more than the average farmer is aware of. One should not be easily discouraged. If you fail with alsike try again and you will surely win. Care must be taken to cut the clover at the right time. Two or three days too soon, or as many days too late, will make the difference between success and failure.



Large Sized Tile should be used in place of Deep Roadside Ditches.

The depth and width of this ditch is indicated by the man standing in the bottom. Ditch are sometimes deepened through knolls to get fall, but carry, even in spring, only a small flow of water. In such cases a large size tile drain may such and the ditch filled in. The road is thus made safe, the cleaning of open ditches done away with, and a permanent work made

In many cases this would apply to every cultivated field on the farm. During harvest, millions of seeds were distributed by the wind from these farms to other sections.

In districts where this weed is prevalent a serious problem confronts our farmers. If they clean one or two fields in one year the land is immediately reseeded from the adjoining fields. To secure labor to effectually clean the farms in one or two years is out of the question. Some plan that is more effective than that employed in the past is necessary.

#### ABUNDANT ON DAMP SOILS

This plant is most abundant on damp soils on which is grown grain crops, and in new meadows. Underdraining is a great assistance in getting rid of Sow Thistle. The drains remove the large amount of moisture from the soil in which the plant delights. A short rotation of three or four years will soon clean a farm. On farms that are practically overrun with sow thistle so as to smother out all grain crops it is a good plan to turn these fields to pasture. It is not always possible to seed these fields down with timothy and clover as the young plants of clover and grass would be smothered by the thistles. On most of such land will be found some natural grasses such as blue grass, red top and white clover. These along with the thistles will make pasture for cattle and sheep. The soft green leaves of the thistles are eaten readily by all kinds of stock. Land that has been well stocked and pastured for three years will be completely rid of the thistles. Natural grasses will have taken possession of the land.

#### Alsike Clover Seed Production

S. H. Stuart, Essex Co., Ont.

Twenty years' experience in the production of alsike cover seed have taught us many things, that go to prove that old maxim, "Experience counts for a great deal." Experience has taught us that in order to succeed in alsike, one must have clean land free from all plants except alsike. The alsike must be kept short either by pasturing or by clipping with the mower. This is very esWhen it is alsike, you are dealing with, leave everything else and attend to it. Alsike will not stand like other crops.

The benefits to be derived from the production of alsike are many. After a crop of it, you can grow much better crops of other kinds. Our rotation consists of clover, corn and oats, or other grains that we may desire to grow. The roots of the alsike plant are numerous and contain much nitrogen. When plowed down, they completely fertilize even the poorest soil. In this county of Essex, alsike has been a great mortgage lifter and is still a profitable crop anywhere in old On-

#### Fewer Varieties of Fruits

M. S. Middleton, Ont. Agr. Coll., Guelph

With all due respect to the plant breeders and nurserymen, one cannot help noticing the excessive number of varieties of fruits, which are being grown commercially in Ontario. This is one of the greatest mistakes in the fruit-growing industry

Numerous varieties not only handicap the grower, but also the packer, the shipper, the retailer and the consumer. The grower cannot give his best attention and close observation to variety details, where so many different varieties are grown. Consequently many of the best sorts are often improperly handled. The packer cannot afford time to study the small quantities of different varieties in order to show his products to best advantage. Each variety has its different characteristics, so that a special study as to the best methods of culture and marketing is very essential. The shipper cannot load straight carloads of any one variety. Every shipper or manager of any fruit-growers organization, who ships fruits, knows that it is a very difficult task to dispose of mixed lots or varieties. The retailer has neither the means nor the desire to handle mixed lots. Consequently he looks out for the best selling varieties. Lastly, the consumer, through ignorance of the different varieties frequently gets "sold." Thus, one year he may receive a consign-

ment of apples from his dealer containing Spies, Baldwins, Spitzenbergs, Jonathans, or other good varieties. He naturally feels satisfied with his bargain and orders from the same party next year. This time he gets Phoenix, Stark, Gano, Ben-Davis or other inferior sorts. He consequently becomes disgusted with the apples, the dealer, and the secton whence they come.

#### GROWERS SHOULD GET TOGETHER

The growers should unite in the different sections and endeavor to produce only a few of the leading varieties for their section. There would then be no disappointment such as that referred to. Business would go on smoothy and the demand would increase each year. Convince the public that a reputable article is being grown and put upon the market honestly and in the very best condition. With this aim in view growers will be well repaid for their extra trouble and will take more pleasure out of their business.

The people demand an attractive package. They demand quality of fruit rather than quantity, and for this they are willing to pay a much higher price. Few people would begrudge paying five cents for a couple of apples. In the larger cities, a large quantity of our apples are sold in this way, upon the streets. This price would mean \$3.75 a bushel box of 150 apples or about \$11.25 a barrel. A good price for Ontario apples under present conditions is about \$2.50 a barrel. One can readily see that the retailer could afford to pay better prices to the grower, for good varieties graded, and neatly packed. Such fruits cannot be obtained, in any quantity, in Ontario, under prevailing conditions.

The pest plan then of coping with these conditions and meeting the demands of the market is to specialize in fewer varieties that we could do justice to. Eventually the best strains of these varieties would be selected. Growers would be encouraged to breed them up to the highest state of perfection.

#### AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE

As an example of specialization, the Hood River Valley, Oregon, fruit growers may be mentioned. They have made a specialty of growing Jonathans, Spitzenberg, and Newtown Pippin apples and Hood River Valley strawberries. They receive two to three times the prices for their fruits that Ontario is receiving for her fruits, despite the fact that they are shipping the greater bulk of their fruits to New York and Old country markets right past Ontario's door. You may ask the reason for this difference in price and demand. Ontario can produce and produce in abundance fruits of certain varieties in certain districts that would compare very favorably with the very best that Oregon can produce; yet we must take a lesson from them in regard to specialization and marketing. The secret is that they have devoted their whole attention to these few varieties and have stuck to them. Of course, they had up-hill work at the start. It required a good deal of expensive advertising. Many carloads of the very choicest apples wrapped in neat papers bearing the Hood River brand, were handed out at the largest exhibitions and others were distributed among interested parties. To-day, we find that buyers and shippers from all parts of the world, come to Hood River long before the fruits are ripe and buy their entire crop. One can readily see the great satisfaction this gives to the growers, when you compare it with the worry and trouble and usual disappointments connected with the handling of many varieties.

#### (Continued next week.)

Good feeders feed their dairy cows when they are dry as well as when they are milking. A dairy cow when dry puts on flesh in parts where they cannot be seen. A beef animal puts flesh on, on parts of the body where it can be seen .-A. G. McKenzie, Oxford Co., Ont.

### THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIR KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY Gombault's Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL For ... the w Human Corns and Body no equ

A . Perfectly Safe and Reilable Remed Sore Throat

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all Stiff Joints REMOVES THE SORENESS-STRENGTHENS MUSCLES rnhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustle Salasm did rheumalism more good than \$120.00 paid in or's bills." OTTO A. BEYER. my rheumatism more good has off to A. BEYER.
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at—and same of dealer man you who handles
placeman w. Hr. I. Floreshans C.C., Ligorend, Out.

#### OVER FIFTY ENTRIES IN THE PRIZE FARMS' COMPETITION

Farms Entered from All Parts of the Province. How and When They Will Be Judged.

At noon Monday, June 21, over 50 Eastern Ontacio will be judged eithfarms had been entered in the prize farms competition, being held this result in the prize farms competition, being held this lau, the well known farmer, breeder year throughout Ontario by Farm and Dairy. There was time for the of The Kural Publishing Cc. L'td, which owns Farm and Dairy, or by the control of the Kural Publishing Cc. L'td, which owns Farm and Dairy, or by the property of the control of the Kural Publishing Cc. L'td, which owns Farm and Dairy, or by the control of the Kural Publishing Cc. L'td, which owns Farm and Dairy, or by the control of the Kural Publishing Cc. L'td, which owns Farm and Dairy, or by the control of t tries expired. From the following list of entries published, it will be seen that in none of the four districts were there as many entries received as there are prizes offered; 15 priz-es being offered in each district. This eans that every farm that is entered, that is worthy of a prize, will rere one

The committee of management ha decided to take advantage of the right it reserved to slightly revise the districts. This has been done in the districts. This has been done in the case of York county only. Instead of dividing York county only. Instead of dividing York county at Yonge Street, Toronto, thus placing pert of the county in Western Ontario and part in Eastern Ontario, the whole county has been placed in Western Ontario. This has transferred six farms that would otherwise have competed in Eastern Ontario, or in dispeted in Eastern Ontario, or in dispeted in Eastern Untario, or in dis-triet No. 2, into Western Untario, or in district No. 3. Had this not been done, there would have been 27 entries in Eastern Ontario, including 18 in district No. 2 and only 15 en-tries in all of Western Ontario. As a result of the change, these will be 22 farms competing in Eastern Outerio. and 01 from Wintern and 01 from Western and 01 from Western Outers.

Ontario, and 21 from Western Ontario. This will make the competition rio. This will make the competition more interesting. In the last analysis, however, should any of the farms in York county that are really located in Eastern Ontario, win in the final competition, Eastern Ontario will be able to claim the honor of having the best dairy farm in the proving the best dairy farm in the proving ince. Interest is added to the competition by the fact that the entries received have come to hand from all parts of the province, including Glengarry county on the extreme east, and Huron county on the extreme west. This makes the competition truly provincial in character

#### A TWO YEAR COMPETITION.

Owing to the fact that the number entries received is considerably less than the number expected, due in a large measure to the late date upon which the competition was first an-nounced, the committee of management has decided to limit the first competition to two years instead of to three as at first proposed. The farms in districts one and two in Eastern Ontario will be judged by the same judge, and those which Eastern Untario will be judged by the same judge, and those which score the highest in their own dis-trict as well as in the larger district, will be awarded prizes, showing them to be the best farms in Eastern Ontario. The same will be done in Western Ontario. The farms which this year score above a certain number of points in both Eastern and Western Ontario, will be allowed a chance tern Ontario, will be allowed a chance next year to compete in a final com-petition to decide the best dairy larms in the province. The farms in each district that score the highest number of points in their respective districts this year will be given due credit for that fact.

#### THE JUDGING

The farms in Western Ontariowill be judged by Mr. Henry Gleadinning, of Manilla, who is one of the editors of Farm and Dairy. Mr. the editors of Farm and Dairy. Mr. Glendinning is well known throughout Ontario as a Farmers' Institute speaker, and as a dairy farmer. Mr. Glendinning only recently joined the editorial staff of Farm and Dairy. Previous to doing so, he had thought of entering his farm in the competition.

It is probable that the farms in ont.

lau, the awell known farmer, breeder and expert judge, who is a director of The Rural Publishing Cc. L'td, which owns Farm and Dairy, or by Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que, the noted Ayrshire breeder, whose farm won the gold medal, for his district, in the competition conducted by the Quebec Government, and who is a sharsholder in Farm and Dairy. Farm and Dairy is endeavoring to arrange to have these judges meet in Peterboro with Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm. Ottawa.

of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, some time next week. Mr. Grisdale was one of the judges in the farms competition conducted by Farm and Dairy two years ago. The judges, accompanied by Mr. Grisdale, will together judge the farms entered in the special competition being held in Peterboro and Durham counties this special competition being held in Pe-terboro and Durham counties this year. This will give them an oppor-tunity to adopt as nearly as possible, a uniform system of judging. The judges will then separate and should commence judging the farms in Eastern and Western Ontario during the first week in July. The judg-es will have the power, if they find it hard to reach a decision between some of the farms entered, to call in a second judge to assist them. They will judge the farms again next De-cember. In July they will devots their attention mainly to the condi-tion of the crops and to the outdoor work of the crops and to the outdoor work of the farm, although the other points covered by the competition will be taken into consideration as well. Next December, they will pay special attention to the farm homes, the methods of feeding, and so forth ANOTHER COMPETITION.

Two years from now Farm and Dairy expects to hold another competition of this nature. Those farmers who did not enter their farms this year, feeling that they did not have time to prepare, should start getting ready now. The chief prize winners in this competition will not be allow ed to compete in this next competi-tion. From the interest that is be-ing taken in the competition this year, it is likely that several hundred farms will be entered in the next competition.

Farm and Dairy received word that ome of the competitors at least who tave entered in this year's competi-tion are putting forth every effort to win. One farmer has enlarged the win. One farmer has enlarged the stabling accommodation of his barn put in extra windows, enlarged his put in extra windows, enlarged his silo, put a bath room in his house, and made other similar improvements. Another farmer is putting up new hog houses, has given his farm a general cleaning up, put two coats of whitewash throughout his stables, and put forth other similar efforts to improve his chances.

MAKING IMPROVEMENTS.

The competitors are requested to write Farm and Dairy stating what their nearest railway stations are, and how the judges can best reach their farms.

Last week the Gould, Shapely &

Last week the Gould, Shapely & Muir Company, of Brantford, sort: Farm and Dairy a nice letter expressing its appreciation of the benefit that would be derived through the holding of this competition, and contributing \$25 towards the expenses, as well as intimating its willingness to give further financial assistance for the next competition.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

The list of entries as received up to noon Monday, June 21, is as follows.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Victor Begg, Moose Creek, Storm-

W. W. Hicock, Seeley's Bay, Leeds. Jas. Begg, Gravel Hill, Stormont. A. A. McLennan, Lancaster, Glen-

J. E. Caldwell, City View, Carleton. Hugh Cumming, Russell, Russell. J. A. Anderson, Dickinson's Land-

ing, Stormont.
B. Bullard, Plum Hollow, Leeds.
J. H. Caldwell, Fallowfield, Carie-

John Graham, Bells Corners, Carleton.

DISTRICT NO. 2. Wellington Boulter, Demorestville, Prince Edward. Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View Prince Edward.

A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Prince Edward.

