

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year
VOLUME XXVII

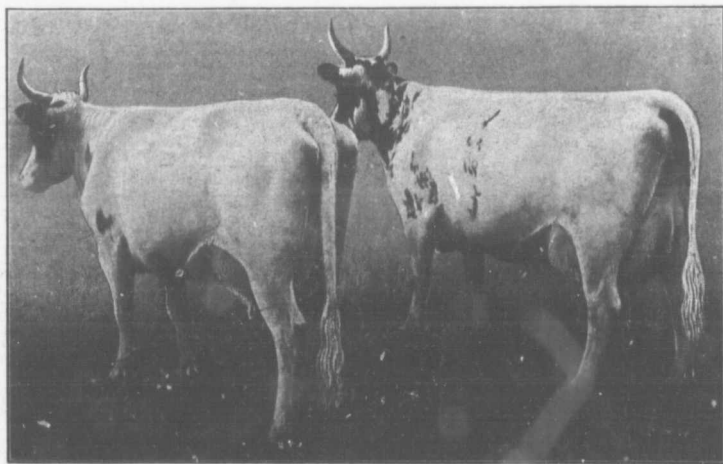
NUMBER 26

The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Handbook of Ayrshire Cows
(Chief Dairy Exports)

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 15, 1908



A PAIR OF IMPORTED AYRSHIRE COWS.

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See Gossip, "Stonehouse Ayrshires."

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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

Mr. Dargavel Wanted as Minister of Agriculture

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World: The editorial that appeared in the last issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World advocating Mr. John R. Dargavel of Elgin, the President of The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, for the position of Minister of Agriculture in the Whitney Cabinet, was read by me with great interest. I feel satisfied that no other member of the legislature is as well qualified to fill this important position as is Mr. Dargavel. There are over 100,000 people in Ontario interested in dairying. It is the greatest industry we have in the province. Mr. Dargavel through his long connection with The Eastern Dairymen's Association is well known to dairymen all over the province. He is not only a dairy farmer, having a large farm of his own, but is also a cheese manufacturer in as much as he owns, what is probably the best equipped cheese factory in Leeds county. Having attended meetings of farmers in almost all parts of the province, Mr. Dargavel is particularly well qualified to act as Minister of Agriculture.

This appointment should go to Eastern Ontario. At present only two members of the Cabinet represent constituencies east of Toronto, and one of these, Hon. Mr. Whitney, resides in Toronto. It is only right, therefore, that Eastern Ontario should be given consideration in this matter.—James R. Anderson, Mountain View, Ont.

A Voice from Carleton County

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World: Dairymen all over Ontario must have read with pleasure the editorial that appears in this week's issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, advocating the appointment of Mr. John R. Dargavel of Elgin, as Minister of Agriculture. Having been associated with Mr. Dargavel for many years on the Board of Directors of The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, I can say without hesitation that no other man in the province is better informed in regard to matters relating to dairy farming, and the dairy interests generally, than is Mr. Dargavel. He not only has a large dairy farm and herd of dairy cattle of his own, but he has for many years been interested in the manufacture of cheese. In this way he has gained a thorough insight into all branches of the business. Hon. John Dryden and to some extent Hon. Mr. Monteith, have been better acquainted with the beef than with the dairy interests. The thousands of dairy farmers throughout the province will, therefore, feel it a compliment if the new Minister of Agriculture is a man who understands their special problems.

While Mr. Dargavel is interested in dairy farming he is a man of open mind and thoroughly progressive and is quite able to take a competent and practical oversight of the various matters relating to the other branches of farming existing in Ontario. I feel confident that Hon. Mr. Whitney, if he can see his way clear to make this appointment, will strengthen his Cabinet materially.—E. Kidd, North Gowen, Ont.

Killed by Dogs

That sheep were not the only animals killed by dogs, was vouched for by Mr. John A. Davidson of Smith township, Peterboro Co., recently, he having had eight cattle killed by dogs. Mr. Davidson states that the dogs came out from the city, and chased the cattle through the woods, until the animals became exhausted,

and died from the heat and fright. The animals killed were yearlings; the older ones of the herd apparently were stronger than their unfortunate mates, and withstood the attack.

Some of the cattle when found appeared as if they had been choked to death from being caught by the throat by the dogs. Mr. Davidson believes the canines were of the hound and collie breed. One dog found roaming around in search of blood, was killed by a neighbor. The cattle have since been removed from the woods to an open field, and Mr. Davidson is constructing a lane from the woods to the barn to allow the cattle to seek safety, if chased again.

The Auto Again

A recent issue of a Toronto daily reports that an auto driver of a Toronto man, while near Port Perry, so frightened a horse that a woman and child in the buggy drawn by it, were thrown into the ditch. This same machine, when near Brooklin, a few miles farther on its journey, collided with a cow, breaking the animal's leg. Shortly after it ran into a telegraph pole and threw out both occupants, one of whom was so badly injured that he was unconscious for some time afterwards.

The same day it was reported that two other Toronto drivers of autos, were up in the police court for speeding within the city limits. Doubtless a dozen cases similar to the above happen, and are not reported, to every one that is caught and brought before the notice of the public.

It seems as if auto drivers are becoming more reckless than ever, and it must be apparent to our Governments that every attention should be given to the enforcement of the existing laws.

Items of Interest

There are 1,085 co-operative dairies with 158,170 members, and a co-operative egg exporting society with 500 local centres in Denmark. The business transacted by these co-operative concerns is enormous.

Common red clover four feet in length is hard to find; yet, Mr. Stephen Harrison of Hall's Bridge, Peterboro Co., Ont., cut some clover recently that measured four feet, four inches. He states that it was not mature when cut and would have grown still more.

An electric storm recently killed 11 head of young cattle owned by G. Moore of Warsaw, Ont. The cattle were pasturing in a field some distance from the house. They were discovered several days afterwards scattered in every direction under a tree which had been badly mutilated by the lightning bolt.

Mr. Thos. Millburn of Smith Township, Peterboro Co., Ont., recently sold a Tamworth sow on the local market that weighed 630 lbs. The pig was only three years old and Mr. Millburn states that 200 lbs. more of fat could have been put on it if the pig was well built. It was sold to the Geo. Matthews Co.

President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has recently returned from a three months' tour of the important agricultural countries of the old world. While away he was much interested in the intensive system of farming followed by the European agriculturists, and says people in the old countries have a much better understanding of the soil and artificial fertilization than has the Canadian. The Canadian on the other hand, has the advantage over the European in the use of machinery. Labor being so cheap, machinery is very little used in many sections of the Old Land.

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Each Week



The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



Only \$1.00
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

VOL. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1908

No. 26

THE SHEEP FLOCK IN SUMMER

Andrew McPherson, Manager Hampton Stock Farm, N.B.

Sheep are more difficult to handle in Summer than Winter. Water should be supplied them at all times. Grub in the Head may be prevented. Rape for supplementing sheep pastures.

THE great increase in the demand for lamb and mutton and the prices obtained during the past few years for all the products of the flock, makes the sheep industry by far the most profitable part of the live stock business. That the flock should be kept growing twelve months every year is of the utmost importance. We should make the conditions, during the hot months of summer, so as to get the best results possible.

As sheep will stand a steady cold winter without any discomfort, it is much easier to carry the flock through the winter months (other things being equal) than it is to tide them over the summer. The hot weather, ewes suckling lambs, the annoyance of flies, etc., all tend to make a heavy drain on the breeding flock. They do not suffer from such in winter. In the winter season there is also more leisure time in which to care for them. When the bustle of spring work is on, most farmers give a long sigh of relief, as the flock goes to the pasture, not to be taken in to the barn again until snow flies, except should the butcher come around, or the latter need replenishing.

ACCUSTOM THE SHEEP TO THE PASTURE

Although sheep are always restless and quite willing to leave the barnyard for the pasture, as the weather grows warm, it is poor economy to turn them out early, or before the grass gets a good start. They should be allowed to pasture an hour or two every fine day at first, gradually accustoming them to the change from dry to green fodder. Before leaving the barn altogether the flock should be shorn. It is a very bad, not to say cruel practice and one frequently indulged in, to leave the wool on the sheep until all the seedling and other spring work is done. Aside from the suffering of the poor animals from the heat, there is a great loss of wool from such a practice. The laxative condition of the grass causes a looseness of the bowels which in some cases amounts to scouring. The loss from dirty wool caused by scouring amounts to quite an item in a flock numbering thirty or forty. If it is not convenient to shear before turning to pasture, trimming and tagging should certainly be done for the sake of economy, as well as for the comfort of the sheep. The practice of wash-

ing sheep before being sheared, happily never much in vogue in the Maritime Provinces, is now done away with altogether, although it is quite common in some parts of Ontario.

THE SHEEP IN APRIL

For a number of years the writer has adopted the practice of shearing in April, on warm days, a few at a time. Sometimes, but not always, it may be necessary to cover the sheep with old rugs or bags and keep them in a warm place until they get accustomed to the change. This early shearing was at first confined to sheep intended for exhibition purposes, and as they did so well, it was finally adopted for all. The practice was always followed with equally good results on the entire flock.

Docking, and castrating the ram lambs should also be attended to. More important than this, however, is the dipping of the lambs to destroy ticks. This can best be done about the week after shearing, for then the ticks will be all on the lambs, and generally one dipping is sufficient. If not, dip again in a week or ten days. This should on no account be neglected if the lambs are to do their best. After a good dipping it is a pleasure to watch the rapid growth of the young things.

While stomach worms are not much in evidence in the "Provinces by the sea," yet it is

It seems quite out of place to mention the importance of a good water supply in the sheep pasture. However, it is a fact that a good many who keep sheep seem to think that they will thrive as well without water as with it. While it is true, that sheep drink less water than other live



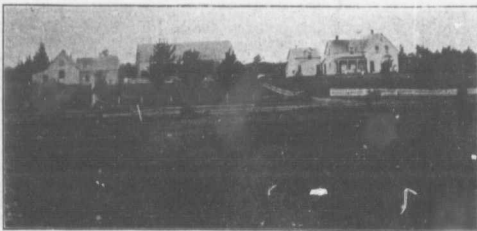
Lambs on Rape

Rape is one of the best forage plants for Lambs. It comes in very convenient at weaning time, as the lambs will do well when turned upon rape.

stock, and apparently will live without water in seasons when there is heavy dew falling, let those who entertain this idea, divide their flock. Put a few in a pasture where they can have free access to all the water they require, and the rest where they can get no water except that which falls on an occasional rainy day. Then note results.

