

NUMBER 30

RURALHON

PETERBORO, ONT.



A WELL MATCHED PAIR OF THAT POPULAR DRAFT BREED, THE CLYDESDALE

A WELL MATCHED PAIR OF THAT POPULAR DRAFT BREED, THE CLYDESDALE

Horse breeding is a popular branch of farming, and can be made profitable. The general purpose horse, so common,
and so rightly favored, is not the most profitable sort to raise. When in need of that kind, buy them. Raise a
horse that is more profitable, one that is always in demand at good prices. Such a horse is the drafter. Of these pos"by the Clydesdale is the best known and best suited to Canadian conditions.

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Rain or Shine

June records furnish some interest June records furnish some interest-ing contrasts in milk yield as reported by members of cow testing associa-tions. For instance, one herd at Hick-son, Ont., contains 17 cows, each one of which gave over 35 pounds of but-ter fat. In another association to 50 miles away where the cuilt is not ter fat. In another association not 50 miles away where the milk is paid for by fat content one herd of 15 cows has only two cows that tested three per cent. of fat, all the remaining 13 cows in the herd tested only 2.9 or 2.3, while the average yield was only 32 pounds of butter fat, or 13 pounds less per cow during the month than the other herd.

In another herd the weight of milk In another herd the weight of milk from one cow is given as 14 pounds one w-rning, only eight pounds the next evening, but 15 pounds the next morning; many other cows show just as sharp variations. These are quick-ly noted if the wise dairyman is keep-ing; a daily record of milk, the cause of such sudden drops will be sought for, and measures taken, if possible, to prevent the shrinkage and keep-seach cow up to her maximum capac-

Twice a day, rain or shine, the cow has to be milked. Why not make each has to be milked. Why not make each milking time bring in eight or nine cents profit? How many men milk eight times before they get one cent profit from some cows?—C.F.W.

B.C. Regulations for Eradication of Tuberculosis

Rules and regulations regarding the control of bovine tuberculosis, the inspection and grading of dairies, dairy premises and herds of dairy cattle, and with regard to the importa-tion of cattle into the Province, have recently been put into force in British Columbia. Extracts from these regulations of particular interest to Farm and Dairy readers are herewith

INSPECTION AND GRADING OF DAIRIES AND HERDS.

The Inspector shall inspect all dair-The inspector shall inspect all dair-ies and dairy premises maintained for the supply of milk to the public, and all cows from which such milk is tak-en. After such inspection the In-spector shall grade the dairies and herds inspected as follows:

Grade A. Premises found to be in a sanitary condition, within the mean-ing of the Regulations of the Provin-cial Board of Health governing the sale of milk and the management of dairies, cow sheds and milk shops, and the herd has been tested once every six months for tuberculosis and has been found free from that dis-

B. Premises that do not strictly conform to said Regulations, and the herd has been tested once a year for tuberculosis and has been found free from tuberculosis.

C. Premises that conform with said Regulations but the herd has not been tested for tuberculosis.

D. Premises that do not with said Regulations and the herd has not been tested for tuberculosis.

The grading made as above set out shall be published from time to time as directed by the Minister of Agriculture.

QUARATINE.

Cattle found by the Inspector to be affected by tuberculosis shall be "I" marked in the ear and shall be quarantined, and shall be dealt with under the provisions of section (15) of the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act," which section is as follows:—

ing the highest prices for their Goods
with immediate payments. Write us
"15. Where it appears to the Inspector that any animal is affected
"15. Where it appears to the Inspector that any animal is affected
as a foresaid, he shall at once notify
the owner or other person in charge
of such animal, who shall, at his own
expense, cause the animal to be safelike the sublication when writing to advertisers.

It is destrable to mention the name of this sublication when writing to advertisers.

transmitting the disease to, other animals, or shall destroy the same." IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO THE

PROVINCE. Cattle imported into the Province Cattle imported into the Province for breeding purposes shall be ship-ped in quarantine to their destina-tion within the Province, there to remain in quarantine under the di-rection of a Provincial Inspector unrection of a Provincial Inspector un-til properly examined, at the expense of the owner. If considered neces-sary by the Inspector, such cattle shall be tested for tuberculosis. In case the owner of imported cattle makes and furnishes to the Inspector his satutory declaration that such cat-tle are immediately and only intend. tle are immediately and only intended for feeding or show purposes, such cattle shall not be quarantined.

SALE WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF IM-PORTED CATTLE.

Cattle brought into the Province for purposes of exhibition at fairs, if sold within the province, must be subjected to the same test as breeding or dairy animals.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

Transportation companies bringing cattle into this Provinceshall promptly notify the Department of such shipments, giving the name of the consignee, the number of cattle importsignee, the number of cattle import-ed, the destination of the same, wheth-er they are for breeding, feeding or show purposes, and also the time of shipment from the starting point.

PENAL CLATISE

Any person or transportation com-pany importing or bringing cattle into this Province and failing to com-bly with provisions of these Reg-ulations, shall be deemed guilty of an ulations, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and upon summary conviction therefore before a Stipendiary Magistrate, Police Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace shall be nunished by a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$50.—R. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

The live stock exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial 1909 were of a Winnipeg Industrial 1909 were of a quality superior to that shown in former years. Many of the animals, it was agreed by experts, were fit to show in any ring in the worl. A noticeable feature of the fair was the prominence given to exhibits in preference to side shows and grandstand performances. performances.

Dairy cattle were or DAIRY CATTLE.

Dairy cattle were out in large numbers. Exhibitors of Holsteins were numerous among them being W. M. Gibson, of Winnipeg; A. B. Potter, of Kennedy; A. S. Johanis, of Clandehove; H. Hancox, of Dominion City; and H. Herriott & Sons, of Souris, Mr. Potter was Dominion Give; and H. Herriott & Sons, of Souris. Mr. Potter was probably the outstanding exhibitor carrying off several firsts, notable among which were the Grand Chambies and yage, herd get of one bull; herd bred and owned by exhibitor; bull, three years and over; helfer, tex years; helfer, one year, and helfer exhibitor; bull, three years and over; helfer, tex years; helfer, one year, and helfer exhibitor; bull, three years and some first of the years of years of the years of th awarded firsts.

awarded firsts.

Beef cattle were well represented.

The popular Shorthorns were the most numerous.

Many breeders of this famous breed were represented, chief among which were Sir We. Van Horne, of East Selkirk, J. Gra'un, and J. G. Barron, both of Car arry. Among the exhibitors of Aberdeev were Jan. Beeming.

(Continued on page 6)

Issued Each Wee

Vol. XXVI

Valuable Suggest

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Not a season ors expended on trees and beauti smoke?" Every can keep back place may be our tant hills and be ruined in the civilization and t over with homste not properly clea tional dryness.



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Each Week

FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1909.

No. 30.

Only \$1.00 a Year

PROBLEMS CONCERNING FOREST PRESERVATION IN NEW ONTARIO A. Edge-de-Hurst, Rainy River District, Ont.

Valuable Suggestions from a Resident who is in Close Touch with the Situation.—Some Advantages of Ontario's New Lands Open for Sextlement

N travelling from Montreal to Winnipeg by rail . one is appalled at the terrible loss the country has sustained by the destruction of such vast areas of timber trees. What applies to the lands adjoining the track does equally so to more remote regions. An enormous amount of national assets have been wiped out. That some of this was accidental is undoubted, but a great deal has been caused by what I can only call criminal negligence and no small-portion by wilful burning. I know of men who simply cannot resist putting a match to a dry brush pile. They do not mean to try and fire the district—"it may run a bit but that won't hurt anyone."

THE FIRE FIEND

Not a season opens but I think "is all the labors expended on my land to preserve the choicest trees and beautify the place going to end in smoke?" Every year it becomes safer and if I can keep back the fire-fiend a little longer my place may be out of danger. But not so the distant hills and intersecting vallyes. They will be ruined in their turn; not by the advance of civilization and the clearing of the land to dot it over with homsteads, but by wanton firing cf land not properly cleared up or at seasons of exceptional dryness. If the land is not worth the extra



An Example of Changed Conditions

one pine left to be the future glory of a proposed ck. The three photographs reproduced on this were taken at Denny-hurst, the residence of the of the adjoining article.

trouble entailed, let those who cannot show regard for the national rights and those of their neighbors leave it alone for better men.

The laws for the preservation of the forests are good enough, but we want men capable of enforcing those laws without fear or favor. Settlers must be made to know that they have no

right to let a fire get beyond control even on their own land if it may become a public danger and must be brought to realize that Crown lands are a national asset and as such to be jealously guarded by all and not as at present treated as no man's land.

A SUGGESTED REMEDY

Time heals most things and it will in the far future replace the timber losses if it gets the chance. But those losses will not stop unless two things are done: The wanton fires must be severely dealt with and the people as a body must be brought to realize that there is no advantage in burning more acres than can be cleared up in 10 years or perhaps then they are ever



A Picturesque Setting for a Poultry House

The illustration shows a heavy belt of trees that have been preserved for protection of the buildings and gardens on the farm in New Ontario owned and worked by A. Edge-de-Hurst.

likely to get under cultivation, and also that well grown trees are a source of endless pleasure. A few years back the idea of my leaving many trees when clearing around the house was ridiculed, but to-day it is "nicely grown tree there."

In the battle to exist nowadays it is no good expecting everyone to take the same keen interest in forestry that some take; yet all can and must do their little bit in this imperative work.

Canada has been deforested. Nature will do her share to afforest her again in the out-of-theway parts, but the hand of man has a great work ahead. Gifted as we are with some of the most useful and ornamental trees and shrubs, some simple but effectual means are surely devisable to bring home to settlers-more especially in the newly settled sections of the countrythe advantages and pleasure to be derived from them. Many magnify the labor of collecting and planting out a few thousand trees. Others do not see why they should trouble over that which will not reach maturity for many years.

OUR NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

If we have benefitted by the acts of those who have gone before us, how shall we exempt our-



A Scene Typical of Western Ontario

The black spruce, poplar, birch and jack pine, as en in the illustration, afford shelter, and add much the beauty of the surroundings. A newly planted edge of white spruce is seen in the foreground.

seives from doing something, the full value of which will be for future generations. There is generally wanting in Canada that affection for the land that is so conspicuous a feature of Old Country life. Many of the people here have developed a nomadic nature. If they get a good farm and are doing well, the offer of a few dollars more than they gave will buy them out. This spirit does not conduce to the furtherance of our afforesting ideas. When we have banished the thought of the almighty dollar long enough to plant some shelter belts, hedges and specimen trees, when we have tended them a few years and they are beginning to amply repay our trouble, we become absorbed in the word "Home."

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH TREES.

It is not realized by some persons what can be done with trees when given sufficient light and air. What one has been brought to call scrub takes a new form. We in the north have not the same variety of trees as are to be found further south, yet what endless capabilities exist for white, black and balsam spruce, larch, birch white cedar, red and white pine and mountain ash. The prairie provinces look to us to embellish their treeless expanses—yet the forests of Ontario are being wrecked. Owing to the nature of the soil in many sections of New Ontario, it is preferable to bring under cultivation the flattest and lowestlands, the less desirable being left under forest growth. A much closer inspection of newly settled land is necessary. It is supposed to be taken up for agricultural purposes, but the cutting of cord wood if often out of all proportion to the land brought under the plough. A new growth springs up, the farm is called an improved one but becomes a terror to the prospective settler for the last clearing of that farm is worse than the first.

NOT A POLITICAL QUESTION.

The preservation of our forests is not a political question for either party, but the apathy of those whose duty it should be to prevent their destruction is the result of party government. Crown land officials are only sure of their berth so long as the party to which they profess to belong is in power. Forest wardens should be more numerous and have much more limited areas under their care. Their wards should not be arbitrarily fixed by township boundaries and the only remuneration should be a portion of fine on convictions. It would be advisable in many cases that they should be Justices of the Peace within their area. Knowledge of burnings would quickly reach them. Prompt action could be taken if necessary to extinguish fires and equally speedy justice administered where requisite.

CONDITION IN NEW ONTARIO.

The locality from which the photographs accompanying this article were taken was wept by fires some years ago and they illustrate what nature will do at reconciliation. They also show what class of growth is now being constantly and wantonly destroyed both on occupied lands and what some at least of us are endeavoring without adequate support to preserve for our own pleasure and the glory of future generations.

Of the lands open for occupation those of Ontario stand pre-eminent. Within easy access of the markets of the world, with a climate unrivalled for rearing hardy stock, with fuel and sheltered for farm animals and the purest water for man and beast. With good sport—if the game wardens do their duty—few territories offer greater inducements to the man who appreciates the beauties of nature and who can either, from his own knowledge of aboriculture or from hints which some of us would be willing to give him lay out a home for himself at small expense.

Silage as a Milk Producer

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

Silage is, above all, a food for dairy cows. It is succulent and nutritive. In Virginia, after considerable experimenting with silage, corn fodder and hay, with concentrates as feeds for dairy cows, Professors A. M. Soule and J. R. Fain, state that, "The basis of the roughness in a ration for dairy cows, when grass is not available, should be silage."

In order to make a good living profit out of his dairy herd a man should have a silo. Why? In the first place, dry foods tend to decrease the flow of milk and do not have the stimulating effect on the blood circulation and on the general health of the animal that succellent foods exhibit. It may be asked why not feed roots as a succulent food and stimulator? The answer as given by Prof. Georgeson, of Kansas, follows:

"If we estimate that 77 per cent. of the amount put in the silo can be taken out sound and available for feeding or 1,544 lbs. for every ton (2,000 lbs.) put in the silo, we find that at the average feed of 32 lbs. a day a ton will last 1 animal 48 days, or 100 tons will last a herd of 25 head 192 days; and in a reasonably favorable season, with good care and good culture, this 100 tons may be grown on about 10 acres. What other method of handling corn fodder will maintain an average farm herd during the long winter season, from grass until grass comes again, on so small an area?" I will add to that, another question-Is there another farm crop that would do the same amount of work as economically and as well off the same area or even double the area?

HIGHLY DIGESTIBLE

The value of a food depends upon its digestibility. If a food is not digestible it is of no use to the animal. Prof. Armsby, of Pennsylvania, who has done more for the science of animal chemistry than any other man in America calculates that one acre of corn having 4,351 lbs. of digestible matter fed as a green fodder will have 3,900 lbs. digestible as aligne and 3,388 lbs. as dry fodder—field cured. Thus we see it pays to feed corn green, but as we can not do this all winter, we should use the next best substitute, namely, silage. At the Wisconsin Station, while experimenting on the comparative value of corn silage with field cured corn, see find that silage produced 243 lbs. more milk and 12 lbs. more butter of the silage of the silage and the silage produced 243 lbs. more milk and 12 lbs. more butter

per acre than did the dry corn fodder. This is a gain of 3 per cent., the same as the bank rate of interest. From the same experiment in Vermont, the result was a gain of 8 per cent. in milt and 3 per cent. in butter fat for the silage over the field cured fodder. At Ohio in comparing results per 100 lbs. of dry matter, fed in corn silage or beets it was found that for every 100 lbs. of dry matter fed there was a gain of 6 per cent. in milk in favor of the corn silage.

What the comparison between silage and straw and roots is I am not able to state definite. By However, the silage would have the best of the argument by a large margin. Silage he ing such a profitable food we cannot afford to still continue to practise old methods of feeding.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS GAINED FROM INSPECTING DAIRY FARMS IN EASTERN ONTARIO

An Outline of the Outstanding Features of Prize Farms in Districts Nos. 1 and 2 in the Dairy Farms Competition, as seen by Mr. R. R. Ness, the Judge

FTER a most pleasant tour among some of the most progressive and up-to-date dairy farmers of eastern Ontario, I have returned home, having completed my first inspection of those farms entered in the Dairy Farms Competition in Districts Nos. 1 and 2. In each and every case, I found the most genial and kindly people that one could wish to meet, such as are sure to be found among enthusiastic and successful dairymen. Each competitor seemed to feel it his duty to assist in the good work of Farm and Dairy in conducting the Prize Farms Competition as well as to prove his ability as a farmer and as a dairyman. All spoke highly of the good qualities of Farm and Dairy and of its energetic and capable editorial management.

For the most part the competitors possessed attractive homes. These had been beautified by the planting of trees, wind-breaks, shrubs, hedges and flower gardens. The free use of paint was in evidence. Nice lawrs (where the family may enjoy themselves in outdoor games), good fences, entrances and driveways—in fact, everything one could think of to make home attractive, such as only dairymen who have an income all the year round can afford—were noteworthy features of these farms.