Alex. Hume, Menie, Northumber-

G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Peterboro. E. Tecrill, Wooler, Northumber-

land.
T. B. Moore, Hastings, Peterboro.
R. W. Walker, Utica, Ontario.
J. H. Clarc, Chapman, Hastings.
Geo. W. Andersen, Mountain View
Prince Edward.
J. K. Moore, Peterboro, Peterboro.
DISTRICT NO. 3
Geo. Jaithwaite, Goderich, Huron.
Wm. McAllister, Fergus, Wellington.

D. J. McClure, Churchville, Peel. J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Haldimand.

Anson Groh, Preston, Waterloo.
L. S. Hali & Son, Churchville,

John McKenzie, Willowdale, York. Geo. Forester, Gormley, Yor John Baird, Woburn, York. David Duncan, Don, xork.
O. D. Bales, Lansing, York.
H. Laird, Don, York.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Nason Bros, Tyrrell, Norfolk.

W. C. Good, Brantford, Brant. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Middle

Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer.

Edition.

Jas Pate, Brantford, Brant.

W. C. Shearer, Bright, Oxford

R. A. Penhalo, St. Thomas, Elgin.

Walter A. Bowley, Naperton, Mid-

DURHAM COUNTY SPECIAL COMPETITION.

A. Smith, Enfield.
T. Baker, Solina.
Alb. Tamblyn, Orono.
H. Baptie, Springville.

PETERBORO COUNTY SPECIAL COM-

PETTEROR OF PETTERO.
G. A. Brether, Norwood.
J. H. Garbutt, Box 921, Peterboro.
T. E. Moore, Hastings,
F. Birdsall, Birdsalls,
J. K. Moore, Peterboro.

#### Saw Some of the Packers

Farm and Dairy is in receipt of a tter from one of the members of letter from one of the members of the commission of farmers that is to visit Europe to look into the bacon situation. Before sailing for Europe, the members of the commission visit ed the George Matthews establishment at Hull, Que., and had an interview with the manager. At Mon-tical, an interview was secured with Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, who was man-ager for some time of a large packing establishment. at Montreal.



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## seesessessessessessesses marl, chalk or lime stone with clay FARM MANAGEMENT

# Alfalfa Silage for Summer Feed

A great many subjects of vital interest o the dairymen are discussed in Farm nd Dairy. I would like to hear if any of to the dairymen are discussed in Yasim and Dairy. I would like to hear if any of my fellow subscribers have tried the following plan: Where we have but one silo and feed the corn ensilage all out by the time pasture is ready how would it do to put a first cutting of alfalfa in the silo put a first cutting of alfalfa in the slot to be fed out in ...dly, August and Septem-ber? We are up against the proposition in this section of feeding our cattle at least 10 months out fo the 12 each year. The system I have mentioned would keep

The system I have mentioned would keep the silo practically occupied the year around. By the time alfalfa was fed out the last of September, the silo would be filled with corn. I think I saw an article in Farm and Dairy some time ago about Judge Clute experimenting on those times, and I have noticed nothing since. Can you give me any information?—M. E. M., Trenton, Ont.

Your correspondent refers to a possible practice that will probably be much more common in the near future than it has been in the past. The ture than it has been in the past. The most advantageous untilization of the first cut of alfalfa and not infrequent-ly of the caclier blossoming fields of red clover is quite a problem with quite a few farmers to-day. The silo offers the best solution. Either alfaoffers the best solution. Either alf-alfa or red clover may be safely and fairly easily ensiloed even though the weather be so uncertain as to render hay making exceedingly risky. Making alfalfa hay is quite difficult even under the most favorable weather. conditions, it is quite impossible when rain falls every day or so, as it is not infrequently the case in June.

There are two or three points to be There are two or three points to be observed in making alfalfa or clover ensilage. The material has to be run through the cut box. This is somewhat difficult, especially if the material is all wet from dew or rain. It should be ensiloed when at just the right state of maturity, that is when not over 10 per cent. of the plants are in bloom in the case of alfalfa and before any blossoms begin to show signs of ripening in the case of red clover. The stuff should be cut in either case when fairly free from rain or dew, then allowed to wilt for a or dew, then allowed to wilt for a few hours before hauling. Cutting with a blower will be found rather difficult. The chain elevator will prove more satisfactory. The blower pipe is likely to give trouble by plugging up. This is more especially the case when the forage is damp.— J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C.E.F.,

#### Mammoth Clover for Seed

I have a field of Mammoth red clove hich is just beginning to blossom. I wa which is just beginning to bloesom. I was oring to harvest early, and perhaps stand a show for a second crop for seed, but first crop. The clover is about 16 to 18 inches in length now. What is your ex-perience in handling this variety of clov-er, and about what time should it be cut to expect seed—E. B. H., Hastings Co.,

Seed from Mammoth clover is obtained from the first crop and is usually cut about the last of July or first of August. It does not produce second crop the same season

If this clover is commencing to bloom on the 14th of June, it is doubt-ful if it is the Mammoth variety. The Mammoth red clover is the lat-est of all our clovers.—H.G. If this

## Water-lime vs. Cement Cisterns Is water-lime manufactured now and there can it be got? I wish to use it for cistern, as the water tastes better than rom a cement one.—J. H., Dufferin Co.,

and water so as to make a mortar of the whole mass; then it is burned in a furnace until it vetrifies or melts after which it is ground into the pow-der that makes the Portland cement of commerce. Portland cement is much stronger than water-lime. There will be no difference in the taste of water from a cistern made from either of these after the cistern has been in use for a few weeks.—H. G.

#### Some Rather Plain Words

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—Some one must have trod on Mr. Came's toes pretty hard from the sarcastic strain in which he writes in your issue of June 10th. He seems out of humor. He should not feel so hard toward we Avreshive one he had been supported by the seems of t toward we Ayrshire men because we have the easiest keepers we sometimes say so. If he does not believe me he can look at any mixed herd of cattle in Canada and by us ing his powers of observation he will know which are frames and which

It would appear that Mr. Came has missed his calling. I don't know what he is doing, but he should be lecturing on farm economy if he knows lecturing on farm economy if he knows how to make his manure pay 80 per cent. of the cost of feed. Every one will not think as I do, therefore all will not keep Ayrshire cattle. But there is room enough in Canada for all, and if we cannot find the good cnes now that the Government has instituted the Record of Performance.

tests, we are to be pitied, not blamed.

The main thing in dairying is to get a few good cows of some register ed stock, then test them and build them up, not forgetting to feed and in a few years we can raise the average of about 3,000 lbs. to the cov as now, to twice or three times that amount in a season.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever and as I look at my little herd of Ayıshires (all babies), not a matured cow in the bunch and think that two cow in the bruch and think that two years ago I was milking nine or 10 head of cows (?) and not getting as much milk as I am now from five I begin to think it is true. There are grade cows that give milk as well as pure breds, and if you haven't the registered stock, get in-to a cow testing association and know what your own cows are doing. A good milk record enhances the value on the properties of the programment does not guarantee if the government does

not guarantee it. In conclusion I would ask Mr Came if he won't try to get his neigh bors to improve what stock they have and stop throwing stones at an honest Ayrshire cow.—F. I. Lear, Northumberland Co., Ont.

#### Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show

The Executive Committee of Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poul-try Show met in Ottawa on June 11th to make further arrangements for the Show which is to be held at Ottawa

on January 17th to 21st, 1910.

In the Dairy Department there are to be classes for Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys, and Grades. In each of these classes there Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys, and Grades. In each of these classes there will be three sections: cow, 48 months and over; cow, 36 months and under 48; heifer, under 36 months. The prizes for each section will be 1st. \$252; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. 2nd, \$10; 4th, \$1

three in the open class stallions. These will be foaled previous to Jan. lions foaled in 1906, stallions baled in 1907 and stallions foaled in 1908 Ont. Water-lime is lime burned from a certain kind of lime stone, and will harden under water. It has been superceded largely by Portland cement, which is manufactured by grinding! Shire mares will remain as last year, which is manufactured by grinding!

but both Imported and Canadian-bred mares may be shown. A class was added for Hackney mares, and age, with prizes of, 1st, \$30; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$10; and the prizes for Hackney stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1907, were increased to, 1st, \$40; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$20; 4th, \$10. The horse in the Hunter Class will be shown un der saddle instead of on the line. Exhibitors of Heavy Draught Horsea will in future be allowed to show the same horses in both single and double harness. The balance of the prize list for the Horse Department will re-

main as last year.

The live stock judges for the next Show will be as follows: Beef Cattle: Robert Miller, Stouff-ville: Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton. Sheep: A. W. Smith, M.P., Maple Lodge.

Lodge,
Swine: D. C. Flatt, Millgrove.
Bacon Hogs, (alive): Prof. G. E.
Day, Guelh, h.
Cattle and Sheep Carcasses: Prof.
G. E. Day, Guelph.
Bacon Hogs, (dressed carcasses):
H. Grisdale, Ottawa; Geo. Gray,

Hull, Que. Clydesdales,

Draught Horses: John Ga Highfield. Gardhou Hackneys: Hon. Robert Beith, Bow manville

Standard-breds, Thoroughbreds and Hunters: Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ot-

Arrangements were made to refund a portion of the freight charges on exhibits coming from a distance of more than 100 miles from Ottawa, and

more than 100 miles from Ortawa, and the following regulations were made to govern this: Exhibitors of Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Swine whose shipping stations are more than 100 miles from Ottawa will be refunded, the difference between be refunded, the difference between the amount actually paid for freight and the amount that the railway would charge for 100 miles. A car load of stock must consist of not less than 6 horses, or 8 cattle or 24 sheep or 24 swine. In mixed car loads 3 sheep or swine will count the same as one horned animal. Refunds on less than car load lots will be made at proportionate rates.

Farmers' Institutes in Eastern On-

tario will be given the privilege of affiliating with the Show upon payment of \$5.00. This will entitle up to 100 of the members to free passes which will admit them to the Show during the full length of time the Show is held.

Agricultural High Schools

So great has been the success of the Branch Departments of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, that have been established in several of the been established in soveral of the counties and the teaching of agricul-ture in the High Schools where these branches are located, that other plac-es are bestirring themselves and putting forth efforts seeking to similar departments established their counties. It is necessary before the Legislature will consider an ap-plication for an agricultural depart-ment in any county, that the County Council pass a resolution recom-mending that an agricultural depart-ment be established within their bounds

bounds.
Leading agriculturists and others interested in Durham County are alive to the advantages of this new departure in agricultural teaching, and are putting forth efforts seeking to have a department established in their county. With this object in to have a department established in their county. With this object in view a strong deputation from Port Hope waited on the United Counties Council at Cobourg last week and asked that a resolution be passed by the Council recommending that a De-partment of Agriculture be establish-ed at some favorable point in Durham

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?



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

DONALD SUTHERLAND. Director of Colonization, Toron HON. JAMES S. DUFF.

HORTICULTURE

Sively. It is one of the best fruits for home use, and can be made profitable as a sideline for market. From The Canadian Horticulture by While and Horticulture by While and Horticulture by While and between Oshawa and Newcasalle, near the north shore of Lake Ontario. We prefer a clover sod for starting are grown and, during it often fruits are grown and, during it of the fruits are grown and during it until the middle of Cotober, the mark the ground out eighteen by the form the first that the ground will get thoroughly, a representative of Farm and Dairy spent two or three days with the growers in that district and found them enthusiastic over the possibili-

fruits are grown and, during the past four years, large numbers of of the order of good and that the prospects for a crop are excellent for most varieties, Spys being particularly good, while Ben Davis is light. Mr. Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, also expects a good crop of apples, except in the case of Bald-

Our representative was told by Mr Lick, who is the manager of the Oshawa Fruit Growers Limited, that that organization is in a flourishing conorganization is in a flourishing condition, and that its members in general are more than pleased with the results of co-operation. Some five years ago, growers in that locality were receiving at the most 75 cents to \$1 a barrel for their apples, while those who became connected with the association are now realiging between association are now realizing between \$2 and \$3 for their output. The members find co-operation to aid them in bers and co-operation to aid them in not only securing more money for their fruit, but also in the manage-ment of their orchards. Co-operation has taught them the value of proper pruning and spraying, good packing and so forth.

Many growers in the district are many growers in the district are practising thinning the fruit on the trees to get size and quality. A number of them gave their opinion of this operation to our representative, and an article on this subject will appear in an early issue of Farm and Dairy. Many other pointers were picked up on orchard cultivation, picked up on orchard cultivation, spraying, pruning, grafting and oth-er lines of work that are necessary in the production of high grade fruit. These will be mentioned as opportun-ity promise in these columns of ity permits in these columns.



Among the Cherry Blossoms Orchard of Wm. Platts, Jr., Welland Co., Ont.

tree is the best to set out, because it makes a better start and is more sure to grow.

"We plant some vegetables or small fruits that take lots of cultivation between the rows so as to make a good growth each year, until the trees com-mence to bear well.

mence to bear weil.

"We start pruning about the middle of March, keeping the trees headed low, and plow away from them
just before they come in bloom, From
this on keep the ground thoroughly
cultivated, using the disc-harrow and
the activates, until the ergn is harve. cultivator, until the crop is harv-

cated.

"We generally have some good girls and boys to pick them and pay them fifteen cents a quart basket, using small step ladders, or standing on the ground, for being headed low, there is not much climbing to do. We sell the fruit to our nearest canning facis not much climbing to do. We sell the fruit to our nearest canning fac-tory, which is located near Welland Ont., two and one-half miles from our orchard. After harvesting the fruit we spread manure, and then plow up to the trees for the coming winter."

