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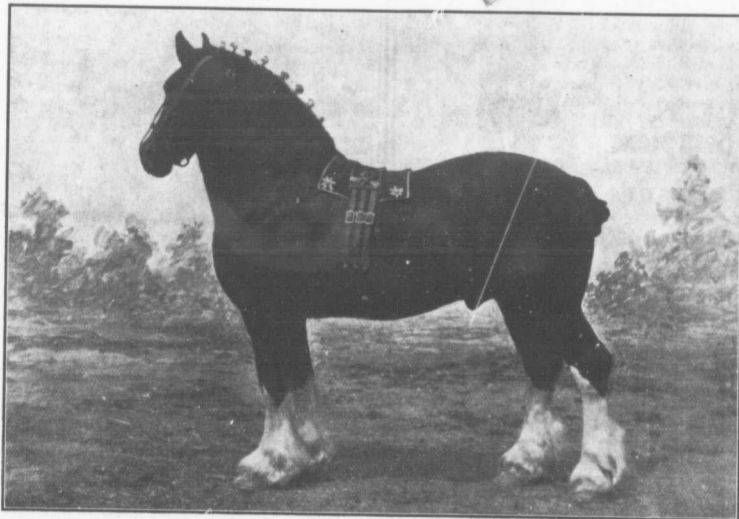
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

19,

1910.



A CLYDESDALE STALLION OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT AND QUALITY

It is such horses as the one illustrated that will make for the up-lift of the horse breeding interests of this country. Note the remarkable balance of this animal; his short, well muscled back and kidney; his level croup; his oblique shoulder and pasterns; his heavy muscling and good quality throughout. This horse, Golden Gleam, is owned by Mr. J. F. Staples, of Ida P.O., Ont., and is at the service of farmers in the Peterboro, Lindsay and Bethany districts, who are fortunate in having such a horse at their disposal.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

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### A Difference in Englishmen

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—A correspondent in your last issue, May 12, asks why is the Englishman despised. The answer is embodied in the very spirit of his letter, he being an Englishman and evidently one of that kind of which we have so many going around with chips on their shoulders looking for someone to stir up trouble. Why need he mention the fact of one correspondent omitting the Englishman when he refers to farm help being available in Ireland and Scotland?

There is a very pronounced prejudice against Englishmen of a certain class in various parts of Canada. A peculiar feature of the situation, at least to us Canadians, is that we find this spirit strongest amongst those who themselves originally came from England.

The class of Englishmen that we have no use for in this country, and it is the class always referred to when this subject is brought up, are those fellows who know it all and who are little use for other people, their opinions or business—knockers, we call them in business, who think they are better than anyone else and who evidently have set out to convert others to their opinion.

The Englishman who comes to this country to become a part of things as he finds them is sure to find a ready welcome and all the work he cares to do. There are many of this latter class with us, some new comers, some have been here 25 years or more and have taken a large part in building up this fair country. There is room for all in Canada no matter from whence they hail. Those Englishmen, or other men, however, who come here looking for trouble, nine cases out of 10, will find it.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would just like to make mention of the fact that some of the best friends I know are Englishmen. It has been my experience that Englishmen, as a class, are possessed of a superior education insofar as the language is concerned, but when it comes right down to everyday hard practice and common sense gained from actual experience in this Canada of ours, they are woefully lacking. When they attempt to palm off the former where the latter is demanded, the lan is placed upon them and they begin to ask the question, "Why is the Englishman despised?"—"Ontario," Dundas Co., Ont.

### Long Hours are Wasteful

Editor Farm and Dairy.—"The Young Man on the Farm" at Marshfield, P. E. I. writing in Farm and Dairy last week, brings up a most timely subject and one that should receive the consideration of every farmer, and particularly every dairyman. Long hours of labor such as practised on so many farms are simply the result of habit. Farmers have gotten used to getting up before daylight and working until sunset, and it seems that many of them could not be happy unless practising such slavery.

The average man possesses a given amount of energy, which amount and that amount only he can expend in the labor performed each day. He may spread that energy over 16 hours or he may use it up in 10. It is not the hour worked but the work accomplished that counts; and that goodness we recognized the fact years ago and have made farm life worth living ever since.

It is worth while to watch the man and even the boss on those farms where long hours are the rule. It is a caution how often they stop to rest the horses or to talk to someone passing along the road. Not a word do they seem to lack in purpose, and well they should, for they have no interest other than to put in time undisturbed. How different it is on

a neighboring farm. The horses get very little rest while at work. They do not require it. They are in the field seldom over nine hours, often less. They work with a snap as long as they are in the field, and when a reasonable quitting time approaches, a good day's work has been accomplished. The chores to be done are done up early, and the men still have considerable time left for recreation, to spend in reading, calling on neighbors, or to take a trip to town.

These long hours are no means necessary. An 11-hour day, chores included, is plenty long enough for one to do a good day's work, and is interesting to note in this connection that to-day our most prosperous and most progressive farmers are those who work the shorter hours and by doing so retain the interest and good will of their men and thereby reap results not possible in the older days when long hours were in vogue.—G. H. Lees, Norfolk Co., Ont.

### Crops in the United States

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

On May 1 the area of Winter wheat to be harvested was about 29,044,000 acres, or 714,000 acres (2.4%) more than the area harvested in 1909, and 4,430,000 acres (13.3%) less than the area sown last fall (33,473,000 acres). The average condition of winter wheat on April 1, 1909, compared with 80.8 on May 1, 1909, and 89.4, the average for the past 10 years, on May 1.

The average condition of rye on May 1 was 91.3, compared with 92.3 on April 1, 88.1 on May 1, 1909, and 89.4, the average for the past 10 years, on May 1.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 89.8, compared with 84.5 on May 1, 1909, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 89.5.

The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 80, compared with 80.1 on May 1, 1909, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 87.6.

Of spring plowing, 80.3% was completed up to May 1, compared with 64.1% on May 1, 1909, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 66.0.

Of spring planting, 65.0% was completed up to May 1, compared with 51.9% and 54.7% on May 1, 1909 and 1908, respectively.—Victor H. Ginsted, Chief of Bureau, Chairman.

### Farm Laborers for Ontario.—Advice

has been received at the Colonization (Bureau) of the booking of several large parties of English, Irish and Scotch farmers and farm laborers who have been specially selected by Ontario emigration officers. They will arrive here during May and the early part of June. Among these are quite a number of men with families, or those whose families will follow as soon as places can be secured for them. Farmers in need of such help, and who can supply them with houses, should make application to the Bureau of Colonization, Toronto, at once.—D. Sturverland, Director of Colonization.

Farm S-wags Disposal.—Through an oversight credit was not given where it was due in connection with the article on "Farm Sewage Disposal" by Prof. S. F. Edwards in Farm and Dairy May 5. The diagrams given were reproduced from Farmers' Bulletin 270, U. S. A. Department of Agriculture.

As soon as the weather is warm and the grass good, we allow our calves the free run of a pasture where they are fed milk until five months old. These calves are intended to make dairy cows when about 30 months old.—H. Johnson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Issue Each

Vol. X2

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EVERYTHING The vision is to say us by her to my sorrows it is an in her mind and care, to normal summer sover period

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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 19, 1910.

No. 20

## THE PROVISION OF SOILING CROPS FOR DAIRY CATTLE\*

Walter W. Bouley, Middlesex Co., Ont.

### Alfalfa is the Greatest of all Soiling Crops. Good Feed at Low Cost. How it is Handled on a Prize Winning Farm

EVERY dairyman admits that it is the proper thing to do to provide soiling crops for cows. The matter, however, of making this provision is one that a great many of us neglect. I say us because I have neglected it myself, greatly to my sorrow.

It is an admitted fact that once a cow slackens in her milk production from want of proper feed and care, it is almost impossible to get her back to normal during that period of lactation. The summer soiling of cows provides for tiding them over periods of dry pasture and fly time.

#### COWS FRESHEN IN FALL.

In my experience it does not pay to bother much with pasture for cows. We endeavor on our farm to have all the cows that we can (there are always disappointments) freshen in October or November. Then we practically put them into winter quarters and feed ensilage, alfalfa, hay and some grain, which latter will pay in the case of heavily producing cows.

In the spring we endeavor to have a field of new seeding to pasture during part of May, June and July. Then comes a dry time and fly time. If the cows will freshen in October they will be, or ought to be, nearly dry at this time, and when dry they will do well on alfalfa hay, instead of soiling crops, which affords a much easier and, I think, better method of providing for the cow.

But, as I said before, there are always some cows that will not freshen just when one wants them to, and for those that freshen in the spring some kind of soiling crop is required. Here, again, alfalfa has all other crops beaten. Possibly Farm and Dairy readers will think that I am an alfalfa crank; however, I cannot help speaking highly of this wonderful crop.

I have tried most everything, from oats and peas to \$22 a ton bran, and I say again alfalfa has got the lead on them all. Oats and peas come in all right sometimes when sown at intervals, but in some seasons even then they practically ripen together, and then one is left in the lurch till corn is matured enough to cut.

\*This article is another of the series of essays by prize winning farmers that is now being featured weekly in Farm and Dairy. Each prize winner in the Dairy Farms Competition of 1909 is preserving three essays dealing with his own practical experience. A vast fund of most valuable information is in this way being put at the disposal of Farm and Dairy readers. Have you told your friends about these articles? They would profit from them and would thank you for inducing them to subscribe to a paper like Farm and Dairy.

With alfalfa it is different. It will grow, wet or dry, and grow mighty fast, too. Last year we started cutting our alfalfa, for soiling, the second day of July. We kept on cutting off the same piece—three acres—until the latter part of September, at which time we started feeding our ensilage and alfalfa hay (I might just say that we fed alfalfa twice a day, all they could eat, too, to 13 cows, three bulls and several calves, off three acres—almost three months off three acres!). How does that compare with pasture?

Our method of handling this soiling crop, we think, saves a good deal of extra labor. It is quite a task to go out into the field every day with a scythe and cut enough for the number of

the number of stock I have mentioned. By this means we can keep our cows well up in their milk, and the feed does not cost \$22 a ton either.

After we have cut strip after strip of alfalfa for two or three weeks, we can start where we first commenced and keep on in this way till the corn is in the silo. Then we will have lots of feed already cut.

### Alsike Clover as a Money Crop

Alex. Smith, Durham Co., Ont.

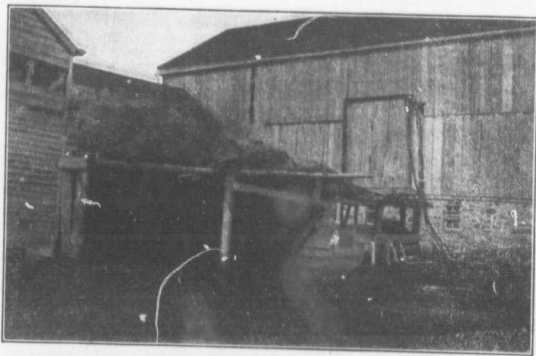
Alsike should neither be cut early in the spring nor pastured. Simply let it grow. One needs to study the time of cutting it for seed. Many farmers allow the early and best seed to drop, in which case they lose it. These men also are liable to cut it in the heat of the day, and under such practice they get discouraged with the crop. The time to cut is when the substance is leaving the stalk under the head, and it is turning brown.

When cutting, if one notices any seed petals falling, and it is necessary to watch closely on this point, the cutting should be discontinued immediately. Cutting should be done early in the morning and late in the evening or on a cloudy day.

Do not on any account turn alsike seed. To turn it means waste. It shells readily. We put ours in very small bunches and should a rain come, it may take a day or two longer to dry out, but it will dry all right. If necessary to move it at all, then lift it on to a dry place. Our alsike from these small bunches is gathered with barley forks, taken to the barn and if possible threshed immediately, and sold as soon as possible and the money gotten out of it while the market is good. Invariably we sell our alsike seed as soon as threshed. The best money is usually gotten from the earliest sales.

Alsike clover seed is one of our main money crops. We always seed it on the poorest fields, not on the rich fields. I am strongly opposed to sowing it after roots, for then it grows to straw at the expense of seed. Many farmers are discouraged with the alsike crop because of having grown it on their richest land and having it grow too much to straw.

Alsike should never be pastured in the fall. It is greatly benefited by a good stiff stubble, which holds the snow. For that reason, we sow it with spring wheat or oats, these crops ordinarily ensuring the desired stiff stubble. It may also be sowed with barley, but in any case the stubble should not be tramped down with stock. We sow from five to six pounds of the best selected seed. We believe in sowing the very best of all kinds of seeds. Alsike needs to be seeded quite thickly, and then one gets a good catch, which crowds out



Many People are Drinking Milk Produced in Surroundings Like, and Even Worse Than, This

While there are many dairy farms in the Province of Ontario that would compare favorably with any on the continent, the Ontario Milk Commission state that about 10 per cent. of the places visited seemed to be totally unfit to be in the business of producing human food. The Commission further states that in the case of probably 60 per cent., an expenditure of \$10 to \$50, and a little extra work, would effect an improvement of 50 per cent. to 75 per cent.

stock we keep, and the work also requires one who can use a scythe a great deal better than I can.

#### METHOD OF HANDLING.

We happen to have two mowers. We take the older one and cut a strip that we think will do for three or four days. Then we take a rake—an old one too, so that we may leave both mower and rake in the field—and rake it up in windrows. Then we load it on to a wagon and draw it to the barn. Now, we have built a scaffold with poles about two feet from the barn floor, and we spread our green alfalfa about two feet thick—not any thicker, but thinner if possible—over this scaffold. Then we will have three or four days' feed for our cows in the barn where it is handy.

To practice this method it takes about one-half a day a week with one man and a team to feed

any weeds or rubbish which he would otherwise have. A good thick stand of alskike will crowd out nearly everything else. The land on which alskike is sown should be cultivated and worked to a fine seed bed. Shallow cultivation should be practised, then the seed will germinate quickly.

### Happy Experience with Tree Planting\*

James Pate, Brant Co., Ont.

As far back as I can remember, it has always given me pleasure to look at trees, to learn their names and to stroll in the woods. In later years it has given me much pleasure to plant trees. Trees were one of the things that influenced me to leave Scotland and come to Canada.

When I landed I looked over a number of farms before buying, and of course saw no prospect of getting everything. I wanted "a bush included" on my farm. I got a farm of 100 acres with only an acre or so of soft elm for a bush. The house and buildings were open to the north and west. The first winter it was quite a task on some mornings to get through or over the snow drifts between the buildings.

The following summer I began to make provision for tree planting. I plowed a strip of land some distance from the buildings and worked it well throughout the summer. The next spring, a double row of Norway spruce was planted on the outer side of this strip, except at the one next the house, which it was going to obscure too much. For 30 yards next the house only one row of spruce was planted, the trees on this piece being planted three feet apart, and these have been kept trimmed ever since as a hedge four feet high.

#### THE DOUBLE ROW WINDBREAK.

The trees in the double row were planted 12 feet apart each way. It is 16 years since they were planted. They are now over 20 feet high. The windbreak is a great comfort on cold, windy days, and it affords a complete check to the drifting snow.

On the inner half of the strip, two rows of deciduous trees were planted, one of basswood, the other maple. At the end next the house and opposite the hedge some ornamentals were planted. The most noticeable of these latter is a cut-leaved weeping birch. It is a fine specimen and has made very rapid growth. It must be 30 feet in height. Another is a Colorado spruce. It has a distinct foliage, is more conspicuous and is a better grower than the blue spruce. It is the only specimen I have seen until last summer I saw several at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, that had been newly planted. There is also a purple maple. The purple is very distinct in the young leaves, but as they expand they lose their color to a great extent. There is also a European larch. It resembles the tamarack, but is more graceful, the drooping of the branches and the soft green of the foliage alike are pleasing to the eye.

#### A DELIGHTFUL GROVE.

This grove affords a delightful rest to the eyes both during winter and summer sun; it is there to greet you every time you look out. It is a great resort and nesting place for the smaller birds, and it is great protection to the poultry on windy days.

On our lawn are specimens of the Silver cedar, the Copper Colored beech and Chinese Arbor Vitae. The windbreak, hedge and ornamentals have quite a pleasing effect from the highway.

The larch is the most valuable tree grown in Scotland. It makes lasting posts and is used in making farm carts, etc. It grows best on dry land, and would be a valuable addition to our woods here.

Fourteen years ago I bought an additional 25-acre plot of land. Half of this was a slashing. Part of it was covered with a young growth of iron-wood, elm and basswood with a few oak, ash, cherry and hard and soft maple. Four acres of

\*Mr. Pate's farm was a prize winner in the Dairy Farms Competition last year.

this lot we fenced in, and many of the young trees have since attained a height of 20 to 30 feet. Three years ago six acres more were fenced in and included in the woodlot. It is partly filled in with young pines, which were got from the Forestry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. These young pines were planted with a spade by making a cut in the sod in the form of a cross T—two widths of the spade the one way, and the cross made by putting the spade in across the end of the two widths and pressing the handle down. The ground opens up at the slit made. The young tree is inserted and the spade is withdrawn and the ground tramped firmly around the tree. Two men can plant such trees faster than they could cabbage plants, if the ground is free of stones.