GARDENS WORTHY OF NOTICE

Mention must be made of the kitchen gardens and the small fruits, that were a part of many of these farms. Some would do credit to any market gardener, who makes such his specialty. The garden is a feature of the farm that adds greatly to health and good-living. It should be given more consideration generally.

The farms of competitors were often in marked contrast to those of their neighbors. In many instances the farms in the immediate neighborhood were a mass of weeds in flower, while the one being judged was free from weed life. Such may be accounted for through the determination of every energetic dairy farmer to keep up the fertility of his soil by growing suitable crops for the dairy cow, and working on the short rotation system enabling him, at the same time, by the proper care of these crops, to clean and keep the soil free from weeds. Most of the farms inspected were showing good work on the part of their owners in combating weeds.

BARNS AND STABLES

The number of up-to-date, specious barns and stables which were to be found on most farms must not go unnoticed. These were fitted with modern fixings, and were conveniently laid out so that the labor is made light to such an extent that in many instances the same amount of work is done by half the help that was required in the old buildings. These new buildings for the most part are fairly well lighted and ventilated, thus insuring the health and comfort of the herds. Most everywhere the silo was considered the best investment in the line of buildings. Even where roots are successfully grown farmers are very enthusiastic about corn. In some cases as much as 40 acres were grown. Corn in general is a promising crop, though on account of the late cold spring all crops were found to be late. Mangels and turnips were found on most of the farms, but a small acreage only since so much corn is grown. These farmers are finding that corn can be handled and grown more easily and give as good results as roots. A few of the competitors grow pumpkins, finding them to be a very good fall feed of dairy bows.

GROW GRAIN IN MIXTURE.

Grain, on most of these farms is grown in a mixture. The mixture used most largely was oats, barley and goose wheat. On one large farm barley and buckwheat was grown in mixture. This seems to make an ideal milk producing food and can be sown later than other grains. In one instance the whole grain crop was of this buckwheat mixture, as the man who owns this farm is an enthusiastic dairyman and a good feeder as well as being an extra good farmer, and having made so many useful experiments in dairy feeding, his views are worthy of much consideration.

The hay crop is light. Not much consideration.

The hay crop is light. Not much over threequarters of a crop is expected in some sections,
clover having been killed out. Rotations practised
have been, in general on the three and four year
system. These have given satisfactory results
and have enabled these farmers to keep down
weeds.

LABOR SAVING IMPLEMENTS

Implements on a farm of to-day are numerous and designed for labor and time saving. Dairy farmers find time precious. As milking and caring for the milk takes up much time, dairymen are ready to adopt most of the useful labor and time saving machines offered. Most of the competitors were well stocked in this particular. On many of the larger farms the hay-loader, side-delivery rake, tedder and horse fork make lay-making a pleasure where without them this season is one of dreaded drudgery, whilst the quality of the hay made is equal, in most cases, to that made in the old way.

Milk and ice-houses on most of the farms were found to be very conveniently and well arranged. Good attention was being given to keeping the milk in good condition. Water was conveniently arranged on practically all the farms. They were supplied either with running springs, eisterns of tanks and windmills.

THE DAIRY COWS

The dairy cows on most all the farms visited were far above the average. Some excellent herds both registered and grade were inspected. Many of them were cases the own feeding. Som the dry past feed, whilst s tion. Everyw to the source

July 29, 1

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Since the fly

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of them were making grand records. In most cases the owners realize the benefit of summer feeding. Some had ensilage saved to supplement the dry pastures. Others had provided green feed, whilst still others were feeding a grain ration. Everywhere good attention was being given to the source of revenue, the cow

On most farms it was quite noticeable that the horse was a secondary consideration. The using of manure in a green state is generally practised, and it is mostly drawn to the fields in winter when time is not so precious, and when at the same time it gives the best results.-R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

Farm Stock and Flies

Since the fly season is on us again the farmers attention is (c · ought to be) turned to devising some means of protecting his stock from the annoying attentions of those pests. Many men do not realize the extent of the torment inflicted on stock by flies and the consequent loss in the putting on of flesh, the production of milk, and in the case of horses, the ability to maintain good condition while performing the ordinary farm work. Many of the feeders in the beef producing sections make it a point each year to have their export steers sold before the fly season is on, having learned by experience that a bullock will not put on flesh at pasture after the middle of July to nearly the same extent as ne does earlier in the season even though the grazing conditions are just as good. The dairyman also knows that his cows will fall off very materially in their milk supply during the fly season unless some means are adopted for their protection. Many applications have been tried with more or less success in the protection of cattle because farmers know that in the production of milk or beef it will pay well to do something. As applied to horses, however, the farmer has no such direct evidence, he may notice a falling off in flesh but he attributes that to the heat, the hard work or to some other cause seldom placing the blame where it rightfully belongs, viz., to the irritation caused by flies.

PROTECTION FOR HORSES

Cattle are sprayed with certain mixtures which serve a good purpose but which (because of the dirty condition of the skin which generally follow such applications) are not adopted for use on horses. While it is undoubtedly hard to adequately protect our horses from flies, some attempt should be made to afford at least a measure of relief. It is not a hard thing to keep a stable free from them and even that would be a great point gained. Many a tired horse is brought to dinner and tied in a stable swarming like a beehive and has to take his food as best he can. while his main energies are devoted to fighting

Meets With Approval

Farm and Dairy is a good paper. I am glad to see that it is giving prominence to alfalfa. I have been through the dairy districts in the east of this province and in other previnces, and while men talk of milking, caring for milk, etc., not enough is said about the production of food suitable for the dairy cow. Insufficient fodder and food of an unsuitable nature is the great hindrance to-day of greater success in dairying .- W. S. Fraser, Simcoe Co., Ont.

off his tormentors. In such cases it will generally be found that a very considerable portion of his grain or meal ration is scattered over the floor of the stall as he swung his head from side to side knocking off flies as he ate. That food may not be altogether lost; the chickens will probably gather it up, but it was certainly lost to the purpose for which it was intended, viz., to nourish

and sustain the horse. An animal fed under such conditions cannot thrive, he not only wastes his food but there has been a great waste of energy as well in fighting his tormentors. In order to keep flies out of a stable it is only necessary to keep it dark. Fly screens or mosquito netting should be placed over the windows. When the horses are taken out to work in the morning a blind of some sort should be drawn over each window and the door shut, which will ensure darkness. In case any flies should be left in the building a small opening might be left somewhere so that a ray of light will enter through it. Every fly in the building will at once repair to that opening and make its escape to the outdoor air. A couple of pails of water sprinkled on the floor in the morning will create a moisture which is also objectionable to flies and which will tend to keep the stable cool. . A horse brought in to dinner in a stable such as this will enjoy his food, it will do him more good and he will have had at least one hour of the day free from the infinite torment of flies.

PLY SHEETS AND NETS. While at work outside fly sheets or nets should be used, the nets are better, the sheets being

More on the Sow Thistle

W. S. Fraser, Simcoe Co., Ont.

The method of eradicating sow thistle as advised by Mr. Glendinning, in Farm and Dairy, June 24th, may be all right for his line of farm ing. Sow thistle is eaten by stock. When land is under grass for some time the chances for sow thistle to spread itself by its root system and also by seed production are very much reduced. In a clover crop it has no chance to produce seed also, the plants are checked by the luxuriant growth of the crop. In pasture land the sow thistle is eaten off and is thus kept from a full development. Sheep are very fond of the plant and give it a hard time to exist. In districts where grain is grown largely, however, is where the sow thistle fourishes best. Where the cultivation is sufficient to keep the ground loose, the roots are given a good chance for extension. The time necessary for the growing of the crop permits of seed production. The seed is blown about and finds suitable condition for germination in other places. The roots of sow thistle can be killed by a well worked summer-fallow. The trouble is, however, that this same field may be



Breaking the New Sanitary Law - Milk Stand Beside the Hog Pen

Section 11. of the Milk. Cheese and Butter Act passed by the Oniario Legelature in 1908, expressly states: "No person supplying milk or cream to a cheese factory or creamery, or for sale in cities towns or incorporated villages shall keep his duiry, milk house, milk stand, or any veneel or equipment of the control of th

somewhat hot. Some nervous horses are much irritated by gad flies striking them in the region of the throat and between the arms of the lower jaw. Some horses will rear and plunge under those conditions and become so excited as to be almost unsafe to work with. A piece of cloth tied from the throat latch extending downwards will protect the parts very effectually from the attacks of this fly. This appliance while somewhat unsightly answers a useful purpose and for ordinary work on the farm, appearance does not count for much.

If young horses and colts at pasture were brought into the stable every day and turned out each night they would do much better than if compelled to fight flies all day in the pasture. Where stock have access to any kind of a thick growing grove it proves a most grateful shelter from the heat and flies. In fact any method that the farmer can adopt to afford protection to his stock during the fly season will amply repay him for his trouble not only in dollars and cents but also in consciousness of having done something to relieve his creatures from one of the worst forms of punishment to which farm stock are exposed .- "Centaur."

re-seeded next year from adjoining fields or farms.

To keep in subjection, or toeradicate sow thistle, is a great proposition for the farmers of Ontario to-day. Only by studying its nature and its habits of growth can we successfully combat it. A great deal is being said and written about this plant and about others which is arousing the people to the necessity of vigilance. Since, however, we have our Institute organization and our agricultural press, mediums by which the best method of dealing with these weeds are made known to all, there is hope that the farmers will be able to cope successfully with all these pests.

Check the Sow Thistle.—The time has come when farmers must unite to check the sow thistle. This pest can only be held in check by co-operation among the farmers. The seed blows from one farm to another and thus seeds down the whole neighborhood. It would seem that legislation bearing on this pest is necessary. The time has come when we cannot allow a man to seed down his whole locality. Why should such a mar be tolerated more than one who keeps a vicious dog 9 .- J. Eaton Howitt, M.S.A., Guelph, Ont.

Eight years with Stave Silo G. Boyce, Carleton Co., Ont.

Much has been written about different ways of making a silo. Each writer claims his way to be the best. Some say cement, some several feet of cement or stone and the remaining portion lumber. After eight years experience with the silo that I have experience with the silo that I have, it might interest some one who will build a silo next fall to know just the actual facts in regard to making a stave or tub silo such as the one I

The lumber is pine 23 feet long, two inches thick and eight inches wide. The edges of the plank are left rough just as they come from the mill as thus they make tighter joints. Some advocate bevelling the edges, but it is only a loss of time and lumber. I built a stone foundation two feet in the ground, rising about six inches above years. tion two feet in the ground, rising about six inches above ground, thus making my silo 25 ft. 6 inches in adepth. It is 17 feet in diameter. We put on 11 bands or hoops of ½ inch iron. It would have done just as well with two or three bands less. The bands are in two parts with metal joiners to tighten with. Silos are joiners to tighten with. Silos are at intervals to tighten with. These at intervals to tighten with. now being built with 2 x 4 scantling at intervals to tighten with. These have holes for the bands to pass through. Washers keep the nuts from cutting into the scantlings when tightening or when the sile is filled. The scantling appears to me as all right and it will save the price of the metal jointers. As they are 35 courts each, the cost of wine was right and it will save the price of the metal jointers. As they are 35 cents each, the cost of mine was 87.70. If I was building again I would splice the lumber as it would be much cheaper and do just as well. Lumber 12 and 16 feet long would make a very satisfactory silo 28 feet high.

st of about \$10.00. Some say that the planks should not be more than six or seven inches wide. I think they are mistaken, as nine inches would be none too wide. The lumber in mine is eight inches wide and I never had a handful of spoiled ensilage. My silo, to all appearances, is as good as when I put it up, and I think it would be safe to that a stave sile is good for 15 or 20 years.

As regards cement silos, they may As regards cement siles, they may look better and will last a long time if they are properly built and reinforced with coarse wire or iron bands. But, they will cost double or inforced with coarse wire or from bands. But, they will cost double or three times as much to build and the enailage will be no better. In this locality there are some of as large dairy herds and as enterprising dairy-men as are to be found anywhere in men as are to be found anywhere in Ontario and any new silos that they Ontario and any new sitos that they build now are are of the stave variety. If you ask the farmers why they built stave sitos they will tell you that such are easily built and they keep the ensilage well. In some cement silos I consider that the ensilage froze more than that is the stars. than that in the stave silo.

Some Features of Dairying

L. J. Hankinson, Elgin Co., Ont. One of the first questions that confronted me and one that confronts most young men about to launch out most young men about to launen our in farming for themselves, was, what particular line of agriculture am I to pursue? After considering the matter for some time, and experimenting a little in a small way I came to the conclusion to follow mixed farming with dairying as a spe-

A man must have a liking and an adaptability for the particular branch of agriculture he undertakes. Some adaptability for the particular diameter I kept an account of the total cost and it just amounted to \$80.00. The year after I built it, I put a round ers of beef cattle, while still others

are born "with a milk pail in their hands." This perhaps is one of the principle reasons why I decided to undertake dairy farming. No mat-ter what one undertakes, that which ter what one undertakes, that which he most likes is where he generally makes the most succe

makes the most success.

One of A CASH MUSHNESS.

One of he outstanding advantages of dairying farming is that it is what we might call a strictly cash that we might call a strictly cash there we run a home durry, patronise a creamery or cheese factory, or the co densed milk factory, the outsome is the same. We receive our remuneration weekly, or monthly, as the case may be. And just here is where dairy farming has a great advantage over most other lines of farming. In most other lines we receive In most other lines we receive ing. In most other times we receive our income once or twice a year, while in dairying our income is div-ided evenly throughout the entire year; thus enabling us to meet our obligations as they appear, or in oth-er words doing a cash business.

Another important feature of the dairy farm is its adaptability in con-nection with other branches of farmcolor is the adaptability in connection with other branches of farming. It is almost indispensable to the swine breeder and feeder. The by-products of the dairy being utilized in the breeding of swine. The farmers to-day that are making the money feeding bacon hogs, are those money feeding bacon hogs, are those with their dairy, skim milk or whey being almost indispensable in compounding a profitable ration for growing and fattening swine. This is a secondary, but none the less important source of income from dairy farming that no other branch of farming affords.

There is no line of farming by

ahords.

There is no line of farming by which I can maintain the fertility of the soil as through dairy farming. The dairy cow consumes large the dairy cow consumes large the dairy cow consumes large time of the dairy cow consumes large time of the dairy come the ration of the dairy come the ration of the dairy come the ration of the dairy come cover, enalties, and make the products of the cow are partly secreted as milk and partly returned to the land as manure. The milk by-products being returned to the land when fed to calves and pigsin the form of skin milk and whey. There is no line of form of skim milk and whey.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT Another feature in connection with dairy farming that has appealed to me, is that it gives employment for the hired help the year round. The average farmer only retains his help saverage farmer only retains his help the year that he was to be a second of the hir of the year through the year thr Another feature in connection with

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

(Continued from page 2) of Guelph, J. G. McGregor, of Bran-don, and R. Curran & Sons, of Em-erson. Wn. Shields, of Brandon, and G. H. Gray, of Austin, carried off the honors in Herefords, each having many fine animals on exhibition, the Sudding Hospital Constitution, the Sudding Hospital Constitution, and Sudding Hospital Constitution, and Sudding Hospital Constitution, and Sudding Hospital Constitution, and Sudding Hospital Constitution and Sudding Hospital Constit many nne animals on exhibition, the judging being close in many cases. The fine showing of Galloways excited much favorable comment, a large number being shown by Col. D. McRae, of Guelph, and J. W. Anderson, Rae, of Gue.

the exhibitors of Clydesdales were R. H. Table, Condie; J. G. Barron; Jas. Kirdy, Napinka; John Wishart. Portage La Prairie; Matt. Gibb. Tortage La Prairie; J. B. Jickling, E. E. Foster, Melita; J. B. Jickling, E. E. Foster, Melita; J. B. Jickling, Ciraman; J. C. Porterfield, Brandon; Giraman, Van Horne; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy. J. B. Hogate, Graham, Pomeroy. J. B. Hogate, Brandon; A. Hodgson, Roland, and Brandon; A. Hodgson, Roland, and Brandon; A. Hodgson, Breed, was deany age, any draught breed, was deothers. The championship for stallion any age, any draught breed, we described in favor of Halifax, a two described in favor of Halifax, a two described in favor of Halifax, a two doll Percheron stallion belonging to Colquboun and Beattie, of Brandon Exhibitors in the Percheron class were Colquboun & Beattie; W. E. & R. C. Upper North Portal; Ellison & Sons, La Moure, N.D. Shires were exhibited by P. Ross, Grenfell; Ellison & Sons; John Stott, Oak Lake, and D. Smith, Gladstone, Hackneys, Standard Breds, Thoroughbreds, Ponies, Roadsters and Carriage. breds, Ponies, Roadsters and Carriage Horses, were well represented.