#### Nova Scotia Model Orchards

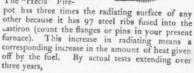
There are now 32 "model orchards" in Nova Scotia that are managed under the direction of the provincial under the direction of the provincial government. These orchards were established with the view of discovering what parts of the province outside of the well known fruit district, the Annapolis Valley, are adapted to fruit-growing; what varieties are best suited to those parts; ies are best suited to those parts; of the province of control of the province of the p Culture of the Cherry

The cherry is one of our most acceptable fruits. On many of our farms a few trees are to be seen, and cherry picking time furnishes one of heart picking time furnishes one of the delights of farm life. Where it the delights of farm life. Where it will grow successfully, the cherry is one of our most acceptable fruits. On many of our farms a few trees are to be seen, and that they are to good in the many of our farms a few trees are to be seen, and that they are to give in the delights of farm life. Where it the support of the ordinary incomplete the second and the least have been ordinary incomplete the second and the least have been formed low. Most of the own-learn life life in dentification of the ordinary incomplete the inspector, states that these orchards and the needed for a good crop of potation. The most practical remains a convenient manual for the identification of the ordinary incomplete the inspector, states that these orchards and the needed for a good crop of potation of "headed in the needed for a good crop of potation of the identification of the ident

### You Ought To Know About Steel Ribbed Fire-Pots

Any invention that will save you from 1/8 to 1/3 in fuel, is a pretty important subject to the man who is going to put in a new furnace this summer

The "Hecla" Fire-



# The "Hecla" Furnace

caves from 1/8 to 1/3 of the fuel. Every one of the "Hecla" Furnace steel ribs radiates heat. They also throw off the heat so rapidly that the Firepot never becomes redhot, cannot burn cut, and should be practically everlasting.

We can't tell you all the points of "Hecla" Purnaces, here, Our new catalogue contains them, explains them and illustrates them. Suppose we rend you a copy—free?

Clare Bros. & Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.

ed from them. The following letter | vided sith spray pumps which they from Mr. Jas. W. Mitchell tells of gener y use with good results." from Mr. Jas. W. Mitchell tells of the methods followed and the work that has been done on the "model that has been done on the "model orchards" at Cook's Brook, Halifax

"I keep the orchard cultivated until the first of July," writes Mr. Mitchell, "and then I row a cover crop chell, "and then I row a cover cropeither of vettees or buckwheat, and leave, this until the following spring. The trees are doing well. The Wealthy, Baxter and Stark apples seen to be the strongest growers. Ontario and Baldwin are doing fairly well, while Wolfe River is not so ising.

promising.
"In plums, the Yellow Egg and
Lombard are fine strong growers and
look well. Bradshaw and Damson
also are doing very well. Pears are
not doing as well as I would like.
Bartlett is the best. We have two
kinds of cherries, Montmorency and
Wwang.

"There is one acre of ground in the orchard. The apple trees are 30 feet apart with fillers of plums, pears, and cherries one way. There are about apart with fillers of plums, pears, and cherries one way. There are about 100 trees in all. The ground is a sandy loam and the orchard is well sheltered from the wind." From the report of Professor Shaw, the following general information regarding these overlards is taken. these orchards is taken

"A strip of land eight or ten feet wide is plowed each spring along each row of trees and is kept well cultivated until July 1st, when it is sown with a cover crop to occupy the ground the remainder of the season. The land has received such applica-

seels Sprouts.—This is one of the best winter dishes. It is a variety of cabbage, the stem being covered with small close heads. Sow in the with small close heads. Sow in the open in April preferably in a cold frame. Endoavor to get hardy, strong plants. Cultivate similarly to cabbage, good rich soil, well cultivated all summer. Towards late fall, donude the stems of their leaves, respectively to a cellar or root house, because of the cold of

The bloom on cherries and plums The bloom on cherries and plums has been exceptionally good; some varieties of pears, good, Flemish Beauty, light; fall apples, such as Colverts, Ribston, Blenbeim, Jennetine, very heavy; winter apples, such as Ben Davis, Baldwin, Kings, light; Stark, Golden Russet, Bellifower, R. I. Greening, full.—H. C. Bowen, Durham Co., Ont.

A valuable bulletin on vegetable pests has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The first part on "Insects Effecting Vegetables" was written by Dr. Chas. J. S. Bethune, professor of entomology at the Ontario Agricultura; Collego. The second part on "Fungous Discases Effecting Vegetables" was prepared by J. W. Eastham and J. E. Howitt, lecturers in botany. The bulletin is a convenient manual for cases Effecting Vegetables" was pre-pared by J. W. Eastham and J. E. Howitt, lecturers in botany. The bulletin is a convenient manual for the identification of the ordinary in-sects and fungous pests that injure farm crops. The most practical rem-edies are described. All persons who grow vegetables should have a copy of this bulletin for reference.

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The i

POULTRY YARD

Poultry YARD

The Farm Poultry House

Prof. F. C. Elford, Madonald College
The poultry house on the farm
The poultry house on the farm and dawless and the substitute of the subst Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College The poultry house on the farm might be either stationary or move-able. The house that already exists on the average farm is stationary, so we will deal with that first. What has been said in reference to having the plant dry, large enough to allow for growth, convenient to the house, etc., all apply to the house itself. Its con-struction need not be elaborate. It need not be expensive, but it should be comfortable for the flowl and con-venient to the manager. SIZE

In building a permanent house or in estimating the number of hens that an old house will accommodate one has to take into consideration the breed of hens, the ventilation of the house, and the yard room. It was at one time advocated that each hen should have at least the pages fast of floor. and the yard room. It was at one time advocated that each hen should have at least ten square feet of floor space. Then persons found out that they got along very well with eight or even six square feet. For three years we have been housing hens with less than four square feet of which we have been housing hens with less than four square feet of which we have been housing hens with less than four square feet of which we have been and the square for the square for the space provided the more care should be taken that it is kept clean and fresh. If hens are fed in the winter time in a deep litter so that they will be required to scratch for the grain, they will do with less space than if fed mash or in such a way that could be taken that it is no absolute and fresh as one that no absolute rule can be seen that no absolute rule can be seen that no absolute rule can be floor things be fine qualt the flock with the space of house necessary. Other things be fine qualt the flock with the same properties of the same that no absolute the flock with the same properties.

rule can be laid down for the size of house necessary. Other things being equal the flock with plenty of room should do better the best of the control of th than the present flock may require if it is the intention to increase.

is the intention to increase.

SUN LIGHT AND PRESH AIR

Every house should have plenty of
sunlight and fresh air. Sunlight is
our best disinfectant as well as the
cheapest. The windows should face
the scuth or south-east and be large
the scuth or south-east and be large
the scuth or south-east and be large
to enter. They should be placed so as
to utilize the sun to advantage. Don't
place the windows up near the roof,
orr horizontally near the floor. Place
them upright, going nearly to the ceiling as well as to the floor. A window placed in this position will exdow placed in this position will exhow placed in this position will exmore of the contents of the room
yellow that we have the sun of the south of the room
yellow that we have the sun of the contents of the room
yellow that we have the sun of the s pose more of the contents of the room to the sun than when placed in any other way. Usually about one-third of the front wall may be given up to glass. The sun should, in its daily courter, see as many of the corners of the pen as possible.

The roosting quarters should be ex-

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

The big black plug.

Convenient Coop for Breaking Broody Hens

cotton in part of the window, more or less according to climate. This will ensure a certain amount of constant CONVENIENCE

A house that is inconvenient should not be tolerated. It is sometimes impossible to change the location of a house that has been placed in an awkward position, but any house could be arranged inside so as to lesson the work of attendance and cleaning. The deer shall he on the nearest side work of attendance and cleaning. The door shall be on the nearest side. Have the furnishings moveable and have things so arranged that they can be taken out at any time. This aids in cleaning. Have no unnecessary furniture either inside or immediately outside. Roosts should be on a level. A feed bin at the doc is convenient. outside. Roosts should be on a level. A feed bin at the door is convenient; then the feeder need only open the lid and take what grain is necessary. Some houses are arranged so that who ever houses are arranged so that who ever houses are arranged so that who ever feeds the hens has first to go to the granary for the grain, thus making double or even treble the steps necessary. By having a barrel or box handy for the feed the men can fill it once a week, and a strict account can be kept of feed fed.

Next week we want to take up the subject of the moveable colony house for farmers' use. The week after, we shall probably deal with the flock best suited for the farm.

**Dust Bath for Fowls** 

Is it advisable to add sulphur to a mix-ure of road dust for the fowls to dust

Summer Care of Chicks

I. Marcy, Simpo Co., Ont. The hen will probably leave herchicks when they are six or eight weeks old. To keep the little chieks warm and to mother them at night, it is a good plan to make a frame, and stretch canvas across it. Sew pieces of flannel to the canvas from the under side. The chicks feel the flannel on their backs as they cuddle in; this contrivance also keeps The hen will probably leave her contrivance also

in; this contrivance also keeps in the warm air, and two chicks are protected from chills. This frame should be aired daily in the sunlight. Keep fresh, clean material for the chicks to rest upon at night. Examine your chicks for head lice. Examine your chicks for head lice. These are their worst enemies. Head lice quickly kill the chicks unless looked after. Dusting powders have very little effect on head lice. The best remedy is to use common lard, adding one-twentieth part kerosene oil. Rub rolleay is to use common larg, adding one-twentieth part kerosene oil. Rubths insixture on the entire head. For a chick a week or 10 days old one-quarter of a teaspoonful of the lard should be rubbed well into the down on the head. Apply the ointment first to the neck, work it forward to the bill, then smooth down the neck from the bill. You thus smother the lice and they quickly die. Coops should be cleaned twice a week or oftener. Apply kerosene or some other preventive to the coops to keep them from being overrum with lice in warm weather. Keep pure fresh water before your chicks and change it three or four times a day if you wish them to grow. one-twentieth part kerosene oil. Rub

Renew your subscription now.

# PERFECT **Steel Tanks** You Can Bank On

THIS GALVANIZED STEEL STOCK TANK is intended for wat stock, especially where water is amplied from a mindmill. It is supposed from a mindmill the stock of the st

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#### FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



FARM AND DAIRY is published every Funraday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Vestern Ontario, and Bedford District, the Control of the Columbia of the Columbia Grandian Holistin, Assistant Jer-ey Cattle Breeders' Associations and Jer-ey Cattle Breeders' Associations and Jer-SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 81.00 a year, trictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.30 year, For all countries, except Canada by year's subscription fee for postage.

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wo new subscribers.

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OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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# FARM AND DAIRY

TORONTO OFFICE: Room 366 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St., West. Toronto.

#### WINTER FAIR DAIRY FEATURES

Arrangements have been completed for the construction this year of a large addition to the Guelph Winter Fair. There is a matter in connection with this addition that must not be overlooked.

Two years ago, the dairymen's associations of Ontario and the Dominion dairy cattle breeders' associations placed themselves on record as being in favor of the holding of a National Dairy Show. General dissatisfaction was expressed with the lack of attention given to the dairy features at the Guelph Winter Fair. The need of an exhibition that would suitably advertise the great importance of the dairy interests of the Dominion was emphasized.

A committee representing the leading dairymen's and dairy cattle breeders' associations of Canada met and considered the matter. All the members of the committee voted unanimously in favor of the holding of a

National Dairy Show. Not receiving any assistance from the Ontario Department of Agriculture these dairy. men finally informed Hon. Nelson Monteith, the then Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, that they would guarantee the financial success of the exhibition if he would simply permit the Ontario Dairymen's Associations to give it their support. Hon. Mr. Monteith refused even this modest request. He advanced as his main reason for doing so the argument that nothing should be done that would tend to injure the Guelph Winter Fair. He announced that the Winter Fair at Guelph was to be enlarge ed and intimated that the dairy features of that exhibition would be greatly improved. With that understanding, the agi-

tation for the holding of a National Dairy Show was allowed to drop. Next December the dairymen of Ontario and of Canada will have a chance to see how that promise has been kept. There are many dairymen who do not believe that it will ever be possible to make a success of the dairy features at the Guelph winter fair. The Ontario Department of Agriculture and the directors of the Fair may rest assured that if there is not a vast improvement next December in the Dairy features of that exhibition, that the dairy interests will conclude that the holding of a National Dairy Show at some more central point than Guelph, has become an absolute necessity.

#### JOURNALISM IN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

At gatherings formal or informal, that person is in demand who can say the right thing at the right time and in the right way. Most colleges recognize the value of training students in speech making, and to that end give more or less instruction seeking to train their students in the art of public speaking. The Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, has for years given attention to developing this art amongst those who leave her halls. The instruction given has long been felt to be far from what its importance would warrant. In the last annual report of the College the Professor of English urges the appointment of an assistant who would be competent to take charge of the public speaking classes, and to assist in the other branches of the English department. In view of the demands that are upon the graduates of this college, requiring that they be able to impart the information that they have gained in a competent and acceptable manner, this recommendation should receive the favorable consideration of the Department of Agriculture.

While it is important that experts in agriculture and others who have had the advantage of college training, be able to speak well, it is much more important that they be able to write well. There is a constant call for experts in agriculture who can put up their thoughts on paper in an acceptable marner. Composition is already taught at the college, but

struction in ordinary composition and in journalism. In view of this fact it would be well to have classes in agricultural journalism organized Guelph. The Canadian Horticulturist in a recent editorial made this suggestion. It should be acted upon. Many graduates of the Guelph College become connected with the agricultural press. This fact should be considered when making a y changes in the English departmen Where so many embryo journalists e in training as at Guelph, courses should be given in the history and principles of journalism, newspaper administration, il lustration, photography, the libel law, news gathering, reporting, editorial writing and so forth, besides the academic branches of the study. Should it not be deemed expedient to establish a full course in agricultural journalism at once we would suggest that a course of lectures be arranged preliminary to the establishment of such a course. Prominent men and editors from the agricultural press could be secured to give these lectures...

Any instruction that might be given in journalism, while it would prove invaluable to students who may be come journalists, it would also be of great assistance to many who accept other positions in professional agriculture, not to mention those students who go back to their farms and who should be able to teach others by writing for the press. Classes in journalism in our agricultural colleges would work a mighty influence in the spread of the gospel of scientific agriculture. Various colleges in the States have come to recognize the value of such training and have organized Departments of Journalism We may well fall in line and start this work in our own colleges.

#### WE MUST GUARD OUR INTEREESTS

How many of us have ever given much thought to what it costs for the power on our farms? It is estimated that the cost of keeping horses on the average 100 acre farm, where mixed farming is carried on as in the Eastern Provinces of Canada, requires the product of about one-third of the land. The pasture, hay, grain and straw produced on the land is needed to maintain the working horses, including the brood mares and the colts that are growing up to take the place of the worn out ones. These horses have to be attended to three times a day, in the way of feeding and cleaning, the year round and they generally occupy the best stabling on the farm.