#### TREES AS A MONUMENT.

About 75 per cent. of these pines lived and are making good growth. The soil is good, almost too good for bush land, but I have nothing else. Sixty years hence, a bush planted now will be a better thing to perpetuate one's memory than a tombstone.

Last spring I planted a knoll of about one acre.

### Comments from Prince Edward Island

As a student of dairy subjects, I know of no other source of up-to-date information equal to Farm and Dairy. Our provinces as a dairy district is now making healthy and substantial progress and were such a paper as Farm and Dairy taken by our farmers generally, the information it contains would be well applied. I am satisfied it would accelerate our progress to a degree not now considered possible.—J. A. Anderson, Sec.-Treas. Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Association.

Part of it was sod plowed in the fall. This was disced several times in the spring before planting. More than half of the pines died on this plantation. Before it froze up last fall, 300 nuts (hickory and walnut) were put in their place by way of experiment.

### 200 Bags of Potatoes per Acre

Fletcher Walker, Parry Sound District, Ont.

The selection of the seed is a very important part of the culture of potatoes. For our crop last season, we selected our own seed when we were digging the potatoes. Our aim was to get large, smooth, well-shaped tubers that were entirely free from scab.

Our soil is a sandy loam. A clover sod manured lightly at the time of planting was selected for our potatoes. The potatoes were planted the 1st of June. The seed was cut so that each piece had one or two eyes and was planted immediately after cutting. Ten bushels and 11 pounds of seed was required to plant an acre. The seed was sown in, being dropped in every fourth furrow, the seed being spaced so as to make the hills about 18 inches apart in the row. The depth of the furrow was about four inches.

After planting, the land was harrowed two or three times before the potatoes came through and once after they began to appear. As soon as we could see the row, we began to scuffle. By dropping the potatoes every fourth furrow instead of every third furrow, I find that it is possible to scuff the potatoes much later in the season. I mounded rows up slightly towards the end of the season, but I believe in flat cultivation, especially in a dry summer. We kept our potatoes as free from weeds and bugs as was possible.

For the bug we use Paris Green applied with the watering can. We use nothing for blight, as there scarcely ever is any blight in this part of the country.

At harvesting time last year, we dug about 200

bags from one acre. There were very few small potatoes, and considering the dry season we thought that we were well paid for the extra work given the crop. The Parry Sound District is noted for its root production; given proper care, potatoes, or any crop of roots, can be made to yield most profitably in this district.

### Breed the Heavy Class of Horses

D. Charles, Wellington Co., Ont.

My ideal of the horse for a farmer to raise, if a man is raising them for profit, is the draught horse—the Clydesdale. There are several reasons why he is the most profitable horse. He gives the quickest returns, as he is ready for the market at three years old, while the light horse has to go at least a year longer. Then, too, he is a much less risky horse for the ordinary farmer to raise, as he is less subject to blemishes than the light horse, and even though he should be blemished, the big strong horse will sell readily at any time at good money.

#### LARGEST RETURNS FROM HEAVY HORSES.

If we consider the matter of horse raising from a financial standpoint, then all argument is in favor of the draughter. The heavy horse will sell at any time from \$75 to \$100 more when matured than will the light one, and he will meet a more ready market.

While I favor strongly the Clydesdale, there are other breeds which are being raised at a very substantial profit. We have the Shire. It is inferior to the Clyde, because it is very much harder to procure parents of the proper type. It appears to me that we are not having imported into our section of Ontario at least a fair sample of the Shire horse. While in weight he is quite the equal of the Clyde, he has rough limbs and a tendency to get dirty, which is undesirable to the horseman. Then we have the Percheron, a horse which in some parts is preferred to any of the other heavy breeds.

#### THE WESTERN TRADE.

Our market to-day is backed up by the western trade, and I feel quite safe in saying that not one horse in 25 which are shipped west is a light one. Any of the above mentioned breeds, if rightly handled, will yield a tidy profit.

A great many farmers are raising farm chunks at good paying prices. These as a rule are gotten by breeding a rather undersized mare to one of the above mentioned heavy breeds. However, to the man who is considering breeding, I would say, breed the Clydesdale, as they are now, and in my opinion always will be, the horse which will meet the readiest market at the highest price.

**Poultry as a Side Line.**—Nearly every farm has as a side line a flock of poultry. The special advantages which are afforded in connection with general farming make the farmer's flock, under reasonable care, a source of large income for the amount that is invested. Greater profits can be realized from poultry in this way than when managed on a large scale independently, as the cost of the production of the poultry is very much reduced by the use of skim milk and other good poultry foods, which occur as by-products of the farm. The grains grown on the farm for all classes of stock are convenient for the poultry. The straw and the litter required for scratching material are also present, while the manure can be used to good advantage.—L. R. Martin, Lincoln Co., Ont.

Thinning apples on the trees makes the remaining apples larger and more uniform in size and better colored. Thinning encourages annual bearing. It takes a tree two or three years to recover from over-cropping, which condition can be prevented by removing the surplus fruit. Thinning should be done after the June drop.—W. H. French, Durham Co., Ont.



### Cleanliness Down to a Science

The importance and dignity with which modern thought has invested milk and its products is exemplified in the illustrations herewith and in the brief descriptions following of the premises and methods at the Tully Farm, one of the dairies in the vicinity of the city of Syracuse, N. Y. Even though the standard obtained may not be within reach of the average dairyman, their stables and methods are not without interest.

The Tully Farms are owned by a wealthy manufacturing company, the Solvay Process Company, and are located about 20 miles from Syracuse. Cleanliness has been reduced to a science if not to fastidiousness, in describing this farm, the report of the Ontario Milk Commission states:

It is somewhat of a temptation to dwell with poetic fervor on the alluring pastoral scene into which the grazing kine, the green hills and the nestling lakes, which make up the Tully Farms, might be painted. But it is the utilitarian rather than the artistic aspect of all these things which must be made prominent. The "grazing kine" are just cows—tuberculin tested, sound and healthy to be sure—but not pure bred or specially fancy. The "green hills" are appreciated for the pasture they afford rather than for the not unimportant part they fill in the landscape scheme of Onondaga County. And the "nestling lakes" are worthy of note in this chronicle because their very adjacency enables the barns to be supplied with plentiful quantities of pure water which from time immemorial has been one of the first aids to cleanliness.

#### KEEPING EVERYTHING CLEAN.

As the Commission entered the Tully yards one bright afternoon just before milking time, they were impressed with what a handy thing it is to have an abundance of water on the premises. A large hose attached to a nearby hydrant had just completed the laying of the dust all around the cow barn where the milking is done, and especially in the vicinity of the doors. "That," explained G. C. Watson, the general manager, who with R. D. Woolsey, A.M., LL.B., dairy superintendent, showed the Commission every courtesy, "helps to keep down the bacteria by minimizing the possibility of any bacteria-laden dust getting in the milk."

Inside the barn, which is of simple enough construction of stone walls, cement floors and iron stanchions, the same generous distribution of water was in progress. But before entering it is to be noted that everyone had to put on a clean white coat lest some of the dust from their clothes contaminate the barns or cows. The hose is turned on the ceiling, the floor and the cows, until only a few irrepresible flies are left to remind one of the unceasing menace of the germ kingdom.

But the cows are not yet ready to be milked. A man goes along with a pail and a cloth and washes off the rear flanks and udder. This operation is repeated by a second man, and a third devotes his attention to the udder only. By this time—which is after all only a matter of a few moments—it is regarded as reasonably certain that the cow will not give anything but milk, and men in sterilized white suits, clean every morning, seated on sterilized metal stools, proceed to milk with sterilized, manuevered hands into sterilized, small-top pails. As each cow is milked—and of course the fore-milk is always discarded—the milk is carried to a little room at the side where it is weighed and the weight recorded, together with the number of the cow and the number of the milker. This enables the company to tell whether a cow is keeping up its record and

whether the milkers are keeping up theirs. This record duly made, the milker goes back to another cow, but of course not without first washing his hands.

#### VERY LOW BACTERIA COUNT.

From the little milk room the milk is quickly transported across to the bottling plant some twenty yards away. This building is of concrete, and including the plant is said to have cost \$40,-

is sold for 12 cents net by the producers. It is certified by the Academy of Medicine of Syracuse.

No hay or food is kept in the barns and the droppings are frequently taken away in a truck. When the cows are kept in the barn during the cold weather, a night man is employed at the barn, a sort of "night nurse." It is his duty to see that all the cows are safe and comfortable. If any cow gets twisted in its stallion, the night



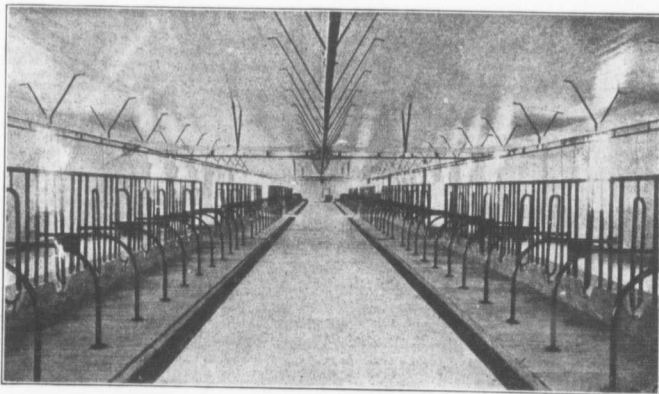
Tully Farm Model Dairy Stable

Note the great number of large, deep windows provided for this stable. A brief description of the dairy at this farm is given in the adjoining article taken from the report of the Ontario Milk Commission.

000. The bottling room is absolutely dust-proof and no one is allowed to enter except one or two employees who direct the machinery. The milk passes over the cooling apparatus, then through other tubes into the bottles, which are already in the boxes and which are immediately shifted to another point where the covering is placed on by the same automatic machinery. Thus it is not

man is there to relieve it. Then, too, a veterinarian is always within call.

The management does not accept the doctrine that it is better to have one man milk the same cow always. They figure that while there may be merit in this idea, if a cow gets accustomed to one particular milker, and then because of illness, holidays or other cause which is bound to occur,



Cleanliness Down to a Science—Interior Tully Farm Model Dairy Stable

necessary for employees to touch the milk at all, and the bottles, capped and sealed, are immediately stored in the ice room until they are shipped to New York in the morning, bountifully buried in ice.

All this conduces to a low Lacteria count, never above a thousand and sometimes as low as two or three hundred. If the count goes above one thousand, there is an investigation at once. This milk

the man is away, the change does more harm to the cow than the other system does good.

It is no more a question among the rural population as to whether or not it is advisable to have a telephone system. The telephone has proven not only to be convenient but that it is a paying investment for the farmer in these times of hurry and bustle.—J. O. Laird, Kent Co., Ont.

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BUILT TO STAND—

Storms, Wear, Tear and Time

Will work summer and winter

all the year round.

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Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.  
TORONTO

## WESTERN CANADA FARMS FOR SALE

### H. F. LINDE'S LIST

I am in a position to give you the most valuable information regarding Western Canada Lands. I have many desirable properties to offer at all times.

**119 ACRES—MANITOBA, DOURIS DISTRICT**—You know its reputation; 1,000 acres cultivated, clean, new land; six roomed frame house, two good stables and granary; this farm produced over 25,000 bushels of grain last year; which was delivered at the elevator from machine, as it is less than a mile from farm; this is a grand investment; forty-two acre terms arranged; might consider good Ontario farm as pay 250.

**320 ACRES—SASKATCHEWAN—JUST SOUTH OF WADEN, ON THE QUILL PLAINS**; 270 acres tillable; 300 acres planted; first class house, granary, two stables, implements, etc.; 200 acres in hinery, trees planted around buildings; 220 acres under cultivation; this farm yielded 30 bushels of wheat, forty-two per acre, last season; \$80.00 per acre; terms arranged.

I have some attractive FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS to offer in the FRASER VALLEY, near WOODBINE, NEW WESTMINSTER and CHILLIWACK, B. C. Write me at once for my British Columbia Catalogue.

**523 ACRES—SOUTHERN ALBERTA**—one mile from shipping point, nine miles from Lethbridge; good house and out-buildings; all under cultivation; excellent land; \$35 per acre; 13 cash.

**320 ACRES—SOUTHERN ALBERTA**—first class land. This is a 1st class, and the price will be raised in a few weeks if not sold before then; 200 acres; 13 cash.

**160 ACRES—MANITOBA**—3 1/2 miles from Rathwell; about 70 miles from Winnipeg; good soil; 30 acres good meadow, balance prairie; \$125.00; 1/2 cash; balance 5 yearly payments at 6 per cent.

**960 ACRES—SASKATCHEWAN**—3 1/2 miles from Bladworth on the C. N. Ry.; excellent soil; good settlement; \$10 per acre; \$2.50 per acre cash; balance 4 yearly payments at 6 per cent.

**320 ACRES—CENTRAL ALBERTA**—7 miles from Inniaville, the largest DAIRY center of western Canada; \$15 per acre; easy terms.

**160 ACRES—CENTRAL ALBERTA**—Close to Inniaville; has been raised by a 1st class family; \$12 per acre; easy terms.

**120 ACRES—SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN**—7 miles from the prosperous town of TANTALON; 60 acres broke; 300 acres tillable; 10 acres wooded; balance excellent pasture and hay land; fair house and out-buildings; all under cultivation. This will make an ideal grain and dairy farm; \$12 per acre; \$500 cash, balance any terms satisfactory to 6 per cent.

**400 ACRES—SASKATCHEWAN**—1 mile from Girvin and 5 miles from Davidson, American and Canadian settlement; 400 acres under cultivation; 40 acres meadow, and the balance prairie; 200 acre frame house with stone foundation; fair out-buildings; 7 horses with best harness. The machinery consists of: 200 acre plow, 1 binder, 1 mow, 2 harrows, 1 disk drill, 1 disk, 2 wagons, 100 acre roller, set, 200 acre, 1 carriage, 1 sulky plow, 2 walking plows, and other tools too numerous to mention. We will sell this farm as a going concern at \$35 per acre; \$2500 cash, balance half crop each year, 6 per cent. This is a Real Bargain.

In addition to the above, I have hundreds of choice selected grain, stock, dairy and poultry farms to offer at rock-bottom prices, on the Canadian prairie, from throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Write me your wants, I set out the bill and save you money.

H. F. LINDE, Box 44, WADENA, Sask

### The Proper Care of Milk

A. B. Graham, Supt. of Agricultural Extension, Ohio.

Eggs may be kept for many days, meat can be preserved for months, vegetables and fruits can be placed in cold storage, or in a cellar for a long time, or preserved can indefinitely, but of all the farm products, milk requires the most care to prevent deterioration. Eggs should be kept where the least amount of air can penetrate them; meats must be covered with brine or smoke to prevent the entrance of bacteria that cause decay or they must be kept under such a cold temperature that the same kind of bacteria cannot live; vegetables must be kept in cold places for like reasons; fruit should be carefully handled so that the insects may not be broken and bacteria enter the pulp; a cool place in an earth mound, cellar or cold storage room should be provided to prevent the multiplying of harmful bacteria. Since milk is a liquid into which dirt may fall and carry not only filth but bacteria that will cause it to sour quickly, great need is to prevent the entrance of anything that will cause it to lose its good qualities. Dirt will dissolve in milk just as salt or sugar will dissolve in water.

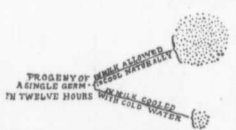
#### THE FIRST MILKING.

In the first milking there needs to be extreme care taken that the milk be as little dirt as possible on the body of the cow and the udder. In some of the large dairies each cow is given a bath before milking; this may not be practical in all cases, but since the small dust particles from the cow carry both filth and bacteria, it does emphasize the necessity for leading dairy cows well after milking off the dirt prior to milking. No pails should be spared to clean the teats and udder with a damp cloth. The practice of a farmer reaching in with his fingers into the milk to dampen the teats is to be condemned. The milk's hands should be washed clean before he begins to milk, and hose dirt, hairs, etc., should be kept off the clothing. Whenever milking is done near the roadside from which a cloud of dust may be sent by a gust of wind into the milk and on to the milkor, both the bacteria and dirt are added to the milk. Dust that flies into the air during the time of throwing down hay, straw, etc., will contribute its share in assisting the milk to lose its good qualities. Festsoms of colts and dust covered joints add to the dirt sources already named.