SHEEP. The pick of the great sheep herds of the west were on exhibition. R. C. McLaren, of Swan Lake, showed Cotswolds and Lincolns and made a fine display. His champion ram and ewe were especially fine animals. hne diagnay.

ewe were especially fine animals,
Leicesters were shown by A. J. McKay, of Macdonald; N. A. Milne, of
Balmoral; A. B. Potter, of Kennedy:
and F. T. Skinner, of Indian Head,
McKay had the champion animals
and they would rank well in any exhibition. W. L. Trann, of Crystal
City and F. T. Skinner were the
City and F. T. Skinner were the
largest exhibitors of Shrops. They City and F. T. Skinner were the largest exhibitors of Shrops. They carried off all the ribbons in their carried on all the riodons in their class. Oxford Downs were shown by T. R. Todd, of Hillview, and Alex Wood, of Souris, who divided prizes

about evenly. Much interest centred in the farm Much interest centred in the farm motor contest. Aside from delays on account of wet weather, the test proceeded with despatch and great credit was due the officers for bringing the event to a satisfactory were and were put to every test to try their efficiency that the ingenuity of mechanics the world over can devise. The motors were not as some might suppose, special machines made for suppose, special machines made for suppose, special machines made test purposes, but were out of regular stock of the compan'ss, in fact some had seen much actual service.

Hog Pasture.-It is doubtful whethor unlimited pasture abundant whether of economical, except past or anidate of economical, except past and past of brood sows. The proper ample for brood sows. The proper ample for the pasture with the past of the pasture will sustain hogs likewise is deepedent upon the climate, quality of the crop, age and number of the animals, and other varying conditions. For an article of the companies of the pasture will sustain an extension of red clowers be saud untat an action of red clowers be saud untat an action of red clowers be and untat an action of red clowers be and untat an action of red clowers because the control of the clowers of the clowe er unlimited pasture may be considered economical, except perhaps for but an alfalfa stand should not be grazed by so many hogs that moving will not be necessary for keeping it in the best of condition. The practice with alfalfa should be to pasture fewer hogs than will be able to keep back a rank or woody growth.—From Co-bourn's "Swine in America."

Arrangements have been completed whereby the mail carrier between Peterboro and Ennismore will deliver terboro and Ennismore will deliver the daily mail to all farmers along the road traversed, who have secured letter boxes from the Government and have complied with the simple requirements of placing it upon a post in front of their gates. Thirees farmers have secured boxes and will enjoy this daily mail service. will deliver

Our "Pig Offer" is a dandy. Have you taken advantage of it yet? Read it elsewhere in this issue.

A Few Reasons Why Our Measurer Should Be Used in Every Factory



First.-It is simple and durable in construction, not even a valve used to

First.—It is simple and durable in construction, not even a valve used to out of order.

Second.—The cheese maker can set it from his milk stand.

Third.—It measures the why accurately.

Fourth.—The farmer wastes no time in waiting for his whey.

Fifth.—He sh his whey every day therefore he is not disappointed.

Sixth.—Our measurer takes the whey from the surface, which does not alvany grease to gather in the tank.

Seventh.—With our card of instructions any cheese maker can install it a few hours.

Seventh—With our card of instructions any cheese maker can install it in a few hour.

If the price being only \$60, few factorise can afford to be without it. Ninth—It should last in the ordinary factory from five to ten years.

If the standard is a time combaining in factor and factorise all over the country for the price of the

Heron & Livingstone

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

Some exceptional fine exhibits were on hand in the horse classes. Among

July 29,

Our

outlet Fe ompel the r et for my ur ave a culve surface water system of un-present outlet pose. The r i ly compile this matte get the de ro Co., Ont.

You have drain your la er of adjoinir vision for th water from ceedings are age Acts. This is a te

ly proceeding persons who lishing the ditheir lands, or pality to apmake an exa cost, determi pense to be be and if, after made, the ma terested desir work, it is de ate expense hinterested. It that the work familiar, was A railway the same posi joining owner, der the Drain

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Our Legal Adviser

OUTLET FOR UNDER-DRAINS.—Can I compel the railroad to give me an outpet for my underdrains. At present they for my underdrains at present they arrian was a compelled to the surface water only. I want to put in the system of underdrains and of course the present outlet is no good for that purposent outlet is not good for the present outlet is no good for the present outlet in the present outlet in the present of the present outlet in the present of the present of the present outlet in the present outl

You have no right now to under-drain your lands and compel the own-er of adjoining property to make pro-vision for the carrying away of the water from such drains, unless pro-ceedings are taken under the Drain-and Acts.

coedings are taken under the Drainsee Acts.

I would be a section and mewhat cootbersons who are which a number of
persons who are which a number of
persons who are with the persons of the persons who are
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persons who are properly the persons who are persons where are persons where persons who are persons when are pe

familiar, was carried on.

A railway company is in exactly the same position as any other adjoining owner, as to proceeding under the Drainage Acts. If your system of under-drainage had been in operation prior to the construction of the railroad, the Company would not have been entitled to carry on the construction of the railroad, the Company would not have been entitled to carry on the construction of the railroad, the Company would not have been entitled to carry on the construction of the railroad, the Company would not have been entitled to carry on the construction of the railroad, the company would not have been entitled to carry on the construction of the railroad of th

their work in such a way as to obstruct to flow without compensation to you.

KILLED NEIGHBOR'S HOUND.—A had two fox iounds which wandered two miles away and entered an open door and helped themselves to some fresh cooked victuals left there unprotected. B heard victuals left there unprotected. B heard had been also been also been and killed one of the dogs. I be the sum of the dogs of the dog

Oxford, Carleton Co., Ont.

The dogs' action was no doubt annoying to "B" but the circumstance did not justify his killing either of them. If he had found them taking cattle or inflicting other serious injuries the circumstance would have been different. "B" is liable to "A" for the value of the dog which washot.

DAMAGES ON MANGEI SEED.—A buys mangel seed from B., wi ch B. says is a cortain variety. After it is up it turns out to be another kind—a variety much harder to harver golder and is much harder to harvere golder and is much harder to harver was to deal to the control of the co

If "B" expressly consented the seed to be of certain variety and knew it was purchased by "in order to be sown, "A" will be entitled to damages to the extent of the difference in value between the cropwhich he might reasonably have been expected to have had from the varjety of seed he ordered, and the cropwhich he actually had from the inferior quality.

most business part of the munisipality, stating the seizure and sale of said wagon, giving A six clear days from hour of seizure.

seizure.
(1.) Is it a lawful sale (the wagon belong-ed to B.)?
(2.) Can B lawfully come on buyer of wagon. Tor wagon. Tor wagon. Tor wagon in dispute (in case of replevin put in) should be take and keep it in possession until case is tried?

and keep it in posterous tried?

(4.) Can B get wagon seised by court bailfi and take possession and use cald wagon by giving bonds until case is tried? W. J. H., Alsoma District, Ont.

The question does not give all information required to properly answer it. If B has become the owner of the waggon by purchase or other transfer, from the person assessed, or if B is an immediate relative of the person assessed, or being a relative, lives on the land as a member of the family, the waggon could be seized for taxes.

or taxes.

If, however, these conditions do not exist, the collector is not entitled to levy on the waggon, and the questions put should be answered as fol-

lows:

1. The sale is not a lawful one.

2. B can take the waggon from the purchaser; provided he has not stood by and permitted the purchaser to buy, without protest.

3. B can replevy the waggon by taking proceedings in Court, and giving security, and in such case the bailif of the Court will deliver the waggon to him to abide the result of the action.

Our Veterinary Adviser §

FOUL IN FEET.—Two cows are all stiff-ened up. They are very sore on fore feet, and can scarcely walk. When forced to move they groan and apparently suffer greatly.—Reader, Huron Co., On!

greatly—Reader, Huron Co., On:
Keep them in dry, clean quarters
and apply hot poultices of inseed
meal to the feet. Change the poultices three times daily. After the
soreness disappears if any raw surfaces are present dress three times
daily until healed with one part carbolic acid to 25 parts sweet oil.

BLOODY MILK.—Cow has given bloody milk off and on for five months.—Sub., Halton Co., Ont.

Halon Co., Ont.

This is due to s rupture of the small blood vessels or the quarter, There is doubtless either a congenital or acquired weakness and while each attack can be treated it is quite probable that the condition will continue to recur. Bathe the quarter long and often with cold water and give and often with cold water and give the cow one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily until blood ceases to pass.

Hog Notes

Young pigs should be looked after carefully at this season of the year. They are frequently afflicted by a coughs, the result of sleeping in draughtly pen. Keep the pen dry with plenty of fresh air and sunlight, but do not allow the wind to blow through the pen over their backs.

Young pigs are frequently affected by worms that give them an unthrifty appearance. A teacup full of some of the coal tar dips mixed in a 40 gallon barrel of alop and fed to the pigs when hungry will be found an excel-lent remedy.

Alfalfa should not be pastured after the middle of September, at it will be pretty certain to die if the hoga are allowed to run on it after that time.

One for Seven

Our Seven Club is getting to be one of the most popular yet. For seven new yearly subscribers to Farm and Dairy we send as a premium ONE pure bred PIG, of any standard breed, with

pedigree for registration. Each of the seven subscribers you send, are given the same privilege. Toli the seven you secure as subscribers, and ask them to hustle for a close to the ask them to hustle for a close to the The Pigs are moving fast. Watch our columns for testimonials of farm-ers winning pigs. Start a Seven Ci-th to-day. Don't let your neighbor start his first. Write to Circulation Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, for sam-ple copies, subscription blanks, etc.

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The general outlook for fruit in Canada is not as good as last report would seem to indicate. The drought would seem to indicate. The drought in June hindered growth and in some districts, caused more than the usual drop. Some insect and fungous work is commencing to show, plant lice being most in evidence. A fair yield of apples is expected. Among the reports received by Farm and Dairy, the following are twined ones:

reports received by Farm and Park, the following are typical ones:

Annapolis Co., N.S.—The present outlook for fruit is good. Apples set well and are developing well. Fruit whells free from clean and almost wholly free is clean and almost wholly free from black spot. The canker worm did ser-ious damage in some sections and seemed difficult to control by spraying. It is early to predict the harvest but from present outlook would say from fair to full crop of clean fruit.

J. H. Tupper.
Westmoreland Co., N.B.—Apple westmoreland Co., N.B.—Apple crop is not as promising as last month. A very dry June or a late frost has caused a heavy "drop," most noticeable on Bens. The fruit is developing well. Little injury as yet has been done by fungous diseas-

yer has been done by fungous diseases or insects with the exception of the aphis on both the bearing and growing trees.—H. B. Steeves.

Queen's Co., P.E.I.—The fruit crop looks fine. There were not be trees and is growing fine. There are very few interiors insects. are very few injurious insects and no blight of any account. The foliage looks fine and the trees are a dark looks fine and the trees are a dark green color. Spys are going to be a full crop; Duchess, a full crop; Bald-wins, medium; Alexanders and Rus-sets, over medium crop. Plums are a medium crop; cherries, a full crop. There will be an average crop of all fruits. Currants are a full crop and are well set on the bushes.—W. J. Scott.

cott.

Rouville Co., Que.—The apple cropill he below average. Codling moth will be below average. Codling moth and curculio are much in evidence and and curculio are much in evid-nee and the June drop was heavy. Strawber-ries, both wild and cultivated, yielded well; currants and gooseberries, full crop; plums, light; cultivated rasp-berries, nearly a failure but wild one O.K.; cherries, very scarce.—J. M. Fish.

Fisk.
Grenville Co., Ont.—Apples are growing well and keeping very free from fungi. There are very few insects of any kind. Everything is favorable for a fair yield of good fruit.—Haroid Jones.
Ontario Co., Ont.—Apples dropped Ontario Co., then was expected, but the

more than was expected, but the crop will be rather more than last year.—Elmer Lick.

Halton Co, Ont.—Apples, fair to good; pears, light; plums, fair to

A NEW PREMIUM CATALOGUE

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Circulation Department. FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

HORTICULTURE good; cherries, good; peaches, light; currants, gooseberries and raspberries, fair to good; blackberries, good; strawberries, light to fair. Codling moth is beginning to show.—A. W. Peark.

Peart.
Lincoln Co., Ont.—Dry weather
Lincoln Co., Ont.—Dry weather
caused considerable dropping but recent rains saved the raspberry crop.
Other fruits will be about medium.

In 1905, the Grimsby Co-operative In 1900, the trimspy Co-operative Co., was formed, a purely distributive company confined to a few growers. This company has proved fairly suc-cessful, has turned out a good quality of fruit and has given good returns to its members. Quite a number comparative societies have come into co-operative societies have come into being throughout Ontario for the pur-

cent rains saved.

Coher fruits will be about medium.

A. M. Smith.

A. M. Smith.

Norfolk Co., Ont.—Apples promise about 60 per cent. of last year's crop. Aphis has done considerable damage.

—Jas. E. Johnson.

Gry Co., Ont.—All kinds of fruit lave made wonderful progress since lave made wonderful progress since lave made wonderful progress since lave to the continuous control of the control

Weighing the Big One on Glenleven Fruit Farm. See Article on

are fairly free from worm and scab. Under such, I thin There is a very good crop of cherries but a lot of rot where trees were not other. By purchasin sprayed.—J. G. Mitchell.

Selling Fruit on the Co-operative Plan*

F. G. H. Pattison, Wentworth Co., Ont.

About the year 1883, some of the leading growers around Burlington formed a co-operative association, called "The Burlington Shippers" Co.," for the purpose of shipping their apples and pears to the Old Country. ples and pears to the one existence.
This company has been in existence ever since and has shipped more or ever since and has shipped more or ever since and has shipped more or the results in ever since and has shipped more or less fruit every year. The results in the main have been satisfactory to its members, of whom there are now about fifteen.

about fifteen.

In the year 1898, the fruit growers in the neighborhood of St. Catharines formed a co-operative company, termed the "St Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co." Beginning in a small way, the company has been very small way, the company has been very successful as a purchasing and distributing company, storing, packing and distributing fruit for its members and selling it both on order and by commission; also, purchasing supplies of all kinds in wholesale quantities at a an kinds in wholesale quantities at a great reduction in price. In the year 1907, they shipped 210 cars of fruit, netting about \$100,000 and saving g about \$100,000 and saving members \$21,000 in expres their charges alone, and also purchased \$25,000 worth of supplies at a large saving to their patrons. This company has raised the standard of fruit produced in its neighborhood and has called the growner to receive the same and the converse to receive the same and the same and the same are the same and the same are the same and the same are same and the same are same and the same are same as the same are same as the same are same and the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are produced in its neighborhood and has enabled the growers to realize better prices for their fruit whilst at the same time giving the consumers a better article.

*Extract from paper read at last convention of Ontario Fruit Grovers' Asset

Under such, I think as system approaches nearer to the ideal than any other. By purchasing supplies in wholesale quantities and shipping in wholesale quantities and shipping in carload lots a great saving is effected, and more can be accomplished with the carrying companies by an organ-ization of this kind than by individ-uals. By this means, the packing can be carefully attended to and an article of uniform excellence turned out, which will give astification to the article of uniform excellence turned out which will give satisfaction to the consumer, sales can be made order for nearly all the better grades, and arrangements can be made with can-ning and wine factories to consider-able advantage. This system encourages the growers to produce a good article of fruit, as he knows he will get good value for it. As co-operative societies increase and further develop, the supply of fruit can be largely or trolled and thus in a measure t price. The next few years will probably see considerable development along these lines, and the day may come when all the growers in our friut helt heaven. Territorand the second of th belt between Toronto and the Nia-gara River will be combined in one central organization, controlling the output and operating through smaller societies at each shipping point.

How we Grew the Big Ones L. A. Hamilton, Glenleven Fruit Farm, Peel Co., Ont.

Farm, Peel Co., Ont.
The big squasa shown in the accompanying illustration was grown from Rennie's March Green squash. Special means worth for sorried to in order to produce a stimulatory crop of these Manmoths and Special means which was carefully prepared and stimulatory of the condition following after a condition following after a company of the condition o

The squashes were grown in clos The squashes were grown in closes vicinity of the farmer's house and were watered freely with the waste water from the kitchen and laundry. The laundry water, heavily charged as it was with soap, had the effect not only of giving nourishment to the plants but of keaning down insects. plants but of keeping down insects that might prove injurious to the

leaf.