The cost of keeping horses is one of our heaviest expenditures. If the pasture and other feed that is used for the horses were fed to our dairy cows, the profits on our farms would be greatly increased.

While we have not come to that stage where we can discard horses, are we doing all that we might to secure cheap power? In the operations of threshing and other heavy work, the horses have given way to steam and in some cases the steam has been superceded by electricity. The towns and cities are looking to electricity to

in some cases, heat. Transmission lines are being run through many of our farming centres. They carry electric power by our doors. Why should we not secure some of that power? It could be used to advantage in the way of light, running separators, churning, washing, pumping water, grinding, filling silos, threshing and other work.

Many of us are asleep over our possibilities. We may wake up some day to find that franchises of all the cheap water powers of our country have been secured by the towns and cities where it is delivered to them at a cost as low as \$17 per horse power a year. We must impress upon our representatives in the legislature that we want some of that cheap power and it shall not be tied up in such a way that we cannot share it when required.

Niagara Falls is the principal power of our country but we have many fine rivers and streams running through some of our best agricultural districts. They represent thousands of horse power that is going to waste daily. As farmers we must keep our eyes on these streams and make sure that we secure our share of the power they will be made to produce in the course of a few years.

#### AN AGE OF PROGRESS

Competition year by year has forced us to change out methods of farming. The man who shuts his eyes and refuses to adopt the improved methods soon falls behind. In no case has this shown more clearly than in the development of farm machinery. The development of our country in all industrial lines advanced the price of labor. Instead of hiring men as of old, we are compelled to have the fatest and best machinery if we hope to make a profit from our farms Farm machinery not only has enabled us to perform our work more expeditiously and at less cost, but the work done is of better quality.

The drudgery that used to be inseparable with farm kork has been done away with. It has been reduced to less than most other occupations requiring manual labor. The use of farm machinery has developed our intellectual faculties and has made us better managers. In many cases one man performs the labor that used to be accomplished by a half dozen men or more, and he does it with comparative ease. We must expect still further improvements. Electricity will soon be playing an important part on many farms. This is an age of progress. We cannot stand still.

Dr. S. B. Sinclair, formerly Vice-Principal of the Ottawa Normal School, has been appointed by the Board of Governors of McGill University, to the position of Head of Teachers, of Macdonald College, Que. Dr. Sinclair is familiar with rural cenditions, having spent his boyhood days on the farm and has had experience as a rural school teacher. He an honor graduate of Toronto and Chicago Universities and holds Ontario Public School Inspector's and Figh School Masters' Certificates. He there is a wide difference between in- supply them with power, light, and has had a very useful and honorable

(A.A.) Lo 1½ inch, not up 3 inches ed, sufficient tank at 155 d reduced to fi steam (C.) w steam (C.) e keep lower t when elevate (A.A.) L

career as a leader and worker in the of pasteurizing. Patrons and makers, field of education. Farm and Dairy expresses its appreciation of Dr. Sinclair's record, worth and work. In his new position, his field will be a broad one and his influence large. We wish him success in the charge he has assumed.

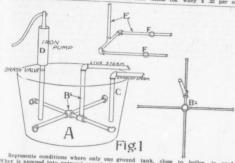
of pasteurizing. Patrons and makers, generally, recognize the benefit of proper pasteurization, in increased feeding value of the whey by even distribution of the fat, bettee condistribution of the tanks, sweeter whey for calves and pigs, easier waiting of cans, checking yeasty flavor, and numerous other ways. From data secured during 100s the children was secured wa numerous other ways. From data secured during 1908 the following may be of interest:

Practical Pasteurization of Whey

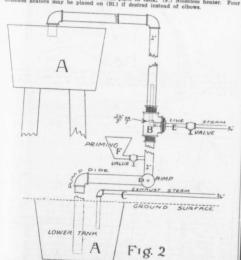
Frank Herns, Chief Decry Instructor,
Western, Ont.

A large number of cheese factorise
in Western Ontario will pasteurize
in Western Ontario will pasteurize
in Western 1909. The object of this
article is to give some practical in
formation regarding different methods

18 lbs.) (20,000 lbs. whey x .99 per cent. equal to



Represents conditions where only one ground tank, close to boller, is used. Whey is pumped into patrons' can by hand. This single whey tank can be elevated if desired, and the whey of directly from the vats, delivered to elevated tank at temperature of about 122 ded threaty from the vats, delivered to elevated tank at temperature of about 122 ded threaty at temperature of about 122 ded threaty of the systems of pipes shown elewhere can be put in and whey heated to 155 deep the asteon. When engine is in use, exhaust may also be used in ground tank. (a) Ten steam. When engine is in use, exhaust may also be used in ground tank. (a) Ten steam. When engine is fin use, exhaust may also be used in ground tank. (a) Ten steam. When engine is fin use, exhaust may also be used in ground tank. (a) Ten steam pipes, ends shown and being directly and assures even heating. (C) Exhaust steam pipes, ends beep when the control of the steam pipes, and a supers even heating. (C) Exhaust steam pipes, and had pump with the steam pipes in tank. (F) Noiseless heater. Four noiseless heaters may be placed on (BI) if desired instead of elbows.



(A.A.) Lower and upper tank: (B.) % inch or 3 inch T. (C.) Exhaust steam, up 5 inches inch, not % inch, as shown in cut. (D.) Pump or ejectoor. (E.) Live steam turned up 5 inches inside T. (B.) as shown by done.

By inches inside T. (B.) as shown by done to the proper of the start of the steam of the start of the st

# Another Infringer Nailed

# SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

John Deere Plow Go. and Deere & Webber Go.

# Sued For Infringement DE LAVAL DISC GREAM SEPARATOR PATENTS

For the information and caution of all whom it may concern announcement is made that THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. has brought suit in the UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT against the SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., for infringement of LETTERS PATENT No. 743,428 by the manufacture and sale of cream separators containing DISC bowl construction covered by the claims of said letters patent.

And that similar suits have been or will be filed as quickly as possible against the JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. and the DEERE & WEBBER CO., who are jobbing such infringing SHARPLES separators to dealers in the Western States.

Attention is pertinently called in this connection to the recent hypocritical advertising tirade of the SHARPLES concern against DISC separators. We have known for some time that they were getting ready to bring out a DISC machine and thus moving up in line with more modern DE LAVAL imitators and would-be competitors. We have but now, however, been able to obtain one of these new DISC machines and the necessary evidence of infringement. The facts speak for themselves and require no further comment.

In addition to the above suit the DE LAVAL COMPANY now has infringement suits pending against the STANDARD, IOWA, PEERLESS and CLEVELAND Separator Companies and the Wm. Galloway Co., all covering the manufacture or sale of INFRINGING DISC SEPARATORS, which infringement applies equally to machines being made by different ones of these manufacturers and sold under their own and various other names by several "mail order" and other concerns, as well as to EVERY USER of any such infringing separator bought of ANY of these parties.

To avoid any possible misunderstanding and dispel the pretense of some of these concerns that their machines are similar to the DE LAVAL it is proper that we should add that none of the patents sued upon involves the DE LAVAL "SPLITWING" FEEDING DEVICE or its combination with the IMPROVED DISC construction utilized in the up-to-date DE LAVAL separators and that none of the machines is in any degree equal in efficiency, all-around practicability and durability to the IMPROVED DE LAVAL machines of to-day.

We have for years patiently stood the appropriation by wouldbe competitors of abandoned, discarded or patent expired DE LAVAL inventions and types of separator construction, but have now determined to put a stop to the more brazen utilization of LIVE patents.

There are STILL OTHER infringers of DE LAVAL patents who will be held accountable in due course.

# THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

173-177 William Street MONTREAL

14 & 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG

equal to 44), whey not pasteurized, 18 lbs.; whey pasteurized, 44 lbs. Difference in total amount of fat return-bless, and the state of the state of the state 44-16 equal to 26 28 lbs. of the state Value of fat for feeding per ton of ratification of the state of the state of the state to 52.30, whey not pasturrized 90c.; whey Difference in feeding value of fat alone

pasteurized, \$2.20.
Difference in feeding value of fat alone ser ton of cheese (20,000 lbs. of whey) \$2.20
-,90) equal to \$1.30.

If the value of fat for feeding is considered greater than 5 cents a lb., considered greater than 5 cents a b., the difference in feeding value of pasteurized over unpasteurized whey increases in proportion or if 10 cents and 20 cents a lb. of fat be allowed for feeding value the difference in favor of pasteurized whey for fat alone would be \$4.00 and \$5.20 respectively a ton of cheese (20,000 lbs. of wher). of whey).

AVERAGE PAT CONTENT OF WHEY

The average per cent. of fat in whey when drawn off vats is about .23 per cent. It is shown that where the whey is not pasteurized, very little fat lost in cheese making is really available for feeding purposes as most of it rises to top of whey in tanks and whey is drawn from underneath. Where proper pasteurization is practiced, however, practically all the fat is evenly distributed in the whey and patron gets a proportionate amount

It is also shown that the acidity of It is also shown that the acidity of whey is very much less where past-eurized. Some factories deliver the whey with an acidity not greater than .23 per cent., which is practically as sweet as when drawn off vats. It is to be regretted that up to the present time this season large quantities of whey has been run down the drain at some of our factories. Owing to the scarcity of hogs the patrons have not taken away their allowance. This will no doubt soon right itself but

in the meantime it is very difficult for factory men to handle this sur-plus, and good results from pasteur-ization cannot be obtained where quantities of whey are in the tanks from day to day.

WHEN TO HEAT

Heating should begin as soon as whey is drawn, to check development of acidity and so far as possible the growth of other germ life. The temperature should be raised to 155 december of the control of th grees. A temperature much over 160 degrees causes albumen to coagulate and thus whey becomes slimy. From and thus whey becomes slimy. From data secured it is shown that, say, 20,000 lbs, of whey in average covered tank if heated to 155 degrees will remain above 150 degrees from 45 minutes to one hour. Above 140 degrees from one hour to one and one half hours, and above 130 degrees from two hours to three hours and twenty minutes, delivered in patron's can after twenty hours, from 100 degrees to 120 degrees. The tank should be covered to maintain temperature and onomize steam.

From experiments made during last From experiments made during last winter it is shown that with coal at \$4.00 a ton the cost of pasteurizing, heating to 155 degrees, will be from 50 cents to \$1.00 a ton of cheese (20,000 lbs. of whey) or an average cost of 75 cents, depending on size of boiler, location of tanks, method followers.

boiler, location of tanks, method fol-lowed and experience.

The illustrations in this issue of Farm and Dairy show five different systems of heating whey (tank cover also shown). Any of which can be ar-ranged to suit nearly all conditions.

should cost from \$5.00 to \$15.00, d pending on the distance steam has to be carried.

#### Make Good Bodied Cheese

Some cheesemakers are inclined to make a rather soft cheese during the winter and spring. This is done for winter and spring. This is done for the purpose of getting a good yield when prices are high, but when warmwhen prices are high, but when warm-er weather comes, it is advisable to make a good bodied cheese that will stand the summer weather conditions.

#### Problems Concerning the Maker

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—In carefully noting Mr. Nimmo's remarks regarding cheesemakers' wages, in garding cheesemakers wages, in Farm and Dairy on June 10th let me say that I am quite in harmony with him on the subject. I belive in co-operation of makers along the line not so much in fixing wages but in fixing the necessary qualifications of the maker. No maker should be en-gaged unless he has proved himself capable of putting up the very finest quality of cheese, no matter what wages are asked.

Quality should be the consideration first, last, and all the time. In or-

der to get this we must have the co-operation of both makers and pat-rons. The maker cannot make the finest quality of cheese no matter how skillful he is unless he gets the finest quality of milk. To get such milk every care should be taken in every detail from the feeding of the cow to the shipping of the cheese.

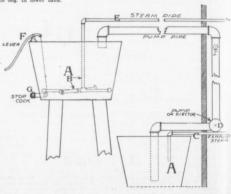
I am very proud of the fact that in our factory this year the patrons have done away with taking the whey home in the cans. The habit of takhave done away with taking the whey home in the cans. The habit of tak-ing whey home in the cans is a di-grace to the cheese industry to the grace to the cheese industry to the Lindsay district. Makers should unite and not be responsible for any off flavor, where the whey is returned in the can. But then you say the maker has the right to return the milk. However, there are conditions that are impossible for the maker to grapple with. There are bacteria in such milk that increase very rapidly and while the cheese is curring. In conclusion let me say that the majority of makers receive at present no more than an ordinary day's wage.

no more than an ordinary day's wage.
They get nothing for their worry
and responsibility. Let patrons and
makers unite in every way to improve

EJECTOR EXHAUSY A

Fig.3

(A.A.) Lower and Upper Tanks. (B) Live steam pipes; (C) Exhaust steam; (b) Ejector or pump. If ejector is used heat to about 125 deg. to 136 deg. in lower tank. Ejector will then deliver to upper tank at about 155 deg. If pump is used, heat to deg. in lower tank



F1g. 4

(A.A.) Lower and upper tank (B.E.) Live steam in upper tank instead of lower.

(C.) Exhaust steam. (D.) Pump or ejector. (F.) To close valve inside of tank to prevent leaking. Can be put on any tank. (C.) Stop cock (B.E.) can be put into lower tank if desired.

# Manitoba to Vancouver Votes on Cream Separators



We recently offered a souvenir to every farmer in Western Canada who told us how many cows he has, and what cream separator he owns. Answers came in great numbers. Over half who answered own cream separators. Over half who own separators have the world famous Sharples Dairy Tubular. Four times as many own Tubulars as own the most popular machine of any other make.