Persons using an open milk pail expect to remove all dirt by straining through a fine wire screen or through a few thicknesses of tin goods. Since the most harmful dirt that enters milk is dissolved, it is impossible to remove it by straining. The best way to strain the milk quite of the water in which it has been dissolved. After reasonable care has been taken to have the cow clean and the milkor and place of milking have been given attention, the partially covered milk pail should be used. Some dairymen use a milk pail having a fine wire screen which fits into the top, if this screen is placed a layer of surgeon's cotton. This layer of cotton prevents air circulation and the entrance of the smallest particles of dust and dirt.

The introduction of dirt into the milk may do harm or much good, depending upon what kinds are introduced. The introduction of bacteria into milk from any assist or prevent the bringing about of some desirable or undesirable result, depending upon the kind of bacteria allowed or caused bacteria to grow. Apples rot through the broken skin; meat enters because the bacteria enter through the broken skin; meat enters because the bacteria enter through the broken skin; and milk sours from the increase of bacteria from the air so easily introduced from the dirt that falls on the pail. Air that circulates over the pail. Neither harmful nor helpful bacteria

can multiply rapidly, if at all, unless the temperature conditions are proper. Much heat will destroy them or cold will check their multiplication. Milk that is kept where the temperature is 40 or 45 degrees Fahrenheit, will not sour quickly, because bacterial growth is prevented. Ordinary well or spring water stands at about 55 degrees Fahrenheit, so milk set in a tightly closed trough through which there is running water or a frequent change of well water, can be kept sweet for many hours, providing proper care is taken. Buckets, strainers, pans or any other utensils with which milk comes in contact should be kept clean. When cleaning the utensils, cold water should be used first to rinse out all



#### How Temperature Affects Bacterial Growth

The diagram shows how temperature affects the growth of bacteria in milk. Cool your milk as soon as drawn from the cow, if you can get it to go to the factory in good condition.

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#### Individuals in Profitable Dairying

The best cow in the herd (the same cow) averaged 10 1/2 gallons of 4 per cent. milk annually for the last five years on \$58 worth of food; the poorest cow (different ones each year) averaged only \$37.15, or 5.85 per cent. milk on \$52.40 worth of food. That is, the best cow produced almost exactly three times as much milk or more than twice as much butter, on only one-tenth more food. Such is one of the conclusions arrived at from the investigation work carried on at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station and published in Bulletin No. 322.

If for the poorer half of the herd they had substituted animals equal to those in the better half, it would have increased the yearly station revenue \$257.40 if they had sold milk at current shippers' prices, or \$53.90 if they had sold butter fat, with an added expense of only \$40, the cost of the extra food consumed by the better cows.

From the data secured from the purchase of 100 dairy farms in dairies in the State, one farmer with eight cows received from them \$577 in one year, while the other farmer received only \$568 from 22 cows in the same time.

In another locality some dairymen secured an average of 300 lbs. of butter annually from their cows; others as low as 80 lbs.

These facts emphasize the necessity of "weeding out" poor cows if the dairymen is to produce milk at a profit in these and promised future years.

The Station dairy herd is selected herd, mainly pure blood Jerseys and Jersey grades, averaging about 6,000 lbs. a year of 5.4 per cent. milk. The herd has suffered from the same mischance as the average farm herd; so that figures showing individual variation between the cows do not exaggerate, if they are based, the differences existing in such herds. The data are reliable, being based on actual, not estimated, weights and tests, made more regularly and carefully than on any but exceptional farms. It is unlikely that many of the Sta-

tion cows here considered were fed at a loss, for this is already a selected herd, many animals having been discarded for poor production; and the herd average of more than 6,000 pounds is far above the general average, it is not improbable, however, that greater net profits would have been secured by disposing of some of the poorer cows and giving to the remaining ones the additional food and

The wide variation in such a selected herd of good cows indicates plainly that there must be many cows in many herds whose milk is produced at a loss and who produce more milk only makes its producer poorer. Let us, poured on the market in competition with milk from cows that pay their way; it helps to raise the available supply and reduces the market price to all producers.

### Prayer of the Horse

Translated from the Swedish.

To Thee, my Master, I offer my prayer: Feed me, and take care of me. Be kind to me. Do not jerk the reins; do not whip me when going up hill.

Never strike, beat, or kick me, when I fail to understand what you want of me, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I refuse to do your bidding, see if there is not something wrong with my harness.

Do not give me too heavy loads; never bite me where water will drip on me. Keep me well shod. Examine my teeth when I fail to eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth. That, you know, is very painful. I am unable to tell you in words when I am sick; so watch me, and I will try to tell you by signs.

Let me sometimes; I enjoy it, and I will learn to love you.

Protect me from the hot sun and weather, and never put a frosty bit in my mouth, but hold it in your hand at my moment first.

If I carry you long ways, stay patient; for you long hours, stay patient; I cannot tell you when I am thirsty; give me clean, cool water in hot weather.

Finally, when my strength is gone, instead of turning me over to a human brute, to be tortured and starved, take my life in the easiest and quickest way possible. God will reward you in this life and in Heaven. Amen.—Our Dumb Animals.

We would not do without Farm and Dairy about any other paper.—A. A. McDonald, Gleggary Co., Ontario.

### FARM FOR SALE

100 acres, in County of Wentworth, Ont. Land suitable for mixed farming, stock. Only a few hours' drive from three good market towns. Good roads. A bargain at \$3,500. For full particulars write:

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Make beautiful, 8-ormered, concrete posts, which will last for years. We have sold a large number of posts made in Canada. We want more farmers to know how good they are.

In order to advertise them, we are making the following 30 day offer. No one will send us ONLY \$5.00 during next 30 days Post-Anchor our regular \$10.00 Anchor Post. All we ask is that you tell us your neighbor how good it is after you have used it. We can be sure of your interest, if you prefer, if you send us 20 cents, after which we will supply you with one at half price. Order to-day if you want

ADDRESS DEPT. A.  
THE WEST LORNE FOUNDRY  
WEST LORNE, ONT.

**Contagious Abortion,**

Have had several cows aborted this spring, varying from fourth to eighth month. Have used various brands of mercury dissolved and added to one gallon water, 100 degrees, to flush vagina of each cow daily, with small hand spray pump, hose and regular syringe nozzle, used one small teaspoon carbolic in feed night and morning, for each cow. Considerable discharge comes away after each washing. Milk decreased in quantity, cows fell off in flesh, and after two weeks I discontinued treatment as cows appeared unable to stand it. Cows had no known way of contracting the disease outside of themselves. What are some of the earliest symptoms, if any, previous to the actual abortion? Why does this disease not come under government supervision, being one of the most contagious? Have discontinued use of the above mentioned wash until hearing from you. Please discuss fully.—W. J. T., Weston, Ont.

This disease has been the source of great loss to the dairy interests of America. It differs from ordinary abortion in that it is exceedingly contagious. It is produced by a germ (the bacillus of abortion). The vitality of this germ is very great. It will live for months in a healthy state in the genitalia of a cow that has aborted or in the sheath of a bull that has been used to a diseased cow; and the discharge from such a cow or the service of such a bull is almost sure to set up the disease in healthy animals. When the germ gets entrance to the genitalia of a cow it works its way into the uterus—womb—and sets up a specific form of catarrh, which leads to the death and expulsion of the foetus.

**SYMPTOMS.**

It usually occurs between the 3rd and 7th month of pregnancy, but is liable to occur at any stage.

The udder will become enlarged, the lining of the vulva will become reddened with a dirty red discharge from the vagina. The foetus, as a rule, is born dead. A persistent discharge often remains for a considerable time, in consequence of which the cow may fall off in flesh and may become sterile.

**TREATMENT.**

Preventive treatment is the chief thing to look after. If the act of abortion once begins, no medicinal or other treatment can stop it. When an abortion has taken place, the foetus and afterbirth should be buried or burnt, all discharges carefully cleaned up and the surroundings sprinkled over with a good strong solution of creolin or carbolic acid, also the external genitalia and tail and hind quarters of the cow should be treated in the same way, and injections of a two per cent. watery solution of creolin or carbolic acid should be used for flushing out the uterus every day till all traces of discharge have ceased. Bulls should have the sheath flushed out with the same preparation after having served a cow, and it is always a wise precaution to treat a new bull brought into the section in this way in order to make sure against contagion.

Corrosive sublimate at the strength of 1 to 1,000 is often used, and with good results, in place of the drugs already mentioned for local application.

Carbolic acid has been given internally, but opinion is divided as to its usefulness. It is claimed by some writers that one or more attacks of the disease is liable or even likely to render an animal immune from further attacks and as a consequence outbreaks may occur spontaneously in the course of from two to four years, and provided no new cows have been added to the herd.

Some investigations now being made in England seem to favor a view of theory that the contagion is often taken into the system in the food. If this theory should prove to be correct, the danger of letting cows graze with a discharge from vagina herd with other healthy cows is very apparent.

There seems to be a lot yet to learn about this disease, and as our knowledge increases, better systems for controlling it will no doubt appear.

Your correspondent speaks of his cows not being able to stand the treatment. I would suggest that he stop using Lichloride of mercury and try instead the two per cent. solution of creolin already spoken of in this article. The creolin is non-poisonous.

As to why the government has taken no action in the case of this trouble, I am unable to make any statement.—Dr. H. G. Reed, V. S., Halton Co., Ont.

**Spring Crop Report for Ontario**

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued the following statement regarding agricultural conditions existing at the beginning of May: The warm weather of March started vegetation unusually soon. From three to four weeks earlier than usual. The latter half of April, however, was very wet and cold, and further advance was much retarded, the result being that May opened with a week or two ahead of the average, and three weeks or a month in advance of last year. Forests were in early leaf, and pastures were green and blossoming. Cattle were green and many sheep and young cattle that had been turned out to feed.

**SPRING SOWING.**

Field operations have been the earliest for many years. Most of the plowing had been done in the fall, and owing to the mild winter but little frost remained in the ground after the snow had melted early in March. The latter part of that month and the first two weeks of April were open and comparatively warm, and an immense amount of sowing was then done, in some districts everything being practically completed but the getting in of peas, corn and roots. The seed bed for spring grains, generally speaking, was excellent, and the soil was unusually good, and the new crops were making a very early and most promising showing as correspondents wrote. The latter part of April, however, turned out to be almost a continuation of what the rainfall being about double that of the normal, while the temperature remained so low during that period as almost to stop growth. But even with this setback spring sowing is about a month earlier than last season, and a week or two ahead of the average year.

**FALL WEATHER.**

This crop entered into May well forward and presenting a good appearance on the whole, more especially where it had been got in early. Some late sown crops, however, were suffering to the dry fall, and on low-lying places there were bare spots caused by ice forming during the winter. In most of these instances larvae or other spring grain was sown on the patchy places in preference to re-plowing, less of the latter being done than in former years. Injury to the crop from heaving from frost was practically nil in the fall, and usually occurring only in March, was, if anything, too dry and open. The rainy weather of the latter half of April

gave the crop a fresh start, and although some had fear of "drowning out" in low places it was quite vigorous looking at last accounts. The injury from insect pests is less than usual, there being but scattering mention of Hessian fly, wire-worm and white grub.

**WINTER RYE.**

The acreage of this crop is small, but where sown it is reported to be in good condition generally.

**CLOVER.**

Like fall wheat, clover wintered well, and the spring was also favorable, there being practically no heaving from frost. As a result, very little had been plowed up. The crop suffered more from last season's drought than from anything else. This had a tendency to thin many fields. But, taken all together, clover presents a good appearance at present, more especially in the case of new meadows, and enters upon the crowing period. The best portion of a good yield should ordinarily fair conditions prevail.

**FODDER SUPPLIES.**

A correspondent, describing the fodder situation, says: "The short and mild winter worked wonders," and others write to the same effect. The good corn crop of last year also helped farmers to save on hay and grain in feeding live stock. Straw has been scarce and dear. The high prices offered for grain tempted some to sell rather too freely, while others were endeavoring to make even more by feeding for pork and beef, which have been realizing top figures. The early grass was a boon to owners of live stock, owing to the high cost of all its sufficiency. In most districts there is an abundance of hay, oats, wheat, etc., for any emergency, but as most of these commodities are now fed to live stock commanding unusually high prices, it is more a matter of guess whether any present scarcity of these should be taken as a sign of the times or prosperity. To sum up, the general tone of the reports regarding fodder supplies is much more cheerful than those of more recent years.

**LIVE STOCK.**

All classes of live stock are at a premium. Prices for horses are high and firm, attributed by some to the great demand from the western provinces. Their general health has been good, except for a form of strangles. Cattle have been remarkably free from disease, but are rather thin in flesh



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The Increased Profits from the Use of a

**MASSE-HARRIS CREAM SEPARATOR**

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**MORE AND BETTER BUTTER** A greatly increased output of butter, which will keep better and find a ready market at a better price.

**SKIM-MILK FOR FEEDING** Warm, fresh skim-milk has high feeding value, in striking contrast to the old, soured product of the settling process or returned from a creamery.

**THE SAVING IN LABOR** Is very great, also the saving in trouble and anxiety, which, while they may have no actual cash value, are certainly worth considering.

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Yours truly, H. S. Smith.

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Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Kenosha Park, Wis.





**POULTRY YARD**

**The First Four Weeks in the Life of a Turkey**

The trying time in the life of turkey is the first week, when they require constant care, then great care until they are eight weeks old, or until the quill feathers are well started. The producing of the feathers soon to weaken the fowl, and exhausts the system, and therefore they need special treatment to counteract this difficulty.

During the first week the mother and young must have warm place, free from draughts of air, free from dampness, and where they will be undisturbed by other fowls.

**EARLY CARE AND FEED.**

The first three weeks of the fowl should consist of sweet milk (fresh from the cow is best), very hard-boiled eggs and fine wheat, bread crumbs for the little ones, wheat, corn and fresh water for the mother. Feed the mother first and she will take the rest of the egg and bread, which is more expensive. During this time, if the weather be warm and sunshiny, let the mother out during the middle of the day, keeping her near the coop, taking care to shut her in before sunset, as the dew is harmful to the young turkeys. During the first week the little ones are apt to get on to their backs, from which position they can not rise, and will die if allowed to thus lie for any length of time.

The fourth week the food may consist of oatmeal, sour milk curd in small quantities, cracked wheat and scraps from the table, taking care that the scraps contain nothing salty. Salt, meat, lard or salt fish will kill them. After the eighth week give mother and brood their freedom. Feed them in the morning, and this is not needful if they have access to grain fields.

**ISOLATE SICK TURKEYS.**

If a turkey becomes sick, it should be isolated at once from the others, to prevent spread of the disease. Land to prevent diseased fowls wander will be contaminated and infect other flocks. Turkeys require plenty of pure

**Elm Grove Poultry Farm**

Guaranteed Fertile Eggs for sale from the following breeds: Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Grey Dorkings, Light Brahma, Barred Rocks, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Embden Turkeys, Rouen Ducks. Send for Catalogue.

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**FOR SALE**—Shot gun, never used. Highest grade manufacture. \$2 per cent off list price. For particulars, apply to Box H. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**WANTED**—Cheese makers the coming season to sell subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. Good cash commission for each subscription taken. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. for sample copies for your patrons. Samples sent free on application.

**FOR SALE**—Six Buff Orpington and twelve Brown Leghorn pullets, \$1 each. From prize winners; Leghorn eggs \$1 per 15. H. Weston Parry, Princeton, Ont.

**EGGS GIVEN AWAY** in return for new subscriptions. A setting of eggs of the best size and variety of fowl, given away for two new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Send to Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

water and must not be allowed to drink from stagnant pools, as this may produce bowel troubles. It is useless to doctor a very sick turkey—better to kill and bury dead at once.

One may profitably practise giving two broods of young turkeys to one mother when hatched at the same time, as one turkey can cover from 25 to 30 little ones during the critical period in their lives, after which two do not need much hovering. The other mother, after being closely confined, to kill and bury dead at once, and the little ones for one week, will quickly mate and lay again. This is very practicable and desirable when the first broods are hatched in May, or earlier, only a little later ready for market.—H. M.

**Management of Breeding Ducks**

The ducks are now shelling out an egg every day, at least a good duck does it. To make up this great amount of energy, a liberal and abundantly rich ration must be given to the breeder. One-third of each, cornmeal, bran and ground oats and middlings mixed, forming the chief part, are an excellent duck feed. Add to this 10 or 15 per cent. of beef scraps and a little oilmeal, and the ration is ready. Mix it all thoroughly dry, then add enough water to bind it into a damp but not sticky mass, and the old wally fellows will enjoy it. The feed should ball in the hand and fall apart, when dropped a few inches, but must not be wet enough to allow water to drip from the same when squeezed. Feed this twice per day, as early in the morning as possible, provided the ducks are penned up, and one hour before sunset. This will prove a good incentive to the ducks roaming at large during the day, to return at night and be on hand in time for closing up.

As the ducks all lay their eggs during the night or especially during the early morning hours, it is policy to keep them on and remove all their quarters until about half past seven o'clock in the morning, as they have as a rule laid all their eggs by that time.

A trough containing a liberal amount of crushed oyster shells is absolutely essential to ducks at this season of the year, as the daily production of eggs requires a large amount of lime.