As these big squash were grown with such case and without the trouble necessary where artificial means are taken of atimulating the vines, there is no valid ensound where the sound that greater competition at the fall shows amongst the farmers for the prizes offered for mammoth squash.

Setting an Asparagus Bed

"What is the best method to pur-sue in starting an asparagus bed?" This question was referred to Prof. H. A. Surface, state zoologist for Pennsylvam, by one of the newspa-pers of Philadelphis, the information having been asked by a correspondent of the paper. It elicited the follow-ing reply:

of one paper. It effects the rottow-ing reply:

"In planting an asparagus bed the ground should be spaded or plow-ed deeply, or to a depth of twelve inches, if possible. In turning the soil, manure should be mixed well with it and, in fact, some of the for-tilizer should be turned under com-ultable. The soil cannot be made too. pletely. The soil cannot be made too fértile. Three or four inches of manure well turned under and stirred into the soil will not be too much. Dig holes to a depth of eight inches with active to a depth of eight inches with a circumference of two feet, making them five feed apart each way, or at least not less than four feet. Put two inches of well-fertilized good earth in the bottom of each hole and sat the asparagus plant or root on this firmly, with the roots spread in every direction. Over this, place about two inches of good rich soil that is two inches of good rich soil that is two inches of good rich soil that is not so damp as to pack or cake when tramped, and then tramp it with the feet firmly around the heart of the stalk of the plant. The secret of making this kind of plant grow is to pack the earth quite firmly about the roots but not to have: roots but not to have it so wet that it will cake or form a ball. Next, throw two or three inches looseearth over the two or three inches looseearth over the packed earth, leaving a depression in the ground for watering and future filling. As the little weeds start, hee and gardually fill the space around the new plants. Cultivate them deepthe new plants. Cultivate them deep-ly, thoroughly and frequently, and use considerable salt and commercial fertilizer. In fact, much salt can be used on the surface of asparagus beds used on the surrace of asparagus beds to kill the weeds, and at the same time benefit the asparagus plants greatly. I have seen the ground cov-ered with salt to a depth of one inch, killing the grass and weeds but not

injuring the asparagus roots.

"The chief pests will be the 'Rust,' for which spraying should be done with Bordeaux mixture, and the Assistance of the chief beauty and the Assistance of the chief with the chief and the chief with t paragus Beetles, which insects a be dusted with freshly slaked insects should be dusted with freshly slaked lime (thirty parts) and Paris green (one part); or sprayed with arsenate of lead, one ounce in each gallon of water or Bordeaux mixture.

Get acquainted with Black Watch the big black plug chewing tobacco. tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.

Mentjon Farm and Dairy when writing

****** PO 2,000000

July 29,

Poultry Prof. F. C. According

there was 1 17,000,000 l dian farms. about \$10.5 the same ye ber of poult the present remained t this year a from the from the amount poi the industry are intereste ry than in farm produ-about 2,500,0 ed in the present to w food is promilk and flo looked upon department they are for an be operate an Most depart their off seas

the cold or difference to Any farm department, be carried or outlay. The sually carrie for the rear farms waste flock. Up-to-poultry make of hens to ad ly income, wi the time rec But when we other countrie better adapte find we are n portunities. the same end departments of ada might ea what she does

FIGURES FRO According t otal value of the United St \$500,000,000; man, woman a mounts to a Mr. Hastings, partment of A the last year time looking says, to save carried down bad eggs a campaign of ducers-and buying eggs t

According to size, Denmark pean countries Denmark, howe operation. In 42,500,000 doze 1895, which was co-operative wo ports reached o The cash receiv one-quarter of 1903. The num two years before inaugurat 1898, two years adopted they When these pour to existence small and sold English market. and price have Before the form

eggs were said

************************************ POULTRY YARD

Poultry Industry in Canada

Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonia Consequence of 1901 According to the census of 1901 there was in the neighborhood of 17,000,000 head of poultry on Cana-dian farms. The value or stock and products was over \$16,000,000—being 1500H. \$20,000 for eggs alone. If Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College the same yearly increase in the num-ber of poultry has been kept up until the present year and prices have the present year and prices have remained the same there will be this year about \$22,000,000 derived from the poultry industry. This amount points to the magnitude of the industry in Canada. More people are interested in the growing of poult-ry than in the growing of any other farm product. In 1901 there were about 2,500,000 souls directly interested in the production of poultry. The extent to which eggs are used as a extent to which eggs are used as a food is probably equalled only by milk and flour. Eggs as a diet are looked upon more and more as a ne-cessity. The prospects for a farm department were never brighter than they are for poultry. Few businesses an be operated in as wide a range of climate and in as varied conditions. Most departments of the farm have their off seasons, but the wet or dry, the cold or hot year rarely makes a difference to the poultry crop.

Any farm is improved by a poultry

department, and no department can be carried on with as inexpensive an outlay. The system of mixed farming usually carried on in Canada is ideal usually carried on in Canada is ideal for the rearing of poultry. Many farms waste sufficient grain to feed a flock. Up-to-date methods of handling poultry make it possible for a flock of hens to add materially to the year-ly income, without interfering with the time required for other crops. But when we compare our results with held with the control of the con-better adapted to so which are no find we are not living up to our op-portunities. If poultry were given the same encouragement that other departments of the farm receive Can-departments of the farm receive Candepartments of the farm receive Can-ada might easily realize many times what she does from this industry.

FIGURES FROM THE UNITED STATES FIGURES FROM THE UNITED STATES
According to Secretary Wilson, the
total value of the poultry products for
the United States for 1908 was over
\$500,000,000; over \$6.00 a head for
man, woman and child. In Canada it
amounts to a little over \$4.00 a head.
Mr. Hastings, an expert in the Department of Agriculture, who has for
the last year been spending all his
to last year been spending all his
to last year been spending all will
see the state of the state of the state of the
carried down our assumes of dollars
asy, to carried down our sewers in the shape of bad eggs we must have first— a campaign of education among egg producers—and secondly—a system of buying eggs that will guarantee a price according to quality.

According to its population and size, Donnark is ahead of all European countries in the export of eggs. Demark, however, is a country of coperation. In 1903 they exported 4,260,000 dozens of eggs. Prior to 1805, which was the first year of their co-operative work, their highest exports reached only 13,000,000 dozens. The cash received that year was only one-quarter of what was received in 1903. The number of poultry in 1803, to years before co-operative societies were inaugurated, was 4,600,000. In two years before co-operative societies were inaugurated, was 4,500,000. In 1898, two years after co-operation was adopted they numbered 8,760,000. When these poultry societies came into existence Denmark's eggs were small and sold very cheaply on the English market. Now, owing to the societies, both the quality work of the societies, both the quality societies and the societies of the societies of the societies of the societies, eggs were said to be at least one

month old when they reached the market. Now the oldest of them are but a few hours over a week. The reason for the advance in poultry culture in Denmark is ascribed to their system of co-operation. Other countries are gradually taking up the idea, and are proving that the prin-ciple is sound. The situation will be further dealt with next week.

Hints on Summer Management

At this time of the year, the poultry should prove more interesting than at any other. The hens should all be laying well and the chickens growing. The main care should be to provide clean sleeping quarters. If convenient, an outdoor coastine values should be clean steeping quarters. It convenience, an outdoor roosting place should be provided, one with sufficient roof to shed the rain. A sharp outlook should be kept to see that vermin, that live in the crevices of the roosts, do not in the crevices of the roosts, do not get an opportunity to increase to such numbers that they injure the fowl. Apply weekly a lice destroyer or kero-sene to the joints of the roosts. Pre-

vention is better than cure.

See that the young chicks get sufficient to eat. Rations that were ample

coet that the young eness ges sun-cient to eat. Rations that were ample a week ago, are too small now. With warm weather chick development takes place rapidly. It is wise, there-fore, to nourish and timulate that development and so bring the young stock to early maturity that the pul-lets will be ready to lay before winter. Keep a sharp outlook too, that rats, cats and other depredations are not, in the night time, preying on the young stock. If there are a large number of chicks, the simplest way to count them is when they have gone to roost for the night. It is recom-nended that this be done at least once a week for great ravages may take a week for great ravages may take place in a night or two and a large number of the chickens may be destroyed before it is known that so enemy is at work.—S. Short, in The Canadian Horticulturist.

Poultry Producers Association

To arrange for the co-operative work to be carried on and to decide upon the standards, etc., of the produce, a meeting of the Poultry Producers Association was recently called at Ottawa. The meeting was most enthusiastic throughout. The intention is to keep the standard high so that the societies' brand will be a guarantee of quality. The following are the grades for dressed poultry and eggs as decided upon:

GRADES OF DRESSED POULTRY

Selects.—To consist of specially fattened chickens, extra well fleshed, and of superior finish and appearance unbroken skin, with blemish, straight shu of superior minn and appearance unbroken skin, with blemish, straight breast bone, and neatly packed in packages that hold one dozen birds; the package shall be made after the package shall be made after the result of the package shall be made after the result of the package shall be made after the result of the package shall include of a uniform size and color of a uniform size and color of flesh and logs. No. 1.—To comsist of well fleshed chickens of neat appearance, straight breast bone, no disfigurement. Packed in neat strong boxes.

No. 2.—To consist of fairly fleshed chickens, packed in neat strong packages. The term "chickens" shall mean all birds under seven months of age.

meah all birus under sevels inouof age.
Fowl.—Meaning birds not over two
and a half years old shall be graded
the same as chickens but shall be
marked "fowl," and must not be
mixed with chickens. Cocks must not
be included in these grades. Birds that
have been sick or show any indication
of disease, birds that have food in the
crop, that have decidedly crooked
hreast bones, that have blood or other
head on their bedies shall not be included the birds of the shall birds must
be dry plusted, gradually but thoroughly chilled before packing, not dipped in water. Put on the market

undrawn, having head and feet on.

GRADES OF EGGS
Selects.—To consist of strictly new selects.—10 comme of seriety new laid eggs, weighing not less than 24 ounces to the dozen. Clean, of uni-form size and color, packed in sub-stantial and neat cases having clean

No. 1.—To consist of new laid eggs, No. 1.—To consist of new laid eggs, not less than 22 ounces to the dozen. Clean, fairly uniform in size and color packed in substantial neat cases with clean fillers. During the months of November, December and January, the weight clause shall be reduced by

two ounces.
No. 2.—To consist of new laid eggs. Packed in substantal cases. All eggs must be marked with the registered Trade Mark.

RULES FOR MEMBERS OF BRANCHES

1. Each member should bear in mind that the aim of the Association is not only to get better is not only to get better due and to raise the standard of poultry due and to make the Trade Mark an absolute assurance of quality.

2. All produce of a branch must be shipped through the central depot, and the packages must bear the Trade Mark, grade and number of the Branch. RULES FOR MEMBERS OF BRANCHES

3. The manager 3. The manager is responsible for the output of the Branch. He must see that all grades are properly mark-ed and that all members get full value for produce offered. In case of a buyer's complaint against a Branch, the manager must be able to trace the misdemeanor to the member. 4. Members must abide by the man-ager's rating of the oreque, and ad.

ager's rating of the produce, and adhere to all by-laws of the local branch. Shut up or otherwise dispose of all male birds except from January first to June 15th, offer for sale no eggs except those laid by his own hens and what may be contained under the what may be contained under the three grades mentioned, this excludes eggs that may have been laid 24 hours, before gathered, eggs that have been found under setting hens; in fact all eggs that cannot be guaran-teed as absolutely fresh. 5. None but artificial eggs must be need for near eggs. Eggs must be

5. None but artificial eggs must be used for nest eggs. Eggs must be gathered at least once every day and must be stored in a clean room, free from any deteriorating influence, of a temperature not to exceed 60 de-

grees.
6. Eggs must be delivered to the collector or brought to the central depot as often as requested by the

7. No eggs on hand but not delivered at any collection shall be offered at the next collection.

1. 8. No birds shall be offered for sale that show signs of disease or are known to be diseased.

9. Any member found gulty of vio-lating any of the foregoing shall on the first offence be fined not less than one dollar and in case of a second offence be expelled.—F. C. Elford, Secretary P. P. Association.

Beef scrap at three cents a pound is cheaper than ground bone at two cents.—W. R. Graham, O.A.C.

As fast as the chicks hatch under As last as the chicks natch under the hen, take them from the nest and put them in a basket behind the kitchen stove.

Green bones and scraps of waste can often bones and scraps of waste can often be bought at the butcher shop at a reasonable price, and this makes an excellent feed for poultry if given to them while fresn. Never feed them decayed meat.



Blacksmiths! Stop the Horse Kicking

He isn't vicious. He is worried by fly pests. You can relieve him with DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER. Sprayed over the horses, kills the fly pests that are worrying; saves your temper and stops kicking of horses.

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

Co-operation is as old as human society. As applied to some phases of agriculture it is comparatively new. Our great and growing dairy industry owes much of its importance to cooperation. This field, however, is not exhausted and co-operation can well and profitably be applied in dairying to a much greater extent. In recent years, great benefits have been derived from applying the co-operative principle to our fruit industry. Reference need only be made to such concerns as the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., Limited; The Oshawa Fruit Growers, Limited; The Georgian Bay Fruit Growers' Association and the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, to bring to our minds the great things that have been accomplished from co-operative selling and handling of fruit.

One of the latest industries seeking to profit, through banding together and working in a co-operative way, is that of poultry. The Eastern Canada Poultry Producers' Association

a campaign of education seeking to sible a pastime by making use of benefit its members. An idea of the enhanced possibilities of the poultry industry in Canada when it has adopted co-operative means of handling and selling its products, may be gained from a reference to what has been accomplished in Denmark and Ireland. In Denmark owing to the effective work of the co-operative societies that were organized, production of poultry products has greatly increased. These products are now placed on the market in a much improved condition and realize better prices than of old. The increase in the exports of eggs from Ireland totalled £750,000 in three years after the co-operative principle was applied to the poultry industry there.

Many think that co-operation is a a joint stock company with a capital and paying a dividend. This is not so. The object of co-operative societies is to do away with the middleman and to sell produce to the best advantage. The principle of co-operation can be profitably applied to all agricultural products that seek a market. Education, information and marketing are the ends sought in co-operation. The future of the agriculture of Canada depends upon cooperative selling. It would seem that the time is ripe when our government should lend more aid to and seek to direct co-operative selling.

A QUESTION OF MANAGEMENT

Why is it that one farmer gets through his work in respectable hours, while his neighbor is never done? It is wholly a matter of management. In the former case, the man is applying business methods on his farm. He reads. He is in touch with the latest and most up-to-date thought in modern agriculture and he conducts his farming operations according to the most approved practices. His neighbor, on the other hand, plods along following the practice of his forefathers. His home is ill supplied with literature. He has no time to read. His hours of labor are measured by the rising and setting of the sun, while his work is never done.

Travel where you will, this condition is everywhere apaprent. It was again clearly illustrated to Farm and Dairy last week. Farmer No. 1 with a large dairy farm of 300 acres, and 25 cattle to milk and with only three men to do the work, was through haying. He had considerable area, from which the hay had been taken, plowed and sown to rape and was plowing for fall wheat. His cattle were milked and all work about the farm was finished in hours that would be quite pleasing to any union man. After tea the young folks drove off, on pleasure bent. His neighbor, on the other hand, was behind with his haying. He worked well into the night and, in spite of what appeared to be plenty of help, was sadly behind. This man was not a reader of farm papers and he relied on oldfashioned methods of doing things. His hay had to be coiled and loaded by the "armstrong" method. The

equipment, modern and up-to-date.

Which class are you in, gentle reader? Where you stand is apparent to your neighbor. If you find difficulty in keeping abreast with your work, you are not taking the advantage that you should of modern conveniences and you are not keeping yourself posted on advanced farming practices and you certainly are not applying such in your every day work. You might well adopt more of the practice and methods of farm management used by that successful neighbor.