PREVENT GRUB IN THE HEAD

There have been many complaints of late years of sheep dying of "grub in the head." This does not seem to be confined to any one district, but is quite common all over the Provinces. We have replied to letters from nearly every county in Nova Scotia from farmers who are seeking a remedy for this trouble. There are a great many so-called "cures" resulting from using "this" or "that"; but for "grub in the head" prevention is better than cure. We believe that the best preventive is a narrow strip of ploughed land in each sheep pasture, or several strips in each pasture, ploughed fresh once or twice every summer. Every one has noticed sheep running with their heads down and stamping wildly with their feet. Just then, the fly that causes all the trouble in trying to deposit its eggs on the sheep's nostrils. If the adult is successful in depositing the egg, the young grub, as soon as hatched at once commences to crawl upward and finally lodges in the sheep's head, or in the nasal cavities, and it may eventually cause the death of the sheep. When the fly is attacking, just watch those sheep make for that piece of ploughed ground; and by stamping and raising a dust, prevent the fly from accomplishing its work.



House and Sheep Barns on the Farm of Andrew McPherson, Pictou County, N.S.

Mr. McPherson is a strong believer in sheep, and considers the sheep industry by far the most profitable part of the Live Stock Business.

a beneficial practice to change the flock from one pasture to another. If it could be conveniently arranged, three pastures are better than two, the sheep being left a week on each. This will be good for the pasture, keeping it from getting grazed too closely. It is also good for the flock, as it gives them the much needed change.

Shade should be provided. If there are no trees for the sheep to lie under, during the heat of the day a few boards nailed on to posts that have been driven in the ground, makes quite a satisfactory shelter when left open facing the north.

As the summer wears away and the pasture gets somewhat bare, a good plan to tide over a drought is to have an acre or two alongside the pasture seeded to rape. Let the lambs on to this rape when the pasture gets short. Leave a hole for the young things to crawl through. They will soon find it, and it is astonishing how much good it will do them. As they grow older and get used to it they can be weaned and left on it altogether, thus giving the ewes a chance to put on a little flesh before breeding time comes around again. These may seem "small things," but it is just these small things that draw the line between profit and loss, success and failure.

The General Purpose Horse

The brisk condition of the horse market and the high prices realized during the past few years have given a decided impetus to breeding operations throughout the country. In view of this fact the question might be asked how large a proportion of the colts on Canadian farms to-day will be sold at maturity at a price that will prove remunerative to the farmers who raised them? My answer to that question is that it will depend to a great extent on how they have been bred.

In the opinion of the writer one of the greatest drawbacks to our horse breeding industry is the indiscriminate mixing up of the different breeds. As a result of this I fear that the condition will arise in the future, which has repeatedly arisen in the past, when there will be on the farms of Ontario a large number of good serviceable horses which cannot be sold for enough to re-inburse the man who raised them. This, because they will not class as anything but general purpose animals.

NOT A UNIFORM MARKET FOR HIM

Now, the general purpose horse is all right in his place. He is usually a useful animal, and much in demand for farm work, but is not the kind that commands a uniform market. On the other hand, the breeder who produces a "special purpose" horse such as the draught, carriage, road, or saddle horse is always sure of at least a fair price on the market.

These "special purpose" horses can only be produced by breeding along special lines, whereas the general purpose horse is not represented by any particular breed, but is usually a cross-bred animal produced by the injudicious mixing of the different breeds. There is as a rule only a very limited market demand for this latter class of horses and they are unfortunately often produced in great numbers. The other classes, however, are in constant demand, usually at a fair price and with rare exceptions at a good price. Even in such times as the present when a good horse of any class will command a good price we find that general purpose horses will not sell for nearly as much as horses of the other classes.

Realizing the foregoing statements to be facts, the careful breeder will endeavor to specialize in his breeding operations. A breeder will find that as a financial proposition the special purpose horse is far ahead of his general purpose brother. There are two reasons for this condition. First he will bring a higher price in the market every time, and secondly (if we can be guided by market conditions in the past) there is no danger of over production of the special purpose animal.—"Centaur."

My experience after 25 years among dairy cattle has taught me that, in order to build up a good producing herd, one has got to select and breed from cows with a known record. It is right here that the advantages of cow testing associations are manifested.—E. Hawthorne, Peterboro Co., Ont.

AT THE FARM HOME OF A PROGRESSIVE DAIRYMAN

"Brockholme," near Ancaster, the home of Mr. R. S. Stevenson, which was recently visited by an Editorial Representative of the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

THE thousands of farmers in Ontario and in other sections of Canada who have had the pleasure of listening to Mr. R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, address Farmers' Institute meetings, would be profited could they visit his excellent dairy farm, Brockholme, near Ancaster, some six miles out of Hamilton. Mr. Stevenson is not one of these farmers who is content to work along in a rut. This is shown by the number of improvements he has made in his farm during the past 30 years. Any methods that will save labor are quickly adopted by Mr. Stevenson.

One of the features of his farm is a splendid herd of Holstein Friesian cattle. Most of the milk is sold in Hamilton. Some of it is separated on the farm and the cream is shipped to the city, the separated milk being fed to the young stock on the farm. For some years Mr. Stevenson used to haul his ice several miles. On some of the lower portions of his farm there are several springs. This led Mr. Stevenson to erect a dam some six or seven feet high in a gully on the farm. The springs keep this dam filled with the result that Mr. Stevenson now is able to get his ice on his farm. Thus each year he saves a great deal of time and labor. "We cannot have these little conveniences," said Mr. Stevenson, to a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World who visited his farm re-



May Consuela 2nd

Four years old. She has averaged 30 lbs. of milk a day for the last three months. Owned by R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

cently, "unless we think them out for ourselves, and unless we are willing to put in the work they necessitate."

THE FARM WATER SUPPLY

Another feature of the farm is its water system. Some 25 years ago Mr. Stevenson had a ram put in below a spring in a gully on the farm. At that time his neighbors laughed when they heard what he was doing and some remarked that he was a fool to spend his money in such a manner as he would not be able to get the water up to his barn and house. This ram has now been in use for 25 years. It raises the water 130 feet to the house and forces it a distance of 1,500 feet. During all that time it has seldom been out of order and has necessitated only very slight repairs. It not only furnishes water in the cow and horse stables, but also in the milk house as well as in the farm house. Last year Mr. Stevenson installed a bath room and closet in the house, the water for which is supplied from this ram. In both the house and in the cow stable there are large cisterns which are kept filled with water.

The farm consists of 256 acres, of which 190 acres are under cultivation and some 66 acres in permanent pasture. At the time of our visit Mr. Stevenson was milking some 20 cows. Some seven cans of milk a day were being sent to Hamilton. Mr. Stevenson had an arrangement with

three neighbors by which they took turn about in hauling their milk to Hamilton.

AN IMPROVED FARM HOME

Mr. Stevenson's house is about 100 years old. Sometime ago Mr. Stevenson effected a great improvement in it by taking out the closets that separated two large rooms on the main floor thus making one large room. This room is now used as a dining and living room. It has windows on three sides and is a most comfortable room. In the centre there is a large chimney on two sides of which there are grates. The room affords an excellent example of what can be done to remodel an old farm home.

Like her husband, Mrs. Stevenson believes in labor saving devices. The water system in the house is much appreciated by her. She uses such improvements as the washing machine, and has things so arranged that all the milk is kept in the milk house, the only milk brought to the house being that required for family use.

A BELIEVER IN LUCERNE

"I feel as though I cannot say too much in favor of lucerne," said Mr. Stevenson. "It is an especially valuable crop for a man who is engaged in dairying. This year I am growing some six acres, from which I expect to get some 20 tons of hay in three cuts. About the middle of July is the best time to sow lucerne. Up to that time the ground should be thoroughly worked. Once the crop has been sown, if it gets a good start it will last 10 years. There is no hay that we feed our cows that gives as much milk as lucerne and we have fed all kinds. I consider that a ton of lucerne hay, when saved in good condition, will give as good results as a ton of bran. It is possible to cut three crops in a year from it when it is not affected by drought."

FEEDS ENSILAGE

One of the principal crops of the farm is corn. This year some 20 acres of corn are being grown including 14 acres in one field. The corn is sown in hills. "I used to sow my corn in drills," said Mr. Stevenson, "but like this way better even if it does take a little longer to sow, because it is possible to cultivate better and thus to keep the corn cleaner." There are two silos at the barns including a stave silo erected last year at a cost of about \$25. The lumber was secured on the farm. Had it been necessary to buy all the lumber, Mr. Stevenson estimates that the silo would have cost about \$125. It has a stone foundation and holds about 125 tons of silage. Last year the silage in this silo came out in excellent condition. "No man," said Mr. Stevenson, "can carry on dairy farming to advantage without a silo. I have had a silo for 16 or 17 years. A lot of silos have been erected in this vicinity during the past few years."

SOME FINE CATTLE

Mr. Stevenson has an exceptionally fine herd of pure bred cattle. His foundation stock imported from Holland consisted of animals selected from a noted milk producing strain, and the high standard of the herd has been maintained year after year. The milk is weighed every milking. The pasture on the farm is ideal. At the time of our visit the grass was luxuriant. There are several springs in the pasture and plenty of shade trees. Both the young and the old stock were found to be in a thrifty condition. Mr. Stevenson does not believe in stinting his cattle on feed during the winter months even when feed is scarce and dear. The reason he gives is because "it does not pay." The cattle are so accustomed to being gently treated that when

they were visited in the pasture they gathered around the visitors and seemed to invite being handled.

SPRAYING CATTLE PAYS

During the summer Mr. Stevenson sprays his cattle every night. For this purpose a small hand sprayer is used. "I can go over the whole herd of milkers in five minutes," said Mr. Stevenson, "and I believe that the money and time required for this work is a good investment. The mixture I use kills every fly it hits. I find that flies do not travel from one herd to another. Therefore, when I kill the flies on my herd I do not have much further trouble. Spraying the cattle once a week does very little good. I keep mine saturated almost all the time with the result that they are troubled very little with flies. When the cows are brought up to be milked they are sprayed first thing with the result that we can sit down and milk them with comfort. The mixture I use is one used on the animals in the menagerie at Manifton. It costs me \$1.25 a gallon and a gallon lasts a month. Even in the fly season when flies are at their worst we hardly see a tail switch when the cows are in the stable."

VENTILATOR WORKS WELL

When Mr. Stevenson used to enter his cow stable on winter mornings he frequently found the air heavy, and the ceilings and walls damp. Last year he installed two ventilator shafts which run from near the floor to well above the roof. "These ventilator shafts," said Mr. Stevenson, "have worked like a charm. They cost me only \$30 and they made a wonderful difference in the atmosphere in the stable. The air in the stable at all times now is fresh and nice."

FRUIT A LEADING CROP

A large quantity of fruit is grown on the farm, some 20 acres being devoted to this crop. The trees in a six year old apple orchard, comprising seven acres of Spies and Baldwins, were noticed to be in excellent condition. This orchard is given clean cultivation because Mr. Stevenson believes that young trees grow better when the ground is kept cultivated. The land is manured about every three years with clover and manure. The old orchard is kept in sod and sheep are allowed to run in it. They eat the wormy apples and keep down the weeds. A little pruning is done every year and a thorough pruning every other year. The trees are sprayed every year.

Mr. Stevenson is one of those men who practices what he preaches. Those who have heard him address institute meetings and who have visited his farm can verify this.