The eggs should be washed but not rubbed dry if dirty and kept in a cool place until used for hatching. Duck eggs spoil easily in warm weather and will not keep the limit as hen eggs do. Never set a duck egg that is over eight days old, and the rule should be to set any over six days old. In selecting the eggs avoid all that are porous on one end or that are ill shaped, too small or too large. Test them on the fifth day and again on the 12th and remove all infertile or discolored eggs. The infertiles may be used for mixing in the feed of the old ducks and again they may be boiled and chapped fine for younger ducklings.—R. E.

**Poultry Pointers**

Exercise is essential to keep breeding stock in pink of condition.

Don't put too many chicks in a brooder; crowding should be avoided at all times.

It is advisable to use, when possible, eggs for hatching of one color and near of a size as you can select.

The trap net picks out the layers, the best breeders, the drones and unprofitable hens of the flock.

Do not buy an incubator because it is cheap. A cheap machine may be very expensive in the long run.

Don't think because the incubator or brooder has a regulator that it will regulate the machine with the lamp flame turned up to the highest notch.

You must partly do the work with the lamp yourself.

No fowls that have had disease of any kind should be bred from, even if they now seem to be perfectly healthy.

Eggs shipped any distance, or that have been subjected to sudden jays, should rest at least twenty-four hours before starting to incubate.

No matter where you live, poultry can be made profitable. If for no other purpose it pays to grow fresh eggs and meat for your own table.

If you have no shade in your runs, plant trees this spring. Shade is necessary for poultry and fruit yields better, as a rule, where poultry have the benefit of the trees in their runs.

Do not feed sloppy food to little chicks; this alone is the cause of as much bowel trouble as any one thing. Water becoming warm and stale will give you trouble.

It is not a good plan to set a hen in pens with others, but remove her at night to another place, where she may be darkened a little, as they like seclusion.

How often have we called attention to lice on the poultry. You cannot

raise lice and poultry and get good returns from your poultry. Fight lice! Don't stop because you may not be able to find any lice. Fight lice! Keep it up, and then you are sure you are on the safe side.

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You should get in on the **FARM MACHINERY NUMBER** of Farm and Dairy, which will be issued on June 2, because the readers of Farm and Dairy are users of high class, up-to-date machinery. This number will contain articles on modern machinery and the use of it. Every year the farmers are more and more using machinery and labor-saving devices. The circulation of this number will reach 10,000 to 11,000, which means more than 50,000 readers. The rate, 7 cents per line, is not increased, although the advertiser has added value in this number. This is the last special number until September. Send your copy to-day, and secure good location. Last form closes May 28th. Advertising Department, Farm and Dairy.

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BRANTFORD, CANADA



# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

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

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**5. ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week is issued.

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 9,500. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slighted in arrears, and copies of the paper, varies from 9,000 to 10,500 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. None of our standing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### HORSE INFORMATION NEEDED

That something ought to be done to improve and direct the horse breeding interests of this country becomes more and more apparent with each succeeding year. Horse breeding, as ordinarily conducted in these later years of remunerative prices, has fallen from any elevated position it may have had until now the chief aim seems to be to get a colt no matter of what breed or conformation so long as the service fee demanded by the stallion is considered low enough. Let any aggregation of stallions put up at the same stables and no matter what breeds are represented be they Clydesdale, Percheron, Hackney or "blooded" horses, whether pure bred or scrubs of mixed breeding and nondescript in type, each and all of them will get business irrespective of breed or desirable conformation.

It must of course be admitted that a man has a perfect right to breed his mares as suits him best. That is a privilege no man may be denied. It should be possible, however, to take some measures seeking to inform the one-mare and two-mare horse breeders

wherein they lose in breeding to unsuitable breeds, or types, and to protect them from unscrupulous groomers who misrepresent the breeding of the stallions they travel.

Notwithstanding the information gained from the special investigation on horse breeding in Ontario made in 1906, next to nothing has yet been done. No scheme whatever has been adopted, or even discussed, and the whole matter seems to have dropped from sight.

The majority of the horse breeders of Ontario are as one on the matter of a License and Inspection Act. Their lack of unanimity begins when the question of restrictions is brought forward.

Something ought to be done. In view of the unsatisfactory disposal of this important question, which we heard so much about in 1906 and 1907, possibly one of the best things that could be done is something along purely educative lines. The issuing of an up-to-date bulletin giving information touching upon breeds and breeding and also upon markets, types and the classification of horses generally, would be very much to the point. Such information as could be put before the farmers of this country in this way would at least tend towards the uplift of our horse breeding interests.

### PROVIDE NOW AGAINST SHORT PASTURE

An abundance of pasture grass such as now prevails is not at all likely to be available continuously throughout the summer. With rare exceptions such has not been the case in past years, and it is not at all probable that it will be this year. A cow to do her best requires abundant forage. She may exist and possibly keep in fair condition on medium or scanty pasture, but sustained production with attendant profits is not possible under such conditions. The farmer of foresight has already provided, or will now make provision, for any exigencies relative to the feed supply that may occur.

Oats and other cereal crops already sown may be used to an extent required as a soiling crop during their respective seasons. The pinch, as a rule, is not felt, however, until after these crops have reached that degree of maturity where they are unsuitable for soiling. It is a commendable practice to seed a small area at about this time to oats and peas, which may be used if required after the main crop is past the proper stage for soiling purposes. This crop if not required may be harvested in the usual way for grain. The pinch usually comes during the first three weeks of July. Unless alfalfa is available, oats and peas as a soiling crop should be on hand to tide over this period.

Even a later sowing, in some cases, would be advisable. Corn is of little benefit until it has reached the tasseling stage and until then the late sowing of oats and peas will prove most valuable to maintain the milk flow while the corn is becoming ready.

Those who wish a crop that may be

pastured should resort to the one-year pasture mixture recommended by Prof. C. A. Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College, which is Siberian oats, 51 lbs.; Early Amber sugar cane, 50 lbs.; common red clover, seven lbs.; a total of 88 lbs. of seed per acre. This crop is ready for pasturing in from five to six weeks' time and has proven a valuable pasture mixture in the experimental work at the college.

### THE AGE LIMIT FOR VEAL

The serious shortage of food animals, which has raised the price of all meat products, has tempted unscrupulous persons to prepare for human consumption meats that are unfit for food. Some serious allegations have been made by a correspondent in the Aylmer Express regarding the practice of selling veal of insufficient maturity. As a result of this and other disquieting statements to the same effect, many of our city cousins will be likely to lose their taste for veal.

This traffic in veal of doubtful maturity is no new thing. It is carried on more or less at all seasons, but of course the traffic increases at periods of high prices for meat products. Butchers who make their rounds in the country picking up newly born calves, which they claim to want to raise on some hard milking or kicking cow, are not unknown in most country districts. Just how this stock is disposed of has always stood as an open secret, and even if it were otherwise, it is surprising how many calves these hard milking and kicking cows can raise.

The farmer cannot be blamed for selling animals that he does not want, to willing buyers. The consumer must rely on efficient inspectors for protection against meats unfit for food. At prices that now prevail, however, much loss is suffered by those who dispose of their calves in this way. They ought to be kept until after the accepted age limit of three or four weeks, when they could be disposed of at additional profit.

### REMARKABLE DIFFERENCES IN COWS

One of the strongest sets of arguments in favor of cow testing ever published from an experiment station are included in Bulletin No. 322 of the Geneva Station, N. Y., entitled "The Individual Animal as the Unit in Profitable Dairying." From the investigations made, some of the conclusions arrived at are that one man with eight cows received \$877 in one year, while another man with 22 cows only received \$368. The best cow in only experiment station gave 10,150 pounds of milk testing four per cent. fat, on \$53 worth of feed; the poorest individual gave 3,850 pounds testing 5.8 per cent. on \$52 worth of feed, or the best cow gave three times as much milk and more than twice as much fat on only one-tenth more feed. If in the poorer half of the herd there had been cows equal to those in the better half, the revenue would have been \$237 more if milk had been sold, or \$379 more if butter had been sold,

at an extra expense of only \$40 for feed.

As regards the cost of production, the best cow produced milk at a cost of 65 cents per 100 pounds and fat at 16 cents a pound, while the poorest cow produced milk at a cost of \$1.83 per 100 pounds and fat at 33 cents a pound.

The dairy business has become a much more complicated financial proposition than it was years ago at its inception. The individual producer can do little to increase the price obtained for his product, and with the ever-increasing price of labor he cannot expect to reduce materially the cost of feeds. Practically the only opportunity for increasing his profits which is within his control, is in increasing the productivity of the individual cow by keeping and breeding from his best and eliminating the ones that are not making sufficient returns for the food consumed.

The cow testing movement is making headway among Canadian dairymen. It does not progress, however, with the rapidity that its importance would warrant. The facts as discovered from time to time by our dairymen who test their cows emphasize the great necessity of this work and of weeding out the poor cows if the dairyman is to produce milk at a profit.

### REAP PROFIT FROM SPRAYING

The extensive apple grower has long since learned that it pays to spray. Some go so far as to say that the insects and fungous diseases affecting the apple are blessings in disguise, since they make spraying necessary. It is not alone in checking the ravages of insects that spraying is of benefit. The general health of the tree is much improved when sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, with the lime-sulphur wash, or other standard mixtures used as a general spray to check the advance of diseases common to the apple.

Some years the value of spraying can be reckoned up to the price of the full crop itself; other years again the effect may not be so noticeable. It is like insurance; and like insurance, spraying, to be successful, must be continuous—practised regularly year after year.

The Bordeaux mixture, which has for so many years been the standard spray, is made of four pounds blue-stone, four pounds lime and 40 gallons of water. If the spray is for insects as well, add to this four ounces Paris green.

The lime-sulphur wash has in late years become more or less popular with some of the leading growers. It may be used in the home-made or commercial form. For summer use, it must be applied diluted to at least three times as much as for winter use. There are other commercial preparations also that are giving satisfaction. These are advertised from time to time in Farm and Dairy.

To be effective, spraying needs to be thoroughly done. The half-hearted, indifferent, empty-the-barrel manner in which many of our smaller orchards are sprayed is not conducive to the

best result that the farmer can get. Not certain to spray, or to spray only smaller orchards, or to spray only of larger orchards, or to spray only with the best material.

### Agriculture

I. F. Metz

The idea that the ideal is to be found in the rural life is a very old one. It is the result of the fact that the town is a place of artificiality, and the farm is a place of naturalness. The town is a place of artificiality, and the farm is a place of naturalness. The town is a place of artificiality, and the farm is a place of naturalness.



The illustration depicts a farmer engaged in agricultural work, possibly related to the article on spraying.

The illustration depicts a farmer engaged in agricultural work, possibly related to the article on spraying. The farmer is shown in a field, and the scene is likely a representation of the practical application of the agricultural techniques discussed in the text.

best results, and it is little wonder that the benefits of the practice are not certain in the mind of those making such an application. That it pays to spray has been established. The smaller orchardists as well as the man of larger apple interests will reap results from spraying commensurate with the thoroughness and skill with which the spray mixture is applied.

#### Agriculture in the High Schools

I. F. Metcalfe, Dist. Rep. for Simcoe Co., Ont.

The idea at the bottom of this movement is that in the past the agricultural side of education has been sadly neglected—it might be said that the whole trend of education has been away from the farm. At the present time we can see some of the bad results of this policy. Our cities and towns are growing rapidly while our farms are being depleted of their population—in other words, our non-producing classes are increasing while our producing classes are diminishing, with the inevitable result that the prices of foodstuffs are very high. This is the problem that the people living

#### Studies in Horsebreeding

"Studies in horse breeding" is an illustrated treatise on the science and practice of horse breeding by G. L. Carlson. It embodies many points of vital interest to the breeder. A life and a fortune have been spent in the investigations, and the collection of data from which this book is written. Its scope includes such subjects as conception, or the origin of a life; the development of the foetus and foetal membranes of the horse; the selection of a stallion; the care of the stallion, with a view to his virility; the selection of a brood mare; the care of the brood mare, with reference to her fecundity; barrenness and sterility, statistical; parturition; artificial insemination; artificial conception, or the production of a foetus without the direct agency of a mare; the capsule method of breeding; the care of the foal; the diseases of the horse and their treatment; the history of the breeds, their utility, fecundity and breed characteristics, written from statistics; cross breeding; the physiology of the horse, a new subject; feeds and feeding, and many other subjects of interest.

The book is profusely illustrated. Every subject enumerated is handled without gloves. It is printed upon



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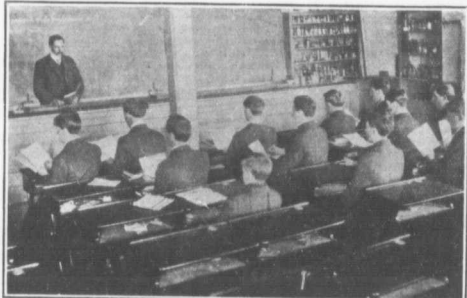
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A Class in Agriculture Studying Drainage Problems

The illustration shows Mr. J. F. Metcalfe, the District representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, for Simcoe County, Ont., instructing a class in agriculture at the Collingwood High School. This movement in agricultural education has become most popular in the eleven counties now being served. We look forward to a rapid extension of the work.

in the cities and towns must face and in which they must give their assistance towards a solution.

The farmer has also a problem to face, but it is of a different nature. Hired help is extremely difficult to obtain in most parts, and high prices must be paid for it. To be sure, high prices are obtained for what is sold off the farm, but the expense of producing it is also high. To add to the difficulty, our lands have, in many cases, become impoverished by the wasteful systems of farming that have been followed. The farmer's problem is indeed a difficult one, accentuated by the fact that it seems to be almost impossible to organize any system of general farming by which a few specially trained men may manage the business. The manufacturers can do that sort of thing, but general farming requires a personal supervision, which can only be given by the man running the small farm.

If combining our small farms to make large farms were practicable, then the Agricultural College at Guelph would largely solve the problem, since the young men going there from year to year could be made managers of these large farms. However, when we have to face the problem of small farms, we must devise some method of taking education closer to the farmer's door. This, I take it, is the mission of the agricultural classes in the high schools.

the best enamelled paper, with full cloth binding. Every stallion owner and every horse breeder will find this book of inestimable value. Farm and Dairy will send this book to any address in Canada on receipt of \$2.00.

#### May Practise Conservation

Canada, being a nation of farmers, has to pay a very large seed bill each year. Last year our crops called for 33,000,000 bushels of seed grain—wheat, oats and barley, and we are constantly increasing our agricultural acreage. This being so, the economy of sowing good clean seed is at once apparent. The advantages to be derived from it are like the proceeds of a sum of money laid out at compound interest—they are cumulative in their effect and grow in ever increasing ratio.

Some years ago a competition was carried on in some 450 places in Canada to see just what the actual results of using clean pure seed would be. If we reason from the results obtained from it, we find that our grain yield last year would have been increased by 100,000,000 bushels had clean, vigorous seed been sown on every acre under cultivation. Now, 100,000,000 bushels of grain would fill 1,500 miles of railway grain cars. It

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## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.



## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions on all matters relating to cheese-making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address the Editor, The Farm and Dairy, Toronto, Ont.

### Factories Behind the Times

J. A. McGregor, Peterboro Co., Ont. Paying according to the test of the milk as delivered to the Central Smith Dairy Company has been a great benefit to the building up of our factory. It has raised the quality of the milk supplied by patrons to a higher standard than it was before the practice of paying by test was adopted.

It is now 12 years since we adopted the system of paying by test. During this period, the milk has been steadily improving in quality. Patrons are coming to realize that this method of dividing proceeds is of great benefit to them and they are building up their herds in order to secure a better quality of milk.

Of course, there is always someone in any community who will complain about this method of paying for milk and who would rather pay by the pooling system. Paying by test, however, is away ahead of the pooling system, and the great majority of our patrons would not hear of doing away with the pay by test system. We divide the proceeds by the fat plus two method as recommended by Professor Dean.

It is a great wonder to me that there are not more factories on the Peterboro Cheese Board that pay by test. There is less than a dozen of the factories paying by this method. I wonder if it is the fault of the cheese makers, or if it is the fault of the patrons.

If patrons would think a little more about this matter, in all probability the cheese makers would be glad to do their part. My advice is to patrons to see to it that you get your legal rights when it comes to dividing the proceeds of the cheese factory. Any factory that does not pay by test is away behind the times.

### Important Question Discussed

H. M. McLean, Grenville Co., Ont.

"Why is the system of paying for milk at cheese factories according to its value not universal in Ontario?" Such is the pertinent question asked in an editorial in Farm and Dairy April 7th. The greatest reason appears to me to be that the majority of farmers have the idea that milk or kept for two weeks, which have been not give a correct test. Another reason, I think, is that a great many of the cheese makers do not know how to test milk properly.