CONTROL OF BOVINE TUBER-CULOSIS

British Columbia has long been noted for the energetic way in which her Agricultural Department grapples with questions relative to the health of animals. Regulations have recently been put into force for the eradication or control of bovine tuberculosis. Under the system formerly in vogue where testing was made compulsory and compensation was made for condemned animals, much trouble and friction existed between the Department and the people. It was difficult to have a test made. Owners of animals would fight against it. Should an animal reach to the test, instead of slaughtering it, the owner would try and sell it somewhere else. Since the regulations, as outlined elsewhere in this issue, came into force, some two months ago, many applications have been received by the Department to have the tuberculine test applied. Already several herds have been tested

A commendable feature of this system of controlling tuberculosis is that each dairyman forces the other dairymen to keep their premises in a sanitary condition and their herds in a healthy state. The man who has his herd tested and his premises sanitary, will receive the trade, as the Department makes a practice of publishing the standard of dairies.

NEGLECT OF FARM IMPLEMENTS

Neglect to properly house their implements costs farmers fabulous sums annually. In the rush of farm work, implements are left where they were last used. Where implement sheds are provided, they are often inconveniently situated, have doors difficult to open, and are incommodious. As a rule, the shed offers little inducement to any one to make the use of it for which it is intended. Oftener, however, the implement shed is lacking, and the barn floors furnish the only storehouse. As space is required for storing hay and grain, the implements are summarily turned out and allowed to suffer from the ravages of the elements. Such, in one sense, is good business for the manufacturer and his agents. It is extremely bad business for the farmer.

One of the best appointed farms in regard to this matter of storage for implements that it has been our privilege to inspect is that of Mr. E. Terrill's, one of the farms in Northrecently organized is launching out on other made his work as much as pos- the Dairy Farms Competition. Mr. future needs must be considered in

Terrill has two long implement sheds, conveniently situated near the barn, one on either side of his farm lane. He makes use of them. Anything in the shape of an implement with wheels must be brought to the shed each night. No excuse is allowed for leaving them in the neld. A good wide lane, with wide, well hung gates in each field, makes it an easy matter to bring the machinery to the sheds. Mr. Terrill is very particular about having his machinery housed and quickly reprimands his men for any neglect in this respect.

Others may well adopt Mr. Terrill's policy in this particular. Those who houses for their machinery should use them, while those now using make-shifts, ranging from the hen coop to the barn floor, will serve their best interests by providing suitable accommodation for their ma chinery.

The Greatest of Reforms

(The Toronto Globe.)

Since the Act for the improvement of public highways went into operation some years ago over 2,800 miles of road have benefitted; 15 counties, Prince Edward, Halton, Perth, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Middlesex, Peel, Lincoln, Oxford, Wellington, Hastings, Lanark, Went worth, Simcoe, and Waterloo, have availed themselves of Provincial aid. Had all the other counties received the proposition favorably over three times as much road would have been built or improved. As matters stand, enough has been accomplished to make possible a thorough examination of the work done with a view of future progress. According to the official reports, wherever good roads have been established they have received enthusiastic approval and support from the ratepayers. Private reports however, show an amount of faultfinding that is perhaps inevitable in work of this kind. Farmers living at a distance from the country roads claim that they do not benefit sufficiently from the improvements to justify the taxation involved, and in some cases it is asserted that the roads taken over by the counties are not in as good condition as when cared for by the townships. In no case, however, is there any argument against the value of good roads. The need for them is everywhere admit ted, and where they have been established successfully the good results are manifest. Land values have increased, farmers are able to market their produce more economically and at a greater profit, and social conditions have been improved.

In his report for 1909, Mr. A. W Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works, has produced a public document of unusual value. It is more than a report of the work accomplished. It is a manual of road-building that should be in the hands of every one engaged in this kind of public work. Besides giving instructions regarding road-building, it contains much illuminating criticism of existing methods and conditions.

all improvem ways. The lipshod worl ampaign of started must Railroads hav point where to overcome o the handling o without good tate the work bution. This good roads or at present de tion.

July 29,

Rtetettet Creamer

Butter Makers tions to this depa matters relating to gest subjects for letters to the Crea-*******

Butter Industr W. A. Wilson

Many people classify Saskat wheat growing that, as a whole, prairie, but tha are admirably acing. Demonstrat convincing than of the figures giv the view of thos telligent dairying

∫ 190 Moosomin 190 190 Qu'Appelle 190

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Tantallon 190 190 Langenburg 1908 1909

Birch Hills 1909 The foregoing i the first eight season 1907-08-09 under governmen the same period the three seasons

Lh 1907 2,43 Qu' Appelle ... Tantallon Langenburg ... 5.65 Birch Hills

11,918 This year the Ll ery will be added and will commence four other new cres

The butter marke active and already of the Department advanced upwards o ditions and plenty estimated there 350,000 pounds five creameries nam six months ending an average of 70,0 creamery.

Lessons from

Lessons that were from a study of formed the subject of en by Mr. D. Cuddie sioner for New Zeala ing of dairy factory butter makers held re ne.

Creamery Department
Butter Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on
gent subjects by to butter making and to suggent subjects to the Creamery Department.

Butter Industry in Saskatchewan

W. A. Wilson, Supt. of Dairying.

W. A. Wilson, coupt, of Longrage,
Many people have been pleased to
classify Saakatchewan as a purely
sheat growing provine growing
that, as a whole, it is not an unbroken
prairie, but that large portaries
are admirably adapted to mixed farming. Demonstrated results are more
convincing than words and a perusal
of the figures given below substantiate
of the figures given below substantiate of the figures given below substantiate the view of those who hold that intelligent dairying is a profitable bus-

		No. of Patrons	Lbs. of butter.
Moosomin	1907 1908 1909	35 50	2,433 5,533
Qu'Appelle	1907 1908	88 15 84	9,228 1,334 7,596
Tantallon	1909 1907 1908	72 44 79	6,179 2,494
	1909 1907	130	8.815 14,160 5,657
Langenburg Birch Hills	1908	183 187	23,380 24,976
THIS	1909	160	15,487

The foregoing is a comparision of the first eight weeks' work for the season 1907-08-09 at the creameries ander government supervision. For the same period the total make for the three seasons is tabulated below:

Lbs. 1907 Moosomin 2,433 Qu' Appelle 1,334 Tantallon 2,494 Langenburg 5,657 Birch Hills	of butter. 1908 5,533 7,596 8,815 23,380	1909 9,228 6,179 14,160 24,976 15,487
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11,918 45,324 70,030

This year the Lloydminster creamery will be added to the list of government supervised creameries, and will commence work about the 10th of July. In addition there are four other new creameries which will operate under local management.

operate under local management.

The butter market has been quite active and already the dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture has advanced upwards of \$12,000.00 to its patrons. With favorable weather continuous and plenty of food for stock it is estimated there will be a make it is estimated there will be a make of 350,000 pounds of butter at the five creameries named above for the six months ending October 31st, or an average of 70,000 lbs. at each

Lessons from Denmark

Lessons that were to be learned

all improvements of the public highways. The day for temporary and
disphole work has passed, and the
dampaign of education that has been
started must be pushed with vigor.
Italiroads have been developed to
joint where they can do little more
to overcome delay and congestion in
the handling of crops and merchandis
without good country roads to facilitate the work of hauling and distritate the work of hauling and distridation. This makes the question of
good roads one of the most urgent
at present demanding public attention.

Creamery Department

Hand. It will be remembered that
Mr. Cuddie also visited Canada.

Mr. Eudeland Canada.

Mr. Huspard of the farmers coled

the majority of the farmers

own their own ian loo visited Canada.

Mr. Cuddie also visited Canada.

Mr. Cuddie also visited Canada.

Mr. Burdie and Visited Canada.

Mr. Cuddie also visited Canada.

Mr. During Auckland Canada.

Mr. During Auc dairying commenced in Denmark the cattle were of a poor stamp but to-day Denmark has one of the most useful Denmark has one of the most useful obtained by most careful selection and breeding. There were nearly 11,000 farms on whim is 109,000 cows, who will not be suffered to the nilk regularly tested for butter-fat, and the testing associations laid improved the yield of the cows by 1000 be, of milk a cow per annum, or 40 bs. of butter a cow.

There was no home separa-

or 40 lbs. of butter a cov.

There was no home separation in Denmark, and few creameries. The great bulk of the produce,
something like £11,000,000 words,
annum, was made in the dairy fargeies. In point of equipment the factories in Denmark were not ahead of
New Zealand except in pasteurising
olant, and the great reason why Danolant, and the great reason why Dan-New Zealand except in pasteurising plant, and the great reason why Dan-ish butter was ahead was because of pasteurization. About 20 factories in New Zealand had established pasteur-ising plants and he hoped to see many more very shortly. He strongly re-commended pasteurization in every case.

The Danish people were just a lit-tle bit ahead of New Zealand in the making of butter. Lime was used ev-erywhere most extensively, and he orymere most extensively, and ne strongly recommended a freer use of it in New Zealand. No special secret "starter" was used for cream; the Danish people had no trouble with the starter, simply observing scrupulous cleanliness. There was a tendency in New Zealand to ripen cream at too New Zeannt to ripen cream at too low a temperature. As a general principle the temperature should be between 63 and 65 degrees. There were about 45 co-operative dairy companies belonging to one association in panies belonging to one association in Denmark, and sending all the butter to the one grading depot. The result was a great uniformity in the butter. The system would not be practicable to the way the system of the properties of the learned was that the keeping quality of the butter was being continually tested. This was a matter that New Zealand dairy factories should take up.

up.
In answer to the chairman, Mr. Cuddie said there was not a dairy factory in Burnark which was not compelled by law to pasteurize both the cream and the skimmed milk; exhaust steam being used for the skim milk and direct steam fer the cream. The pasteurization of the skimmed milk was enforced, so as to leven the risk of spreading tuberculost, and the results were certainly satisfictory.

Sourness of Cream and Butter Flavor

Flavor

It has been a generally accepted theory among teachers of and writers on dairy subjects that the production of good butter necessitates the development of a certain amount of acid in the cream, for two reasons—to develop a desirable flavor and to improve the keeping quality. Recent investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate, however, that butter made from pasturized sweet cream has better keeping qualities and remains free from objectionable flavors for a longer time than butter made from some cream. Lessons that were to be learned from a study of Danish methods formed the subject of an address given by Mr. D. Cuddie, Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand, at a gather-big of dairy factory managers and butter makers held recently at Auckster makers held recently a



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The original De Laval Disc Cream Separator, which is almost universally imitated--never equalled. The difference between the genuine and imitation is the difference between satisfaction and a grouch. Use the De Laval and there'll be no grouch.

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WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

The Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the past three years has been making a study of the changes which butter undergoes in storage, and especially the influence of acidity of cream on the keeping qualities. This was done to determine the best method of making butter for storage. The investigations qualities. In a was to the desired of the control o 114 of the Bureau of Animal Indus-

CHANGES IN STORED BUTTER.

As a result of the investigations it was found that butter frequently undergoes marked changes even when stored at very low temperaindergoes marked changes oven when stored at very low temperatures, and that these changes are more marked as the acidity of the cream from which the butter is made is increased. No bacteria were found in the cream or the butter which could reasonably be expected to be the cause of the more rapid detrioration of the high-acid butter. Furthermore, the changes in the high-acid putter were not checked by heating the ripened cream, which shows that the property of the property mes secreted with or in the cream and carried into the butter. The results also indicated that acid which develasso indicated that acid which develops normally in the cream by the action of certain bacteria, or which is added directly to the cream in the form of pure acid, brings about or assists in bringing about a slow decomposition of one or more of the com-pounds of which butter is largely composed.

BUTTER FROM SWEET CREAM WITHOUT A STARTER.

What is regarded as of special importance is the fact that butter can be made commercially from sweet pasteurized cream without the addipasteurized cream without the addition of a starter. Fresh butter made this way has a flavor too mild to suit the average dealer, and can be sold after storage as high-grade butter. At the present time there are at least ten creameries in the country making butter from sweet resulting the country making butter from sweet resulting the country making butter from sweet resulting the country making butter from sweet country making butter from sweet pasteurized cream without a starter, and many more with starter but without ripening. The statements in regard to butter from unripened pasteurized cream do not make the butter made from unpasteurized cream churned without ripening. Hutter made in this way has poor

keeping quality.
Butter for the United States Navy Butter for the United States Navy is being made from search cream and this plan, adopted fast year, is giving satisfaction. A the of sweet-cream butter, 14 months hid, on exhibition at the Natonal Butter, 18 months hid, on exhibition at the Natonal Gray Show last December had no storage or Salvy flavor, and was pronounced a fine article.

We have two kinds of creameryn-We have two kinds of creameryman and both have their mind on the making of good butter; not class wishes for good raw material, the other is trying to get it. Which are the complish the most it least the guess. The first class has no and the control of the cont It as it comes. If the butter is poor it is simply considered a chronic dis-ease without a remedy. The laws of compensation, however, are never-fail-

Renew Your Subscription Now.

Resessessessessesses Cheese Department

are invited to send contributions to timent, to ask questions on matters to cheesemaking and to suggest subdiscussion. Address your letters to see Maker's Department. *****************

Importance of Cool Curing Rooms

Cheese made from sound milk by the most skilful makers will not stand temperatures ranging from 70 to 85 degrees, and be the finest qual-ity when cured. Aside from a depre-ciation in quality, much loss results from shrinkage in cheese cured at a high temperature, hence the great argument in favor of curing at low-er temperatures and the importance temperatures and the importance

of good curing rooms.

Cool curing is gaining in favor in
Western Ontario. Particularly is this
true of the district in the vicinity of Woodstock—one of the very best dairy districts in Ontario. Mr. Jos. Bur-gess, of Woodstock, who now has charge of the cow testing work for Ontario and who formerly since 1902 has been most intimately connected with the work carried on by the Gov-ernment in their cool curing stations, last week in an interview, gave Farm and Dairy some convincing facts and figures in favor of cool curing. In addition to Mr. Burgess' experience addition to Mr. Burgess' experience at the cool curing stations, his work as official referee at Montreal, two years ago, and while in charge of the iced car service last year, have fitted him to speak with authority upon subjects relative to dairy pro-ducts.

COOL ROOM IN OXFORD

"The Woodstock district has gone largely in for cool curing rooms," said Mr. Burgess. "Six factories, Sprink Creek, East and West Oxford, Bright, Tavistock, Innerkip and Cassel, grouped closely together, have installed cool curing rooms. Cool rooms are probably more numerous at Woodstock on account of the Government ernment cool room having been lo-cated there. Some of the factories cated there. Some of the factories now having cool rooms used for a number of years the cold storage provided by the Department. It will be remembered that the cold storage satablished in 1902 were made use of by those factories who chose to do so and pay the Department market prices for the saving in the shrinkage of cheese cool cured in their stations. The factories paid this each month. The saving effected by cool curing was marked, and it soon became apparent to the companies using the Government's storage that it would pay them to have their own. ing the Government's storage that it would pay them to have their own. In four years, Spring Creek factory paid the Government 8970 for the shrinkage saved in cool curing this cheese in that period. It cost them only 8870 to put in their own cool only \$570 to put in their own cool curing room complete. The saving in shrinkage in five years from the cheese stored by the East and West Oxford factory amounted to over \$1200. Their cool curing room, lately installed, cost between \$600 and \$700. BENEFITS THE PATRONS

The cost of installing a cool curing room depends much upon the condition of the old curing room. Many

dition of the old curing room. Many old curing rooms were unnecessarily large. In such, the ice chamber can be built right inside of them. The whole matter of cool rooms depends on the patron. If they would come out for cool rooms and say, "build and

********* ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY COMPANY

We receive consignments of butter and cheese. Quick returns made at market prices accord-ing to quality. Quick returns made at market prices according to quality.

21 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

"Phone Main 4619 we will pay one-eighth cent a pound on cheese cool cured, hundreds of cool rooms would be built. If buy-ers would pass a resolution to pay one-quarter cent more for cool cured ers would pass a resolution to pay one-quarter cent more for cool cured cheese, then also, we would get cool rooms. The benefits resulting from cool curing are reaped largely by the patrons, hence it is largely up to them to build the cool curing rooms, though I have heard men say they would not be without cool rooms if they, person-ally, had to stand the cost of replac-ing them.

There is a great difference in the texture and quality of cheese cool cured, over those cured at ordinary temperatures. The amount paid the Department for saving in shrinkage at the factories in the Woodstock district above mentioned, shows con-clusively the amount cool rooms save in shrinkage. It was largely this that induced factories in that district to install cool rooms unce installed, install cool rooms. Unce installed, there is little additional expense practically nothing need be allowed for depreciation of plant. The cool room at Woodstock, which has now been running eight years, is as sound as possible. It has not depreciated one cent."