Under-draining on a Prize Farm

Mr. George McKenzie of Thornhill, whose farm was the first prize in the good farms competition, conducted in the vicinity of Toronto during 1907 by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, is a firm believer in the benefits of under-draining. At the time the judges visited his farm, the crops on the low land were in excellent condition and showed plainly the great advantage of under-draining. A representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World paid a visit recently to Mr. McKenzie and found him hard at work, with Mr. John Simpkins, of Thornhill, putting in a drain in a depression on one of the high portions of the farm where water was in the habit of accumulating in the spring and after heavy rains. The drain was being dug to a depth of two and a half feet and, although the higher land around was dry, water was running off through this drain in a small stream and thus afforded strong evidence of the need of the drain.

"Most of the drains I have put in," said Mr. McKenzie, "have paid for themselves the first

year. I not only realize more money from the increased crops obtained on lands that are properly drained, but I save time by being able to get on such land with a team, much earlier in the spring each year. When land is not properly drained, work on the farm is frequently impeded by one inability to get on such land, especially when it lies, as is frequently the case, between two higher pieces of land that are dry but which cannot be worked by one as long as the intervening section is wet.

"I started under-draining eight years ago and have done some draining practically every year since. There are now between two and three miles of under drains on the farm. I find that ground that is under drained dries out more quickly than the high ground on the farm and it does not pack down like the rest of the soil on the farm."

AN EXPERT IN UNDER-DRAINING

Mr. John Simpkins, who was assisting Mr. McKenzie, is an expert in under-draining, he having been engaged in this work almost all his life. He dug his first drain in England, 38 years ago. Some 23 years ago, he put in 13,500 tiles on one farm near Thornhill, in one year, and he told



Under-draining on the Farm of Mr. Geo. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont. The illustration shows Mr. McKenzie in the background. The other man is Mr. John Simpkins of Thornhill, an expert in under-draining. See adjoining article.

us that he understood that these drains were doing good work still. He uses a drain spade and a drain crumpler or hook.

When asked what it cost to under-drain a farm, Mr. Simpkins replied that it takes 15 tiles to the rod and that the tiles cost ten dollars a thousand. He was in the habit of charging 15 cents a rod for digging the drain. On heavy clay soil, the cost is a little higher. The average depth of the drains is about two and a half feet. Mr. Simpkins believes that where the soil is a clay loam, the increased returns from the crop usually pay for the cost of under-draining the first year that they are put in.

An Essential of Successful Farming

Henry Geddes, Victoria County, Ont.

A good supply of pure water is one of the essentials of successful farming in these days of feeding nearly all that grows upon the farm. On account of the high price of labor, the farmer cannot afford to pump the water by hand for a large herd, nor should dairy cows be turned out in the cold days of winter to drink at a trough once or twice a day. Even if it is just outside the stable, it is a loss of time tying and untying them

and considerable loss in the milk flow from drinking a large draught of cold water which is apt to chill them and which retards milk secretion.

By using some kind of power to pump the water into a tank and have it fed into a drinking trough before the cattle, with a self-regulating valve, it does away with a great deal of extra work and the animals will be able to drink as often as they please. In this way, there is no danger of them ever taking so much as to cause them to chill. This same tank can be utilized for house purposes and save a great deal of labor in the kitchen. By having the pipes attached to the kitchen range, it will feed automatically and a full supply of hot water is always ready. This same tank will supply the bath room with both hot and cold water.

Silo for Summer Feeding

T. R. James, Middlesex County, Ont.

The advantages of the silo are as great for the summer as for the winter months. It is seldom that we have not a year in which during the summer the pastures become dry and the cows slacken in their milk production. For years, it has been advocated that soiling crops be supplied for the cows during these periods of drought and consequent short pasture. However, there are many disadvantages in growing soiling crops. In the first place, not knowing just when the drought and short pastures are to occur, it is difficult to have the soiling crops at the right stage for feeding when they are wanted. A feeder must have green feed coming on at all times during the summer and there must of necessity be waste as it all cannot be used for soiling.

On the other hand, if the summer feed is put into the silo, it is ready for use at any time. Where soiling crops are depended upon, it is often difficult and disagreeable to harvest them. Should it be raining, or even after a heavy rain, it is anything but a congenial task to handle these crops, to say nothing of the labor required at any time to successfully handle them. If the feed is already stored in a silo, it is ready at all times. No difficulty will be experienced and very little labor will be expended in getting it out and feeding it to the cattle, and it makes no difference whether it rains or shines.

Another disadvantage of the soiling crops is that they change much from week to week in stages of their maturity; besides there is apt to be irregularity in feeding these to the cows. With silage, however, that has been put into the silo during the less busy season of the fall before, it can be fed with ease each day and the quality of the product remains good no matter what the season may be. Should the summer be a favorable one and no soiling crop be necessary, there is no loss when the silo is depended upon for summer feeding, because silage, once put into the silo, will keep from year to year.

The manure spreader removes one of the greatest drudges on the farm.—W. H. Taylor, Brant Co., Ont.

It is a great mistake to put soil or sods on top of a gravel road. It simply means mud in wet weather and dust at all times throughout the dry season.—R. N. Scott, Reeve of Smith Township, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Weeds cover the cultivated plants, depriving them of light and space in both soil and air. If corn or wheat are planted too thickly they cannot develop properly, because the plants do not get enough sunlight and the roots do not have sufficient feeding space. Similar results will be apparent if the extra plants are weeds.—Vernon H. Davis, Ohio State University.

Science and Practice in Dairying

"Professor of the Milking Stool"

The time is about to come when the question will be asked very frequently, will it pay to feed cows grain, bran, or any other concentrated feed? For the most part, pastures have been good up to the present, but nearly everywhere we have gone, the cows seem to be very thin in flesh and on many of them it is to be seen the old hair which ought to have been shed in the spring and would have been shed if the cows had been in good condition when turned out to grass. Owing to the scarcity of feed during the past winter, false economy, with reference to feeding cows, was practised by many of our dairymen. The principle of feeding a cow when dry, so that she may build up her system cannot be emphasized too often nor too strongly. Owing to the thin condition of cows and the probable high price of dairy products, the question of feeding cows some extra feed during July and August is of more than usual importance. While it is never safe to prophesy regarding price of dairy goods in the future, all signs indicate an unusually strong demand for milk, butter and cheese during the year 1908. In order to meet this probable demand and receive the benefit of the accompanying high prices, farmers ought not to allow their cows to shrink in yield of milk because of drying pastures. It is a well known fact that once cows go down in their

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milk through lack of food, it is almost impossible to bring them back again to their normal flow.

THREE WAYS TO SUPPLEMENT PASTURE

There are three ways of supplementing the pasture crop, viz.: by the use of soiling or green crops; by feeding silage made from corn grown last year; and by the use of meal or other concentrated food, such as bran oil meal, cotton seed meal, or one of the many prepared feeds now sold to dairy farmers.

At the West Virginia Experiment Station, three tests were made with 12 cows divided into two lots, one lot received grain, in addition to pasture, and the other had grass only. In the first test of 28 days, the cows produced 352.7 lbs. more milk when fed grain in addition to pasture, but they ate 1,008 lbs. grain, costing \$12.60 making the cost of the extra milk 7.6 cents a quart. Unless a high price were received for the milk, it is evident that in this case, the extra milk was produced at a loss. In the second test, the results were more un-economic as the extra milk by feeding grain cost a quart. The third trial resulted in a greater cost still, or 13 cents a quart for the extra milk produced by grain feeding.

In the summary, the author of this bulletin says: "This experiment clearly shows that there was no direct financial gain in feeding grain to the cows while at pasture. It is true that the cows which received grain were uniformly in somewhat better flesh than those that did not receive grain, but as far as the milk yield was concerned, the increased flow was produced at a loss."

A PROLONGED AFTER-EFFECT
Doubtless, the foregoing deduction is correct for this particular experiment, so far as direct cost of production is concerned, but the extra condition of the grain-fed cows probably made an increased yield of milk later on, or at the next lactation, which more than offset the apparent loss. Many dairymen follow the plan of giving the cows some meal throughout the year and claim that they are more than paid for the extra cost by the improved appearance of the cows and more persistent milk flow. That this is more than likely to be the case with the average herd is indicated by an experiment conducted at the Cornell Station, Ithaca, N.Y., where a herd of cows belonging to a private person was selected for a similar experiment to the foregoing. The

herd was not accustomed to any grain in summer and very little in winter, which is the too common lot of "average" herds in both Canada and the U.S. The herd was divided into two lots—one of them fed grain in addition to pasture and the other received no grain. The lot fed grain consumed 1,300 lbs. wheat bran, 1,200 cotton seed meal and 2,000 lbs. corn meal. This lot averaged 13.4 lbs. milk a cow daily. The other lot, with no grain, gave an average of 14.4 lbs. daily. The milk returned to normal and constant and well-marked increase in the yield of lot 1 which received the grain. This increased milk yield amounted to almost exactly 5,000 lbs. milk for the eight cows during 22 weeks. The grain cost about \$71.50, making the increased milk yield cost slightly more than three cents a quart. When milk is returned at five or six cents a quart, grain feeding, as in this case, would be a paying proposition. The lot fed grain gained on an average, 33 lbs. more in (live) weight during the test than did those without grain."

IN FAVOUR OF GRAIN

But this is not the whole story. The Cornell station got the record of these cows the following season and for six months. It was found that the lot fed grain the previous year gave 480.3 lbs. more milk a cow than did those which had not received grain. This gain represents an increase of 16 per cent. It is fairly well grain-fed lot, which was in large measure due to the grain fed during the previous season. This was more particularly the case with the younger cows. The writer says: "It was plainly evident that the grain-fed two-year-olds and three-year-olds developed into better animals than their stable-mates having no grain."

"We should strongly advise the feeding of from two to four lbs. grain a cow daily during July and August, believing that it will pay in extra milk and increased thrift; also be a step in the general improvement of the dairy herd. All these things tend to cause an advance in the milking power of a herd. This pays either directly or indirectly.

Tattle on Highway

In a township where cows are allowed to pasture on the road, when accompanied by a herdsman, has any farmer the right to set his dog on the cows and expel them past his place? If not, is the herdsman liable if he has a gun and shoots the dog? This is the best way to stop the trouble.—A. H. Westworth Co., Ont.

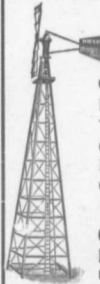
A Township Council may pass by-laws allowing cows to run at large on the highway, and may make provision that such cows must be accompanied by a herdsman.

When cattle are thus running lawfully at large it is unlawful for any person to set dogs after the cows, and the herdsman may take reasonable precautions to prevent the cows being injured by a dog, and in extreme cases he might even have the right to shoot, but we would not care to commiserate just when, and just when he should not, exercise such an extreme right. The carrying of fire arms is surrounded with so many restrictions that the herdsman would be liable to legal penalties for carrying a gun, and we would suggest either using a club on the dog, or if necessary applying to the owner of the dog for inciting the dogs to chase cattle.