Tubular popularity is the result of Tubular simplicity. These two pictures tell the story. The upper picture shows all there is

to the light, simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular bowl. 52 disks used inside one of the The lower picture shows the many common "bucket bowl" machines disgusted farmers and their overworked wives are discarding for Tubulars, most, if not all, others combined. Tubular sales exceed The manufacture of Tubulars one of Canada's leading in-No. 253 Write for catalog



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Ju Cana rons ; wage ron s Merri

Meth F. Crit

on the doubly is seem ject, to abando turn to paying This ost ev unfair t

(A.) ing. () raised. rich milk. 1 good dairying are promoted

ves the The weighte same am nade from es milk, while r normal milk, ially skimmed 6 pounds to discrimina oduction of n

Canada's greatest industry; the pat-rons giving the makers a good living wage and the maker giving the pat-ron a good honest service.—W. H. Merrill, North Harvey factory, Pe-terboro Co., Ont.

# Methods of Payment for Milk\*

F. H. Hall, Geneva, New York F. H. Hall, Geneva, New York
Criticism of the method of payment
on the "fat content" basis as outlined
in Farm and Dairy last week was
doubly unfortunate in the fact that
is seemed to those ignorant of the subject, to imply defects in the Baboock
tast itself; so that any change meant
abandonment of all testing and the return to the old "weight-of-milk" method—the worst possible method of

turn to the old "weight-of-milk' me-thed—the worst possible method of paying for milk for any purpose. This method is detrimental to al-most every dairy interest; and is most unfair to those who should be most en-couraged, the producers of fat-

The following objections are made to this method: (a) It considers yield of cheese alone and not quality. (b) It of the property of the proper The following objections are made to

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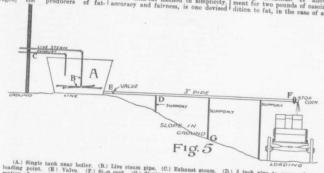
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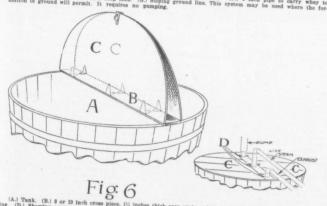
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THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY Peterboro



(A.) Single tank near boiler. (B.) Live steam pipe. (C.) Exhaust steam. (D.) I inch pipe to carry whey to loading point. (E.) Valve. (F.) Stop cock. (G.) Stoping ground line. This system may be used where the formation of ground will permit. It requires no pumping.



(A.) Tank. (B.) 8 or 10 inch cross piece, 1½ inches thick over centre of tank. (C.C.) Cover raised for cleaning. (D.) Showing arrangement of pipes through cross piece, (B.) in order not to interefere with covers when

raised (0.0.) Shows cover lowered over tank.

rich milk. Economy in production, good dairying and general prosperity by of the Geneva station. This memorate the quality of our herds.

The promoted by every movement that the promoted the quality of our herds. From the proper the quality of our herds. From the production of the same and the production of the same and the production of milk own far strong and the production of milk own far; and not production of milk low in far; and not milk discrimination tends toward the production of milk low in far; and not milk discrimination tends toward the production of milk low in far; and not milk of Paying for Milk at Cheese heaters, by L. L. Van Slyke.

# COLD STORAGE AND A MARKET OR CORPORATO

1898

CO

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GOULD COLD STORAGE COMPANY'S STORES there. Leading Factory men through out the country have for years made use of these stores as market, obtain-ing the highest prices for their Goods with immediate payment. Write us and learn how this is done.

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no man need hunt for his mission. His mission comes to him. It is not above; it is not below; it is not far-not to make happy human faces now and then among the children of misery, but to keep happy faces about him all the time.

J. F. W. Ware.



# Sowing Seeds in Danny

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. (Continued from last week)

SYNOPSIS.—The Watson family live in a small town in Manitoba. The family consists of Mr. Watson amaily live in a small town in Manitoba. The family consists of Mr. Watson is an an of few words, who works on the section. and sine children. Pearl Watson is a Gramman of the words, who works on the section. The family consists of Mr. Watson is often employed to wash and work for the Burton Francis, a dreamy woman, who has beautiful theories. "Wee Danny is the idol of Pearl's eye, and is a favorite of Mrs. Francis of the Mrs. Francis loses no chances to install her ideas and theories into poor Mrs. Watson's Drain, whenever they present themselves and the first of the Mrs. Francis loses no chances to install her ideas and theories into poor Mrs. Watson's Drain, whenever they present themselves and the missing time in Chapters I and 2, leading Danny presentable for a visit to the Francis home. Dr. Barner, the old doctor of the Village, clever in his profession, but intemporate, has a Missing danibler, Mary, who does much dies and she endeavors to get the Watson children interested. Mrs. McGuire, the next door neighbor of the Watson's has a special antipathy for Mr. Watson. A treat was given Pearl and Danny in Chapter 6, when Mrs. Francis gets test and his wife and son live on a farm near the Watson's Mrs. McGuire was the missier in Chapter 7 are a good indication choose of his threshing outst to the Watson as an addition to their home. He afterwards regrets this move. and demands payment. After much discussion it is decided that Pearlie Watson as an addition to their home. He afterwards regrets this move.

THE exhilaration of the air, the glory of the waving grain, PHE exhitaration of the air, the glory of the waving grain, the profusion of wild flow-purple and yellow were like wine to her sympathetic Irish heart as she walked through the grain fields and drank in the beauties that lay around, and it was not until she came it sight of the big stone house, gloomy in sight of the big stone house, gloomy and bare, that she realized with a start of homesickness that she was

and bare, that she realized with a start of homesickness that she was Pearl Watson, aged twelve, away from bome for the first time, and bound to work three months for a woman of reputed ill-temper.

"But I'll do it, Pearl said, swallowing the lump that gathered in her throat, "I can work. Nobody never said that none of the Watsons couldn't work. I'll stay out me time it it kills me."

couldn't work. I'll stay out hie wire it it kills me."
So saying, Pearl «nocked timidly at the back door. Myriads of flies buzzed on the screen. From within a tired voice said, "Come in."

Pearl walked in and saw a large bare room, with a long table in the middle. A sewing machine littered with papers stood in front of one win-

dow.

The floor had been painted a dull drab, but the passing of many feet had worn the paint away in places. A stove stoed in one corner. Over the sink a tall, round-shouldered woman bent trying to get wattered woman bent trying to get wattered woman bent styling to get wattered with the styling th

er from an asthmatic pump.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" she said in a tone so very unpleasant that Pearl thought she must have expected some-

one else.
"Yes'm," Pear said, meekly "Who
were ye expectint?"
Mrs. Motherwell stopped pumping
for a minute and looked at Pearl.
"Why didn't you get here earlier?" she asked.

"Well," Pearl began, "I was late gettin' started by leason of the washin' and the ironin', and Jimmy not gettin' back wid the boots. He went drivin' cattle for Vale the butch went drivin' cat'le for Vale the butcher, and be had to have the boots for
the poison ivy is that bad, and because
the sugar o' lead is all done and anyway ma don't like to keep it in the
house, for wee Danny might eat it—
he's that stirrin' and me not there
to watch him now."

"I'cled! what a topung yeep have!

"Lord! what a tongue you have! Put down your things and go out and pick up chips to light the fire with in the morning." morning

Poarl laid her bird-cage on a chair and was back so soon with the chips that Mrs. Motherwell could not think

and was back so soon with the chips that Mrs. Motherwell could not think of anything to say.

"Now go for the cows," she said, "and don't run them home!"

"Where will I run them to then ma'am?" Pearl asked innocently.

"Good land, child, have I to tell you everything? Folks that can't dw without tellin' can't do much with, I say. Bring the cows to the bars, and don't stand staring at me will be a supply to the same that the same will be a supply the same which will be a supply the same will be supply to an apologetic yawn as she stopped to pat. apologetic yawn as she stopped to pat his honest brown head.

A group of red calves stood at the

of a small field plaintively calling their supper. It was not just an for their supper. It was not just an ordinary bawl, but a double-jointed hyphenated appeal, indicating a very exhausted condition indeed.

Pearl looked at them in pity. The

old deg, wrinkling his nose and turn-ing away his head, did not give them a glance. He knew them. Noisy things! Let 'em bawl. Come on! Across the narrow creek they bound-

ed, Pearl and old Nap, and up the ed, Pearl and old Nap, and up the other hill where the silver willows grew so tall they were hidden in them. The goldenrod nodded its plummy head in the breeze, and the tall Gail-lardie, brown and yellow, flickered unsteadily on its atem. The billows of shadow swept over the wheat on each side of the narrow silver willows

the wheat on each side or the narrow pasture; the golden flowers, the gold-en fields, the warm golden sunshine intoxicated Pearl with their luxurious beauty, and in that hour of delight she realized more pleasure from them than Sam Motherwell and his wife had than Sam Motherwell and his wire had in all their long lives of barren sel-fishness. Their souls were of a dull drab dryness in which no flower took root, there was no gold to them but the gold of greed and gain, and with the gold of greed and gain, and well it they had never bought a smile or a gentle hand pressure or a fervid "God bless you!" and so it lost its golden color and turned to lead and

ashes in their hands.
When Pearl and Nap got the cows turned homeward they had to slacken

turned homeward they had to success
their pace.

"I'd don't care how cross she is,"
Pearl said, "if I can come for the
cows every night. Look at that fluffly white cloud! Say, wouldn't that
make a hat trimming that would do
your heart good. The body of the
hat blue like that up there, edged
'round with that cloud over there,
then a blue cape with white fur on it
inst to match. I kin just feel that

tuen a bute cape with white fur on it just to match, I kin just feel that white stuff under my chin."
Then Pearl began to cake-walk and sing a song she had heard Camilla sing. She had forgotten some of the sing. She had forgotten some of the words, but Pearl never was at a loss for words: The wild waves are singing to the

As they were in the happy days of yore,

Pearl could not remember what the wild waves were singing, so she sang what was in her own heart:

She can't take the ripple from the And she can't take the justle from

the trees;
And when I am out of the old girl's sight

I can-just-do-as-a-please. "That's right, I think the same way; and try to act upon it," a man's voice said slowly. "But don't let

her hear you say so."

Pearl started at the sound of the voice and found herself looking into such a good-natured face that she laughed too, with a feeling of good

The old dog ran to the stranger with every delight at seeing him.

with every delight at seeing him.
"I am one of the neighbors," he said, "I live over there"—pointing ta little car-roofed sharty farther up the creek. "Did I frighten you? I am sorry if I did, you see I like the sentiment of your song so much I could not help telling you. You need not think it strange if you find me milking one of these cows occasionally. You see I believe in dealing directly with the manufacturer ing directly with the manufacturer and thus save the middleman profit, and so I just take what milk I need from So-Bossie over there."

"Does she know?" Pearl asked, adding towards the house.

"Who? So-Bossie?"

"No. Mrs. Methagwall."

"No, Mrs. Motherwell."
"Well, no," he answer "Well, no," he answered slowly.
"You haven't heard of her having a
fit, have you?"
"No," Pearl answered wondering-

"Then wo're safe in saying that a secret has been kept from her." "Does it hurt her, though?" Pearl

"It would, very much, if she knew it," the young man replied gravely. "Oh, I mean the cow," Pearl said hastily.

"It doesn't hurt the cow a bit.
What does she care who gets the
milk? When did you come?"

"To-night," Pearl said. "I must hurry. She'll have a rod in steep for me if I'm late. My name is Pearl Watson. What's yours?" "Jim Russell," he said. "I know your brother Teddy."

Watson. What's yourse.
"Jim Russell," he said. "I know
your brother Teddy."
Pearl was speeding down the hill.
She shouted back:
"I know who you are now. Goodbyel" Pearl ran to catch up to the byel" Pearl ran to catch up to the cows, for the sun was throwing long shadows over the pasture, and the plantive lowing of the hungry calves came faintly to her ears.

A blonde young man stood at the bars with four milk pails.

He raised his hat when he spoke to

Pearl.
"Madam says that you are to help "Madam says that you are to help me milk, but I assure you it is quite unnecessary. Really, I would much prefer that you shouldn't."
"Why?" Pearl asked in wonder.
"Oh, by Jove! You see it is not a woman's place to work outside like this, don't you know."
"That's because ye'r English," Pearl said, a undden light breaking on ber. "Ma says when ye git a nice Evelishmen there's nothing nicer and

Englishman there's nothing nicer, and Engissiman there's nothing nicer, and pa knowed one once that was so politic he used to say 'Haw Buck' to the ox and then he'd say, "Oh, I beg yer pardon, I mean gee.' It wasn't you, was it?"
"No," he said smiling. "I have nev-

"No," he said smiling, "I have never driven oxen, but I have done a great many ridiculous things I am

"So have I," Pearl said confident-ly, as she sat down on a little three-legged steel to milk So-Rossie. "You know them fluffy white things all made of lace and truck like that, that is hung over the beds in rich people's houses, over the pillows, I mean?"
"Pillow-shams?" he asked.

"Yes, that's them! Well, when I mean?"

"Pillow-shams?" he asked.
"Yes, that's them! Well, when I stayed with Camilla one night at Mrs. Francis' didn't! I think they were things to pull down to keep the flies off ye'r face. Say, you should have heard Camilla laugh, and ma saw a girl at a pienic once who drank lemonade through her veil, and she et a banana, skin and all."

Pearl laughed heartily, but the Englishman only.

Pearl laughed heartily, but the Englishman only smiled faintly. Can-adian ways were growing stranger all

the time.
"Say." Pearl began after a pan "who does that cow over there will the horns bent down look like? Som one we both know, only the cow looks pleasanter.

ollessanter."
"My word!" the Englishman ex-claimed, "geu're a rum one."
Pearl looked disappointed.
"Animels often look like peeple,"
she said. "We have two cows at home,
ene looks like Mrs. White, so good
and gentle, wouldn't say bee to a
goose; the other one looks like Fred
Willer. He works in the mile topl
his mair goes all that way with a
lambda of the control of the works of the mile topl
his mother da it that way with a his mother did it that way with a hair-pin too long, I guess, and I know an animal that looks like you; he's a dandy, too, you bet. It is White's dog, and he can jump the fence easy as anything."

"Oh, give over, give over!" the Englishman said stiffly.
Pearl laughed delightedly

"It's lots of fun guessing who peeple are like," she said. "I'm awful smart at it and so is Mary, four years younger!" ne. Once we could not

younger'n me. Once we could not guess who Mrs. Francis was like, and Mary guessed it. Mrs. Francis looks like prayer—big bug eyes lookin away into nothin', but hopin' it's all for the best. Do you pray?"