Experiences of the Season

A. W. Pattison, Peterboro Co., Ont. A goodly number of our patrons are doing very good work in cooling their milk. When I get milk delivered at the factory that is not right, ered at the factory that is not right, I either see the patron who sent it or write him telling him the trouble and how to remedy it. I provide him with a sheet of instructions on the care of milk. I emphasise cleanliness and cooling, especially cooling, as most milk is keep pretty clean. The general condition of milk received this season up to date has been good, except for two or three days. The make this year is below the averaged and the same as in 1807. All the same as in 1807. All the same as in 1807. All the same as in 1807.

1907. At the present date the make of the last three years is one-third below former years. Very little trouble has been experienced so far this ble has been experienced so far this season in making a nice cheese; for a few days in the first part of June it was difficult to get curds firm enough at removal of whey. To overcome this we set the milk sweet, cooked a little leigher and used a little less acid at time of drying. I am taking Farm and Dairy and like

Cause and Prevention of Acidy Cheese

Some distinction is usually made between different degrees of sourness, between different degrees of sourness, and cheese which are only a little mealy in texture, and more or less faded in color, are called "acidy" or "acid cut." A plug from so-called acidy cheese has a rough "furry" surface, and does not show the smooth, bright appearance and semi-transpar-ency which is characteristic of strictly finest cheese.

As a rule "acidy" or sour cheese

As a rule "acidy" or sour che:se are made from over-ripe milk, but it does not follow that all cheese made from such milk are unavoidably "acidy." The trouble arises when too much acid is developed in the curd before it has been made sufficiently firm, or properly "cooked" to use a common although erroneous expression. Again, if the whey is all removation, it curd is still in this soft condition, it curd is still in this soft condition, it can be expelled as a surplus whey, and the section of the condition, it can be expelled as a surplus whey, and the section of the condition is conditionated to the condition. condition, it is difficult to expel the surplus whey, and the result is apt to be a tender-bodied cheese, showing

be a tender-bodied cheese, showing more or less signs of acidity.

The remedy for "acidy" or sour cheese is to get rid of the whey more quickly so that the curd will be firm enough before the acid develops. The curd should have a slightly elastic or springy character by the time it begins to "draw" on the hot from. "I will be the companied of t

as the heating is finished, or even be-fore that stage has been reached in extreme cases. Vigorous stirring and continuous removal of the whey should be followed as the necessities of the case demand, but on no ac-count should the whey be wholly re-moved until the curd has acquired the desired firmness and elasticity. It must be remembered that when the curd has to be handled in the forego-ing manner there is considerable loss in yield. The necessity for doing so should be avoided by having the milk in a sweeter condition.—J. A. Rud-dick, in Trade Bulletin. as the heating is finished, or even bedick, in Trade Bulletin.

A Troublesome Flavor in Cheese

Ed. Farm and Dairy,-Regarding difficulties experienced special difficulties experienced in cheese making I may say that I have had more or less difficulty every season for the 33 years that I have managed a cheese factory. But the majority of the troubles of the past have disappeared or have been overcome. There is still one particular trouble I have that the instructors trouble I have that the instructors or anyone else do not seem to be able to explain to my satisfaction. This is a peculiar flavor in cheese that goes by different names. Some call it "goose" flavor, others "corn" flavor, while others call it "smutt" flavor and "fruity" flavor but it is all the one thing, and is due, I believe, to the one cause. This one bad flavor has caused more trouble and loss to cheese makers and patrons, particularly in regard to yield, than any other one thing.

ularly in regard to yield, than any other one thing.

For my part I do not know of any remody other than to set at a low temperature, cook to a high tempera-ture and run off the whey when very little acid has developed.—W. F. Gerow, Lennox Co., Ont.

I received the Tamworth pig from Mr. A. A. Colwill, of Newcastle, Ont., which you sent me for securing a

club of seven new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy. I am much pleased with the pig and thank Farm and Dairy for sending me such a good premium.—Arthur Jefferson, York Co., Ont.

Renew Your Subscription New

Beats

This picture shows just one of the many ways in which Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators beat all others. The little piece in the almost empty dish pan is all there is inside Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls. The many disks in the other pan are all from one com-bowl" sepmon "bucket arator-just ar a tor - just of the work of the work of mon separator cleaning coming the simple Dairy Tubular.

The manufacture of Tubulars is

one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, combined. Write for catalog No. 253.



Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



ATTENTION!

Cheese Manufacturers



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

We are placing on the market a new cheese box which eliminates all the undesirable features of the old-style package.

This box is made of three pieces of veneer, with the grain running from top to bottom. It also has the advantage of a hoop placed near the top as shown in fig. 2, thus making it very strong and durable. In fact it is impossible to break it with ordinary handling. Every box is guaranteed, and any breakages will be replaced.

This box can be shipped in crates in knock-down shape, thus affecting a large saving in transportation charges.

For full information regarding prices, deliveries, its advantages, etc., write

Toronto Boxbarrel Co.

43 Yonge Street Arcade

TORONTO

un

July 29, 1

SYNOPSIS.—The consists of Mr. Opari we consist of Mr. Opari we children. Pearl we the mainstay of titlers Burton France and the consistency of the

Mrs. Motherwei hensively. "What are you what are you she asked, not us Then, oh, how point her finger a and say with pier way a woman did "I weep not for and for your a and for your a

and for

and for your e Pearl was gratin afternoon, but the the parted love if they ever met in vowed to be true to in the sun, and all That's what Egher then a rift of close the moon's face, as dead away because have a cloud go over people are busy pli wasn't it a good to was there to break could just see poo standing dry-eyed a window wondering i away from his lynx-

away from his lynx-dogged his every foo tears flowed afresh, But Nelles Slater dry-eyed and pale at "Did you sak Tr Fred, her brother, a from a list he held i "I sent him a n swered, turning arou ing-board. "We coo out. Poor boy, he fun, and I do feel se Poor boy, he and I do feel so fun, and I do feel so "His mother won't anyway," said Fred s set your heart on see

set your heart on see
"How dissoonraging
Nellie replied laught!
live he will come."
smart boy if he had
think. But just thin
be like to live with
the Motherwells. You
it, Fred, because you
superior. it, Fred, because you superior advantages of clever people like. s for

and

sep

s as





THE NEVER see the target a man aims at in life; we only see the target he hits.



Sowing Seeds in Danny

By Nellie L. McCluug ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from last week)

Continued from last week)

(Continued from last week)

(Co Mrs. Motherwell looked up appre-

Mrs. Motherwell mothed up apprehensively,
"What are you caryin' for, Pearl?"
"What are you caryin' for, Pearl?"
the asked, not unkindly.
Then, oh, how Pearl wanted to
pear be fine and to the carries, the
pearl be fine and the carries, the
pearl way a woman did un elearnes, the
way a woman did un elearnes, the
way a woman did un elearnes, the
day of the carries, the for you
and for your children, the she said:
'I wen not for un elearnes, the
course, that would not do, so she said:
'I in't cryin'—much, to she add:
'I in't cryin'—much, the shed ways.

and for your children, But, of course, that would not do, so she said: "One of the course, that would not do, so she said: "Part it exprise much."

Part it eryin "-much."

Part it eryin "-much."

Part it eryin "-much."

Part it eryin "-much."

Part it ery so that it is be seen and were for the parted love far she wondered if they ever met in the monlight and vowed to be true till the monlight and vowed to be true till the seen and the in the sun, and all the seen and the in the sun, and all the seen and the in the sun, and all the seen and the in the sun, and all the seen and the in the sun, and all the seen and the in the sun, and all the seen and the in the sun, and all the seen and the in the sun, and the sun and

and your sister Eleanor Mary; isn't that so, Peter?"
Peter Slater, the youngest of the family, who had just come in, lay down the milk-pais before replying.
"We have done our best for them all, Nellio", and the said modestly. "I hope they will repay us. But did I hear you say Tom Motherwell was coming?"

"You heard Nell say so," Fred an-

swered checking over the rames. "Nell seems to like Tom pretty well."

"I do indeed," Nellie assented,

without turning around.

without turning around.
"You show good taste, Eleanor,"
Peter said as he washed his hands.
"Who is going to drive into town
for Camilla?" Nellie asked that even-

"I am," Fred answered promptly.
"No, you're not, I am," Peter declared.

ared.

George looked up hastily.

'I am going to bring Miss Rose
ut," he said firmly.

Then they laughed.

'Father,' Nellie said gravely,
just to save trouble among the boys

"Yeather," Nellie said gravely, "just to save trouble among the boys will you do it returned to the present of pleasure, her father said, smiling.

"With the greatest of pleasure, her father said, smiling.

Under Pearl's were sympathy, Tom began to feel the part of the stricken lover, and to been season to meet. Nellie as Egbert has boot to meet. Nellie as Egbert has boot to meet the beautiful Egythe. He moped around the field that after noon and let Arthur do the heavy, share of the work.

State said, helping himself to another piece of pie. Camilla had come proparation to the peat with the result of the meet. Nellie as Egbert has boot of the work and the meet morning before Mrs. Mother led appeared Pearl and Tom decided upon the plan of campaign. Pearl we the state of the work.

The moped around the field that after noon and let Arthur do the heavy, share of the work.

The moped around the field that after noon and let Arthur do the heavy, share of the work.

The moped around the field that after noon and the two proparation of the proparation of the work.

The moped around the field that after noon and the two proparation of the proparation of the work.

The moped around the field that after noon and let Arthur do the heavy, share of the work.

The moped around the field that after noon and the proparation of the two proparation of the proparation of the work o

but for coming back again, perhaps after all, it was better to use the after all, it was better to use the sheets, though.

Bests, though.

Bests, though.

Bests, though.

front door. Eggert had used the sheets, though.

Fortune favored Pear's plans this afternoon. A book agent called at the back door with the prospectus of a book entitled "Woman's influence in the Home." While he was busy explaining to Mrs. Motherwell the great advantages of possessing a copy of this took, and she was equally busy explaining to him her views on the beck-plaining that she was doing something seeing that the she was doing something seeing that she was doing something seeing she was doing something seeing she had an unable she was doing something seeing she was doing something seeing she was doing something seeing she was doing she had an unable she was doing s

recitation dealt with a captive knight who languished in a mouldy prison. He begged a temporary respite—his prayer was heard—a year was given him. He went back to his wife and child and lived the year in peace and happiness. The hour came to part, friends entreated—wife and child went—the highly happiness with the highly respectively.

friends entreated—wife and child wept—the knight alone was carm.

He stepped through the casement, a proud flush on his cheek, casting aside wife, child, friends. "What are wife and child to the word of a knight?" he said. "And behold the dawn has cone!"

Fearl had lived the scene over and over; to her it stood for all that was brave and heroic. Coming up through the weeds that day, she was that man. Her step was proud, her head was thrown back, her brown eyes glowed and burned; there was strength and and burned; there was remained in the strength and stren

and burned; there was strength and grace in every motion.
When Tom Motherwell furtively left his father's house, and made his way to the little grove where his best clothes were secreted, his movements were followed by two anxious brown eyes that booked out of the little window in the rear of the house.

The men came in from the barn.

The men came in from the barn, and the night hush settled down upon the household. Mr. and Mrs. Motherwell went to their repose, little well went to their repose, little dreaming that their only son had entered society, and, worse still, was exposed to the baneful charms of the reckless young woman who was known to have a preference for baking pow-der and canned goods, and curled her hair with the curling tongs.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Party at Slater's.

"I wonder how we are going to get all the people in to-night," Edith Slater said gravely as the family sat at supper." I am afraid the walls will be bulged out to-morrow."

"The new chicken-house and the cellar will do for the overflow meetings," George remarked.

Then Mrs. Slater told them to hurry along with their supper for the
people would soon be counting.

It was Mrs. Slater who had planned
the party was the leadthe party was the seading spirit in everything in the household that and daring,
lers was the dominant voice, though
nothing louter than a whisper had
been heard on the for years. She
laughed in a whisper, yet in some way her laugh
was contagious, and her tears brought
was contagious.

wept.
When she proposed the party the girls foresaw the difficulties. The house was small—there were so many to ask—it was a busy time.

girls foresaw the difficulties. The house was small—there were so many to ask—it was a bettime.

Mrs. Slater stood firme.

Mrs. Slater stood firme.

"Ask everybody," she whispertal party. I was at a party once we had to go outside to turn around, the house was as os small. I'll never forget what a good time we had."

Mr. Slater was dressed and ready of anything long before the time of the come for the guests to arrive. An come for the guests to arrive. An come for the guests to arrive. An other standards of the come for the guests to arrive and the standard standards of the sta

"The aristocratic parlour-lamp is indisposed," he said. "It has balked, refuses to turn up, and smells dread-fulle."

"Bring in the plebeans, George,"
"Bring in the plebeans, George,"
Fred cried gaily, "and never mind the
patrician—the forty-cent plebs never
fail. I told Jim Russell to bring his
lantern, and Peter can stand in the
corner and light matches if we are
short."

"It's working now," Edith called from the parlour, "burning beautiful-ly; mother drew her hand over it."

Soon the company began to arrive. Bashful, self-conscious girls, some of them were, old before their time with marks of toil, heavy and unremitting, upon them, hard-handed, stoop-shouldered, dull-eyed and awkward. These were the daughters of rich farmers. Good girls they were, too, conscientions, careful, unselfash, thinking it a virtue to stifle every ambition, smother every crawing for pleasure.

When they felt tired, they called Soon the company began to arrive

smother every craving for pleasure.

When they fest tired, they called
it laniness and felt disgraced, and
thus they had spent their days, working, working from the gray dawn, uning, working from the gray days, uning, working from the gray days, the gray
ing and the gray in gray to gray t giris, proken in health and spirits, slipped away to premature graves, or, worst still, settled into chronic invalidism, of what avail was the memory of the cows they maked, the mats they hooked, and the lived the mats they hooked, and the mate of pounds of butter they made. Not all the cirls ware like they

July 29

Warsaw

The amus

Institute we Monday, Ju

noon and e stitute spea Powell and

noon session some good some good on "Cheerfu

very instruction work." which work," which practical. Me splendid pois Mr. Duff of ment at No.

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At the evening given by Miand Mr. Duff tions and rec

Fourteen new the Institute

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Peterboro Cre their cream se a number of th being kept in as they should farmers' wives

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of the agents to send thin cor claiming that to money by doing was shown by that some of the sending cream.

sending cream per cent., wher test 35 per cen "I pointed ou

they were paid cerding to its

could not expec

Bon't Throw it Away

farmers w

Trouble "In spite of

Her conversational attainments did not run high. "Things is what they are, and what's the good of saying anything," Martha had once said in

defence of her silent ways.

She was small and sallow-skinned and was dressed in an anaemic gray; her thin hay-colored hair was comband was dressed in an ansemic gray; her thin hay-colored hair was combed straight back from a rather fine forehead. She stooped a little when she walked, and even when not employed her hands picked nervously at each cther. Martha's shyness, the "unappearing" quality, was another of her virtues in the eyes of Tom's mother. Martha rarely left home even to go to Millford. Martha did not go to the agricultural fair when her mats and quilts and butter and darning and buttonholes on cotton got their red tickets. Martha stayed at home and duy potaces—a nice, quiet, unappearing girl.

When they played the games at the Slaters that evening, martha would not play. She never cared for games, ahe said, they tired a person so. She would just watch the others, and she wished again that she had her knitting.

Then the kitchen floor was cleared; table, chairs and lounge were set outside to make room for the danc-ing, and when the violins rang out with the "Arkansaw Traveller," and big John Kennedy in his official voice of caller-off announced, "Select your of caller-off announced, "Select your partners," every person felt that the real business of the evening had begun.

Tom had learned to dance, though his parents would have been surprised As in and rearried to thanke, though his parents would have been surprised had they known it. Out in the granary on rainy days hired men had obligingly instructed him in the mysteries of the two-step and watte. He ast in a corner and wat-hed the first dance. When Jim Rv II came into the hall, after receivi a warm welcome from Mr. and \(\text{\Lambda}\) . Slater, who stood at the door, he was conscious of a sudden thrill of pleasure. It was the vision of Camilla, at the farther end of the dining room, as she helped the Slater girls to receive their guests. Camilla wore a red dress that brought out the blue-black of her eyes, and it seemed to Jim as he watched her graceful movements that he had never seen anyone so beautihe had never seen anyone so beautiful. She was piloting a bevy of bashful girls to the stairway, and as she passed him she gave him a little nod and smile that set his heart dancing.