Protecting Turnip Seed.—To protect my turnip seed, against the fly, I mix a teaspoonful of coal oil with every four pounds of turnip seed. The mixture is stirred thoroughly and left until it is fit for sowing; it is about two hours. If more coal oil than the amount mentioned is used it becomes difficult to get the seed dry enough for sowing. I have prepared my seed twice this way with excellent results. Formerly I used to have considerable trouble with the fly. Several of my neighbors are also protecting their seed in his way.—R. M. Loveless, York Co., Ont.

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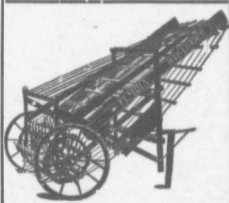


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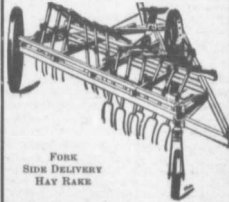
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HORTICULTURE

Marketing Strawberries

A. C. Blair, Peterborough Co. Ont.

To make the most out of the strawberry patch, the fruit must be picked properly, and sent to market in packages that will attract customers. The boxes must be as clean and bright as they can be secured. Nothing will detract more from the price of a quart of strawberries than a soiled box. The crates also must be clean and well built, and should bear the grower's name.

For an exacting market, there is much importance in having the fruit properly sorted. The boxes should

be alike from top to bottom, both the berries in the boxes, and the boxes in the crate. Only one variety should be placed in the same crate. For a special trade, the berries in the boxes may be packed in tiers. This is the ideal way of marketing high-grade strawberries, but it is not always practicable, particularly in seasons when the crop is large, and labor scarce.

When long distance shipping is contemplated, select only those varieties that are firm. The most satisfactory market for strawberries, however, is one that is located as near home as possible. Strawberries must be fresh when exposed for sale to command the best prices. The problem of marketing is more important than that of growing. Honesty and cleanliness are the key notes of success.

The Cover Crop System

F. T. Shatt, M.A., Chemist,
Dominion Experimental Farms.

In outline the treatment of the orchard soil is as follows: The land is kept thoroughly cultivated throughout the spring and early summer months, say, until early in July. This conserves the moisture for the growth of the trees, favors aeration of the soil and nitrification of the humus. The cover crop is then sown. This is preferably one of the legumes. The crop is, as a rule, allowed to remain till the following spring, possibly till the second or third week in May, when the growth is turned under and the soil cultivated as many times as is deemed necessary until the beginning of July and a cover crop again sown. The growth of the cover crop in late summer abstracts much moisture from the soil, naturally checking growth of the trees and thus indirectly causing the early ripening of their wood.

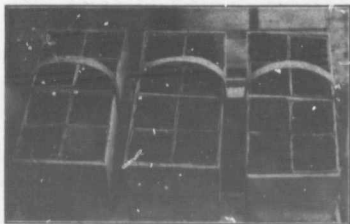
The dates for these various operations are by no means fixed; they will naturally depend on the condition of the soil and the district in which the orchard is situated. Thus, if a drought is not unusual in the early summer months, ploughing under of the cover should not be later than the middle of April, even if there then be little or no spring growth. By this means, a dry earth mulch may be maintained by cultivation which will conserve the moisture from the winter's snow and early spring showers. On the other hand, if a generous and

well distributed rainfall may be expected, the clover or other legume may be allowed to remain throughout the summer, mowing the crop occasionally and leaving the cut material as a mulch. The system allows of much modification and, in this, lies one of its best features: it lends itself readily to adaptation. The observant eye of the orchardist must note the necessities of his trees, the characteristics of soil, of the climatic conditions prevailing in his district, the practice may then be adapted accordingly.

Fruit Crop Report

A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division.

The weather conditions throughout the Dominion for the past month have been generally favorable for fruit. The first three weeks were exceptionally dry in the fruit districts



Ontario Strawberries Packed in Tiers

Note that there are four berries across the boxes each way. Grown by Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines, and photographed by Wilfred Thompson.

of Ontario, but occasional showers after the 20th ult. prevented serious injury except that the samples of strawberries in some cases are not so large as usual. Light frosts on the 15th did inflict a very slight damage. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have had exceptionally favorable weather. In British Columbia, though the weather was cool and wet till the

early part of June, conditions were not seriously affected. During the latter part of the month the temperature has been higher with occasional showers.

APPLES

Prospects are not so good this month as last. The "set" of fruit was not as good as was expected, and the dry weather has probably increased the June "drop." A fair estimate of the present conditions would be an average or slightly above the average crop of early and fall apples, with the winter apples somewhat below a medium crop. The districts producing the larger quantity of fruit in Ontario, such as the counties of Hastings, Durham and Northumberland, have rather a light crop of winter apples.

Speaking generally for the whole apple belt, Spies, Baldwin and Kings will be light or very light, Russets a medium crop, Ben Davis nearly a full crop, Greenings a medium crop, the Funt, as above the average almost everywhere and at least an average crop of fairly clean good-sized fruit in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys.

In Nova Scotia the prospects for the apple crop as a whole are particularly good this being a bearing year for the Cravenstein. There are no unfavorable conditions in British Columbia, the prospects showing a medium crop.

PEARS AND PLUMS

The prospects for pears and plums are only medium. Bartletts and Kieffers have the best showing.

PEACHES

Early varieties will be fairly abundant, somewhat above the average; late varieties a medium crop. In the early varieties, Alexander, Early Rivers and Triumph are reported bearing full crops, of the later varieties, St. John will be only a medium crop, the Early Queen light, Snooks and Elbertas are good for something over a medium crop. The Elbertas are bearing heavily where they were sprayed for Curl Leaf; those not sprayed have in many cases a very light crop.

TOMATOES

The prospects for tomatoes are excellent. Should there be plenty of moisture during July, there seems nothing in the way of a full crop this year.

CHERRIES

Sweet cherries will be somewhat scarce, sour cherries more plentiful.

GRAPES

Grapes look well and promise a full crop.

SMALL FRUITS

With a moderate amount of rain, small fruits will likely give a large crop. The conditions are so favorable over all the fruit producing sections that the aggregate of the crop will likely be very large.

INSECTS

Insects are not more prevalent than at this time last year, and fungus diseases are not specially in evidence. Up to the present time most injury has been done by the Cigar Case Bearer, the Bud Moth, Canker Worm, Green Fruit Worm and Oyster-shell Bark-lice.

FOREIGN CROP CONDITIONS

The United States will have only an average crop, but very generally distributed over the apple growing districts. The prospects for stock raised for marketing during the winter months would indicate about an average crop or somewhat less.

The prospects for apples in Great Britain and for the fruit crop generally are particularly good, and there are no serious adverse conditions reported from the Continent.

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POULTRY YARD

Building a Poultry House

Isaac F. Pullinghast

On no other subject, perhaps, connected with poultry culture are the ideas of different people so greatly at variance as in the essentials or requirements of a house for poultry, when calculated for both winter and summer use, and for the benefit of any who may be contemplating the erection of a new building, I will submit a few pointers on what I consider essentials in their construction.

First, the location should be where it would be sheltered from the north and west winds, and it should face the southeast if possible, so as to get the sunlight possible in winter, and the window should then be in the front only. Do not make the mistake of using too much glass. It is not only expensive, but actually harmful in that it tends to radiate too much heat in summer, and too much cold in winter. One ordinary sized window is sufficient for a floor space of 150 sq. ft.

The situation should be naturally dry or have good drainage provided on all sides in order to avoid dampness, and the floor either made of boards tightly laid six inches above the ground, or concrete or pounded earth formed above a foot of small stones, which will prevent dampness. It is a good idea to paper the entire inside with tarred or rosin sized paper to retain warmth and dispel insects. The roasts should be low and level, and the droppings either frequently removed or covered with sifted dry coal ashes.

FLOOR SPACE REQUIRED

If the fowls are to be confined to the room not less than eight or ten feet of floor space should be allowed for each fowl. Ventilation without causing a draft of air is another important factor. This may be secured by placing a ventilator on top, or in the east gable, and then filling the loft over the fowls with straw, through which the bad air and dampness can pass without causing a draft of reversed air.

Another important consideration in winter is to have the roosting apartment either partitioned or curtained off, and of sufficient size only to admit the flock comfortably, and with an overhead ceiling but a short distance above them; so their bodily heat will not be lost, but retained in a way to keep them snug and warm during the coldest nights of winter. An ordinary flock of fowls will generate heat enough to keep them from freezing during the coldest nights, without a fire or artificial heat of any kind, if the

roost is built warm, and so arranged that their warmth will not be dissipated by too large a body of cold air surrounding them.

For nests I prefer loose boxes placed on the floor and screened from observation by leaning something like an old door over them in a way to keep the fowls from seeing their roost on them. These may be easily removed, fumigated, burned out, or whitewashed, and made used for breeding lice, which should be avoided in every possible way.

The dry dust of sifted coal ashes is the cheapest and most effective preventive for lice. I have never discovered for the fowls to wallow in, they should be frequently scattered on the floor of the building. Make your house of any size, shade set style that your fancy dictates, if you observe the above essentials, and feed so as to keep your fowls healthy and busy, you may expect to meet with a fair degree of success.

Curtain Front Houses

Maine Experiment station gives a great deal of attention to the Poultry Department. Much benefit has been derived from its experiment of the so-called "curtain-front" system of housing ranks first. Up to the time when Professor Gowell began the first tentative experiment in the way of making a curtain-front system of laying poultry it was practically universally believed by poultrymen that in order to get good winter egg production, it was imperative to institute in the poultry house so far as possible, summer conditions. The Experiment Station itself constructed its first poultry house on the plan of a tight house with a system of supplying artificial heat. It was very soon demonstrated after the "curtain-front" principle was tried in a small house the so-called "curtain-front" system. Bulletin [that] the old idea of the necessity of a warm house for winter egg production was essentially wrong. It clearly appeared that a low temperature would have no influence on egg production during the winter months.

Further, it appeared that getting the birds into the open air every bright, sunny day during the winter was a great stimulus to egg production. This is practically what the "curtain-front" house does. During bright days the curtains are up, and to all intents and purposes the birds are in the open air. The house, however, gives two conditions which could not be duplicated in the open air during the winter months. First, the birds are protected from drafts and second, they scratch in a dry litter. The general idea that the lowness of the temperature does not matter in egg production, provided the birds have plenty of fresh air and the house is dry, has proved itself in the experience of the Station a correct one.

The essential correctness of the underlying idea in this "curtain-front system" of housing is further indicated by the fact that it has been widely adopted by practical poultrymen all over the world. In fact, it may be said that this is the dominant plan of housing poultry for laying purposes at the present time.

Dry earth makes the best dust bath for coal lice and vermin. Sufficient lice extermiator to be effective cannot well be incorporated in the dust bath. If the hens need treatment for lice the plan is to give them a thorough dusting with some of the advertised lice powder.