"I am a rector's son," he answer-

"I am a rector's son," he answeed,
"Oh, I know, minister's son, isn't that lovely? I bet you know prayers and prayers. But it isn't fair to pray in a race is it? When Jimmy Moore and my brother Jimmy an under twelve, Jimmie Moore prayed, and some say got his father to pray, too; he's the Methodist minister, we know, and, of course, he won it; but

our Ji fair re everyth said, u
"Oh,
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old I c
all thr can sin

Ju

organ 'I do culy be sounds. and swe r, rolli throne, she aske

The E rich t That lightedly all the knowing I used t Mrs. Fra that lots The E he had le gan to si resenant

came dov tles up, o n from these stra Confo to do that When I

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along the to Pearl, had been The doc
"Miss E
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say?"

Miss Ba ment and t very much I shall be have room Life had ner since I ford. It w ford. It w

he was ser came to the

father did ing, she go the prescri to ask him fair share pride; but hard things now. The y ly glad to se feel that sh of asking, a
They dro

air was full flowers and The Rever swiftly by made his pretime by the mark .

below and le

FOUN A 14 kt. C given to any one new sut Dairy. The to give sati

our Jimmy could ha' beat him in a our Jimmy could ha beat him in a fair race, and no favors; but he's an awful snoopie kid and prays about everything. Do you sing?" "I do—a little," the Englishman

"I do—a little," the Englishman said, modestly, "Oh, my, I am glad," Pearl cried repturously. "When I was two years old I could sing "Hush my babe lie," all through—I love singin'—and I can sing a little, too, but I don't care much for my own. Have they got an organ knee?" organ here!

organ kere?"

"I den't know," he answered, "I've common the kitchen."

"Say an in the kitchen."

That's it, you bet," she cried de-ntedly. "Just think of you coming lightedly. "Just think of you coming all the way across the ocean and knowing that just the same as we do. to listen at the keyhole when Mrs. Francis had company, and I was there helping Camilla Dr. Clay sang

there neighbor camina br. Clay sang that lots of times. The Englishman had not sung since he had left his father's house. He be-gan to sing now in a sweet, full voice, gan to sing a work of the cover and the cover at the cover staring idly at him. The old deg came down to the bars with his bris-

es up, expecting trouble.
Old Sam and his son Tom coming in from work stopped to listen to

in from work stopped to listen to these strange sounds. "Confound them English!" old Sam said "Ye'd think I was payin' him to do that, and it harvest-time, too!" .

.

When Dr. Clay, with Danny Wat-son gravely perched beside him, drove along the river after saying good-bye to Fearl, they met Miss Barner, who had been digging ferns for Mrs. Me-Guire down on the river flat.

The doctor drew in his horse.

"Miss Barner," he said, lifting his hat, "if Daniel Mulcahey Watson and I should ask you to come for a drive with us, I wonder what you would

Miss Barner considered for a mo-

Miss Barner considered for a mo-ment and then said, smiling: "I think I would say, "Thank you very much Mr. Watson and Dr. Clay. I shall be delighted to come if you

have room for me.' " Life had been easier for Mary Ba ner since Dr. Clay had come to Milford. It was no longer necessary for her to compel her father to go when he was sent for, and when patients came to the office, if she thought her did not know what he was do ing, she got Dr. Clay to check over

prescriptions had been rather hard for Mary to ask him to do this, for she had a fair share of her father's Scotch pride; but she had done too many hard things in her life to hesitate ow. The young doctor was genuine-y glad to serve her, and he made her cel that she was conferring, instead of asking, a favor.

They drove along the high bank that fell perpendicularly to the river below and looked down at the harvest scene that lay beneath them. The air was full of the perfume of many and the chatter of birds.

The Reverend Hugh Grantley drove by them, whereupon Danny is presence known for the first time by the apparently irrevelant re-

#### FOUNTAIN PEN FREE

A 14 kt. Cold Fountain Pen will be given to any person who secures only new subscription for Farm and Dairy. These pens are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Try and win "I know who Miss Barner's fellow is! so I do." Now if Dr. Clay had given Danny

yen slight encouragement, he would ever pursued the subject, and that might have saved complications in the days to come

(Continued next week.)

### The Upward Look

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* The Spirit That is Within Us

Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me. Psalms 51: 10.

Fraulus 91: 10.

None of us can live as happy, cheerful, helpful lives as we should until we have the right spirit within us.

Every thought we think, every act we do is governed by that inner spirit. There are all kinds of spirits. There is the spirit of pride that leads us into many isolaid errors. There is the is the spirit of pride that leads us in-to many foolish errors. There is the spirit of self that makes us forget our duty to others in our thoughts ourselves. There is the spirit of doubt that binds us to God's glorious doubt that binds us to consequence we ask promises to give us whatsoever we ask Him for, if we but ask in the right way. There is the spirit of jealousy way. There is the spirit of jealousy or revenge that inclines us to dislike way. There is the special way or revenge that inclines us to dislike or injure others and thereby warps or There is and ruins our very natures. There is the spirit of an evil temper that leads us to vent our tired feelings or worries on others, often on those we love most, in unkind words and in cross

The foregoing, and many other similar spirits, are spirits of evil. They are placed in our hearts by Satan, are placed in our hearts by Satan, the prince of evil spirits, who knows where we are weak and just how he can tempt us the most. Not until we recognize that feelings of pride, of selfishness, of doubt, of hatred, of temper are not little faults, common to many, but actual sins that come between us and God, will we be able to overcome these evil spirits that are in us. The foregoing, and many other sim-

David, when he cried to God, as we David, when he cried to God, as we should, in the words of our text, recognized his need of a right spirit within him. The spirit he desired is mentioned in the following verse: It mentioned in the following verse: It was the spirit of God. Just in proportion as we have God's Holy Spirit in us evil spirits will be driven out. If we are full of God's spirit there will be no room for anything displeasing to Him.

ing to Him.

The spirit we need is the spirit of love. That is the spirit of God for God is love. In John 4: 12, we are told that "If we love one another God dwelleth in us and His love is perfected in us." If we have God's spirit in us our lives will show the result for the fruit of His spirit is love, is neare. Long suffering goodless. joy, peace, long suffering, goodness, faith. Everybody, even sinners, long even sinners, long faith. Everybody, even sinners, long for love and joy and peace. We may all have them and much more for the asking for God has promised to give His Holy Spirit to all who ask Him for it.—I. H. N.

#### . . . Labor Saving Devices

By Charlotte Aiken

By Charlotte Aiken
Few homes can boast of a model
kitchen. And yet, given a room with
proper light and ventilation and ordinary dimensions, much can be done
by the ingenious housewife who takes
pride in that domain to make the
home kitchen—if not all a kitchen
should be—at least a very convenient
and comfortable spot to work in.
The tendence is toward smaller

The tendency is toward smaller kitchens that will not necessitate too kitchens that will not necessitate too many steps between the pantry, sink and range. If possible the kitchen should have two windows on opposite sides or ends, so that a good circula-tion of air can be secured. Two tion of air can be secured. Two coats of paint, in some suitable light shade, make a very desirable finish for the walls of the ordinary kitchen.

As it is the laboratory of the home from whence are to come the supplies that are to repair the waste of the that are to repair the waste of the bodies and maintain health and vigor, it needs to be, first of all, a clean room. No amount of kitchen utenroom. No amount or attened then sils and labor-saving appliances will mean comfort, unless there is a sys-tem used in planning the entire work. No patent device will ever take the of common sense in the kitchen.

For the floor-covering, linoleum is asily cleaned, and so much more comfortable for constant walking standing than a hardwood floor, it is certain to remain indefinitely in favor in kitchens of all grades of homes

One of the first steps toward the One of the first steps toward the saving of labor in one home was to cover the two work-tables in the kitchen with zinc tacked well over the edges. This can be readily cleansthe edges. This can be readily cleansed by washing with soap and water, cd by washing with soap and water, and does away with the arduous labor of scouring. Never keep dry food supplies on the shelves in paper sacks. Each article should have its can be easily found. Glass fruit jars make excellent containers for articles of this kind as it is seen to contain the conof this kind, as it is next to impos sible to keep neat pantry shelves if one is obliged to dip into paper sacks

The kitchen cabinet is an exceedingly useful piece of furniture.

Most of the cabinets contain a small flour bin and sifter, sugar bin, cans for half a dozen or more kinds of spice, places for stirring-spoons, grat-ers, etc., all within reach, also sliding mixing or kneading boards.

A food chopper or grinder is anoth-kitchen utensil that saves time and energy. Bread crumbs, suet, meats—raw or cooked—or any vegetable that is to be minced can be prepared in less than half the time it takes to chop them in the old way takes to chop them in the old way. Horseradish may be prepared in this manner without the fits of weeping that usually follow that operation.

Scoops for the flour and sugar bins, biscuit cutters of the right sizes and biscuit cutters of the right sizes and shapes, graded in measuring cups small aluminum jelly or blanc-mange molds, wire dish-cloths, egg-beaters and lemon squeezers are among the little things that do not cost very much but which help to make cook-ings an easier task

ing an easier task.

Many a cook has been thororoughly discouraged at the collapse oroughly discouraged at the collapse or falling in pieces of a cake while trying to remove it from the pan. To prevent this accident there are cake tims with separate bottoms, which are worthy of a place in any kitchen where many cakes are made. A wire cake-cooler is simply a sheat A wire cake-cooler is simply a sheet of wire supported on four wire legs. The use of one of these prevents the bottom of the cake becoming soggy from the moisture.

from the moisture. For the cooking of eggs there are numerous devices. A wire egg-boil- or is simply a basket which holds the eggs while they are immersed in water; and an egg-poacher makes the task of poaching eggs much easier and there is less likelihood of breaking the aggs.

and there is less incention of breaking the eggs.

A high stool in the kitchen saves a
great deal of strain on the back and
limbs, and in a short time will seem
almost indispensable. It will prove
very useful when ironing or washing

Old newspapers can be utilized in Old newspapers can be utilized in various weys to prevent solling of the kitchen tables and floors. A crum-pled-up newspaper, if used to rub off kitchen stoves, will render cleaning and polishing less frequent. Old newspapers also make excellent sub-stitutes for a rubber window-brush in polishing windows. polishing windows.

Where much meat or fowl is to be values a roasting-pan with a cover will be needed if one wants to reach the highest success in this line of cookery. In handling and preparing



meats, a cleaver, or hatchet, and a small meat-saw will be worth having, many a time.

The condition of the dish-cloths and The condition of the dish-cloths and dish-towels is an index to the habits of the housewife. One who is careful to or one housewife. One who is careful to wash out her dish-cloths can as a rule be trusted. For the daily washing of dish-cloths and dish-towels, a small wash-board such as is furnished childien for toy laundry-purposes—one that fits easily into the dish-pan—has proven an incentive to many to keep her dish-cloths clean. to many a cook

#### ... Life's Mirror

(By Madeline D. Brydes.)

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave, There are souls that are pure and

Then give to the world the best you have, And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your life will flow, A strength in your utmost need;

Have faith, and a score of hearts show Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth and your gift will be paid in kind, And honor will honor meet; And a smile that is sweet will surely

A smile that is just as sweet

For life is a mirror of king and slave, 'Tis just what we are, and do; Then give to the world the best you And the best will come back to you.

#### What would you take?

Suppose you were required to live for a certain length of time on only one article of food. Which would you choose?

There is one food that stands without a rival for such a test. Quaker Oats is that one. It furnishes more strength with least wear and tear on the digestive organs than any other food. You'll feel well and strong at the end of the time. Try it. Don't stop eating other things, but eat more Quaker Oats and you'll notice the gain in strength.

You'll find Quaker Oats put up in two size packages, the regular size and the large, family size for those who are not convenient to the store. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table.

All grocers sell these.

Eat Quaker Oats daily for breakfast, it strengthens you for the day's work. It's Canadian.

#### Messessssssssssssssssssssssss 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 sent free for two new yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper 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 will be replied to, as soon as possible sent free for two new yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each. Address, Household &ditor, this paper

BACON FRAZE.

Mix thoroughly 4 eggs, % a cup o milk, and a teaspoonful of flour. Fry some thin slices of bacon in a fry ing pan and pour this batter over it. Cook until both sides of the bacon are well browned and serve on a heated dish

HORSE RADISH SAUCE

Beat the yolk of 1 egg, add ¼ tea-spoon each of salt and sugar, 3 table-spoons grated horseradish and 6 tablespoons whipped cream. Beat all to-gether, adding the cream last, and use cold with cold meats.

Pare and shred a ripe pineapple sugar it and let stand 2 hours—than drain off one cupful of the syrup. Boil 3/c of a cupful of sugar and the cupful of pineapple juice to a thick syrup; add slowly the well beaton yolks of 4 eggs. Cook in a double boiler; stirring continually until the mixture thickens. Remove from the face of the standard syrup and continue to the cup of the superior strains of the superior stra mixture thickens. Remove from the fire and beat until cold; whip until stiff a pint of rich cream and add this to the mixture, together with two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Pack in a mold, surrounded with ice and salt and allow to stand four hours. Serve surrounded with whipped whipped

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS.

Makino Powber miscuris.

Two cupfuls flour, 1 heaping teaspoonful baking powder, 1 tablespoonful of lard or butter, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and one scant cupful of sweet milk. Sift baking powder, flour and salt together, rub in lard, the making to the salt baking to the salt together with an and the salt together with a salt together w then pour in all the milk and mix with a knife. SOUR CREAM PIE.

One cup of sour cream, one-half cup of seeded raisins chopped fine, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one half teaspoon cinnamon, one cup of sugar, one quarter teas-poonful cloves, three yolks of eggs and one white of egg. Bake like a lemon pie, using the whites of two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put on after pie is baked and brown in uvon. If not liked that way, stir all three whites in together before baking.

SALMON CROQUETTES.

SALMON CROQUETTES.