The test system was adopted in this district for the first time in 1896 and dropped until 1904, when it was adopted. From that date until 1909 the pooling system was in vogue. For the last two years we are again using the test system. We never use the straight test, but always pay by the "plus two" method.

### MOST SATISFACTORY METHOD.

Taking it all round, it is the most satisfactory way of paying for milk. Of course some patrons whose milk does not test very high are not satisfied, but the majority must be in favor of it, or they would not give it a good many have the idea that milk that is low in butter fat has much more in and that it will make as much cheese as milk which is high in figures that have been given us in Farm and Dairy of the experiment in the Dairy School should be proof that the idea is wrong. The trouble is that we read up these things. Our cheese maker was present at the Dairy School and he is very outspoken in his opin-

ion that the test is the only fair way to divide proceeds.

The reason why this method of paying for milk at factories was first adopted was that it would induce the patrons to take better care of their milk, and also would remove the temptation to tamper with it.

### CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

The first, three or four years after the test was first introduced in our district, it gave excellent satisfaction. Then we got a cheese maker who did not know much about making the test, and it finally became pretty plain that the milk was not being tested at all, but only marked off from an old test made the year before. The patrons lost faith in the test, and the result was that for four or five years they went back to the pooling system. It was voted on again last year for about the same reasons as it was in 1896.

In our dealings with farmers we find them just as liberal as any other class of men that can be found. One does not want what belongs to the other, but more than he wants the other to have. It is a matter of giving the test system all over the province where cheese is made. It would induce farmers to go in for the cow testing associations and find out, not only which cow gives the most milk, but which gives the richest milk. It costs no more to keep a cow giving rich milk than one giving poor milk.

### Dairying in P. E. Island

Walter Simpson, Queens Co., P. E. I.

The record for dairying in Prince Edward Island for the last few years shows a steady growth in the industry. Our dairymen have had a varied experience. At the close of our co-operative cheese and butter business some 18 years ago the average farmer very little about business dairying. He had not begun to consider and discriminate between a cow that gave him a profit in milk production and the one that was not paying her board. His only idea was to get as much milk account at the factory as possible.

After a time observing farmers began to find out that they were not getting a proper milk produced. This resulted in a great many of the factories dropping out of the milk business and consequently a very great falling off in our dairy output. But many of the best farmers stayed with the dairy cow, and by practicing breeding, weeding and especially better feeding, developed dairy herds that were capable of returning a good profit over their cost. On taking note of this, came back to the business again prepared to engage in it more intelligently, and the consequence was that the dairy business here experienced a strong, healthy growth, and being stimulated by better prices during the last few years, the result is that dairying is now much more firmly established and is showing rapid gains each succeeding year.

### GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

The statistics of the last season show an increase of milk supplied to cheese factories of 8,314,889 lbs. over the previous season, and an increase of \$67,214.93 in gross value of cheese. The increase of milk for butter making over the previous season was 3,270,438 lbs. The increase in gross value of butter being \$292,920, a total increase of the output of the dairy stations of \$89,543.23.

These figures taken with the fact that the increased production is going on at an increased ratio for several years, denotes a strong, healthy growth in our co-operative dairy business. The future outlook for dairying is bright. Patrons have much to learn yet, but they are setting about learning the secrets of successful dairying with a

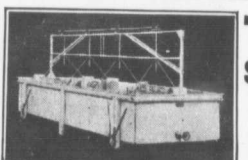
view of making it a successful and permanent one. I think the principal branch of their business.

Some signs that are full of hope for the future are the greater interest taken in the proper equipment of the butter and cheese factories. Many of the companies are putting in concrete floors, fixing up cool rooms for curing cheese, arranging for pasteurizing the whey, and patrons are beginning to understand and adopt better practices at their end of the business, such as testing their milk at once after it is milked, and using only good, well-tinned cans in which to take it to the factory. The patrons are also getting interested in cow testing associations, which is certainly the best means of educating the dairyman now, and to assure him that he can only hope to succeed with a herd every individual of which is giving him a profit.

### DAIRY HERD COMPETITIONS.

This year our provincial government is giving a small sum, \$240, to be divided into two sets of prizes, in each of the three counties, to encourage milk production. First a prize is offered in each county for the largest amount of milk per cow, delivered to a cheese factory for five months from June 1 to Oct 31. Any herd competing must contain five cows at least, and the milk delivered must test 3.5 per cent. butter fat. A second competition in each county is for the greatest amount of butter fat per cow, delivered at any creamery or cheese factory that runs as a creamery after the cheese season closes. This competition is for 12 months. In all cases the competitor's milk is to be clean and of good flavor, and the patron's account at the creamery or cheese factory will be taken to decide the winner. We expect to see a strong combination and hope the result will be an education to patrons, teaching them to call out the non-profit producers from their herds which is one of the greatest secrets of successful dairying.

Renew your subscription now.



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Our 1910 Steel Vat is going to be just a little better than ever before. Can't improve much over last year — it was a dandy. The tin lining in this year's vat will be 20 gauge — the heaviest ever used — 4 gauges heavier than your local tinning uses. The outside frame will be all galvanized, and then painted, making it absolutely rust proof. It will interest you.

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WORK and love; that is the body and soul of the human being. Happy is he where they are one.

—Auerbach.

## The Turning Point

By Philip Verrill Nichols.

THE midnight aspect of Broken Hill mining camp, in the midst of a downpour of rain, was scarcely calculated to inspire the heart with rapturous enthusiasm, especially to a lonely woman traveler, wearied to the last degree by the labored locomotion of the stage, ten hours overdue and finally nearing its goal.

A dozen red lights were visible from the hill that the coach was descending. Two were large and reflected in the mud. They marked the popular saloons. A few shone forth from the Queen Bee Hoisting Works, where an engine pulsed incessantly, like a Titan breathing in toil. The others dotted the blackness here and there like distant stars, too old and worn for radiance. It seemed as if the rain must drown them out.

When the horses swung around the turn the lights were visible no longer. Down through the hollow and then up a slope, the vehicle waded in the mud. Five minutes later the journey was done. Horses and coach were dripping down before the slanted roof above.

"Hullo!" called the driver, and out from the place came three slow men in the garb of the early-day miner.

"Lady inside," the driver told them briefly. "Name, Mrs. Watson. Open the door there, Steve, and help her out."

"A lady!" said two of the thoroughly astounded citizens with visions of some active young beauty instantly conjured in their minds, and they stared at the driver in utter incredulity.

"Steve" was a big, good-natured fellow, gentle as a girl with a woman. He swung off his hat with commendable alacrity and stepped beneath the ceaseless drip, pulling the stage door open vigorously.

Then came a mild surprise. The passenger was a white-haired, frail, little woman, over sixty years of age, with broken black gloves upon her hands and a crushed, dingy bonnet on her head.

Despite the hardships and fatigues of the journey, despite her weariness, the lateness of the hour and the dismal wetness of the desolation, she was rosy with excitement and her eyes were bright with smiles as she looked about at the three rough men in the yellowish light from the store.

"Thank you," she said in a sweet, unflattering voice to Steve, who assisted her out. "I'm sorry to cause so much trouble and arrive so late. The poor horses couldn't pull any faster."

"No trouble 't all, ma'am," Steve assured her gallantly. "Glad to see a lady in the camp."

"I'll git your things," said another

of the men, and he dived inside the stage. The driver threw down the mail and express. Speech was washed out of his being. He knew the men would escort his fare to the warmth of the store-hotel, and was therefore presently urging his team to the nearby stable and comfort.

It was only a step inside the store, and Steve, with the others, soon had the midnight passenger near the stove, in the light of a lamp, at the side of the table, from which their cards had been swept with unusual haste.

Now that the first tongue-loosening



A small beginning in a school yard which is bound to grow and yield profitable returns. A good suggestion for many of our schools. Cultivate a love for plants and flowers in the minds of the children.

surprise of their guest's arrival had subsided, the three men stood about the stove holding their hats in some embarrassment.

"Nice evenin', but it looks like rain," said Andy Moss, hotel proprietor, timidly. "Did Charlie say your name was Mrs. Dobson? I didn't quite catch it."

"Mrs. Watson," said the visitor, taking off her gloves to warm her hands. "I—I feel a little bit strange, so far from home. I've come a long way to try to find my boy. He's here, isn't he?"

She smiled as if she felt they knew her boy by the mothering instinct so unbounded in her nature.

"Long way," said Steve. "Sorry they turned on the rain."

"What's his name—your boy?" inquired Andy Moss. "Somebody here in Broken Hill?"

"Why, yes—Frank Watson," said the eager and flushed old lady. "Of course, you must know if he's here."

Steve, who was standing at the left of the stove, started, ever so slightly, and stared. Then moving a trifle out

of the range of her view, he remained there in silence and waited.

"Watson?" repeated Andy doubtfully. "Sounds sort of half-way familiar, but—Billy, Steve, do you know any Watson in the camp?"

"Not me—nope, I don't," replied the man called Billy. "Know nearly everybody, too."

Mrs. Watson became a trifle ashen. The lines of maternal worry, deep graven by the past few years of silence on the part of her son, who was known to be some-where out in this land of the elemental forces, came with the brightness from her face.

"He must be here—I've hunted everywhere," she answered, attempting a smile. "I was told he was working in this village. This is the only Broken Hill?"

"Only one, I guess," agreed Andy. "Maybe your son has come to these parts recent."

"No, he must have been here a year," said the gray-haired little woman. Her smile faded wistfully, despite her utmost efforts. "Everyone would know him, and like him. He's the kind they like. I'm sure he must be about here somewhere. If he isn't here I don't know where I shall go to look for him."

Steve had been struggling with an impulse. He was silent for a revealing full minute, in which he had a refreshing sense of the utterly crushing disappointment which had come upon this hopeful little woman.

"Wal, now, perhaps he might be here, ma'am, all the same," he volunteered, a trifle nervously. "I reckon he might be working at the Queen Bee mine, where I know they've got several strangers."

"You've seen him there? He's a good, honest miner," said Mrs. Watson with a worried appeal in her eyes. "You're sure it's Frank?"

"I'm only kind of half-way sure," said Steve, unassuredly. "Perhaps if you was to lay down and rest yourself a little while, maybe—"

There he halted. He could not find words to carry him further. "I suppose I couldn't expect to see him to-night," said their visitor, once more flushed with hope. "I've come so far. I could sleep a last—I know I could sleep if I could see him."

Steve felt a sickening sense of dread and guilt, excited by the untold agonies of mind and spirit which this uncomplaining little woman had suffered.

"It ain't very far for the Queen," he said. "I could go there and see if your son is on the roof."

"It's a very wet night," said Mrs. Watson, her eyes beseeching the favor which she felt she had no right to ask. "I'm afraid it would be so much trouble."

"No trouble 't all," Steve told her stoutly. "I'll bring in some wood before the others."

Pantomiming significantly to the others, he started at once for the shed at the rear, with Moss and Billy at his heels. They had felt something pregnant in the air, but they could not make out what Steve intended to do to ease the little old lady's mind.

"Now what in thunder you goin' to do?" inquired Moss when the trio had come to the shed. "I know every doggone color in the Queen and there ain't no Watson in the gang."

"Ain't you 'I said Steve by way of answer. "I said Queen Bee, but I mean the Queen of the Queen. It's Flash Tawson's her boy. Don't you understand that?"

"Tawson?" said the others in a breath. "Tawson?"

"I've known 'er for a year his name was turned around," Steve added informally. "But I never knowed he had a mother."

"Smokin' Equimos!" said Andy. "And a sweet, old mother like her! Then what's our game?"

"There's nuthin to do but to let him know she's here," said Steve. "He'll have more to run it than to suit himself."

"By jing!" said Billy in astonishment. "I wonder what he'll do?"

"You fellows get good and keep her company," instructed Steve. "I'll break the news to Flash."

They took up some wood, though the box within was nearly full, and returned once more to the store.

Mrs. Watson, exhausted by the long, hard trip, then suddenly disheartened



School closets screened by vines at a cost of 60 cents. Above growth in August. There are fine trees here and the directors in her eyes that the figure she presented seemed the very symbol of weariness and endless mother yearning.

Billy and Moss sat down and held their stocks of wood in reverent silence. Steve crept out at the front of the store, put down his wood on the sidewalk and headed across and up the street, through mud to the wrinkles of his ankles.

The brightest and gayest of the town's saloons was just a block away. Music of banjos and loud guitars, with hoarse, nasal singing and hawking, came floating forth in the sordid rain on a gush of alcoholic fumes.

Within, as Steve entered, there were groups of rough-hewn men and a number of women. A swarm three deep was clustered about a faro-table far back in the room at the rear.

Steve stopped down, took up a deuce of hearts from among a lot of playing cards strewn upon the floor, produced the stub of a pencil from his pocket and scribbled a message on the pasteboard.

He forced his way inside the ring of players at the faro layout just at the end of a deal. A young-looking fellow with smooth black hair, blue eyes and a shaly, immoral cast of countenance was shuffling the deck, his soft, white hands as deft as a skilled magician's.

He looked up as if in response to something telepathic and caught the light that blazed in Steve Donner's eyes. Steve, in his blunt directness, pushed the deuce of spades across the cloth and Flash took it up and glanced it over.

If the slightest conceivable flush of color came and went across the mask of his face it was seen by none save Steve. Into a pocket went the card carelessly and into the deal-box went the deck, and the game was once more ready. The message had apparently missed fire.

Down on the layout showered silver, gold and chips as the bettors prepared for the deal. Then two by two a dozen pairs of cards were raked from the silver and a shaly gambler, with fingers, and bets were raked and bets were paid as Steve stood there watching his man.

(Continued next week.)

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



**Advantages of Separate Purses in the Family**

Miss Ida L. Foster, Delhi, Ont.  
(Continued from last week)

Every man means that his wife should have all she requires, he will pay the bills. Such an arrangement is not satisfactory. If his employer told him to order what he wanted at the shops and accept the payment of such bills at his salary, all such bills to be subject to criticism, as to quantity, quality and cost, and would very soon seek for employment elsewhere where payment would be made in cash to be spent as he liked, but it is equally humiliating for the wife to be placed in such a position, and much more so as she can't throw up the job, and find employment elsewhere?

The Bible Society Collector calls in the husband's absence. "Put my name down for a quarter, but John is away to-day and he has the purse, I'll have to hand it to you some other time."

Or the good wife attends a missionary meeting and is asked to join the Society. It costs a dollar a year. "Well, not to-day, I'll see," which means she will ask her husband about it and if he sees fit to give her the necessary dollar, she'll join, if not, she can't.

Only yesterday, we heard of a woman, a real live woman, an acquaintance of our next door neighbor, so her identity can be proven. She never could have a new hat without coaxing for it and waiting till the season was well advanced, before she got it. If she even asked her husband for twenty-five cents he always got grouchy over it and this husband was said to be a good Christian man.

Again we ask: "Is this right? Is it fair? Isn't the wife entitled to any money of her own?" The lowest wages a domestic would probably be \$3 or \$4 a week or \$150 a year and board, and as a married woman it is board and clothes, which latter could be covered by \$50 a year in a good many cases.

The wife becomes sick and is taken away from that little family circle. Then the husband begins to look about for a house-keeper to look after the children, get three meals a day for them and do the necessary mending. And if he is fortunate enough to get one at all, you know what he has to pay, not taking into account the waste and dissatisfaction that always occurs in such an arrangement. If the wife after the husband's death, is worth her thirds, is entitled to her thirds,

and can collect her thirds, isn't she entitled to that much, at least, while her husband is living? Wouldn't she enjoy life better and be happier and more contented if she had it? When she has to see a \$5 bill just before Christmas and is asked who wants it, she hardly likes to say, "I wanted to buy you a Christmas present with it." She hears ladies talking about giving the tenth to the Lord and she would love to give it too, but she hasn't a dollar in the world to do so. The Missionary representatives complain that missionary funds are scarce,

was so worn out that she couldn't go to milk. She couldn't even get up, and it was only a story of a few days, when she too was laid to rest.

What was the matter with Farmer Gray? Didn't he love his wife? Most certainly he did, and so do all the husbands of today. A man wouldn't for the world place his wife in an awkward, unpleasant, or embarrassing position. It is only a thoughtlessness and lack of consideration on the part of the husband. He doesn't realize what this financial problem means to her. He loves to do for her and get



The Birth Place of House flies.

Men are ready and willing to go to the Foreign Field, but there is no money to send them. They also state emphatically that if all the church members gave the tenth of their incomes to the Lord, there would be sufficient funds and to spare. Who are our church members. It is estimated that the great majority, many more than half of them are women. If the women have no money, they certainly can't tithe it, and this accounts in part at least, for missionary funds being scarce.

So, in her dilemma, the wife requests that she may have the egg and butter money. There is probably one, and perhaps a half dozen hens. After the family consumption is deducted there may be 50 cents a week left to call her own. Now, with all the egg and butter money at her disposal she surely will be able to nearly clothe herself without drawing on her husband's wages at all, or at least only very occasionally.