White Holland Turkeys

The origin of this variety is supposed to have been the selecting of extra light colored Narragansetts in years gone by. It is generally conceded that the name is not a correct index to the locality of their origin. There is no doubt that if selections of the lightest colored birds of the flock each season were mated together for a number of years, a race of fowls could be obtained to breed fairly to a white color. This size variety has been obtained in this variety the past dozen years, and it is stated, was caused by careful introduction of Bronze blood, some from a white "sport" of the Bronze.

It is a fact that the white turkeys are easily kept from rambling when not raised in large flocks, and many favor them on this account. When their plumage is kept clean they are also a handsome bird, but it is also possible to get a bird. Carefully mated and given proper attention when young, they will be found as hardy as any of the other varieties. The body of the White Holland is not so long as the Bronze nor yet so deep. The back also lacks the gradual curve of the latter, being flatter upon the shoulder. Plumage should be pure white throughout except for the black beard in males. Beaks, legs and toes are white, or pinkish white in color. A common defect is a "tickling" of small black spots on the feathers. Standard weight for adult male, 26 pounds; adult female, 16 pounds; young male, 18 pounds; young female 12 pounds.

The Feeding Value of Bran

Properly used, the feeding value of bran is a very different thing to the value of bran as food. As a poultry food, bran analysis, it has a very very near the bottom of the list, and many poultry-keepers, noting this, avoid its use; but, even considered as a food, it abounds in body-building elements and leather-forming materials, and, at its price, compares favorably with other food-stuffs as value for money. Good, sound, bread bran has, however, a very great feeding value, apart from the actual food it contains for what may be called its mechanical action. Besides giving necessary bulk, it divides the finer and more expensive meals, and so exposes them more fully to the digestive process.

A mash composed of one part (by weight) of bran to four parts ground oats or barley-meal is more thoroughly digested, and in every way more economical, than one of all meal. The best use of bran is to use it in some sort of a feed, if not sufficiently soaked, the roughness is apt to irritate the bowels and cause scouring.

Fats for Fowls

Whilst an occasional starve is probably an excellent thing for both humans and poultry, there are three times in the life of a fowl when a 24 hours' fast is to be specially recommended. It is, of course, immediately after birth, before death, and on confinement in a coop previous to fattening. The reason for the first of these is that it has provided the new-born chick with sufficient nutriment for about thirty-six hours, and any food taken during the first twelve hours or so is probably distinctly detrimental to its well-being. Fasting before death ensures that the crop and intestines shall be emptied of food, and thus prevents decomposition, making the meat a healthier good. The reason is that the flesh of fowls thus fasted eats better, being less liable

to the hardness often found in birds killed shortly after a meal. Thirdly, a fast of this kind is much more easily drawn, and the nestling being soft and compact, come away cleanly.

A day's starve, immediately after cooping a bird to be fattened will ensure a good appetite at the start. Many birds, especially somewhat wild ones, will reject a meal if offered soon after confinement, and will finish a good appetite at the start. It is, be it ever so tempting. So much is being continually written about feeding fowls that this short article cannot do justice to them. It is, however, the occasional fast to man or bird as a refreshing novelty, and to such should prove useful. This has the advantage of being advice easy to follow, for whatever excuses may be offered for neglecting to feed scientifically, the laziest can hardly find any trouble in starving a fowl.—F. H. Cooper, in Feathered Lite.

Replies from all over Canada

The replies I received from my small ad in the Poultry Exchange of the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World came from all over Canada. I feel well repaid for the money spent. Please read my advertisement.—Walter Benbow, Hamilton, Ont.

Geese and turkeys cost less to raise than chickens and ducks, and the prices received for them are much higher, yet the supply never equals the demand. These larger fowl forage for a great deal of their feed. It is also true that they are not given more attention, and their production doubled.

The poultry page is for the use of those interested in this branch of the farm work. The editor will welcome discussion by its readers, of the many questions pertaining to poultry. The free use of this page will surely be a help all round. Can't the editor make no claim to being infallible, but will endeavor to answer all queries to the best of his ability, and as promptly as possible. Can't we have a short letter from at least a hundred people this month.

The Poultry page of the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is a good one to use as an advertising medium. Those who have tried it this spring report splendid results. The reason for this is found in the fact that the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World goes to more farm homes in Canada than any poultry publication, and thus reaches the buyers. Try selling your surplus stock by its help this season. A small ad will do it.

Some prominent dairymen of the United States have been investigating the cheese industry of Ontario. They are Mr. Farmers of Albany, N. Y., First Assistant Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Kirkland of Philadelphia and Mr. Hall of Gouverneur, state instructors. They are accompanied by a tour of inspection by Mr. G. G. Ablow of Kingston, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, and visited a number of our factories.

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

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The paid-advance subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed 10,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 11,000 copies (never being less than that) to 15,000 copies. Circulations outside are removed or discontinued as they expire. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:
Room 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen
St. W., Toronto.

RECKLESS MOTORING

The running amuck of an automobile recently in Ontario county, directs attention again to the question of motor legislation. The last session of the Ontario Legislature was productive of very little advancement in this direction. A great deal was expected of it, but the session closed without any material improvement in the laws controlling this kind of traffic.

It is none too early to begin an agitation for something more at next session. Farmers should make a note of all cases of reckless motoring in their respective districts. By reporting these to the press, the foundation would be laid for enforcing their demands upon Members of

Parliament. These individuals will do nothing unless they feel that the people want better legislation, and will back them up in securing it. This is the season when the reckless driver does his man "stunt" on the country road, and every instance of carelessness and utter disregard of the rights of others should be recorded.

Why should farmers give way to such individuals as those who, as in the case cited above, used the roadway as their own, resulting in danger to life and property? Ignorance of how to manage the machine is no excuse. People who do not understand the running of a motor should not be allowed out with one. Likewise the man, who knows, but disregards the rights of others to the public highway should be restricted and not allowed to use the roads, unless he guarantees to respect the life and property of those who have a better right to them than he has. There is little use in mincing matters with such. They should be made to respect the rights of others, or keep off the country roads altogether.

The automobilist pays nothing for building or maintaining country roads, and yet he uses them more than the farmer, who pays for their maintenance. A good plan would be to have part of the license fee to the right to run an automobile go to a fund for the general maintenance of country roads. This might be expended on certain roads on which motorists should only be allowed to travel. If they desired to use other roads, a special permit should be secured from the municipality. This would give the local motorist a chance to use all the roads in his district, and confine the tourist to the main roads selected for this purpose.

SUPPLY PLENTY OF WATER

A supply of pure water is one of the most important things on the dairy farm. Especially is this so in summer, when the demand for water by both man and beast is increased. Often, thirsty animals have water to drink only from wayside pools, and drains, and as three-fourths of all milk is made from water, it can be easily seen how such conditions will make milk unfit for human consumption. Few things, and, perhaps, no one thing, contributes more liberally towards making existence endurable in hot weather, than does pure, cold water. In summer, evaporation of fluids from the body goes on much more rapidly than it does in winter, and, therefore, the demand for replenishment is keen. Much cruelty to cattle and other farm animals exists by depriving them of this necessity, or limiting them to an insufficient supply.

The farmer, who is plowing, cultivating, and in any way working in the field, always has a supply of water for himself, but except for the regular supply which they get morning, noon and night, his horses have to go without. Farmers should offer their teams water whenever convenient, and also instruct their help

to do the same. Men usually state that it is not convenient to water their horses during the day in the field, yet, when working around the house, the animals are often forgotten and have to go thirsty. When a horse is watered only in the morning and at night, he gorges himself, and this injures his stomach. If he were allowed to drink every two or three hours in the day, this would not happen. Those who have their best interests at heart, will see to it that their animals, of whatever kind they be, are plentifully supplied with abundance of pure water.

HELP OUT THE PASTURES

This is the season of the year when the soiling crop is of advantage to the dairy farmer. And yet how few, comparatively speaking, avail themselves of this means of supplying the pastures. Even this year of generally good pastures, there are sections not so favorably situated, where the milk flow is falling off, because the pastures are short. If a census were taken, it would be found that it is in the usually dry sections where farmers are most neglectful in growing supplementary feed for their cows. The farmer who needs it least, usually has it. It is a safe guess that the number of farmers who grow supplementary feed for their cows, has not increased any during the past three years.

Last year many were hard hit, and it looks as if some would have the same experience this year. Even in a good pasture year, it will pay to have a little green feed to supplement the grass when it gets dry, as it is most likely to do, even under favorable conditions. It is this added succulence to the dairy ration that helps to keep up the milk flow and to tide the cows over the hot summer period. A few acres is sufficient. If it is not needed for summer feeding, it will come in well for feeding in winter.

It is to be hoped the lessons of this and preceding years will improve things in this regard. A good pasture one year is no surety of the same thing the following year. There is economy in being prepared for all emergencies, exigencies of the winter included.

ATTENTIONS THAT BRING PROFITS

We can ill afford to neglect our cows during this the rush season, with the dairy farmer. For twelve months of the year, we look to our dairy cattle to provide us with ready cash, yet some of us are short-sighted enough to allow the cows to rustle for themselves during the busy time of haying and harvest. In many instances, enough pasture has not been provided, and as the season advances it is thought wasteful to turn the cows into a field which would be ready to cut in a week or two. It is hard to get around this point. It appears to most of us if we could save such a field for hay, it would figure out clear profit. Such may possibly be in some instances, but unless suitable soiling crops have been provided, and the cattle fed

regularly, there will be a direct loss from such practice.

When it is realized that a large portion of the work in connection with haying and harvest is done in order that our dairy cattle may be fed throughout the remaining months of the year, it becomes apparent how short-sighted it is at this season to practise economy of this kind, and stint the cows that we hope to get large returns from later. Where dairying is the main consideration, caring for the cows should be made the work of the farm, and not the chores. Were this put into practice more generally, larger returns would be obtained from the average herd of milking cattle.

It is particularly important at the present time that the cows receive the best of attention. At this season the cow has much to contend with. Pastures are becoming short and dry, the heat is often excessive, water is supplied none too frequently, and often in insufficient quantities. Shade is not provided, and the sun beats down unmercifully upon her as she reposes in a fence corner to chew her cud, and last, but by no means least, she is tormented from early morn till late at night by flies.

We, who bank upon the dairy cow to furnish our monthly income from which we satisfy our wants at the table, and provide the other necessities of life, should be more thoughtful of the comfort of the cow during the trying months of summer. See to it that she is provided with abundant pasture; failing that a bounteous supply of some succulent soiling crop. Give her water when she wants it. If possible, have it before her at all times, and in quantities that will effectually slake her thirst. Should there be no shade in the pasture, give her access to a shady lane, or other spot where trees abound, where she may retire to chew her cud in peace. It may be well to use some preparation to protect her from the flies. When you want her at the stable, or at some other part of the farm, drive her gently and leisurely, allowing her to take her time, with the dash that suits your favorite dog. These attentions bestowed upon your best friend—the dairy cow—will repay you many-fold in the increased production which she will give you.