One pound can of salmon, 1 egg and 3 soda crackers stirred well together and then made into smalcakes. Beat 2 eggs and roll the cake first in eggs and then in rolled cracker crumbs. Fry in a mixture of half er crumbs. Fry in a mixture of half butter and half lard. 

# OUR HOME CLUB

THE HOUSEWIFE'S ALLOWANCE

ome say to give the housewife fixed salary and give it monthly, that she may be able to get just what she needs, and when she needs it. I have lived on a farm in my young-I have lived on a tarm in my young-er days, and I may say that I am very proud of it. At all times, money is not plentiful on the farm. Some times there was a pretty good sup-ply, but sooner or later it became ex hausted and times were rather hard, until something else was sold or a cheque came from the cheese factory

cheque came from the cheese factory to replenish the purse.

I would not say to give the wife the butter and eggs and let her do with that, as I think any intelligent farmer and his wife would agree with farmer and his wife would agree with me that they, 'together', were los-ing money by this plan. The wife will want certain articles that can not be bought at the general store, or the grocery. She will not like the idea of taking eash price for eggs, when by taking a due bill, the husband would get a good many ar-ticles that he needs also. I think

on the farm, the wife should have in each case what the husband and wife think they can afford. Usually they will be able to get along nicely, the wife using out of the husband's purse when she needs the money. The husband will feel free to the due bills for what he may

Sometimes the doctor has a very busy time and money is paid promptly, while other times there is very little in this line of work, and what little in this line of work, and what there is, may not be bringing in re-turns as we would like to see it. We just have to make the very best of our circumstances and I might say "cut according to our cloth." In almost every case, whether on a farm, or in a town or city, the intelligent wife will be just as anxious, if not more so, to save than the husband will and will see to it, that she does not go beyond what they are able to af-ford.—"The Doctor's Wife."

HELP THE BOYS

rriting my first letter to the "Home Club" that matter of sympathy and encouragement dealt with has been uppermost in the mind of "The Son." How easy it is to drop a word of encouragement when the boy has put forth an extra effort to complete some task or has taken an interest in things on the farm, as if they were his own! Yet, how often is it done?

You fathers that like to parade the natural abilities and accomplishments of your boys before your neighbors or often dote upon them in the back recesses of your heads, take heed! Drop a word of praise when it is called for. Silence may mean assent. but much more will be conveyed to your boy when you speak the word. Try it for a while at least. It will

do good in at least two ways. 'will feel better for having praised toy. The boy will soon show you that he feels better for it by taking renewed interest in things and by accom-plishing much more work, I know; for it has been done to—"The Son."

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waista, and waist measure for ekirta. Address all orders to the Pattern Dipartural Control of the Control of th

GIRL'S DRESS 6356.

worn with or without the guimpe



The dress is made with waist and skirt portions. The waist consists of the front and back portions of and back the yoke and the front and back lower front and back lower than the last front and back lower portions. These last are finished at their upper edges and arranged over the yoke. The skirt is straight and the two are joined by a belt while the closing is made invisibly at the back. Material required

Material required for the medium size (10 yrs) is 4% yds 24, 4% yds 32 or 3% yds 44 in wide.

The pattern 6356 in izes for girls of 6, 10 and 12 yrs of age and will be mailed to any address receipt of 10 cts.

MISSES' SKIRT 6220



This skirt can be made with the high waist line, in princesse style as illustrated or be cut off and finished with a beit as liked. In eith case it fits with perfect smoothness perfect smoothness contact. fect smoothness the hips and is the hips and is just wide enough about the bottom to allow comfortable walking. Material required for 16 yr size is 7% yds 24, 5% yds 32, 3%, yds 44 or 2% yds 25 in wide.

The pattern is cut

The pattern is cut for girls of 14 and 16 age and will be mailed for 10 cts.

BREAKFAST JACKET 6219

The breakfast jacket that is slightly open at the neck is comfortable. This one is absolutely simple, the sleeves being cut in one with the bedy nortion. portion.

Material required for medium size is 3½ yds 24, 2½ yds 33 or 2½ yds 44 in wide, with ¾ yd 32 in wide for bands.

with % yd 32 in wise for bands.

The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 33, 45 and 42 in bust and will be malled on re-ceipt of 10 cts.

#### . . . Art Embroidery

No. 571. Special Perforated Stamping Outfit. This splendid outfit consists of about fifty up-to-date and hand-some full-size designs, in-cluding a Shirt Waist, Corset Cover, Lingerie Hat, two Complete Alphabets (one 2% in. and one 1 in.), Centernn. and one 1 in.), Centerpiece (size 16 in.), two Doilies (5½ in.), two turnovers, Borders, Belt, Book Cover, Sofa Pillow, and many other useful designs, in all the modern styles of embroider. The above designs are under The above designs are performed on a good quality of paper. We also include a cake each of the blue and white of the "Ideal," twe Poncettes, and full directions for using the stamping preparation, at the special price or 75c for all.

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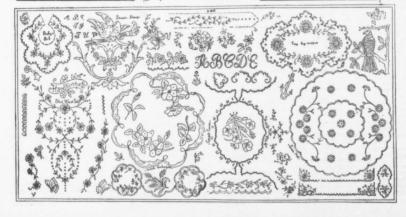
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FARM AND DAIRY

Peterboro, Ont.



JACI very eseeding was n farmer and 26 for we been in to-day, hustlin was a pumps shower crops w raging, worth houses. promise promise great p wick. bbl (3 them a in the their w larger spring. horse t

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H.E.E.

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This is
Brunswi
are ligh
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spring a
the ligh mature carriage general to quali but the McC. LENNO about all does not from last up quick looks fai

ly secure is coming with fair likely to last year. WATER utlook fe during the ed to proconsidering well. Of speak.—J. COMPTO

ise a ver ply of re good cro Pork is

higher, t

land were as early dry now. hay crop. done on th for the ra money. The to run the that we g better this ratepayer ing for 11 toes, 70c, paring for selling off

ACTINOL with their are looking spring. Th good as the Pasture is this time I and high i people coul this year; plentiful; c

THE RIE about over. of corn as light crop ( was winter be put in )

NEW BRUNSWICK
CARLETON CO., N. B.
JACKSONYILLE.—Notwithstanding the very cold backward spring, planting and seeding, with the exception of buckwheat, was nearly all done by June 1st. Very the control of the control o

#### OUEBEC

, SHERBROOKE CO., QUE.

SHERRHOOKE CO., QUE.

LENNOXYILLE. — Spring seeding is about all done; growth is rapid. The land seem to have fully recovered from last seem to be seen to have fully seem to be seen to

COMPTON CO., QUE.

COMPTON CO., QUE.

WATERVILLE-Seeding is finished. The
outlook for the hay crop is not very reassuring. Fresh howers and warmth
during the next fet weeks will be required to produce an average crop. Grain,
considering the late sewing, is looking
well. Of root crops it is too early to
speak.—J. M.

COMPTON CENTRE—Farmers with well and were not able to get their crops as acarly as usual. The weather is all and a carly as usual. The weather is a good hay roop. Considerable work is being a complex of the considerable with its being compared to the constant of the con

#### ONTARIO HASTINGS CO., ONT.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

ACTINOLITE. Parmers are through
with their seeding and planting, and cryps
are looking fairly well considering the late
spring. The recent rains will do much
parties. The recent rains will do much
parties. The recent rains will do much
practure is much rains been rather dry.
Feature is much rains been rather dry.
Feature is much rains to be a file cryp.

The could not set potatoes for seed,
and high in price this spring. Lots of public could not set potatoes for seed,
the could not set potatoes for seed,

R. RIDGE. — Corn planting is just at over. Farmers are putting in a lot form as there is going to be a very crop of hay. Nearly all the clover winter killed. Some buckwheat is to but in yet. To-day (June 17) we are

OUR FARMERS' CLUB of to all the crops, as on this land we can stand rain every few darked over the constitutions Invited.

Contributions Invited.

MEW RRIINSWICK

CROCKETON.—Meadows are making up for the late start they got and promise to be fairly and of the showing the poorest of any of the showing the poorest of any of the showing the late of the showing t CROOKSTON.-Meadows are making up

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

GALWAY .- I notice that the majority of GALWAY.—I notice that the majority of the correspondents report good standing of clover this spring. The line good standing of clover this spring. The line good standing of clover this spring. The line good standing the good of even a medium, about of clover this season. It seemed to have not seen a good, or even a medium, about of fairly well but somehow it has failed to fairly well but somehow it has failed to fairly well but somehow it is a spring to the good of the

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.
SPRING HILL—At has the spring work is complete. Some few the yet sow buckwheat. Sheep are all short many strengths of the strength of the

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

MOUNT FOREST. — A much needed rain favored us on the 13th irst. We were beginning to suffer from the drought. MOUNT POIREST.—A much needed rain favored us on the 13th irst. We were beginning to suffer from the drought. Growth, however, has been every good and convert, however, has been every good and convert on the suffer of the suffe

BRANT CO., ONT.

BRANT CO., ONT.

PALKIAND.—Spring grein, hav and wheat have all grown very rapidly during the last few weeks and prospects are the last few weeks and prospects are weeks ago. Bye and wheat are out on the laster wind straw will be a fair length. Beel and straw will be out in a few days. Corn has germed to cut in a few days. Corn has germed with the laster will be a fair length of the last will be a f

ESSEX CO., ONT.

ARNER.—Abundance of rain is delay-ing corn planting to a great extent. Not more than half the corn is planted where other years most of the farmers are fin-

LIVE HOGS

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. I 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

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Peterborough Cereal Co., Peterborough

ished by this time. On some farms there is not a furrow turned for corn owing is not a furrow turned for corn owing it the season is not favorable from now. If the season is not favorable from now is not favorable from now in the following the form of the following th ished by this time. On so

MANITOBA

MACDONALD DISTRICT, MAN.
DACATOH.— We are wanting rain badby. Wheat begins to suffer and later sowed flax cannot come up until it rains. Yeb.
ed. flax cannot come up until it rains. Yeb.
injuring the come to the comparison of the comparison o

GOSSIP

OFFICIAL TESTS FOR HOLSTEIN-FRIESLANS FOR MAY, 1890.

Natoye De Kol 4th (1976) at 5 yrs 9 mos of ages of ages 20.74 lbs butter fat, solitorist continuity of ages of ages 20.74 lbs butter fat, solitorist continuity of ages of ages 20.74 lbs butter fat, solitorist continuity of ages 11. lbs butter fat, solitorist continuity of ages 9.11 lbs butter fat, IANN FOR MAY, 1882.

Natoye De Kol 4th (16978) at 5 yrs 9 mos 8 days of age, 2018 be butter fat, equivalent to 242 lbs of butter fat, 9 yrs 11 mos 9 days of age, 1308 bb butter state, 19 yrs 11 mos 9 days of age, 1308 bb butter fat, equivalent to 20,4 bb bs butter fat, equivalent to 20,4 bb butter; 50,4 bb milk. Owned by J. W. Stewart, Lyn. Ont.

Korndyke Pietertje De Kol 2041 (19877) at 7 yrs 1 mo 22 days of age, 17,55 lbs butter; 25,5 lbs butter fat, equivalent to 19,47 lbs butter; 50,40 bb tutter; 50,40 bb butter; 50,50 bb butter; 5

Ont.
Netherland Crony (3028) at 9 yrs 30
days of age, 16.83 lbs butter fat, equivalent
to 19.64 lbs butter; 512.3 lbs milk. Owned
by W. S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Effica Abbelork (1994) at 10 yrs 5 mos 12 days of age 1502 be butter fat, equivalent to 17.53 lbs butters butter fat, equivalent to 17.53 lbs butters by A. E. Smith & Son, Mill. (Wound by A. E. Smith & Son, 24.2 lbs butter fat, and the second of the seco

A pure bred pig free for only 7 new yearly subscriptions to Farm and

#### **REBERGGERGERRERRERRERRERRERRERRERRERRERRER** MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, June 21, 1999—Proof, Manitoba bran at 823 to 823, and shorts that trade is expanding is shown in the at 824 to 825, and Ontario bran at 825 but trade figures for Canada for May. Imports for the month show an increase of 8.515.547 over May of last year, and exports an increase of nearly \$2.000,000, Canadian at 76e to 77e a bush in car lots for badiness centerally is steadily enlarging as Toronto. business generally is steadily enlarging as harvest approaches, the outlook for a good crop getting brighter all the time. Money keeps in good demand for commercial purposes and also on call, the demand for the latter being more active than a few weeks ago. Call loans rule at 4 per cent. and discounts on mercantile paper at 6 to

WHEAT

Keen interest in the wheat situation continues. In the Southern States harvesting has been and it will not be long extended to the state of the stat a few weeks ago was placed at 65,050,000 bushels. It is now placed at 5,050,000 bushels. Crop conditions in Canada have very ports from European wheat centres are not so favorable. Generally speaking the crop is very backward, and though recent rains have improved things somewhat, no large yield is expected. In Southward, to have yield is expected. In Southward, to have a large amount of wheat next winter. The speculative features of the market continue in the front. There was a bearish tone early toward the end owing to great from Liverpool. There have been some breaks at Winnipez and Chicago, but as cash wheat is not offering in large quantities, prices recovered somewhat. but as cash wheat is not offering in large quantities, prices recovered somewhat, though the bearish feeling is strong. July wheat is quoted at Chiespa at \$1.40%, and September at \$1.60%, and \$1.27%, and \$1.07 at Winnipeg respectively. There is not much change in the local situation though the market is not so strong. Dealers here still quote \$1.55 to \$1.60 a bushet for red market fall wheat sells at \$1.30 to \$1.30, and goose wheat at \$1.20 to \$1.25 a bushel. COARSE GRAINS

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is not as strong and prices are market is not as strong and price are an experience of the control of the contr

#### FEEDS

quote American corn at 82% to 83c and Canadian at 76c to 77c a bush in car lots Toronto.