He had heard the caller-off calling

for partners for a quadrille. The fid-dlers had already tuned their instrudlers had already tuned their instru-ments. From where he stood he could see the figures forming, but Jim watched the stairway. At last she came, with a company of other girls, none of whom he saw, and he asked her for the first dance. Jim was not a conceited young man, but he felt that she would not refuse him. Nor

did she.

Camilla danced well and so Camilla danced well and so did Jim, and many an eys followed them as they wound in and out through the other dancers. When the dance was over he led her to a seat and sat beside her. They had much to talk of. Camilla was anxious to hear of Pearl, and it seemed all at once that they had become very good friends indeed.

indeed.

The second dance was a waltz. Tom did not know that it was the music that stirred his soul with a sudden tenderness, a longing indefinite, that was full of pain and yet was all sweetness. Martha who sat near him looked at him half expectantly. But her little gray face and twitching hands repelled him. On the other side of the room, Nellie Sheer, flushed and smiling, was tapping her foot to the

music.

He found himself on his feet. "Who cares for mats?" he muttered. He was beside Nellie in an instant. "Nellie, will you dance with me?" he faltered, wondering at his own

temerity.

(Continued next weck.)

Getting Acquainted

I use' to think my papa was an awful solemn man, An' when he was at home I never

sung, or yelled or ran,
Buhcause I didn't dast to! An' buhcause when he'd come in
He's tired from talkin' business to the

folks where he is been.
use' to call him "father," I don't
hav' to any more

Buhcause we've got acquainted fike we never was buhfore, An' him an' me, we understand each other an' are glad, An' he don't care a little bit if 1 should call him "Dad!"

He stayed at home one day las' week

an' took me for a walk,
An' for a little while, why, I was
most afraid to talk.
But pretty soon he ast of me if I
knowed what kind of bird

Was singing way up yonder, when its song was all we heard—
An' I told him it was a lark, an' then

he told him it was a lark, an' then
he told me why
It likes to sing, an' sing away up in
th' deep blue sky,
I was surprised, buhcause I never

thought my papa knew
Th' least thing about th' birds, like
other people do.

number of children ranging in age from two to nine years, in the Child-ren's Aid Shelter, Peterboro, Ont. If any of our readers would like to adopt some of these children, they are ad-vised to correspond with the manager of the abelter, addressing their letters to the Manager, Children's Aid Shelt-er, Peterboro, Ont. ****************

The Upward Look Resessessessessesses

Where is Your Treasure

For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.—Luke 12: 34. What do we think about the most? gool looks? our cleverness? what it our children? our work? our desire to get on in the world? Or is sire to get on in the world? Or is it our constant aim to so live that ev-erything we do will be pleasing in God's sight? If our thoughts are so centered on matters pertaining to ourselves and our families that we for ourselves and our families that we rorget, except at rare intervals, to wonder what God would like us to do, then we are sinning. We are putting other things before our duty to God. Our God is a jealous God. He is not willing that we should set anything ahead of Him in our thoughts. When

quaintances we must strive in all things to do good unto others. We can do this best by being faithful and can do this best by being faithful and diligent in the performance of our everyday duties and by being kind and thoughtful of others. We must love one another. We must, also, strive earnestly to overcome our faults. Erery failt we have injures some one else. If we only have faith and will ask aright God will enable us to overcome our beauties. The substitution of the contract of is where our treasure is. We should see to it that our chief treasure is our delight in God's love for us, and that our one aim is to please Him in all things.—I. H. N. ...

A Kitchen Memorandum

A most useful article in the kitchen is a small child's slate, on which to write articles to be ordered from the butcher or the grocer as fast as they run short. It can be plainly seen and there is no danger of its being overlooked—as is the case when one depends on paper and pencil.

I received the fountain pen you sent me for securing only one new subscription to Farm and Dairy. It is a very good one and I am pleased with it.—Mr. Cruise, Argenteuil Co., Que.

Fun for the Holidays Secure this Camera FREE OF COST



What boy or girl would not like to have a camera of their own this summer. Here is a chance to get one free of cost. This roll film camera, fixed focus box type, taking pletures 2%, in focus box type, taking pletures 2% in the comparison of the c

Circulation Department, FARM AND DAIRY

Sugar Bu

A haudy kitchen cuptoard, the plan of which is easi seen. It is built around a window, and is almost indispe-sable. The upper part consists of salvies, with glass doos built and used in place to be and salvies. It might built and used in place to balty. It is a good subs-tute for a kitchen cabine.

An' then, why, purty soon he found a willow tree, an' made A whistle for me, an' showed me how it could be played By just cuttin' little holes, till it was

like a fife-I never been surprised so much before

in all my life
An' he told me lots of things, an' showed me how to see
Which way is north by lookin' for th'

moss upon a tree,
An' how a daddy long legs finds your
cows 'at's running loose,
An' how grasshoppers will set up an'
spit tobacco juice!

An' lots of other things! Why, say, you never could have guessed My papa'd ever been a boy like me an' all the rest,

85 85 80

Children Needing Homes

During the past year, as a result of articles that have appeared from time to time in Farm and Dairy, readers of this paper adopted about 40 children from the various children shelters in Ontario. More applications have been received from our children to supply. There are now a children to supply. There are now a

we do we are following, even al-though we do not admit the thought, after other idols and God will not lisafter other idols and tood will not use ten to our prayers. God has promis-ed to give whatsoever we ask Him for but He has imposed certain condi-tions. One of these is that we must not have other idols in our heart. We must set God first in everything.

We must set god may in everything. This does not mean that we must spend all our time reading the bible and saying prayers. That was not what Christ did when He was on what (earth. Christ went about doing good. So must we. In our homes, on our farms, among our friends and ac-

DINNER SET FREE



FOR A FEW HOURS WORK

Secure a CLUB of only NINE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS AT \$1.00 EACH, and you will be sent FREE OF COST, an elegant English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set of 95 pieces.

This set consists of the following pieces: 12 ton plates, 12 dinner plates, 13 so plates, 12 fruit dishes, 15 butter pats, 13 cups, 13 saucers, 1 platter (16 inch), gravy boat, 1 plotkle dish, 2 overed vegetable dishes, 1 back i alop bow, and 1 cream jug. This set is genuine English semi-porcelain, oversied in a danty green floral border, with embosed and scaloped edges.

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

Con

Secure on



This hammock is pillow, head spressides. It comes in colors, which are tions. Size of box will be sent to you will be sent to yourn for securing; NEW SUBSCRIPT Dairy, at \$1.00 es

Secure one of enjoy your afterno

FARM & PETERBORO

nd

Warsaw Women's Institute

Warsaw Women's Institute
The annual summer meetings of the
Institute were held in the Town Hall,
Monday, June 28th, there being aftermoon and evening sessions. The Institute speakers present were Misses
Powell and Gilholm. At the aftermoon session Miss Powell delivered
some good thoughts in her address
on "Cheerfulness," and also gave a
very instructive address on "Needlework," which was interesting and very instructive address on "Reedle-work," which was interesting and practical. Miss Gilholm gave some splendid points on "Buttermaking." Mr. Duff of the Agricultural Depart-ment at Norwood, was present and congratulated the members on the splendid Institute they had built up. At the evening session addresses were given by Miss Powell, Miss Gilholm and Mr. Duff. Several musical selections and recitations were also given. Fourteen new members were added to the Institute at the afternoon session * * *

Trouble With Separators

"In spite of all that has been said," said Dairy Instructor Ward of Peterboro Co., Ont., while in the office of Farm and Dairy recently, "I find that separator agents still persist in making misleading statements when selling cream separators." ing cream separators. A few days ago, I called at the homes of a number of farmers who send cream to the of farmers who send cream to the Peierboro Creamery and inspected their cream separators. I found that a number of these esparators were not being kept in as cleanly a manner as they should have been. Some of the farmers' wires informed me that the agents had told them that it was not agents had told them that it was not necessary for them to wash their separators each time they were used. Some aratorseantime they were used. Some of the agents also had urged them to send thin cream to the creamery, claiming that they would make more money by doing so. The result of this was shown by the fact that I found that some of the patrons had been sending cream testing only 17 to 18 per cent., whereas their cream should test 35 per cent.

sending training the sending training the sending to the sending to the sending to the sending t



A Comfortable

Secure one free of cost



This hammook is closely woven, with provided the second of the second of the second colors, which are mostly red combina-cions, Size of body 33 x74 inches. It will be sent to you free of cost, in re-urin for securing a club of only FOUR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS to Farm and bairy, at \$4.00 sach.

Secure one of these hammocks and

FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO

ONTARIO

lew testing cream as high testing cream, while the shipping of low testing cream was the cause cream, write the simpping of low testing cream was the cause of much trouble. One of the farmers' wives told me that she wachel her separator only once a day. wadie I lere separator only once a day. Sie claimed that they asshed their separators more than once a day, she did not believe that they did. I told her that I admired her honesty but that she was wrong in not washing her separator every time she used it. Jonized out to all the patrons that I pointed out to all the patrons that was impossible for a clean whole-superstand to the patrons that was impossible for a clean whole-superstand to come from a separator when the come cream to come from a separator that the separator agents ceased using these arguments when selling separators.

********* OUR HOME CLUB

Improving the Homes

Improving the Fromes
Brighten the farm by a nice lawn
and flower garden. What, did I hear
you say, "there is no commercial value
in that?" try it and see if to come from
town to make a contract with you to
supply him with good fresh dairy butter, you will find that he will willingly
give you one or two cents more per
b. for your butter if you have sweet
b. for your butter if you have sweet
surroundings, a nice-lawn, a clean

be to you but ther if you have sweet surroundings, a nice-lawn, a clean yard, some flowers by the door, than yard, some flowers by the door, than if the pigs have a wallow just outside the old rail fence that he has to step over to get in, and litter and chips around the door.

Let us aim to make our country homes more attractive. Then our homes more attractive. Then our good for the towns and instead of being off to the towns will be a source of joy. The towns are to the town people, the things of the towns will be a source of town and the town people, the things will be town the town people the town the town town the plant vines around it, they will soon make it a bower of beauty.—"Aunt ...

A Vote For The Women

As the doctor's wife has been asked not to tell the daughter how generous the "hired man" would be nis wife "if he only had money enough to keep one," she of course will selent. However, I think the hired struck the right chord when he said that the hats some ladies wear look-ed like eart wheels decorated with a sheaf of wheat and a feather duster. Really there are some terrible lookshear of wheat and a reather quater. Really there are some terrible look-ing hats, and the price is just as ter-rible as the hats. I do not wonder that he hesitates before taking unto

himself a wife.

I think it would be wise for him to make enquiries as to the probable cost make enquiries as to the probable cost of dressing a lady, as he would like his wife to be dressed, also the cost of keeping a servant to do the work, then consider how much the old man will doek him in his wages, before thinking too seriously on the subject. However, when ho at least

thinking too seriously on the subject However, when he at last makes up his mind to enter the sea of matrimony, I am sure it would please the members of the "Home Club," to have a few letters from the lady who would be so highly honored as we expect his wife is to be.

I really think he will agree that there are at least some women who are

I really think he will agree that there are at least some women who are sensible enough to even east a vote if they only have a chance. When women are good enough to become the mother of as good men as are in the country at the present time, and the mother's influence and training has largely made the men as good as they are, surely abe could east a vote that would deal fairly with nearly every subject that men have to deal with.

What has become of the daughter?—"The Doctor's Wife."

THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite religions, for application your favorite religions for application of the policies of Send in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Inquiries will be cooking are solicited, and will be recipilated to the cooking are solicited, and will be recipilated to the cooking are solicited, and will be recipilated to the cooking are solicited to the cooking and the cooking are solicited to the cooking are solicited, and the cooking are solicited a

BEEF PIE

Take about 3 pounds of beef, suitable for a stew. Cook until tender, then carefully remove the bones, cut-ting the meat into small, neat pieces. Put then over the fire with a pint of water. Add a large onion, chopped fine, and 4 bay leaves, a teaspoontil of sait and 3 dashes of paprika. Stew contil with the nations are accepted.

sine, and 4 bay leaves, a teaspoonful of salt and 3 dashes of paprika. Stew gently until the order the fire in a saucepan a tablesponful of butter, and, when melted, stir in one table-spoonful of flour. When smooth add the liquor from twenty-five oysters, a third of a salt-spoonful of powdered mace, a all teaspoonful of salt and a dash of paprika. Cook fifteen minutes. Make a good pastry and roll it much thicker than for dessert pies. Then line an earthenware dish, trimming the pastry off neatly around the edge of the dish. Now pour the oyster sauce into the beef stew and let it cook a moment. Then put a layer of the stew in the bottom of the pie dish, put in a layer of oyster, then a layer of oyster, a layer of the cook of the stew in the bottom of the pie dish, put in a layer of oyster, then a layer of stew, and so alternate until twenty-five oysters have been used. Now roll a piece of pastry to cover the top of the pie; press it close to the edge of the lining pastry and turn the edges up on the pie, turning them with the fingers into a fluted border. Bake about an hour.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

MACKREEM CORDAL.

Warm and squeese the berries. To 1 pt juice add 110 white sugar, ½ os pounded clinama with a supersection of the supersection of the supersection of the supersection of tables or less with the supersection of tables or less will check slight diarrhoea. When attack is violent give 1 tablesp after each discharge until complaint is in subjection. It will arrest dysentery if given in season, and is a safe and pleasant remedy.

CHICKEN SALAD.

CHICKEN SAIAD.

To I large hen, boiled, boned and chopped fine, add 3 heads of celery, minced, 6 hard boiled eggs, ½ cup butter; some said to taste. Melt the butter and cream it with the yolks the whites of the eggs; add the seasoning and the whites of the eggs chopped very fine. Mix thoroughly with the chicken and celery. and celery.

ECONOMICAL CRACKERS

MONOMICAL GRACKERS.

I make homemade crackers of various kinds to sell. I use chicken fat as a substitute for butter to reduce expenses. I buy the fat in quantities at the large markets the only place where it is sold form). When rendered, strained, rich consistency of the control of the co

CREAM OF CORN SOUP.

CREAM OF CORN SOUR.

One can of corn, one pint of water, which should simmer fire minutes, add three can of milk, one-half onion sliced thin; strain and add to part below: Two tablespoons of butter, and two tablespoons of four. Pepper and salt to taste; yolks of two hard boiled eggs sifted, one cup of milk. Cook until thickened.

GERMAN DRESSING

Beat ½ cup thick cream until stiff; add ½ teaspoon salt, a tew grains of pepper, and 3 tablespoons vinegar very slowly, stirring energetically all the while.

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The Sewing Room

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

TUCKED PRINCESSE GOWN 6377.

With Tucked or Plain Sleeves.



The lingeric gown that is tucked and made with a flounce, is one of the prettiest and most graceful that the season has to offer. It is tucked to give a girdle effect.

The sown is out in.

The gown is cut in cores. The chemisgores. The chemicate is made separange gores. The chemisette is made separately and arranged under the hodice portage of the control of

The pattern 6377 is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 in bust measure and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

FANCY BODICE 6363



BODICE 683
The bodies is made with front and back, which are tucked and joined to the marrow yoke. The garniture is arranged over it. The understanding the state of the state

cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 in bust, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

BUST SUPPORTER 6384



The support is made with broad low made with broad lowor portions and narrower shaped upper
portions which are
joined one to the
other. The broader
portions are laid in
updurning plaits at
the color of the color of the
the closing is made.

the closing is made

Material required for the medium size is 2½ yds of embroidery 9 in wide with ½ yd of insertion, ½ yd of edging, or ½ yd of plain material 27, % yd 36.

or plant materials s, b or a 36, 38, 40, 42, The pattern 6384 is cut for a 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 in bust measure and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

INFANT'S SLIP 6217



The simple little slip that is finished with frills at the neck and sleeves is a neck and sleeves is a force of the control of the c

The pattern is cut in one size only and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

July 29,

NEV CAR JACKSONVII

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een splendid unshine and

oots are grow onsiderably o ry weather in come up did come up fields of potato cred deeply a crop will be h month ago, hu crage. Practice haying yet (J) one will begin becomes settled

is the third sea cows are giving is a good crop this summer.— RICH DANVILLE.-T

weeks has been of hay, and a taken advantag

HASTI THE RIDGE-H is a better crop t

taken advanta where new seed where new seed crops are doing good, and all cluded, are doing great crop of a blasted. Strawb and pork is see pork, fic; eggs, are selling for

rains on the 10t a great benefit hay. Corn and since the rains, looking very goo occasional showe good yield per ac in their milk ow very short.—A. B

OAKWOOD.—Re-responsible for a prospects. Many they would be for

they would be ft without their usus been relieved of t rains. In a nume rorp is a failur ropal is a failur ropal is a failur rorp is a failur royal with the strong de fine the strong de fine former will grant for cases, due to of cases, due to of cases, due to of cases due to shortness of the shortness of the shortness of the s

KINMOUNT.—The since the 12th has since the 12th has toes, roots and gra toes, roots and gra acrea will not be fine growth. New fine growth. New fine doubt half a idd meadows the . The outlook is very out at two inches planted corn have roop. Some cattle crop. Some cattle crop. Some cattle crop.

through offering 3 ought many cattle to 18c a lb. H

BRANT

GEORGE—At

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July 22) haying is j

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Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein Frieslan Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

SPECIAL WORD TO HOLSTEIN BREED-

As your representative on the Toronto Canadian National Exhibition Board. It take this liberty of calling your attention to the near approach of Toronto's step of the tendency of the tendenc ntative

BULL TRANSFERS FOR MAY, 1909.