Those who have not done so already, should not fail to lay in a stock of binder twine at an early date. It is not well to delay getting the twine till the date of commencing harvest. If put off till that date, you may be disappointed in getting the grade you wish to use. You can safely lay in at least two-thirds of the quantity which you estimate you will need. In purchasing twine, it is economy to purchase the best. Twine of an even quality throughout, is the kind to get. If your binder is old, and slightly worn, a coarse twine will give better results than the extremely fine-spun article which is on the market. Invariably twine running 500 or 550 feet to the pound, will give better satisfaction in any binder than twine spun 650 feet to the pound.

Paying for a Service of Their Own

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World,—I have been reading the series of articles published by you on "Free Rural Mail Delivery," and have found them interesting. I don't see why the Canadian Government would not be justified in introducing free rural delivery in Canada. Of course it will cost something to start, but to take money to make money, and the farmers have just as much right to have their mail delivered to them as have the people in the cities. I am sure they pay their share of the taxes, and that is no small sum. If the Government would pay a little less in bonuses to railways, and these coal and iron and steel companies, and establish "Free Rural Mail Delivery," it would be better, as the farmers would see their money coming back to them again in another form, which would benefit them in more ways than one.

The service would be a benefit to the farmers in several ways. In the first place, we would have to keep the roads in good condition all the year around. In the busy parts of the year, when both horses and people are tired, they feel like lying down, instead of hitching up, and driving through the heat and dust, after the mail. If they had free delivery they could spend that part of their time at home.

As for the farmers being ready for free rural mail delivery, I think they are. There is a small place near Paris named Canning, and a man comes from there every morning with the mail. As he passes several farms on his trip, he takes the farmers' mail to them, the farmers paying for such service out of their own pockets. This goes to show that the farmers are ready and anxious to get their mail, or a daily paper, every day. I wish your valuable paper every success in promoting the interests of the farmers.

S. N. Patten, Brant Co., Ont.

Eastern Township, Quebec Notes

Human nature is hard to satisfy. At the time of writing my last notes the farmers were grumbling because of too much rain, which had retarded seeding considerably. To-day, these persons are grumbling because they are having too much dry weather. Oh, could we only get dame Nature to even things up! I am afraid that even then we would do a certain amount of grumbling. When we see our pastures become bare and brown, as at present in many sections, and little rain for the cows to feed on, we would not be human if we did not take it seriously. Through the western part of the province, there has been but little rain, and the bare clays have not responded in growth as if more moisture had been received. On our loams and lands full of organic matter this drought is not so noticeable. This is an argument in favor of keeping our soil in good heart, and well-drained. The wet clays of last spring have become baked, and will give a yield over half the return in hay or grain that was anticipated. What promised to be a bumper hay crop a few weeks ago, turns out to be much less than an average one, although better than last year. Whether the situation is as bad as last season, is as yet too early to tell. Hay prices are running from \$4.50 to \$5 per ton less than at this time last year. This may be attributed to the light supplies at this time last year, as compared with the supply of old hay on hand, and also to there being little demand at present for hay for export.

In my last letter I mentioned the fact that a number of new seeded meadows had not a good stand of

grass, and that they had been seeded again with oats, after being worked up with the disc harrow. These fields promise well, and with a sufficient amount of moisture, will give a good cut. Possibly the drought is more noticeable in our pasture lands than in the hay and grain crops, as the pastures are becoming bare, and consequently the milk flow is much reduced. The cows are giving an average of 4 lbs. of milk less a day than they were a week ago. As few have carried over silage from last spring there is nothing to feed but clover or hay, it being yet too early to cut the soiling crops. During the month of June, there was a large milk flow, consequently the shippers to Montreal did not get all their surplus milk to the city. There the demand had not got back to its normal after last winter, when so many of the citizens reduced, or cut out, milk from their diet. However, if the present conditions continue for any length of time there will be a scarcity of milk in the city.

LESS BUTTER AND CHEESE

The supply of milk made into butter and cheese is less than former years, owing to a larger quantity going to the city, as well as much of it going to the condensary at Huntington. This is noticeable, in that less cheese and butter is boarded than formerly on the several cheese boards throughout the country. The prices for butter range about 3 cents higher than at this time last year. Cheese is selling about 1½ cents more a lb. At the Huntington board last week butter sold for 22¢ and cheese for 11 15-16¢. At Cowansville butter sold for the same price, but cheese sold from 11 ¾ to 12 cents. At St. Hyacinthe butter sold for 23½¢ and cheese for 12 and 12-16 cents a lb.

Last week saw record shipments of butter and cheese from Montreal and Quebec, there being 95,393 boxes of cheese shipped from the former port, and 9,609 from the latter. The total shipments by the St. Lawrence route since the opening of navigation, has been 384,698 boxes, as compared with 443,624 for the corresponding period of 1907. Exports of butter last week amounted to 8,181 packages, as against 1,779 packages for the corresponding week of last year. The total exports since May 1st were 22,667 packages, compared with 3,572 packages for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease in the export of cheese has scarcely been made up by the increase in the export of butter. Taking the home consumption into consideration, which is equally as large as last year, it would appear that a much larger amount of milk is being made into butter, and less into cheese, than last year.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS

Hay making will be general in a few days. So far only a few fields of clover have been cut. We do not expect hay to net us over a two-thirds crop. Grain is coming on slowly, the early sown grain is heading — and is very short. Potatoes are doing well but need moisture to keep on a continued growth. The potato beetle is unusually active, and the potatoes have to be sprayed every few days. Corn has come up very unevenly, though we notice some very good fields where the conditions have been favorable for quick growth. There has been a heavy frost on the bare clays, however, especially where they have been spring plowed, the corn crop is weak. The larger clays have been put in than usual, and many more new silos are going up. The root crops are suffering from the drought. Milch cows continue to sell well, as high as \$75 and \$80 have been



A Tickle and a Truth

What De Laval Separators stand for in the dairy world is sometimes responsible for the purchase of an inferior machine by an experienced buyer who is told he is getting something "just as good." There's a mighty sight of difference 'twixt a tickle and a truth.

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paid for high class grade cows. Pork sells for about \$6 a cwt. on foot. There is not the number of hogs being kept this season, I think, owing to the high price of grain feeds. The labor problem is not quite so acute as it has been of late years. There seems to be more home men, besides more immigrants have come to us. These latter have relieved the situation very much, although much of such help is not of a superior class.

A Chance For You

"I received the pig in first-class order, and thank you for your trouble. Also thank Mr. Snowden for the one he picked out, I send me, for she is a dandy, and is a good advertisement for his stock."—H. Robert Bennie, Renfrew Co., Ont.

There are still some more of these pigs which are to be given away as premiums for obtaining only seven new subscribers to The Dairyman and Farming World. Why not try to secure one. Here is a chance for you to make use of your spare time. We offer premiums for any number of new subscriptions for our paper,

from one to one thousand. It doesn't matter if you have only a little time to spare each day, or each week. You can make use of your spare time and earn some prize for your trouble, though of course the more time you devote to the work, the better prize you will win.

"I think over our premium offer, which is published on the back cover. Write us for further particulars. We will gladly send them to you, and assist you in every way possible with the work. In every day we receive letters from our readers who have become interested in some of our offers, and wish to make their spare time profitable. Read these extracts from letters which we have received lately:

Mr. Thomas Lucy, of Frontenac County, says: "Please send me some sample copies of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. I want to see if I can earn some of your premiums or cash prizes. I think it is a pretty good offer."

"I am interested in your cash prizes for subscriptions to your paper. Kindly send me full particulars, and sample copies."—Mr. John R. McRae, Glenora County.

Creamery Department

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

Creamery Instruction Work

The reports of the Creamery Inspectors received by the Department of Agriculture this season, covering up to the end of June, show some increase in the quality of the butter made. In Northwestern Ontario, where most of the creameries are, pastures have been excellent, and cows are milking well, though the number milking is, on the whole, not as large as a year ago. Butter has sold rapidly, at good prices.

There is considerable improvement in the sanitary condition of creameries. The butters are in better shape, and the makers, for the most part, doing better work. The quality of the cream being received shows little improvement. Many creameries only gather twice a week which is not half often enough, at least for the hot weather.

It seems difficult to effect an improvement in this direction. Churn butter cannot be made in the summer months, and gather the cream only twice a week. Some farmers may have facilities for caring for the cream properly, but most of them have not. One can of inferior cream will injure the quality of the whole churning. At least four times a week should be the rule for the warm weather. Gathering every day during July and August would be better.

Moisture in Butter

The law limiting the legal amount of moisture in butter to 16 per cent. has made it imperative that some simple and accurate plan of determining the moisture content be evolved. The old methods are either inaccurate or else require expensive apparatus and a considerable knowledge of chemistry. After a great deal of study and experimentation the Dairy Department of the Iowa Experiment Station has worked out a method which has proven very satisfactory.

By the use of this plan any creamery can with a very little practice make quick and reliable tests of the amount of moisture in butter. He will then be enabled to avoid exceeding the legal limit, and at the same time, keep from letting the percentage of moisture run too low which detracts from both the quality of the butter and the amount of the overrun. Bulletin No. 97 of the Iowa Experiment Station, gives complete instructions for carrying out this method.

Salt that makes good cheese better—improves the flavour and the keeping quality. Salt that dissolves evenly, every grain salting the curd thoroughly—

Windsor Cheese Salt

—acknowledged by cheese-makers throughout the length and breadth of Canada to be the very best obtainable.

At all grocers—and costs no more than other brands. 150

rying out these moisture determinations. Copies may be obtained free of charge from Director C. F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa.

A Government Managed Creamery

The Birch Hills creamery commenced operations on July 1st. The company operating it has every reason to hope for success, as the farmers in the district have unanimously promised their support, and have been anxiously waiting for the creamery to open for business. The building was erected according to plans prepared by the dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the plant is thoroughly modern. Mr. J. W. Gibson, who is in charge, is well qualified to assume the responsibilities of the work, and is exceptionally well pleased with the prospects.

The company have requested the Government to undertake the management of the creamery, which the Honorable T. R. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture, has consented to do. This creamery is the best in the province.

Acting Official Referee at Montreal

In order to meet occasional requests for the services of a referee for butter and cheese, Mr. Joseph Burgess, a member of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, has been assigned to duties at Montreal, which will permit him to examine, on request, shipments of butter and cheese, over which there is a dispute as to quality. Examinations will be made and certificates given only when the request comes from both buyer and seller.

Mr. Burgess may be addressed at Department of Agriculture, Custom House, Montreal, or Telephone Main 4754.

It may be added that Mr. Burgess is well qualified to perform the duties of a referee. He is an experienced cheese and butter maker and has been on the Dominion Dairy Commissioner's staff since 1902. He was superintendent of the Government curing room at Woodstock, Ont., until it was closed in 1906. Since then he has been inspector for the dairy and cold storage branch in Western Ontario. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa.