Farmer Gray's wife wasn't very

things for her and yet the wife, with that human instinct of which we spoke at first, would so much like to spend and do with just as she pleases.

In old Scotland a boy with his sisters walked bare-footed every day to school. About half-way between the home and the school ran the river Earn, which they had to ford as there was no bridge. It was not deep and yet only for a promise made to their father, the younger children might have had many a fall and wetting in the river. It was a very simple plan. They simply jump hands. And this would be an excellent plan for the adjustment of family finances.

**The House Fly Pest**

There are a number of different species of flies that enter houses. Some of them are so much alike in appearance that most people cannot tell them apart, while others differ so much in



They May Fall Into Milk After Having Typhoid or Other Bacteria on Their Feet.

strong. He regretted it and so did she. She said she wasn't as much help to her husband as she would have been had he been stronger. And yet what more could she have done? She did a loving God-fearing mother's duty by her eight children. She made all their clothes and did all her own work. She was up early and to bed late. She milked the cows and made butter, worked in the garden and cooked for farm hands, raised chickens and sold them, but never had a dollar to call her own.

She often wondered how it would seem to have a hired girl in the kitchen to help with her work, as all the neighbors had. She often wondered how it would seem for her to be away from home over night. These things never came her way. The fondest hope of her life for ten years had been that she might visit her mother who lived 200 miles away. Farmer Gray often said she should, if such and such things turned out well. These things often turned out well, but she never made the visit. One day a message came with the sad news of her mother's death. She would like to have gone even then, but Farmer Gray said that seeing as she could do no good there was no use wearing herself out making the trip. So she stayed at home. Not many days after this, she

size and in other ways that only a glance is required to distinguish one from another.

The females of house flies pass the winter in attics, cellars, dark rooms and various more or less protected places about buildings and perhaps in other locations. It is not rare to observe them buzzing about in warm rooms at almost any time, even in cold weather.

The house fly has long been known as a distinct pest about the house, but until within the last few years has it become known as a prominent enemy of mankind on account of its being associated with the carrying of various infectious diseases, chief among which, perhaps, for this country, is typhoid fever.

House flies have been observed to lay their eggs on many substances, among which are horse and cow manure, human excrement, collections of fermenting vegetable waste, bedding of poultry pens, miscellaneous refuse and the like. The known habits of the flies show that they go from these unclean substances, laden with various germs, to tubs, pails, milk runs over the food dropping the germs promiscuously; then back they go to the places where the eggs are laid, get an additional supply of germs, and return again to the kitchens.

What a preventative is the door or window screen!

It is known that flies do not select dry manure on which to place their eggs, so if the barn and yard are cleaned up systematically once or twice a week and the resultant spread in the fields, much will be accomplished in preventing house flies from multiplying and the manure will be handled in such a way as to give the most satisfactory results as a fertilizer. Approved methods of handling garbage, and modern methods of sewage should be adopted. Since the most likely place for flies to pick up typhoid bacilli is about human excrement, this substance should not be left in exposed places, and closets should be constructed so as to exclude the flies from the vaults.



**The Upward Look**

**Our Individual Responsibility**  
That ye be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises.—Hebrews 6:12

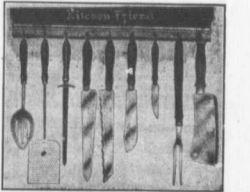
Each of us have our own responsibilities. How we accept and deal with them is what determines our growth, mental, moral, physical and spiritual.



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You will want a "CHAMPION" Washing Machine right off. The Momentum Balance Wheel, which almost runs itself—the up-and-down stroke of the Lever, which means greatest power with less effort—the absolute perfection of the "CHAMPION"—will make you want one for your home.

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This kitchen rack should be in every woman's home. You cannot afford to do your work another day without it. All the articles shown are household con-



veniences. Handles are black, and well finished. All regulation size and length. You can have this FREE, for a club of two new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, at 81 each. Get the boys and girls to work securing two of your neighbors to subscribe. It will surprise you how easily this can be done. Address Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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Tone is the most important feature of a piano—because, on the quality and permanency of tone depends the value of the piano.

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unapproachable in sweetness, mellowness and majesty is possible because the New Scale Williams Piano not only is more heavily strung on its massive plate and scale than other Pianos, but because of the Harmonic Tone Prolonging Bridge which prevents tones, the introduction of faulty and imperfect tones.

If your home needs a piano to complete its coziness, perhaps you are buying a New Scale Williams on easy payments will interest you. Write for full particulars and copies of our literature, to the

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116A

We cannot evade a responsibility or an opportunity without undermining our characters in exact proportion to the extent of our evasion. It does not matter how small or how great the responsibility may be. The child that tries to evade the expressed desires of its parents; the mother, sister or daughter who seeks to perform the simple household duties to the best of their ability, the husband and father who fails to utilize his opportunities to form or conduct his business as successfully as he is able; the workman who shrinks his public responsibilities for fear of criticism or of making mistakes, all come under the operation of this great law.

Gradually our leading scientists and thinkers are beginning to discover that underlying God's great promises and commands are working laws of cause and effect so far-reaching that they touch our lives at every part. The success we make of our lives depends upon how clearly we recognize these laws and endeavor to work in harmony with them. This principle is so wide in its application that only one little part of it, and yet a most important one, can be touched on this week.

Of late years the question has been asked, with increasing insistence, why does the church not do more to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people? There are many reasons. One of the principal ones is that too many of us lack faith in simple little matters which yet are vital in their importance. Our individual lives and the life of our churches is being stunted and impaired in consequence compared with the fullness and power that might be ours.

In every church there are many sincere Christians who are shirking their responsibilities. When asked to take part in some church service they beg to be excused or refuse point blank, claiming in excuse their inability and unfitness. There are Christian men and women who often feel that they should step forward and greet with a hearty handshake and a few words of welcome the strangers and others whom they see taking part in the church services, and yet their tongues are tied and the words are left unspoken. There often are dear ones around them; it may be their own girls and boys; it may be their husbands and wives; it may be close friends, who they know are not professing Christians, and yet they recoil from the thought of seeking and taking advantage of opportunities to speak to them quietly and lovingly about Christ.

The reason for it all is that we allow ourselves to listen to the voice of the Evil One—for it is Satan who does it—when he whispers to us that we are not fit to perform the duty that confronts us. We fail, also, to realize that while it is true that we are unfit in ourselves to do these things, all things are possible with Christ and

that Christ will give us this power if we but ask Him. The result is that through our lack of faith we give others reason to scoff at a religion that is so lacking in good works and common love. The fact is that for every opportunity we thus let slip we will some day be held accountable.

When, therefore, opportunity presents itself to each of us to perform some service for the Master, we should accept it and look to Him for the strength that we need for its performance. Just in proportion as we do this will we find that we are working in harmony with God's great laws and that our lives are expanding and growing in love and power and influence.—I. H. N.

### Pictures of King Edward

Farm and Dairy is pleased to announce to its readers that arrangements have been made whereby we can furnish a fine lithograph of the late King Edward VII. to the readers of Farm and Dairy for the very low price of 25 cents. A similar picture may be secured of Queen Alexandra, now to be known as the Queen Mother. This picture of King Edward shows His Majesty in full uniform and is one of the most pleasing likenesses of the King that has yet been reproduced.

These pictures are 15 by 24 inches in size and are of the very best lithograph work. We will send them reproduced in colors or in black and white.

For our new yearly subscription to Farm and Dairy at \$1 we can send both of the above pictures free to any address. Should our readers desire a similar illustration of the new King Queen they can be furnished at the same rates, and they in sending orders which one of the four pictures is desired. Write name and address plainly. Send orders to our Circulation Manager, Peterboro, Ont.

### OUR HOME CLUB

#### SUMMER BOARDERS

To make a success of any undertaking, the financial side of the question must be studied very carefully; that is, if one undertakes any particular occupation, with a view to making money.

In keeping boarders, the outlay in the kitchen should never exceed over half the amount received, as there are always expenses in other ways to be met from time to time, such as the everyday wash and tear of table linen, bedding, towels, etc. These should all be considered. Having worked a number of years in a boarding house, I know whereof I speak.

I have oftentimes noticed that the people who are always complaining are not the ones who leave. If you meet with people who are dissatisfied with their meals served, demanding extras, etc., better let them go than try to cater to their fancies. They not only create a great strain on you, but soon create a spirit of unrest among all the other boarders, which otherwise never would have been thought of. Then, as a rule, these people are never willing to pay for any extras. They simply say, "Oh, well! I'm paying my board and see they go, every time."

One very important matter is the way in which meals are served. It is not so much the great variety that is served as the dainty little dishes, well seasoned and well cooked. Be sure that they are hot when so intended to be, and when cold, see that they are cold. Be careful about the "left-overs," as they do nothing is wasted. They can be made up into several tasty little dishes, which are both nourishing and appetizing. A good deal of the profit is thrown, many

times, into the garbage pail.

Start right, buy for cash, and boarders are profitable.

There is certainly one great lesson to learn from keeping boarders, "the study of human nature." How often we have had people apply for board and we would think, "Oh! I wouldn't like them at all in the house." They oftentimes prove to be the nicest people we ever had as boarders, and vice versa.

In taking summer boarders one comes in contact with people who are both interesting and instructive. They are generally people who are well travelled extensively, and to hear them relate their travels, one may be able to learn much.

Do not expect anything from them; they may expect everything from you. If you are going to make money you must accept the position as it is; not an easy one; not an attractive position to accept for any reason, but to make it pay financially you must study your guests' peculiarities and cater to them from a reasonable standpoint only.—Our City Cousin."

#### FARM TRAGEDIES IN OTHER EYES

In the April 21st issue of Farm and Dairy "The Country Philosopher" gives his views on why so many farmers' wives go to help nil up our insane asylums. We will admit that there are cases like those spoken of by our author, but let us hope we shall see few and far between. I think in reading of one stepmother case, that in the first place too many girls make the great mistake of marrying a man who she knows very well is not a family.

God gives us but one mother, and if the stepmother does not intend to do her duty, why not have a girl in the love of the first wife's children, can she reasonably expect them to have that love for her that is God-given, and placed by Him on that one mother that He has given and also taken from them?

I knew of one case where the stepmother claimed to be rather delicate (not able to do much work), but she managed to keep her stepdaughters busy from morning till night. While she was not well, she could go visiting on about four days in every week. There was an organ in this house, and these girls were very fond of music, but the stepmother was afraid they would scratch the instrument if they tried to play on it; they pleaded to be given music lessons and to be allowed to go to the organ as she did. But all in vain. The youngest girl was about 13 years old when the father married and it can be readily understood they were not babies. Now it is not always the fault of the family.

This woman was generous enough to give one of the girls 15 cents for her whole summer's work of caring for all the chickens that were raised.

The family never knew when they were going to get anything new until it was brought home and given to them in this way, "Here is a present for you." This they did not like, for girls of 14 and 16 years old have tastes of their own and enjoy being talked to about what would be nice and suitable for their own use. They justly felt that they had earned all and more than they received, and they did not consider that others should try and make them believe that it was simply a present when it had been paid for twice over in hard work.—"The Doctor's Wife."

I have read with much pleasure the article by our new club member, "The Country Philosopher." It is splendid and only too true. You see, under conditions as "The Country Philosopher" portrays, in the country everywhere, Life is not all green fields, and a peaceful serenity does not pervade every atmosphere by any means. I intend writing a letter in reply to the "Philosopher" at an early date.—"Aunt Eva."

## The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 each. Order by number and size. If for bust measure for waists, and waist measure for dresses. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

#### DRESSING SACQUE 378.



The dressing sacque that serves its first purpose while yet it is sufficiently becoming and attractive to be worn to breakfast is doubly useful. The full fills the requirements and is pretty and becoming at the same time that it is simple in the extreme.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 27, 3 yds. 32, or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

#### FIVE GORED SKIRT 631.



The skirt made with pleated flounce at side and back is graceful and satisfactory, is exceedingly smart and can be relied upon as being correct for the coming season.

Material required for medium size is 8 yds. 34 or 27, 4 1/2 yds. 44, 4 yds. 52, 1 yd. 27 in. wide for bands.

The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

#### BOY'S BASE BALL SUIT 6399

Every really normal boy who has a baseball suit. Flannel is the best material. The suit consists of trousers and cap. The short sleeves are worn in one piece. If the long sleeves are used they also are cut in one piece each. The trousers are simple, full ones, supplied with patch pockets on the hips and gathered at the knees.

Material required for medium size (12 yrs.) is 5 1/2 yds. 27, or 4 1/2 yds. 36 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. 27 in. wide for the cap.

The pattern is cut for boys of 8, 10, 12 and 14 yrs. of age, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

#### YOKE HOUSE 661.

The yoke blouse is always a besetting sin and can be made just as ill-looking as a yoke, a yoke cut from all-over material and with medallions in place of the embroidery or with the spaces left plain. It could be made of the material throughout and the yoke embroidered or braided with some pretty design.

Material required for medium size is 4 yds. 27, 3 1/2 yds. 32, or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide for the yoke, 3 yds. of narrow banding.

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

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

### GLAD MONDAY

"Mother does not get all tired out on Mondays—and her eyes and back never ache—since Father bought a

"New Century" Washing Machine  
"We girls do all the washing and have lots of fun turning the machine."  
"It's so easy that we can wash a tubful of clothes in half an hour."  
"If your dealer does not handle the 'New Century', write for catalogue."

CUMMER-DOWSWELL, LIMITED,  
Hamilton, Ont.



**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Contributions Invited.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**  
KING'S CO., P. E. I.  
CARDIGAN BRIDGE.—Farmers are busy spring plowing and sowing land for oats. A few early potatoes are planted but very little seedling one as yet (May 9) as land is keeping cold. Prices are as follows:—Oats, 45c to 48c; potatoes, 25c to 30c a bush; wheat, \$1.25 to 1.2c a bush; barley, 75c a bush; eggs, 17c a dozen; pork, 10c a lb.; beef, 5c to 7c a lb.; veal, 10c a lb. and high in price, bringing from \$125 up. Fat cattle sell for 45c to 5c a lb. live weight.—H.P.

**ONTARIO**  
HASTINGS CO., ONT.  
CHAPMAN.—Seedling operations are almost completed; grain is making a fairly good growth. We have had several hard frosts but little or no apparent damage was done to crops. New seedling is looking well and where alfalfa was sown last year it is a splendid crop. Apple trees have stood the winter well and give promise of a good crop of fruit this season. The prospects for clover are not so good as they were earlier in the season, as the price has dropped to 10-15c a lb.—H. S.

**PETERBORO CO., ONT.**  
The farmers of the Peterboro, Lindov and Bethany districts are fortunate in having available for service so fine a representative of that noted and far-famed draught breed, the Clydesdale at the station, Golden Gleam (11730) imported, the property of Mr. J. F. Staples, Ida, P. O., Ont., and which is doing so good a front cover this week. Golden Gleam attracted much favorable attention at the recent local and provincial shows. He won first prize and sweepstakes gold medal at the Lindsay Horse Fair, 1910, also first prize at the Peterboro Spring Station Show, 1910. It augurs well for the horse breeding interests of this section that so fine a Clydesdale is to be had. Golden Gleam already assured a prosperous season.

**NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.**  
EDVILLE.—Mr. Smith Homan of this place lost a good cow lately under unusual circumstances. She was taken unwell several days before she died, during which a veterinary prescribed medicine for her without effect. Upon examination after death a man was found protruding from her stomach. Evidently she had swallowed it with her food.—S. H.

**WELLINGTON CO., ONT.**  
GUELPH.—From reports received it is learned that the crops are in a much better state than has been expected. The heavy frost of a week ago affected the barley to some extent, but not sufficient to hurt it. The crops have revived after the severe wet spell and from present indications the grain on the high lands will not be affected in the least. In the low-lying sections water is still lying on the fields in some places. The effect of this cannot be estimated as yet, but it is not anticipated that it will be so disastrous. The outlook is much better than was expected.—T. G.

**BRUCE CO., ONT.**  
HEPWORTH.—The wet weather of April delayed seeding, and some of the early sown grain has been drowned. There is a considerable quantity of grain yet to sow, as the ground has been too wet to work, which shows the great necessity for good drains. There has been very little tile draining done as yet. There is a good demand for milk cows and they range in price from \$35 to \$50 each. There is every indication of lots of fruit as the trees are loaded with bloom. A number of new barns are being built on the farms in the spring for a number of years that I have not heard of a number of sheep being killed with dogs. The muzzles on the dogs

are a good thing for those who are trying to raise sheep.—J. K. L.  
**MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.**  
LAMBERTH.—In conversation with an old gentleman about four score, of this place, the writer enquired about the fruit for family use in the early days. His reply was: "We had wild fruits in great quantities, such as plums, raspberries, currants and berries, all in many varieties. The plums grew mostly on the flats of the creek, and produced great crops, most of which were rich, meaty and delicious. I could go out and in half an hour come back with a basketful of fruit, not one of them "stung." Then we had red, black, straw, goose, cran, blue and thimble berries, all ripening in their season, in over-ripening quantities, and rich in flavor. All this fruit growing on the loamy new land was naturally large in size, while it was certainly sweet and appetizing in quality. The first apples that we raised, although natural fruit, were fine large specimens, with scarcely a blemish to be found in one of them.—J. E. O.

**MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.**  
GLANWORTH.—In very early time near here was a deer's lick, or a salt spring. Here the deer used to come and obtain salt by drinking the water and licking around. One enterprising hunter conceived the idea of making a deer's lick of some venison. He erected a high stand near the spring, and cunningly hid from view. Here he waited for the deer, but one night, while at his vigil, he became drowsy to sleep, and in rolling over fell from the platform and broke his leg, which stopped that manner of hunting for a time.—J. E. O.

**LAMTON CO., ONT.**  
ALVINSTON.—Early varieties of apples, such as Astrachan, Wealthy and King, are about the best for eating and for sale, but, however, for a good crop. Late varieties are all right. Burbank and other early varieties of plums are badly damaged. Late varieties may make one-half crop. Peaches are badly damaged but there is plenty left for a bumper crop. The common varieties of cherries are mostly all damaged from the frost of a month ago. English varieties are O.K. Pears are all right. Early varieties of strawberries were badly damaged. Late varieties are not much hurt.—E. F. A.

**MANITOBA.**  
WINNIPEG, May 11.—Reports from the agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway received at the local office to-day, indicate that rain is needed generally through the west. On the Lacombe branch there was several good showers during the week. The weather is cool, with showers, on the Mowbray branch, and there were showers at Pilot Mound. At Sturgeon the weather is warm and the land dry.  
Kenyon and Fleming report wheat up two inches in place, at Waskada up five inches, for Sturgeon and Blinworth up one inch. Similar reports come from numerous points. At a number of stations conditions are reported as quite favorable, although the weather continues dry.

**MARQUETTE DIST. MAN.**  
KELLOE.—The seeding is well advanced. Wheat is showing about three inches above the ground. The weather was dry and exceedingly windy. The prairie affords splendid pasture already. There has been a considerable drop in the oat market, but prices for cattle and hogs are still exceptionally good. There is almost a butter famine in Winnipeg, which makes the price for butter very high. Not many farmers keep cattle, except for home use on account of the lack of moisture. There is only about a quarter and the number of cows kept in this district now that there were ten years ago.—J. M.

**SASKATCHEWAN**  
HUMBOLDT DIST. SASK.  
VONDA.—The weather is very dry; no rain since October last, and only one foot of snow. The weather is still dry and dishased seeding. Newcomers are plowing all the time by oxen, horse, steam and gasoline plows. The new plows are all in sets of four for 16 in. bottom plow, as it is very hard to break land on the prairie. Rain is not expected before the end of this month. If it comes then we will save the crop, so old settlers say. A good pair of oxen are worth from \$200 to \$250. What is worth at the present time, is not so for No. 1 hard. French people are coming here from Quebec, Dakota, Minnesota, Oregon, Ontario, Indiana, Wisconsin, etc. Separate and Public schools. All want one thing—that is success in farming.—A.F.

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

**LIVE HOGS**

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

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY  
**\$9.50 a Cwt.**  
FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 220 LBS.

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

**AYRSHIRE NEWS**

A representative of Farm and Dairy visited the quarantine station at Levis a few days ago and through the courtesy of Dr. Coture, was allowed to inspect the cattle in quarantine. The Ayrshires of the Messrs. Hunter & Sons are a good lot. They have the open frame and a good denoting milking qualities. Mr. Hunter evidently selected them from high record dams, and all have splendid udder and teat formation. The eight bulls are an exceptionally even lot. The Auchenbraim bull is a strong milky fellow. The Levensnook bulls are all choice animals. Mr. Hunter reports that the Scotchmen are fast adopting milk record schemes and are putting up the prices of animals bred from milk record cows. Many buyers were in Scotland this spring looking for Ayrshires of the producing strains.

Mr. John W. Todd of Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Corinth, Ont., writes that his advertisement in Farm and Dairy has paid well, and during the past few months he has sold three Berkshire sows and nine hogs, 16 Hanworth sows and four boars, 16 different individuals, some of these in the United States. It pays to advertise in Farm and Dairy.

PLEASED WITH HIS PIG—I am in receipt of a pure bred Chester White pig sent me by Farm and Dairy in return for a club of nine (9) new subscribers to that paper. This pig was bred by Mr. F. H. Reesor, of Cedar Grove. This is a fine animal and I am well pleased with it. I am going to try and get more new subscribers for Farm and Dairy in the near future.—John Bannister, Grey Co., Ont.

**FREE SAMPLE CULTURE TO FARMERS**

Say you are interested, and we will gladly send you Free and postpaid a sample of the only Practical Cultivator and a handily illustrated book telling you all about it. For drainage, road-repair, and a score of farm-uses there is no cultivator so economical as this. Made of heavy Billet Iron; curved-cold under in half-sections. Then deeply corrugated—makes it five times stronger than smooth surfaced pipe. Weighs 40 lbs. per 100 ft. Heavily galvanized with lead and zinc to make it proof against rust, dampness, decay, corrosion. Will outlast any other material.

**PEDLAR NESTABLE GALVANIZED CULTIVATOR**



These pictures show how easily and quickly you can try Pedlar Cultivator. Comes nesting, half-section within half-section—saves freight and cartage. Triple-Claw Flat flange locking ribs on each side are clamped together by a simple tool—no bolts nor rivets needed. Holes are lock-on—only cultivator you can take with you. Endless uses. Will stand tremendous strains. Won't leak, nor buckle, nor crack from frost. Cheaper than wooden cultivators.

**An Investment—Not An Expense**

Investigate first.—Send for the free sample and book. Then recommend this cultivator to your township officials.—Push the Good Roads Movement—this cultivator keeps roads in better shape. Use it, too, for any drainage about your farm—there is a use for every purpose. Railways use and approve it—and you know what careful buyers railways are! Investigate.

**Rust-Proof Won't Decay Easily Laid**      **Send NOW for FREE Sample, Booklet No. 20, and Low Prices.**      **Made in Every Size from 8 to 72 ins. diameter**

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A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but  
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will clean them off permanently, and you won't lose the horse more blaster or remove the hair. Will tell you how. If you wish \$1.00 per bottle as per order of our Book 43 free. Write for it. ABSORBINE is for man, horse, dog, cat, etc. Sold by all druggists. 1122 Main Street, Toronto, Ont. **W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 122 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.** **117-1183 Lida, Montreal, Canada Agents.**

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 16, 1910. — Not even the death of the King, an event that has brought genuine sorrow to every loyal home in the Empire, and to countless thousands of hearts outside its pale, has sufficed to stay the current of trade in any known direction. The tide of immigration is bringing in our shores week by week thousands upon thousands of sets of the best type, and our farmers even in the older provinces are beginning to feel the benefit of this constantly increasing stream of new-arrivals. Every new-comer from the old soil who is at all anxious for farm life, is eagerly hired and borne off to help till the land. It is a pity that more do not stop off in the Eastern Provinces. There is room for thousands of helpers, and the prospects are as rosy as any that the West can offer. A little more advertising of the merits of the older sections of the country than is in the immigration pamphlets, would do no harm. The railway companies might see it in the same light, but the Maritime Provinces and Quebec and Ontario, would be the gainers.

Call money in Toronto rates at 5% to 6 per cent.

WHEAT

The bottom grades of wheat have been effectively knocked out of the rumored danger to the wheat, by the latest United States report on the present condition of the crop. There was an appreciable loss through winter killing but not nearly to the extent that had been bruited. In consequence of the report the bears have been having their turn in the market. In the Northwest much needed rains have at last fallen and the crop is reported to be in fair condition, at last advice.

On the farmers' market fall wheat is selling at \$1.03 to \$1.04 and rye wheat at \$1 a bushel. Dealers quote No. 1 North ear, \$1.02; and No. 2, \$1.00, a bushel, at lake ports, \$1.02 outside.

COARSE GRAINS

There is nothing starting to chronicle in the market for coarse grains if anything, it is seen in the expectation of corn, which is in good demand. Dealers quote the following prices: American corn, 70c a bushel, according to quality; Canadian corn, 65c to 65c a bushel; Canadian western oats, No. 2, 56c; No. 3, 55c; lake ports, Ontario white, No. 2, 55c; No.

3, 52c a bushel outside; on track Toronto, 56c a bushel; on track Toronto, 56c to 57c; rye, 67c to 68c; buckwheat, 54c a bushel. On the farmers' market, oats, 57c, 54c and buckwheat 52c to 54c a bushel. On the Montreal market, dealers quote corn, 67c to 68c; oats, C. W., 37c to 38c, according to quality; Ontario white, 56c to 57c a bushel; peas, 80c to 81c; barley, 52c and buckwheat, 54c a bushel.

HAY AND STRAW

The best grades of hay are getting very scarce, and good prices are being realized for what is offered. Dealers quote best grades at \$11 to \$13 a ton and inferior grades at \$7.50 to \$9 a ton. On the farmers' market best timothy hay is selling at \$11 to \$12 a ton; baled straw, \$5.50 to \$6 a ton on track.

MILL FEEDS

Mill feeds are at the same prices as last week, Manitoba bran selling at \$19 and shorts at \$21 in Toronto. On the Montreal market, Ontario bran \$20 and shorts \$22 a ton on track. In Montreal there has been a good deal of trade in the export line but local trade is dull. Manitoba bran and shorts being quoted nominally at \$19 a ton and \$20 a ton respectively, and Ontario bran at \$20 and shorts at \$21 a ton in bags.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The hens are seemingly at their best, and large supplies of eggs are daily coming into the market, but so many cases go into cold storage that the price is prevented from declining. On the wholesale market, eggs rule at 30c a dozen. On the farmers' market, 25c to 26c a dozen is the price, and this is rather ready sellers. In Montreal conditions are practically the same as in Toronto. Wholesalers quote eggs at 25c a dozen, and retail prices for poultry dressed are as follows: Turkeys, 12c; geese and ducks, 15c to 16c; chickens, 12c to 13c; fowl, 12c to 14c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Creameries are now open all over the Province and butter is coming in in abundance, the consequence being that prices are slowly but very slowly declining. Best creamery prices in the local market are now quoted at 26c to 26c a lb. in 10 or more a pound since last week, separator prints, 24c to 25c; dairy prints, 15c to 24c; and butter in tubs, 15c to 16c a lb. On the farmers' market, choice dairy butter is quoted at 32c to 35c a lb., and ordinary quality at 26 to 27c a lb.

In Montreal there has been a good deal of selling for the western markets, which has cleared off surplus supplies; a car of butter for British Columbia was shipped, which realized about 55c a lb. Fresh cream, but is selling there at 27c to 30c a lb. The local cheese market is being well supplied, the prices realized are quite large and 12 1/2c a lb. for twins. Old cheese which is very scarce, is quoted a trifle higher, viz., 12 1/2c a lb. for large and 13c for twins.

In Montreal new cheese has been quoted at 11c to 11 1/2c a lb., and latterly at 10 1/2c a lb.

POTATOES AND BEANS

It will probably be many a year before potatoes touch such a low level as they have during the past season. Local dealers are quoting Delawares at 45c to 50c a bag on track, and 55c to 60c a bag out of the store, and Ontario 35c to 40c a bag on track Toronto. The supply seems unlimited. On the farmers' market, potatoes are selling at 45c to 70c a bag. In Montreal Green Mountains are quoted at 35c to 40c a bag on track Montreal. Ontario potatoes are practically fetching no price at all, sales having been effected at 15c to 20c a bag on track during the past week.

The price of beans remains unchanged, local quotations being 22c for primes and \$2.10 for three pound pickers, and in Montreal \$1.90 for good medium.

HIDES

Prices for hides in Toronto are as follows: Inspected steer and cow hides, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c a lb.; calfskins, 15c to 16c a lb.; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.35 each; horsehair, 32c a lb.; tallow, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c a lb.

HORSE MARKET.

Dealers are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining horses to fill the orders that are continually pouring in, and the likelihood is that the shortage will continue during the season. Farmers are not anxious to get rid of their spare stock till their seeding and harvesting operations are over. Splendid prices are being offered, and in pursuit of the present status of horsemesh it is shown by the subjoined prices: Heavy draft horses, \$200 to \$350; agricultural horses, \$175 to \$240; drivers, \$125 to \$250; expressers, \$175 to \$275; serviceably sound horses, \$50 to \$100.

LIVE STOCK

Rumors were afloat last week that a considerable quantity of veal was being put on the market that was quite unfit for human consumption, which statements are to be taken with a considerable amount of diffidence as our inspection boards are ably manned, and it is not by any means likely that the officials would be so remiss in their duties as to permit of such a state of affairs. When the price of any article is high there is always a considerable amount of criticism of the quality of a purchase, as any dealer can certify. This would seem to be the case in the present instance. So far as known nothing of the sort has happened or is likely to happen.

Beef cattle are still commanding high prices, and the market is strong in all grades of cattle. Hogs showed a slight decline but nothing very marked. In Chicago and Buffalo there is a slight trend in the market. Chicago is quoted at \$9.40 to \$9.65, and at Buffalo at \$10 to \$10.40 a cwt. Following are the local quotations for cattle, sheep and hogs.

Choice Export Cattle—77 to 87.50; medium, \$5.60 to \$6.90; ordinary quality, \$5 to \$6.25.

Butchers' cattle—Choice, \$6.55 to \$7, medium, \$5.60 to \$6.40; ordinary, \$5 to \$5.50.

Stockers—\$3.40 to \$5, according to quality.

Feeders—\$6 to \$6.95, according to quality.

Milch cows—\$50 to \$85; springers, \$30 to \$20; canners, \$2.25 to \$3; calves, \$4 to \$6.75, according to quality.

Sheep—\$5 to \$6.50; bucks, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$4 to \$5.

Hogs—f.o.b., \$9; fed and watered, \$9.25.

MONTRÉAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, May 14.—The market for live hogs this week has been fairly steady, the receipts being just sufficient for the local trade requirements. There has been no change in prices either way since last week, the bulk of the offerings this week selling at from \$9.75 to \$10 a cwt., weighted at 100 lbs.

Dressed hogs are in good demand and have been selling at from \$13.75 to \$14 a cwt. for fresh stock.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Monday, May 16.—Danish hogs delivered on the English markets last week totalled 30,000. The demand for bacon in the Old Country is very poor, the demand here at the present time is practically nil, with cable advices from Great Britain telling of declining markets there with a consequent gloom for the future. The country markets opened up with prices fairly well maintained, the quoted ruling price being 10 1/2c a lb. On Thursday even some of the markets sold as high as these figures, notably Belleville, where the prices paid ranged from 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c a lb. At Brockville, however, on the same day, the best price offered on the board was 10c a lb., which was refused, the salesman afterwards getting 10 1/2c a lb. on the "street." This latter seems to have been the ruling price throughout the balance of the week, nearly all the boards selling at this price. The lower range of prices brought on an improved demand toward the end of the week, and it looks very much as if we

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, May 14th.—Country markets this week for cheese were poorer all around, prices having declined almost 5/8 a pound, owing to the falling off in the demand from Great Britain, which has been very quiet this week. It was quite evident at the beginning of the week that we were in for lower prices as the demand here at the present time is practically nil, with cable advices from Great Britain telling of declining markets there with a consequent gloom for the future. The country markets opened up with prices fairly well maintained, the quoted ruling price being 10 1/2c a lb. On Thursday even some of the markets sold as high as these figures, notably Belleville, where the prices paid ranged from 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c a lb. At Brockville, however, on the same day, the best price offered on the board was 10c a lb., which was refused, the salesman afterwards getting 10 1/2c a lb. on the "street." This latter seems to have been the ruling price throughout the balance of the week, nearly all the boards selling at this price. The lower range of prices brought on an improved demand toward the end of the week, and it looks very much as if we



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Just ask to open a JOINT ACCOUNT in the Savings Bank Department.

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Bear in mind that the second annual FARM MACHINERY NUMBER of Farm and Dairy will be issued on June 2, and you should get your fine work in now. The readers of Farm and Dairy use high class up-to-date machinery, therefore, let them know what and where to purchase. Reserve space at once. Last form closes May 28th.

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Each sheet is pressed, not rolled, corrugations therefore fit accurately without waste. Any desired size or gauge, straight or curved.

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You want to know all about your horse. The book will tell you. Feeds of choice, care of the horse, handling, treatment of diseases and ailments. A practical book that every farmer should have.

BICKMORE'S CURE is guaranteed to cure white horse or under horses or stable, the great cure of choice. It is guaranteed to cure your horse if he falls. Buy it and have it on your stable shelf ready for emergency. Send for catalog.