The publication of these transfers is paid for by the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association:

Rosa Mechthide's Keyes. Edward M. Bull to Alton Leavitt. Picton. Ont. Roseliem Hengerveld, W. W. Brown to J. B. Arnold, Easton's Corners, Ont. Royal Baron, Corneline Eest to G. W. Lindsay, Cornith, Ont. Craik, Harvey Station, Nr. Graik, Harvey Station, Nr. Salvador Corneline Posch, John Harrison to Charles Watson. Astrongert, Ont.

Salvador Cornelius Posen, John harrison to Charles Watson, Agincourt, Ont. Sandhurst, Frank Van Dyck to Thomas Gurren, Sandhurst, Ont. Silver King Dacre, Jos. R. Taylor to Dieudonne Dionne, St. Philippe de Neri,

Que.
Sir Abbekerk Pietertje, Clarence Kettle
to Alfred Hill, Yanessa. Ont.
Sir Abbekerk Teake, B. R. Barr to Wm.
Barr, Mossley, Ont.
Sir Albino Posch De Kol 2nd, Wm. R.
Cowing to George Hargreaves, Britton,

Ont.

Sir Alexander Wayne, R. J. Sturgeon to
Emanuel Westlake, Glen Buell, Ont.
Sir Angus Posch, J. K. Schwartzentruber
to Christian S. Zehr, Wellesley, Ont.
Sir Actis De Kol Posch, George de
Montmorency to H. G. Penfield, Woodstock,
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ohn

JACKSONVILLE.—The last month has been splendid growing weather. Lots of sunshine and lots of showers. Grain and cools are growing finely. Potatoes missed only a sunshine and lots of showers. Grain and cools are growing finely. Potatoes missed of the sunshine and lots of showers. When have been did not be a sunshine to the long continued and come up are doing time. The hay crop will be better than was expected a sunshine growing the growi CARLETON CO., N. B.

OUEBEC

RICHMOND CO., QUE.

DANYILLE.—The weather the past two weeks has been favorable for the making weeks has been favorable for the making weeks has been favorable for the making was also as a number of farmers have taken, and a number of farmers have taken, and a number of farmers have taken, and the send of farmers have taken, and the send of farmers was short in the send of farmers which was a send of the send of farmers which was a send of the se RICHMOND CO., QUE.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.
THE HIDDE: Haying is in titll wing: hay
is a better crop than was expected. Heavy
rains on the 10th and 12th of July
rear
a great benefit to grain, as well aser
a great benefit to grain, as well as
hay. Corn and potatoes are doing well
since the rains. Oats and barley are
booking very good, and if we only get an
occasional shower they ought to give a
cod yield per acre. Cows are failing fast
in their milk owing to the pastures being
very short—A. R. C.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

of the state of th

AND THE STANK STAN

bought many catth. Butter is still low, the common the common of the com

OUR FARMERS' CLUB and the milk supply is steadily falling off except where special feeding is resorted to contributions twited.

Oentributions twited.

Orns doing well, though give weeks the sides will probably be full for winter—C. C. 8.

ably be full for winter—C. C. R.

METZ.—Haying has just commend. The
hay crop will not be as heavy as it was
thought it would be carlier. Grain will be
short. Oats and barley have just comshort. Oats and barley have just commone to bothiny very well, although
more are controlled by the comment
of the controlled by the controlled
haven't come up. The shart their turnips
haven't come up. The shart of the
just you make you will not be
those who have bought cattle in the spring
those who have bought cattle in the
or the grass will not be able to make for the grass will not be able to make much.—R. H. S.

much—B. JI. S.

NOEWICH.—Crops are looking fine but the spring grain needs raw landly, hone the spring grain needs raw landly, hone having fallen since June 24. Gowelled of oats and barley which were sense at April, are cut in head. A large argument of the planted to corn, some having planted as much as 25 acres to a 100 acre farm. It has made very rapid growth owing to the last made and the sense of the last made very rapid growth owing to the last made and the last made and the last made and the last made and last made and last made and last made and last made will not yield more than a load an acre of the last made and load an acre of the last made and last made and

a road, an acre. Hogs, 8t.79 a cwt; eggs, Iro a doz.—B. d. P.

PORTER'S HILLO-Hairing is the order of the day; some have finished and others are still be acressed to the day; some have finished and others are still be acressed to the day; some have finished and others are still be acressed to the day; some have fine days of the days of the

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER CO., B.C.

NEW WESTMINSTER CO., B.C.
CHOVERDALE.—The hay crop with hardly
be as good as usual, the weather so far
has been unfavorable. Grain promises to
be as good as former years. Boots are up
to former years. Farmers are turning
to former years. Farmers are turning
the milking un to dairying. Good sires of
the milking un to dairying used. Some
have purchased a few being used. Some
ting of building silos, and from our rate
experience they cannot do so too quickly.

S. H. S.

GOSSIP THE CROP OUTLOOK IN THE NORTH-

THE CROP OUTLOOK IN THE NORTHWEST

Latest advices from the Northwest report the condition of the wheat crop sil
that could be desired, the plants heading
that could be desired, the plants heading
of The Tengenerally, says the current issue
of The Tengenerally, says the current issue
of The Tengenerally, says the current issue
of The Tengenerally, says the second week
until stage in different parts of the Northwest within that period; and not until it
west within that period; and not until it
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the loss and less. Present prospects
will be loss and less present prospects
will be loss and less present prospects
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LIVE HOGS

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

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\$8.00 a Cwt.

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HULL, - BRANTFORD

guished services as Swedish Ambassador of Germany. It is a point of great pleasure and gratification to Mr. Taube's friends in Toronto to know that he holds such an illustrious place in the heart and life of his native country,

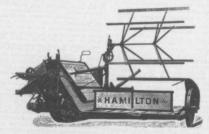
WESTERN FAIR, LONDON, ONT., SEPT. 10-18.

Special efforts are being put forth this year by the management of the Western Fair to make everything in the way of exhibits as attractive and passant for the visitors as possible. In the Main Building there will be many new and they interesting exhibits. In the Dairy Heil buttermaking competition will take place each

morning and afternoon, when in addition to the larre such crites offered by the Association, a both series offered by the Association, a both series of the first seri orning and afternoon, when in addition

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THE PETER HAMILTON CO., LIMITED PETERBORO, ONT.

able to mention the name of this publication when writing to adve-

Toronto, July 25. — General trade conditions continue to show improvement but much depends upon the outcome of the lots there. Quotations here for old hay sharrest. The outlook for the whole of harrest. The outlook for the whole of the state of the sta not be looked for until the outcome of the harvest is definitely known, and not then if it does not pan out as expected. This is the feeling among a number in the commercial purposes, a good sign. Discounts rule steady at 6 to 7 per cent; call loans at 4; and loans on real estate at about 6 per cent. The handling of the western wheat crop it expected to take a lot of money from eastern banks.

wheat market is weaker all round, which is expected when the new crop comes on the market. How low the price will drop is hard to say. There is a bull movement on the September wheat and those playing the game claim that wheat, as more wheat has been sold for September et all the september wheat and that the crop is not likely to pan out as good in quality as expected. Leaving the speculation out of it, market conditions good in quality as expected. Leaving the speculation out of it, market conditions range of prices. How low they will go no one can say till the crop is harvested, and we know where we are at. The supply of visible wheat just now is small, and the september and hecember to the situation, and the september and hecember of the september and hecember of the conditions of the september and hecember of the september and hecember of the september and hecember to the situation. It is that the september and hecember to the situation. It is the september and hecember to the situation. It is the september and hecember at \$1.50 \times a same play nominal. The interest is in new Ontario wheat, offers of which for August delivery are reported here at \$1.50 \times a same ple of \$0.2\$ red winter wheat was shown if the september and t

The hay market rules steady. The bulk of the old crop has been marketed and receipts are light. The crop in Ontario is not a heavy one, and reports from Quebec indicate a still lighter one so that there is not likely to be any big surplus

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POTATOES AND REANS

New American potatoes are the chief feature in the market now. Old Ontario stock is all cleaned out. New Canadian po-

stock is all cleaned out. New Camadian po-tatoes are as yet too synenive to cut much of a figure. They are quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50 a bushel, and old at \$1.00 \$1.01 a bag on the farmers' market here. The bean supply is down to a very low point, but there is little demand at this season. Dealers here quote primes at \$2.25 to \$2.30 and hand picked at \$2.40 to \$2.50 a bushel. The outlook is for a good crop in western Ontario.

EGGS AND POULTRY

EGGS AND POULTRY
The egg market rules firm under light supplies and an active demand. Beports from the country indicate that the hens are beginning to lay again and receipts are likely to increase, but prices are not likely to be much lower than they are now, this season. At Montreal selects are selling at 25c, No. 1 candled at 25c and straight at 13½ per dozen in a jobbing way. Eggs are quoted here at 25c to 21c are straight at 25c, No. 1 candled at 25c and straight at 13½ per dozen in a jobbing way. Eggs are quoted here at 25c to 21c are straight at 25c and 25c are straight at 25c and 25c are straight at 15½ per dozen in a jobbing spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c to 15c; spring ducks, like to 25c; young fowl, 15c FRUIT

The wet market of the past week has put a damper on the fruit trade and receipts were light at the end of the week, and arrived not in good condition. Should the weather be warm and dry this week there will be a big run of raspherries, as the rain has freshened them up in good shape. Cherries are a little firmer and receipts. shape. Oherries are a little armer and re-cepts are decreasing. Blueberries have been on the market but are expected in larger supply this week. On Toronto fruit market raspberries are quoted at 50-to market raspberries are quoted at 50-to berries, \$125 to \$1.55; goodberries, 75c to \$1, and red currants, 55c to 55 a basket.

The butter market at the end of the week was quieter, speculative buying having fallen off somewhat. At Huntingdon, Que, on Friday, creamers sold at 22c. At Montreal sales were made at 25c to 25% as a compared with 26c to 24% at the same time last year. Deliveries at the end of the week were a little lighter, but as there was Torons.
To to 62c, batley at 63c to 15 (8)c a bushel.

FEEDS

Mill feeds are generally easier though there is little change in prices from a week aro. Dealers here quote Manitoba week were a little lighter, but as there was bran at 82c to 83 and shorts at 83 to not so much thuying one specialtily or at 84s a ton in car lots on track Toronto. Corn prices rule about the same. Dealers here quote American at 81c to 61½ and clandian at 75c to 75 Toronto freights.

Canadian at 75c to 75 Toronto freights.

Canadian at 75c to 75 Toronto freights.

HAY AND STRAW

Sweket rules steady. The bulk

Sweket rules steady. The bulk

Sweket and re
Sweket and re-

Wool prices keep up and are a little higher than a week ago. Dealers here quote the following prices in the country: Washed, 22c to 24c ;unwashed, 12½c to 14½c and rejects, 17c a lb.

HORSE MARKET

HORSE MARKET

There is no material change in the horse market. The usual dullness of July and August continues, though conditions are no worse than other years at this season. At the West Toronto Horse Exchange lest week about 90 head were sold. There was wet weather on both sale days which put a damper on business and prices were a little lower for everything but drivers and speeders. The market for drivers hows considerable activity. Disposents were made to Ontario and westers peculiary the week. One load of working horses

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The cattle markets have been fairly steady all week for anything of good quality all week for anything of good quality all week for anything of good quality and the steady of the stead market old wheat is quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.25 for fall and \$1.50 for goose.

The cheese market rules steady and firm at quotation and strain of the comparison of the compariso

weight.

The market for butchers cattle was a little more active the end of the week for good quality which was not at all plentigood quality which was not at all plentiful. The top quotation for butchers' during the week was \$5.59 but few were good to good the state of the st \$2.50 a cwt.

\$2.50 a cwi.

The run of feeders and stockers was not as large as last week and all of good quality sold at steady prices. Peeders, 55 to 1950 lbs each, are quoted at \$3.85 to \$4.25 with choice quality bringing more mon-

a cwt.
Trade in milch cows and springers continues on the casy side, and prices are
fully \$10 a head lower than a month ago.
Good cows sell only moderately well while
inferior stuff are hard to sell. One choice
cow was reported sold during the week at
\$40. On Thursday prices ranged from \$30
to \$50 each, but few brought the latter
flamma.

to \$50 cases, and there was a big run of veal figure.
On Thursday there was a big run of veal calves and trade was the dullest of the season. Prices were easy at \$5 to \$5.50 a

cwt. The sheep and lamb market held steady The sheep and lamb market held steady all week till Thursday when lambs were easier owing to the large run. On Tues-day at the Union Stock Yards, a few sheep were on offer and were reported sold at

shipped to the West sold at \$100 to \$1,00 seach. A pair of fine carriage horses sold for bucks. The ruling prices at the city market were \$3.50 to \$4 a cwt for ewe. drafts, \$180 to \$300; general purpose, \$100 to \$1

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July 29, 1

quotes bacon as quiet, the advan checked business. PETERBO

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will clean them of without laying the torse so. No blatten of the process of the core so. No blatten of the process of the core so that the core of th

Trade Bulletin's London cable of July 22nd quotes bacon as follows: "The market is quiet, the advance of last week having checked business. Canadian bacon 68s to 725."

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

PETERBORO HOG MARKET
Peterboro, Ont. Monlay, July 26.—Owing
to the light deliveries the price of live
hogs keeps up but the market fain a very
unsteady condition. The English market
also Is in poor condition, packers over
there not getting the cost of the raw product when it is packed. Last week, 32,600
Banish hogs were delivered on the English
market. The George Matthews Co, quote
market. The George Matthews Co, quote
to the prices for this week's shipments. 10, b. grider for the service of the
weight off cars, 83,50, delivered at abattoir, from farmers' wagons, 38,50.

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MONTREAL HOG MARKET

MONTHEAL HOG MARKET
Montreal, July 24. — The market here for live hogs continues very firm. Supplies are still very light, and the still very light, and the still very light and the still

There is a good demand for the dressed criticle and prices range from \$12.50 to \$12.75 per 100 lbs, for fresh killed abattoir

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, July 28, 1999. — The price of cheese this week has ruled slightly lower than the week previous. There has been on the dealers on the summary of the su

The offerings this week, however have been considerably increased, and there is not likely to be any difference in price in a The make is keeping up well, and the total up to date shows a slight increased over the quantity made during the corresponding period last year. The receipts this week amounted to over 100 000 horse, than we are considered by larger quantity, than was received the year of the total this week amounted to very heavy, amounting to nearly fif.000 horse. The large figures are due to the fact that has there is a goot to Bristol last week, and as there is a goot to Bristol last week, and as there is a goot to Bristol last week, and as there is a goot to Bristol last week, and as there is a goot to Bristol last week, and as there is a goot to Bristol last week, and as there is a goot to Bristol last week, and as there is a goot to Bristol last week, and as there is a goot to Bristol last week as the same that the market is easine of again. The Hutter market is easine of again. The Hutter market is easine of again. The last of the same is a good of the corresponding to the same and the same

Oranamanana AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official or-gan of The Caundian Ayrabire Breeders' Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are in-vited to send items of interest to Ayrabire breaders for publication in this column

AYRSHIRES AT SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

When, three years ago, owing to illihealth, Mr. J. W. Logan, proprietor of "Sunnyside," Howick, Gran, proprietor of "Sunnyside," Howick, Gran, was ton sale and disposed the sale at the sale and disposed the sale at the sale and disposed the sale at "Sunnyside." His herd numbers 46 head. Two years ago he purchased from Kr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que, the neuclus of a herd, composed of imported animals. Ar. A. R. Sale at the sa

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