Under a new ordinance reported for passage before the city council of Manitowau, Wis., every owner of a cow in the city must have a license. Even if no milk is to be sold, and the total supply is to be used for family wants, the license must be in evidence. The measure provides for no fee, but gives the city health department the power to demand the inspection of premises and to file complaints and to revoke licenses. Dairy-men of the city are at a loss as to the practical success of the new measure.

Adjust the Separator to separate the milk so the cream would test between thirty per cent. and forty per cent. and as soon as the separating is over rinse the separator with a little sweet skimmed milk so as to wash all the cream off the bowl. But do not use so much as to run down your test. Then the cream should be put in cold water and if no connection with windmill or spring can be had, the water should be changed once or twice. The cream should also be stirred, so it will get nearly as cold as the water when pumped. Never mix cold and warm cream together. Have two cans, so that you need not pour your cream together until you are ready to separate again.

Cheese Department

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

Guard Against Open Weak-bodied Cheese

Frank Hems, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario

This is the time of year when some of us are almost sure to get caught with weak-bodied cheese. Shipping cheese early, and while green, the tendency is for some of us to take chances on leaving too much moisture, and salting the curds too soon. We try to get the cheese to break down in a few days with the result that after a few hot days some of this style of cheese, in curing rooms not properly protected from the heat, becomes open and weak in body. Even in cool curing rooms cheese of weak body are not satisfactory. One cannot be too careful with the culture at this time of year, since leaving it exposed, without covering, allowing it to come in contact with unsterilized utensils, allowing flies to get into it even for a moment, selecting milk for propagation that may not be pure, may cause the culture to become kassy, and if introduced into the milk of the vat, will produce "pin-hole" curds, becoming a source of detriment instead of a benefit in the manufacturing process. Developing too much acid on the culture is another condition that should be guarded against, since in warm weather, high acid cultures are more likely to occur than in cooler weather.

A good pure culture of mild acid

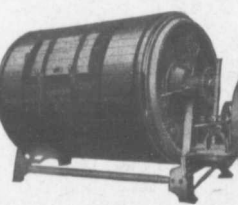
content, when properly prepared, and properly used, is a great help in handling the milk during hot weather. It is better to return all milk which is detected at the weigh stand showing gassy or other taints, since 100 lbs. of impure milk will spoil 10,000 lbs. of pure milk when mixed together. The tendency during hot weather is for the curds to work fast, yet, at the same time, to contain gas or other taints. The secret of making a firm, smooth-textured cheese is in getting the curd firm and properly shrunk, while in the whey, before sufficient acid has developed for dipping. When the milk is working fast this can best be accomplished by finer cutting, and if the case is urgent, faster cooking, according to the development of acid. Finer cutting is to be preferred rather than higher cooking temperatures, although some makers claim very good results by raising the temperature one or two degrees. The faster the curd is working, or, in other words, the faster the acid is developing, the finer the curd should be cut. By using a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch perpendicular wire curd knife, with a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch ordinary horizontal knife for first cut, no difficulty will be found in getting a fine, yet even cut of the curd, so that a firm, well cooked curd will result, before too much acid has developed.

HAVE CURDS RIGHT AT DIPPING

Dip with a reasonable acid, and get rid of extra moisture at this stage by stirring the curds in the sink before piling. Remember that a certain amount of moisture has to be got rid of in order to assure a close firm body in the cheese. Proper handling of the curd in the whey, and the right amount of acid at dipping, controls this to a great extent.

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dinary room, both in the shrinkage in weight, and in the texture of the cheese. Open, weak-bodied cheeses are not desirable, yet, on the other hand, hard, stiff, acidic, mealy or rough-textured cheese are not wanted by anyone. This latter condition must be guarded against as well as the former.

Expelled from the Board

The Peterboro Cheese Board has given evidence of its determination to have all cheese sold on the Board by expelling the representative of the Buckhorn factory, because it was found that he had entered into a contract with a buyer to sell his cheese off the board at the top board price. By this action the Peterboro Board has set a good example to every other board in the country, on which salermen for years have habitually broken this rule, without comment. Nothing has caused more trouble in connection with the sale of cheese than its secret sales off the board at board prices.

Cheese Instruction for June

Work in the cheese factories seems to be progressing very favorably this season. The instructors in their reports for June, and which cover the work from the beginning of the season, state that the quality of the output so far has been generally good, especially in flavor. Patrons are taking better care of their milk, which arrives at the factories in better condition. Especially is this improvement shown where factories are pasteurizing their milk before returning it to the patrons. The reports on this new feature are very satisfactory, and show that it will be money well spent, if every factory puts in a plant for pasteurizing the whey. The expenditure required is not large, and the cost of pasteurizing is small.

The reports show a marked improvement in the sanitary conditions of the factories. The factories themselves, with a few exceptions are in better shape and better equipped. There are some small ones that are making no endeavor to improve things. As one instructor in western Ontario says: "They had better get out of business and give way to others who care and will do better." There is no room for drones in the dairy business, and the sooner factory owners, patrons and makers realize this, the better.

There is less cheese being shipped "green" this season than last, though one instructor in Eastern Ontario, reports that his factories are shipping more green than ever. But this is the exception. The majority of the reports show a gratifying improvement in this direction. The make of cheese, taking the whole province over, averaged for June well up to that for the same month last year. There was a falling off in many factories in Eastern Ontario, about one hour a day per factory. In Western Ontario, with the exception of the district bordering on Lake Erie, where a shortage is reported, the instructors report an increase in the make over June, as high as five and six boxes a day per factory, more. One instructor reports an average increase of 20 per cent from three to four boxes a day. It is hardly likely, however, that this is shorted in exports for all Canada this season, but it is true. From this on, cows will begin to shrink in milk yield.

The instructors report about the average has to do for the province. In some sections a crop is much heavier than last year; in others lighter. Spring rains are looking well. Harvest will be late in some sections. There is a marked increase in the growing of soiling crops. In some

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It has always been perfectly satisfactory
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Send me it at once. CHAS. C. MILL.

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has more practical improvements than any other separator
ever having a clean flow; it runs simple, yet efficient
boil, strain low power can and numerous other advantages.
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me. Ordered in N. B. U. S. and
was satisfied. A. BODDY.

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Oshawa and Winnipeg.

districts peas and oats are sown for this purpose, in others green corn is depended on to help out pastures. There is considerably more corn being grown for winter feeding. Some instructors report a large increase in the number of silos being built. On the whole, farmers are having a very good year.

The milk processors are not having much to do as yet this season. Only a couple of prosecutions and fines, for tampering with milk, are reported so far. These occurred in Eastern Ontario. It may be that the fact that these officials are constantly on the look out for offenders, is a deterrent, so the expenditure is amply justified, though there would be no need for it if these factories paid for milk according to its quality.

Effect of Rusty Cans on Milk

Bulletin No. 162 of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, gives some valuable information as to rusty cans, and their effect upon milk for cheese making. In May 27th issue, Mr. Frank Harns, Chief instructor for Western Ontario, gives some valuable information on this subject, based upon work done at the Wisconsin station. The question is, however, of the greatest importance to factorymen, and further data from the same source will not come amiss.

The bulletin points out that these makers are not able in all cases to control the coagulation of the milk with rennet. This difficulty is traceable to three sources: viz., the strength of the rennet extract used, the quality of the milk obtained from different cows, and their effect upon kind of utensils used. The last is of most concern just now. Previous work at the Wisconsin station has shown that the use of copper, nickel and iron vessels has a deleterious effect on rennet action. In bulletin 162 the effect of iron and rusty pails, cans or vats is considered.

In the experiments conducted the milk was placed in iron dishes and rusty tin pans and was allowed to stand for definite periods. The results show that the coagulation of time to 30 centimeters of such milk, with a standard solution of one cubic centimeter of a one per cent. commercial rennet at a temperature ranging from 80 to 85 degrees Fahr., was then observed. Milk in glass bottles were run as controls under similar conditions. The time was noted at the moment the milk just thickened.

The results showed that it required from one to sixteen minutes longer for the same milk kept in the rusty pan to coagulate than in case of the milk kept in the glass beaker. The acidity of the control milk was always higher than that kept in the rusty pan. This difference, however,

was not great enough to account for the differences in retardation. Every time that this experiment was repeated, the milk in the rusty pans gave evidence of a retarding influence on the rennet action compared with that in the glass beaker.

Milk that had been allowed to stand in iron dishes for several hours had a peculiar bluish gray color, indicating the presence of iron in solution. The maximum quantities of iron dissolved in the milk ranged from one to one and a half pounds for every one thousand pounds of milk. The lower acidity of the milk kept in contact with iron supports the view that the acid grey milk acts upon the iron, and finally causes it to pass into solution. The iron lactates thus formed will increase the solids in milk, and the retarding influence on rennet action may at least be partly due to this cause.

Milk comes in contact with iron in the form of rusty cans or poorly tinned utensils in practically all creameries and cheese factories. The quality of the milk will, to a large extent, depend upon the condition of utensils into which the milk is poured, kept, and finally hauled to the factory. The degree of influence of iron on milk will depend largely upon the temperature of the milk, the length of time kept in the cans, and the amount of exposed surface.

It is estimated that of butter consumed in the United Kingdom about 53 per cent is imported, and of cheese about 65 per cent, while 85 per cent of the eggs consumed are also imported.

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As We See It

It is only the way we look at life,
Whether our eyes they laugh or
weep;
It is only the way we take the road
Whether the hills are low or steep.

It is only the way we lift our load
Whether it's heavy or light,
It is only the way we greet the day
Whether it's stormy or bright.
—Margaret Erskine.

Backward, O Time!

(Concluded from last week.)

THE man thanked her. She reminded him of a servant who was there when the house was his home, and whose name, even, recurred to him now, after all these years. She had been called Mary Doyle, and she, too, had been freckled, and her hair had been vividly ruddy.

Then the woman lifted a portiere of maroon damask, and, bending his head, Carden entered what in his day, at least, had been called the parlor. He halted for a moment on the threshold, while the curtains dropped behind him, and he tried in the dim light—for the inside blinds were closed—to find something familiar. The white marble mantelpiece, which confronted him, was doubtless as old as the house, but he did not remember it. On the wall to its right, he recalled, there had been a portrait of his father's first wife, a sombre-looking woman with hair parted and worn low over her ears. In its place now he descried an old line engraving, which even in the dim light he recognized as a Raphael Morghen, and on the rear wall, where his father's portrait was hung—a portrait by Rembrandt Peel, painted when Carden, pere, was in the prime of his young manhood—was a black-framed mezzotint.

With these memories uppermost, he stepped back into the little cramped hall, and stood for a little at the foot of the narrow, straight stairs and as he paused there, his hand involuntarily sought his chin and, while his fingers traced out the line of a scar, still palpably present, his eyes dropped to the wall's wooden sub-base at the stair end. And again the years had rolled back, and he saw himself a child of five or six, lying there upon the floor, with little white skirt buttoned to little white waist, spattered with blood from a ragged cut, where in falling down those stairs, his chubby chin had come in sharp and forceful contact with the edge of that mopboard.