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Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engine or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

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SEED CORN

Twenty-one leading varieties of seed corn. All guaranteed to grow. Buy directly from the grower. Nearly fifty years' experience. Send for seed catalog.

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**HOLSTEINS**

**BULLS! BULLS! BULLS!**

A less than half their value for the next 30 days. Write

**GORDON H. MANHARD**  
MANHARD, Ont., Leeds Co.

**SPECIAL OFFERING**

Bull one year old. Dam Jessie Bewande Poch E. of P. 15399 lbs. milk. His full sister record at 2 years and first calf. A. R. O. is 64 1/2 lbs. milk in 1 day; 15.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; 42.77 in 30 days. Price \$110 for immediate sale.

**EDMUND LAIDLAW & SON**  
2254 Aylmer West, Ont.

**SUNNDALE**

OFFERS A GREAT MILK. Duchland Sir Hengervald Mayfield No. 239. He is a son of the champion bull of the Holstein breed. The pictures of the two bulls appear in Farm and Dairy, June 10th, 1909. Write for particulars. He has two daughters milking. One tests 37, the other 4 per cent.

**A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.**  
R. 5-4-10 Mallowell Station, C.O.R.

**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS**

Count Hengervald Fayna De Kol heads the herd. His sire, Pietertje Hengervald Count De Kol, is the sire of the world's champion milk cow, De Kol Cromwell, 119 lbs. milk in one day, and 10.07 lbs. in 100 days. His dam Grace Fayna 2nd, had 25.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and is the dam of Grace Fayna 2nd's Homestead, the world's champion butter cow, over 35 lbs. butter in 7 days. Bull calves for sale.

**E. F. OBLER, Bronte, Ont.**

**RIVERVIEW HERD**

FOR SALE. 2 Bull Calves, sired by Sir Anglie Beta Regis, son of King See's world's greatest 5 year old sire, Dam Anglie Lutz Pietertje 2nd, 100 lbs. milk in 1 day. 4 year old—29.16 lbs. butter 7 days. Dam of calves a 20 lb. 2 year old, and 23 lb. 4 year old. Price reasonable considering breeding.

**P. J. SALLEY**  
Lachine Rapids, Que.  
E-106-10

**EDGEMONT HOLSTEINS**

For sale, one yearling bull, fit for service; also bull calves from Record of Performance Cows.

**G. H. MCKENZIE,**  
Thornhill, Ont.

**ALBERTA MAID 6428 HOLSTEIN**

HAS A RECORD OF

**23.351 lbs. at four years old**

This cow made her test in March, 1910. She has been bred to Count Hengervald 2nd, a son of Sarah Jegg Hengervald 2nd. She is the only one possessing the good points of the breed, is of splendid size and is a very hardy cow. Alberta Maid, along with a number of other young cows, is for sale. Write.

**G. ARTHUR PAYNE**  
BRINTON, ONT.

**HOLSTEINS**

WINNERS IN THE RING

Gold Medal Herd at Ottawa Fair

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See Our A.R.O. Records

Just the kind we want. They combine CONFORMATION

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Bull and Heifer Calves for Sale from Our Winners

"LES CHENAUX FARMS"

Vaudreuil, Que.

Dr. Harwood, Prop. D. Eden, Me.

**HOLSTEINS**

**FOR SALE**

An extra good yearling Holstein bull for sale from a 30 lb. sire and a 17 lb. dam. Am also in an addition to offer cows in calf to France III, Admiral Oransy, Dam, France III. Butchered for \$25. All stock guaranteed to be just as represented.

**J. A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont.**

**HILLSIDE VILLA HOLSTEINS**

**FOR SALE**

From great milking strains; three bulls ready for service, also fine calves of both sexes. All pure bred, descendants as high as 116 lbs. per cow. Prices right.

**GORE ROAD, Hartford, Que.**

**FOR SALE**—Ourselves' Poch, five times test prize bull at Toronto and London Fairs; also five of his sons, all from record of merit cows. Also females of all ages.

**THOS. HARTLEY Downview, Ont**

**WANTED**—Carload of Holstein heifers, 1 and 2 years old, all bred, tuberculin tested, delivery between 1st and 15th of June.—Homer Smith, 159 Alexander ave., Winnipeg, Man.

**LYNDALE HOLSTEINS**

We are now offering for sale a 13 mo. old son of "Count D. Kol Pretreil" Bull, a 20 lb. sire, and a daughter of Sara Hengervald Korvdyke, from an 18 lb. cow. Both choice individuals, fit for service.

**W. H. GARDNER, Wyn. Ont.**

**NORTH STAR HOLSTEINS FOR SALE**

Bulls ready for service, out of high testing R.O. dams, sired by Count Hengervald De Kol, a son of Sara Jegg Hengervald 3rd, the highest tested bull in Canada. Also a few females in calf to same bull. ETP

**J. W. STEWART, Lyrn, Ont.**

**LYNDE HOLSTEINS**

FOR SALE.—One bull calf, 5 months old; dam, Spotted Lady De Kol, No. 8118, 13,213 lbs. milk, 59.41 lbs. butter, in 1 month. Also two yearling heifers, a grand daughter of Calamity Jane.

**SAMUEL LEMON**  
Linden, Ont.

**GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS**

Three Fine Young Bull Calves, from A. R. O. and R. O. P. cows for sale. Also CANTON GIBBER 2nd, born April 24, 1904.

**DAVID GIBBER 2nd**, Sire, Sir Henry Gerben 1st, Dam, Martha Dandy Brook in Gerben.

Butter in 7 days, 29.16. Butter in 7 days, 29.16.

Sire, De Kol 2nd, 32 A. R. O. daugh. Butter Boy 3rd, 43 A. R. O. daugh.

**F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.**

**THE SUMMER HILL HEAD OF HOLSTEINS**

is making some wonderful Records this year. Has produced the champion Canadian bred butter cow for 7 days record, 39.16 lbs., also the champion yearling of Canada. In Scotland we have some younger ones that promise to be as good as the best. We have ten fine heifers, all in calf to an import bull.

Come and make your selections AT ONCE. Prices are right and everything guaranteed just as represented. Trains met at Elgin if desired.

**D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.**  
R. D. No. 2 R.T.F.  
Farm Phone. No. 2471 Hamilton

**AYRSHIRES**

**BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES**

Fresh importation just landed of 12 of the choicest young bulls I have ever landed from the best herds in Scotland, such as Osborne's, Auchrain's, Netherhall, Hargrove, Barr of Holmland and Mitchell of Lochfergus, all fit for service. Also in female cows, 3 year olds, 2 year olds, and 20 choice 1 year old heifers. Correspondence solicited. **R. R. NESS, Burnside Stock Farm, Howick, Que.**

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.**

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding stock and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls, dropped this fall, sired by "Newer Hall" doing 800 in 300 days. (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see.

**J. W. LOCAN, Howick Station, Que.**  
(Phone in house.) 9-5-12-10

have reached the lowest point for the present.

The market for butter has been fairly steady throughout the week, with sales being made freely at about 36c a lb., with even more money being made for shipment out of town. Dealers, however, who have managed to clean up their stocks pretty well, are now looking for still lower prices in the near future, as receipts are increasing rapidly, and will soon be more than the trade can handle.

**Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures** inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The most wonderful medicine in every country. Write for a free trial 81 bottle. This offer only good 7 or 6 days. Limited to six bottles.

**DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE**—Borns and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, C. R. H. Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Eif

**FOR SALE**—A choice lot of pure bred Chester White Pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old; both sexes; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed.

**L. M. CALDWELL, Manotick, Ont.**

**CHESTER PIGS**

I am offering for sale Ohio Improved Chester White pigs, all ages; 100 under 6 weeks old. The largest kind is what I import.

**J. H. M. PARKER**  
Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que.  
Importer 0-421-10

**TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE**

Young and matured sows sired by Imp. Boar, dams by Colwell's choice Canada sows. Also choice young stock. Also choice pigs of both sexes. Two choice yearling Shorthorn bulls, choice family. Excellent milking strain. Three choice heifers, 2 years old, in calf to choice bull. Prices right.

**A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

**AYRSHIRES BULL CALVES**

Bull Calves only from R. V. P. cows and others now on test. Average from one calf to 12 months. Prices right. Long distance phone.

**JAS. BEGG, Box 88, St. Thomas, Ont**

**FOR SALE**—Ayrshire bull, 24 months (1909) bred by Wm. Stewart & Son, sire Queen's Messenger; proved a sure sire. For particulars apply to James Laurin, Melville, Ont.

**"La Bois de la Roche" Stock Farm**

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YORKSHIRES of the best known types—WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry.

**HON. L. J. FORGET, Proprietor**  
J. A. BIBEAU, Manager  
E-8-26-10 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

**SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES**

Imported all home bred stock of all the choicest herds in Scotland with great success at all the leading fairs.

**ROBT. HUNTER & SONS**  
Manville, Ont. E-7-13-10  
Long distance phone.

**FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULLS**

From one month to two years old; all bred from large, good-milking stock. Also Yorkshire pigs. Apply to

**DANIEL WATT** on to **HON. W. OWENS, Manager**  
E-9-19-10 Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

**STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM**

Is the home of most of the choicest herds at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd. FOR SALE a few Choice Young Cows, also Bull Calves.

**0-9-8-10 HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.**

**RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM**

Ayrshire, Cayendales and Yorkshires  
If in need of good stock, write for prices which are always reasonable.

**W. F. KAY, Philipburg, Que.**  
0-5-10-10

**CHEESE BOARDS**

London, Ont., May 7—947 boxes offered; 163 white and the rest colored; 65 boxes sold at 10 1/2c; balance at 10c.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 7—100 boxes of cheese sold at 10 1/2c.

Watertown, N. Y., Cheese sales: Twins 15c; 40 lbs. 14c; 40 lbs. 13c; 40 lbs. 12c; 40 lbs. 11c; 40 lbs. 10c; 40 lbs. 9c; 40 lbs. 8c; 40 lbs. 7c; 40 lbs. 6c; 40 lbs. 5c; 40 lbs. 4c; 40 lbs. 3c; 40 lbs. 2c; 40 lbs. 1c; 40 lbs. 0c.

Kingston, May 12—465 boxes boarded; 230 sold at 10 1/2c; balance at 10c.

Campbellford, May 13—600 boxes boarded; 560 boxes sold at 10 1/2c; balance unsold.

Tweed, May 11—100 white cheese boarded; 10 1/2c bid; no sales.

Woodstock, May 11—400 white; 600 colored; 10 1/2c bid; no sales.

Alexandria, May 12—195 boxes offered, all white, and sold at 10 1/2c.

Kingston, May 12—455 white and 49 colored registered. About 200 sold at 10 1/2c.

Brookville, May 12—1044 colored and 730 white offered. Best offer 10c. None sold.

Belleville, May 12—1505 white cheese offered. Sales were: 300 at 10 1/2c; 840 at 10 1/2c. The balance was refused at the latter figure.

Vankleek Hill, May 12—910 boxes white and 87 boxes colored cheese boarded; all sold at 10 1/2c and 10c.

Winchester, May 12—224 colored and 422 white cheese registered; nearly all the colored and about 100 boxes of white sold on the board at 10 1/2c.

Pictou, May 13—Boarded 1065 colored and 380 white; all sold at 10 1/2c; 11c; 40 sold at 10 1/2c; 313 at 10 1/2c.

Ottawa, May 13—282 boxes boarded—132 white and 150 colored. All sold at 10 1/2c.

Cornwall, May 13—630 white and 363 colored offered. All sold at 10 1/2c.

Napanee, May 13—Cheese boarded, 645 white and 745 colored; all sold at 10 1/2c.

Troyville, May 13—255 colored and 115 white cheese offered; all sold on the board at 10 1/2c.

London, Ont., May 14—11 factories offered 877 colored and 90 white cheese; 292 colored sold at 10 1/2c.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 14—Today 200 boxes cheese sold at 10 1/2c.

Watertown, N. Y., Cheese quotations, 6500 at 13 1/2c to 14c for large.

Canton, N. Y., May 15—800 boxes of cheese sold at 10 1/2c. Receipts were less than last week.

**GOSSIP**

**AYRSHIRES AND CLYDES IN DEMAND**

After having spent a very busy season in the old land, the New York Herald and Ayrshire Farm, Howick, Que., writes that he has just landed a fresh importation of about 40 head of fine Ayrshire cattle, 12 of the choicest bulls from the best herds in Scotland, such as Osborne's, Auchrain's, Netherhall, Hargrove, Barr of Holmland and Mitchell of Lochfergus, all fit for service. Also in females, cows, 3 years old, 2 year olds and 20 choice 1 year old heifers. Also a few Leicester sheep and large Yorkshire pigs.

Mr. Ness states that it is something wonderful the demand Scotland has been and is experiencing for Clydesdale horses and Ayrshire cattle from all countries. Good female Clydes are very hard to get and Ayrshire bulls are in great demand. They are held at figures almost impossible to touch. With the commotion on both sides of the water Mr. Ness feels sure that there are prosperous times ahead for good stock breeders.

**FRUIT TREE SPRAYS**—The apple scab and codling moth cause more injury and loss to the apple in Ontario than any other pest affecting the fruit industry. Apple growers are coming to recognize this fact and are putting into practice the best means of combating these foes. In this connection a pamphlet entitled "Fruit Tree Sprays and how to use them," a spray book published by the Niagara Brand Spray Co., contains all the information timely and should be of much use to all fruit growers, who can obtain the same free of charge on application to the Company.

Mr. Norman Michener of Red Deer, Alta., has been lately purchasing a carload or two of pure bred Holstein cattle for the west. Mr. Michener does not hesitate to pay high prices for good animals, having paid \$200 to \$300 in some instances. This is his second trip east, his first trip having proved very successful. Mr. Michener is entirely satisfied with the stock he has purchased at practically all the leading western fairs next fall.

Renew your subscription now.



# For nothing I will tell you all about Cement



These pictures show you plainly how simple a matter it is to change a decrepit frame house into one of cement-stone.



**YOU** pay nothing for what I tell you.

And the reason I offer you my services for nothing is simply that the companies that employ me want the farming community awakened to the value that cement—of the right kind—has for every farmer. Even if they never sell you any cement, they want you and your neighbors to be informed on the uses of cement—and the ease and simplicity with which you can cheaply use it.

## No High-Priced Labor Necessary

I can soon show you that it does not require an expensive mechanic to use cement-concrete instead of lumber for ANY purpose. I make the whole subject so plain and simple that you yourself could easily renovate your frame house, barn, hen house, wagon shed. I will tell you how to make a hundred farm-utilities from cement quickly and cheaply—more cheaply than you could with lumber. And bear in mind the fact that you are charged nothing for this "Education in Cement-Using." You will not be bothered to buy anything, either. There are no "strings" to this talk of mine—not one. Just write me and ask questions.

## Cement Endures—Lumber Decays

That alone is the biggest reason why you should overcoat your house and barn with cement, as I will tell you precisely how to do. Cement is almost indestructible. Buildings exist in Great Britain and elsewhere that were built of cement by the Romans two thousand years ago. For cement rightly used—as I will show you how to use it—makes structures fire-proof, wet-proof, decay-proof; warmer in winter; cooler in summer. And it is ECONOMIC—much more so than lumber, for ninety-nine uses out of a hundred.

You may have my expert advice without charge. I can save you considerable money.

I charge nothing.



- Verandas
- Box Stalls
- Driveways
- Fence Posts
- Wall Curbs
- Fed Yards
- Barn Floors
- Cellar Walls
- Root Cellars
- Horse Blocks
- Chimney Caps
- Chicken Houses
- Watering Troughs
- Curbs and Gutters
- Windmill Foundations
- Storage Water Tanks

## Read This List of a Mere Few of the Uses Cement has on the Farm

Then write to me for particulars of how to build these things from cement—doing the work yourself, if you like, in spare time. Don't wait to write because you are not just ready to make any improvement to your buildings. Talk it over with me if you only need a few fence-posts or a watering-trough. Even on those small items I can save you considerable. Just write me.

For the asking, you are welcome to use my knowledge. You can inform yourself fully on the whole big question of the use of cement for practically every use you are probably putting lumber to now. I will instruct you fully, in plain language, in the use of cement for making anything from a fence-post to a dairy-barn. And I can show you how to save money by using cement for any building purpose instead of using wood. Simply tell me your name and address and mention what sort of a structure you think of building or repairing—whether a residence, a poultry house, or even a drinking-trough.

You have nothing at all to pay for the advice and instruction I will promptly send you. Write to me before you buy another bill of lumber for any purpose. Be sure to.

**Alfred Rogers**  
THE CEMENT MAN

Why not write me to-day? Accept my free services, make use of my knowledge to any extent; and you will not be under the least obligation or expense if you do. We want you to KNOW cement; and I will do all I can to help you KNOW it.



**ALFRED ROGERS** THE CEMENT MAN  
315 Stair Building, Toronto