#### HAY AND STRAW

HAY AND SIKAW
The hay market rules about the same.
Prices are likely to remain as at present
till the new crop is ready. Old hay is not
plentiful, especially the top grades. Some
hay was shipped during the week from
Quebec to New York where it sold at \$21
for No 1 quality. The new crop promises
and dealers are desirous that more
repearing it for market, especially for
the export market. Montreal quotations
for baled hay rule at \$41 to \$1450 for No 1 quality. the export market. Montreal quotations for baled hay rule at \$14 to \$1450 for No. 1: \$12.50 to \$13 for No. 2: \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 3: \$89.50 to \$11 for No. 3: \$89.50 to \$11 for No. 3: \$89.50 to \$10 for clover mixed, and \$8.50 to \$9 for clover. No. 1 timothy is quotec, here at \$12.50 to \$15: undergrades at \$9 to \$10 and baled straw at \$7.50 to \$5 in car lots on track Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market loose timothy sells at \$14 to \$13.50 mixed at \$8 to \$15: straw in \$14 to \$13.50 to \$15.50, and loose straw at \$6.50 to \$7 a ton.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS

POTATOES AND BEANS
There is little change in prices for potatoes, though the market has a weaker
tendency. A couple of carboad of potatendency. A couple of carboad of potabag in jobbing lots. It is rather a strange
proceeding to have potatoes imported from
England, and a country so productive of
England to a country so productive of
quoted in Montreal at \$1 to \$1.65 a bag in
car lots there. More Ontarto potatoes are quoted in Montreal at \$1 to \$1.05 a long in car lots there. More Outsrie potatoes are offering here and the market is weaker and prices are lower at \$5 to \$0.5 a long in car lots on track here and \$1.0 to \$1.5 a long on Torouto farmers' market. There is no change in the bean situa-tion. The western Ontario crop is practi-cally all sold.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

EGG AND POULTRY
Egg receipts continue heavy. The cool
weather has swed the situation and the
quality has heaved the situation and the
quality has been supported by the state of the
still putting eggs in storage which helps
to keep the market clear of stocks and to
maintain prices. At country points east of
Toronto buyers are paying 12e and 15/6,
a dozen west. Eggs are quoted at Montreal at 18/6, to 19/6 in case lots. Some
Prince Edward Island eggs sold last we-k
prince Edward Island eggs sold last we-k
real at 18/6 to 19/6 in case lots. Some
lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs
lots. On Toron

#### FRUIT

FRUIT
The strawberry season has opened up, but receivts have been small so far and have sold at about 46 to 15 on hox whole sale at the end of the week. It is expected that the season will be on in full blast this week. There is talk of sending berries to the west this season. The crop promises to be large.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

FEEDS

Mill feeds show little change in price.

Mill feed show no change. Dealers here quote and show no change. Dealers here does not show no change. Dealers here could not show no change. Dealers here does not show no change. Dealers here could not show no change. Dealers here could not show no change.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A prominent manufacturer has discovered the control of the could not show no change. The price of the could not show no change in the could not show no change. The price of the could not show no change.

A prominent manufacturer has discovered and price and the could not show no change. The price of the could not show no change in the could not show no change. The price of the could not show no change in the could not show no change. The price of the could not show no change in the could not show no change in the could not show no change. The could not show no change in the could not s

WOOL

Wool prices rule steady here at 171/2c to 19c for washed wool; 11c to 12c for unwashed and 14c a 1b for rejects. 19e HORSE MARKET

There was a much more active call for horses last week than for some time past. At the Horse Exhange, West Toronto, 125 horses were sold at Monday's and Wed-125 horses were sold at Monday's and Wednesday's markets. The quality of the offering was much better than for several weeks nest and prices were firm and was made to the seven from the several for the several for the several for the property of the several for the seve 885 each.

#### LIVE STOCK

The feature of the cattle market the past week was the advent of grass fed cattle. Receipts of this quality were fairly large to begin with and inferior at that. This caused a slump in prices, which that. This caused a slump in prices, which for the poorer grades were considerably lower at the end of the week. Stall fed cattle sold at steady prices all week, and no sales of this quality were reported at lower prices than a week ago. We are no sales of this quality were reported at lower prices than a week ago. We are reaching the season of the year when lower values may be expected and if grass-ers come on the market in large num-bers the present high level of prices can-not be maintained. The local demand for meet begins to fall off about this 'time

meat begins to fall off about this time of the year.

The export market held steady all week at about the old prices. At the Union at a bout the old prices. At the Union we have the state of the state and the trade as a whole has been factory to the producer. The British son, and the trade as a whole has been satisfactory to the producer. The British market continues steady and Lordon cables quote cattle steady at 13% to 14% a lb for Canadian steers dressed weight

weight.
Monday's market at the Uniou Stock
Yards has become a butchers' market, any
caporters which arrive hein held over
On Tuesday there were 60 cars on the
market, half of which were exporters. The
best butchers sold on that date at \$5.25 to
\$5 a cwt. At the city market on Thursday owing to the run of inferior grass fed
cutters and helders wold a, \$5.50 to \$5.54. day owing to the run of inferior grass fed cattle, priess were lower. Choice butchers' steers and heifers sold at \$5.20 to \$5.5, ext. Choice butchers' coves sold at \$4.52 to \$4.75; medium, \$3.50 to \$4; common at \$2.75 to \$4.32, and butchers' bulls at \$5.50 to \$5 a cwt. Owing to the large run dur-ing the week and dealers being pretty well in the week and dealers being pretty well There is an easier feeking in feeders and

There is an easier feeling in feeders and There is an easier feeling in feeders and stockers, especially for the lighter kinds. On Thursday feeders, 850 to 550 lbs each, held their own fairly well selling at \$4.25 to \$4.75 a cwt. Light stockers were considerably lower, those weighing 400 to 700 lbs each selling at \$8 to \$3.75 a cwt. Lower prices are looked for this week.



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#### THE GENERAL Animals Insurance Co. of Canada. NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, DEPT. C. MONTREAL, P. Q.

The market for milkers and springers is not as brisk and the commoner stuff is lower in price. On Thursday at the city market the best cows offering sold at \$4

### VENTILATION

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By red. F. H. KING
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It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertises

to 858 835 ea 35 es Veal libera On Ti with \$6.50 a Owir tie lo
Thurse light |
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holders waiting for Tuesday's market shen
American buyers will be present. Export
steers, \$8.55 to \$6.40; export bulls, \$4.55 to
\$5.25; export cows, \$5 to \$5.30. Prime picked lots of butchers' brought \$5.75 to \$6;
even butchers, \$5.40 to \$5.65, moidsum, \$5.15
to \$4.50; milkers and certifuere has \$6.
to \$4.50; milkers and certifuere has \$6.50; to \$4.
cert, Light export eves, \$4 to \$4.50; rams, \$6.50; spiring lambs sold at \$5.50 to \$4.
to \$6.50; spiring lambs sold at \$5.50 to \$4.
to \$6.50; spiring lambs sold at \$5.50 to \$6.
\$7.50, fed and watered at market an \$17.65
to drovers at country points. The outlook is for lower prices for grass fed cattle.

—W."

#### PETERBORO HOG MARKET

PETERBORO HOG MARKET
Peterboro, Monday, June 21.—Danish
hogs delivered on the English markets
last week totalled \$5,000. The demand for
bacon in the old country was weak, being
two shillings lower. The George Matthews Co., quote the following prices for
this week: fo.b. country points, \$7.65,
weighted off cars, \$8.15 a cwt; delivered at
abstori, \$7.75 a cwt.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

raction more.

Id hogs are firm and selling freely a cwt for fresh killed abattoir

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE Montreal, Saturday, June 19th.—The mar-

Montreat, Saturday, June 19th.—The mar-ket for cheese has been firmly maintained at the lower level reached at the opening markets of the week in the Belleville dis-trict where the offerings were sold on

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

IMPORT your bulbs and perennials dire from Helland at one-quarter price Get import list immediately. Morgan's Sup-ply House, London, Ont.

EXPERIENCED MAN — Disengaged July 6th, wants a change. Hamilton District preferred. Good character. Abstainer. 6th, wants a change. Hamilton District preferred. Good character. Abstainer. Write Box C., Farm and Dairy, Peter-boro, Ont.

FOUNTAIN PENS, 14 K. GOLD—FREE IN return for one new yearly subscription to Farm and Dairy. Write Circulation Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro. Ont.

PURE BRED PIGS.—Not for sale, but to give away, in return for seven new year- y aubscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

Write Girculation Department, Farm and Dairy.

Parts Portropore, Out.

June 24, 1909.

FARM AN

To \$55 and common to medium at \$25 to \$55 each.

Veal calves have been on the market in the country through prices kept up well, with the country through prices kept up well, with a few picked lots groing at \$55 to \$5.90 a cwt. At Buffalo veals are quoted at \$5 to \$8.25 a cwt.

Owing to the larger run sheep sold a little of the country through the country tha

#### Started in Business

Last year we had the pleasure of sending to Master Ray E. Wells of British Columbia, two pure bred pigs for securing clubs of new subscribers for Farm and Dairy. Ray is a bright boy about ten years old and had excellent success in securing new scribers for Farm and Dairy in British Columbia. In a letter recently re-ceived from Ray's father, he writes as follows:

We must thank Farm and Dairy for the excellent plan of a large pigwhich you gery which you recently published With the excellent stock of pigs that you sent our boy last year and a piggery such as this, we will be well set up in the pig business."—A. C. set up in the pig business."—A. C. Wells, New Westminister, B.C.

Judges for Winter Fair

Judges for Winter Fair
Judges have been appointed for the
Winter Fair at Guelph, December
6th to 10th, 1909, as follows:
Beef Cattle: Robert Miller, Stouffville; James Smith, Rockland. Reserre, J. T. Gibson, Donfol. E. Day,
Guelph; Geo. F. Morris, London.
Shropshires and Dorset Horns: J.
C. Duncan, Lewiston, NY.
Southdowns, Suffolks and Hampshires: W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.
Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincolns:
John Gardhouse, Highfield.

John Gardhouse, Highfield.
Oxfords: J. E. Cousins, Harriston.
Short Wool Grades: J. C. Duncan,
Lewiston, N.Y.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Wool Grades : John Gardhouse, Long Wool Grades: John Cardiouse, Highfield; J. E. Cousins, Harriston. Sheep Carcasses: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Geo. F. Morris, London. Yorkshires and Tamworths: A. C. Hallman, Breslau; Prof. G. E. Day, Cualch.

Berkshires: Thos. Teasdale, Con-Chester Whites and Any Other Breed, Grade of Cross: G. B. Hood,

Guelph. Bacon Hogs: Wm. Jones, Zenda; J. C. Nichol, Hubrey; R. J. Gar-butt, Belleville.

Bacon Carcasses: Prof. G. E. Day Guelph, Geo. F. Morris, London. Dairy: Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph. Seeds: J. Buchanan, Guelph. Judging Competition: Prof. G. E.

H. P. Schwab, Irondequoit, N.Y .-

ymouth Rocks. Richard Oke, London.—Buff Or-ingtons and all Leghorns except R.

N. Cosh, Auburn, N.Y.—Spanish, Black and White Orpingtons, Domin-iques, Partridge Wyandottes, Javas LaFleche, Creve-Coeurs. S. Butterfield, Windsor.—Games, Game Bantams, Asiatics. Wm. McNeil, London.—Ornamental Bantams, Silkies, Sultans. Jas. Tucker, Concord, Mich.—Rhode Island Reds and all Wyandottes ex-cent Partridge. N Cosh Auburn, N.Y .-

cept Partridge.

J. H. Minshell, Brantford.—Minorcas, Andalusians, R. C. White Leghorns.

G. Jarvis, Grimsby.-Polands. Dorkins, Red Caps, Houdans, A.O.V Fowls, Water Fowl.

James Anderson, Guelph.—Turkeys. C. F. Wagner, Chas. Currier, Tor-C. F onto.-Pigeons.

Wm. Barber, Toronto.-Ornament-

#### MISCELLANEOUS

ABRAM EASTON, Appleby, Ont., Leicester sheep. Show ring and breeding stock for sale.

WANTED:---CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

We wish to purchase some pure bred Chester White Pigs, six or eight weeks old. Will any breeders having same for sale write, giving prices, etc., to

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AYRSHIRES, males only, two fall and one spring calf. Enquire what their datas are doing. James Begg, St. Thomas. E-tf

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Don't judge this NEW culvert by anything you've heard about other culverts. MINE IS DIFFERENT-a whole lot different, and a whole lot ahead of any other. Write to my people and make them show you why and how. We're making this in all standard diameters, from 8 inches up to 6 feet, so your wants can probably be supplied. Write and ask questions anyhow.



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to inferior goods. This extra strength enables a Pedlar Culvert to stand heavy traffic upon roads, even though protected by a very thin cushion of soil. Mark

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also, that this is the ONLY culvert made that is galvanized AFTER being curved and corrugated,-thus insuring it positively against rust and decay.

# Extra-Heavy, Strong, Rust-Proof

The peculiar Pedlar flange, or locking-rib, along the whole length of each side of these Culverts, clamps together easily and most rigidly. There are no bolts, no rivetes, no lock-nuts of any kind,—simply clamp the edges of the flanges together, making a triple thickness of the flanges together, and the same triple thickness of the flanges together, and the same triple thickness of the flanges together, and the same triple thickness of the flanges together, and the same triple thickness of the flanges together, and the same triple thickness of the flanges together, and the same triple thickness of the flanges together, and the same triple thickness of the flanges together, and the same triple thickness of the flanges together, and the same triple thickness of the flanges the flanges that the flanges the flanges



When the sections of Pedlar Culvert, of any diameter-it's made from 8 inches to 6 feet-reach you, they are nested like Fig. 1. Note the two distinct flangesthe radial and the recurved. These fit into each other, and are FLAT, while the CURVE of the culvert is corrugated. Place section on top of section, and the flanges,



or locking-ribs, engage easily, as you see in Fig 2. The joints between one length and another are "broken"-no over-lap reaches more than half-way round the culvert's diameter; and this is possible with NO OTHER metal culvert made. It is a most valuable feature, for it reduces the chance of leakage to the very least mini-



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