Carden drew his hand across his eyes as though he would brush away the scene and began slowly to mount the stairs. At the top of the flight to the rear, was what was known as the sitting-room. His recollection of it, as it had existed in his childhood, was much more clearly defined than his recollection of the parlor; and, because he had spent the better part of his days there, the memories that clustered about it were numerous and varied. It was there that he could see his mother most clearly. This window was hers; and there at the

farther one his father was wont to sit in the mornings before breakfast, reading the newspaper. And in the early evenings, before the child's bedtime his father sat there too, smoking his pipe and again reading the newspaper.

The room was very different now, of course, but not so different as the

newspaper lay, as if suddenly dropped, in the seat of a low, comfortable-looking rocking chair, and there were some new books, novels, with freshly-cut leaves on a centre-table, under a green-shaded drop light.

Against the wall opposite the window, was a piano, and Carden stooped to read the title on the sheet of music, which was propped upon the rack. It was a new arrangement of the familiar, "Consider the lilies of the field," and it brought back a long-forgotten childish error of understanding. He had heard this anthem sung in church, had subsequently had his mother repeat to him the words, and had puzzled for days as to why lilies should be expected to whirl (for so he had mentally translated "spin") and as to just what sort of a thing a "rade" could be, since Solomon was not one, and a lily, was.

He smiled as he recalled his puerile misconception, and then frowned a little because the piano was occupying a sacred spot. To this place belonged a long hair-cloth upholstered sofa, with curved ends of rich mahogany, which could with facility be transformed at an instant's notice into a great lumbering stage coach drawn by four horses. A hundred times or more he had driven such a coach, with imaginative passengers, trusting their lives to the handling of lines and brake; and a hundred times and more he had with all the marvelous power of the legendary fairies, changed hassocks into valises, and handed them down from his perch to alighting travellers.



He stroked the neck of the plaything as though it were flesh and blood.

parlor, because, though the furniture was not the same, there was still much the same atmosphere of domestic comfort. He saw a woman's work basket on a little wicker table between the windows, and lying beneath it, a boy's blue and white striped pajama jacket, which had evidently been undergoing mending. A

And the stage coach, having become a sofa once more, made such a convenient napping place for tired father, whose habit it was to throw himself down there on returning from his office, dozing sometimes until dinner was announced, when mother would kneel beside him and kiss him to waking.

He wondered whether the bathroom was in its old place back of the sitting room. No, it was not likely. The modernizing mania must have changed that transferred it nearest to the bed chambers. The door was still there in the old place. He would investigate what was beyond. And, so deciding, he crossed the floor and softly pushed the knob, pushed the door gently ajar. To his delight he found it really altered. There was a new bath-tub, of course—a porcelain enamelled affair—having replaced the old zinc lined tub in which he had been lathered and scrubbed, an infant—but it occupied the same place; and there was a stove in the room, too, as there used to be. And—the explorer blinked his eyes and looked hard at an object standing to the right of the doorway. Then he closed his eyes for a moment, fancying that his sight was playing him tricks, but when he opened them once more, the horse was still there—a prancing hobby horse, covered with natural horsehide, and having a real horseshair mane and tail. Oh, no, it could not be the same. That was impossible. But it was the counterpart, at all events, of the horse he had ridden with waving sword, on the morning that never had come that Richmond had fallen to the Federal army, when his father and all the household had rejoiced, and he had not known exactly why.

He paused and counted back forty-two years. It did not seem possible such a space could have intervened. Standing there in the same room, before him, he had come very close to rolling Time backward. And, then, in mental flight, he spun the years through, realizing, alas, that much, very much, had happened in them.

Quite lost in thought, utterly unconscious for the moment of where he was Carden stood for one moment resting upon the neck of the carved steed, his eyes lowered and fixed on its red morocco saddle. He was standing thus, when a voice, low and musical, awakened him not rudely, but rather pleasantly, from his reverie.

"If I can be of any service," he heard, "I hope you will permit me."

He saw that a lady was standing in the doorway. She was a very winsome-faced lady with chestnut hair, like his mother's, and hazel eyes that were veritable orbs of kindness, though even as Carden glanced at her, he detected something akin to roguishness in their expression. But her mouth seemed tender and sensitive to an uncommon degree, which might give to her whole countenance at times an aspect that savored of the pathetic.

He bowed in a courtly fashion to which she was unused, but it pleased her, nevertheless, she told herself that she liked his voice.

"You can, indeed," he said, with much cordiality, "and I shall be only too happy to call upon you, Mrs. —" he paused. "Did I understand the maid to say Penfield?"

"Mrs. Penfield, yes," she answered affably. "You are looking over the house with a view to renting?"

"With a view to buying," he returned.

She shrugged her shoulders. "I should like to sell," she said, "but I doubt if anyone would care to pay my price. The house, as you see, is old, and not in the best of repair, and I fear that I am asking more than you," or anyone else, would think fair."

He stroked the neck of the plaything steed, as though it were flesh and blood, and she looked at him a little curiously. He was very distinguished looking, she decided, and she liked his thoughtful, gray eyes.

"I have not asked what valuation

you put on the property," Carden observed, "not have I, indeed, seen all of the house; but, I don't think that I should question your price—provided," he added, smiling, "you would be willing to throw in this fiery, untamed beast."

At this she became momentarily alarmed. She could not fancy anyone who was quite sane talking in just this way. She was a very matter-of-fact herself, and this seemed very, very fantastical—this suggestion of making a real estate purchase dependent upon her willingness to give a hobby-horse as a bonus. Yet the appearance of her visitor went far to allay her fears. He had an air of substantiality which tended to arrest her misgivings. He certainly was not a frivolous person, though he was distinctly a man of the world. In speech and manner he suggested something foreign, though she could not have told just what it was, or just how it was indicated; but she was sure he was different from other men she knew or had met, and the difference was an agreeable difference.

"My son's spring horse?" she queried, surprised.

"I have a whim I should like it," her visitor answered, and smiled reassuringly. "I—but, no, you would not understand, perhaps."

"Understand what?" she asked brightly.

"I dare say you think me very odd," he began, "but you would regard me as still more singular if I said what I started to say."

A chair was near her, and now she placed her hand on its back, adding ease to her position.

Recent Institute Meetings

The annual meeting of the Omeenee Women's Institute, was held during the last week in June, and proved to be one of the most successful meetings held by that branch. At the afternoon session, an instructive and interesting demonstration was presented by Miss Helen McMurchie, of Toronto, on "The Use of Eggs and Cheese." Miss McMurchie is a most interesting speaker, and presented a very able and instructive address. She displayed charts, showing the quantity of protein and other ingredients obtained by the use of eggs. Several appetizing dishes were prepared by Miss McMurchie at the meeting, and distributed among the 53 or more ladies there.

Miss Lillian Gray from Toronto, gave an address on home decorations, the gist of which was published in this paper, April 1st. Miss Gray showed samples of wall paper and draperies, which were of a harmonizing contrast; also samples which were not in good taste, and which are the more usually chosen by the majority of housewives. Miss Gray referred to the usual shock one receives by seeing the terrible condition in the papers on the walls and adjoining rooms when one enters a

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house. She said that each room, if possible, should harmonize with the one adjoining it, as well as with the furniture. She also spoke of the useful pieces of furniture, tables, brackets, etc. One point particularly emphasized in Miss Gray's lecture, was the fact that the darker shades of color in decorating a room, should begin on the floor and gradually grow lighter until the ceiling is reached. She emphasized the fact of avoiding all loud colors, large patterns, and shiny surfaces, in decorating the various rooms of a house.

At the evening meeting, Miss McMurchie gave another excellent address on "The Planning of a Farm House." It was illustrated with charts. We shall endeavor to publish a full report of this address in an early issue.

MEETING OF LINDSAY BRANCH

An equally interesting and successful meeting was also held in Lindsay the same week, at which Miss Gray delivered the same address above referred to. Miss Gray tried to show that decoration does not necessarily mean ornamentation. She pointed out that the tendency of the present day in decorating a house is towards extreme simplicity. "Decorating," she said, "does not mean lavish expenditure, for it is possible for a laborer's home to be as artistic in its way as the Fifth avenue mansion. Appropriateness must, however, always be considered. The science of color is a basis of successful decoration, and without knowledge of the laws of color, it is impossible to obtain successful results. The soft, dull shades are desirable for interior decoration. Red, yellow, olive green, brown and black are warm colors, and should be used in north rooms, where there is little sunlight. Blues and water greens are cold colors, and hence suitable for bright, south rooms. In decorating a room, valuable suggestions were given." Miss Gray then proceeded to illustrate the decoration of

walls by means of samples of wall paper. She warned her audience against using bright colored papers, with large patterns. Plain papers are in much better taste.

There was a large attendance at this meeting, and much interest was manifested in the addresses given. The speakers were enthusiastic on their subjects, which lends much to the success of meetings of this kind.

NO MEETING AND A DISAPPOINTMENT

Owing to some misunderstanding of the new officers of the Ennismore Institute, the meeting which had been planned for July 4th, was not held. As this Institute comprises about 40 active and enthusiastic members, it was a great disappointment not to have the meeting. There seems to be every evidence that the Ennismore Institute will become one of the strongest institutes in this vicinity in a short while. Mrs. Daniel Crough, the newly-appointed president, is an enthusiastic worker, and can be depended upon to do her best to promote the welfare of the women around Ennismore. The meetings of this institute are held the first Friday of every month, and an interesting programme has been arranged for the next meeting, August 7.

EAST AND WEST VICTORIA PICNIC

One of the most enthusiastic and well attended meetings ever held in Victoria, Canada, was held by the members of West and East Victoria Women's Institutes last week. The meeting took the form of a picnic at Fenelon Falls and was held on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson of that place. About 300 were in attendance, coming from all the districts in the county. Superintendent G. A. Putnam and F. H. Reid, B. S.

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A, were both present, and delivered excellent addresses.

Mr. Reed urged the keeping of boys and girls on the farm, and to this end, advocated that they be given, whenever possible, scientific instruction in agriculture, as well as the practical application of their theoretical knowledge. He gave his audience a comprehensive but brief outline of the courses in agriculture that is being presented in the public schools in Ontario at the present time, also the courses in household science at the Macdonald Institute at Guelph. Full information regarding these interesting and instructive courses can be had by applying to Mr. Reed, at Lindsay, Ont.

WARSAW MEETINGS

An entertaining and interesting meeting is reported of the Warsaw Institute by Miss Mae Davis, the secretary. Both afternoon and evening sessions were held, the session in the evening being open to the public. Miss Highland presented an interesting and instructive address on Food Values, with practical demonstrations. Miss Yates also gave interesting addresses at both sessions. Several musical selections were rendered, and a successful meeting was the verdict of the large number present.

SPRINGBROOK INSTITUTE

From the Springbrook Institute has also been received from the secretary, Mrs. D. W. Robins, an enthusiastic report of a recent meeting. Over 125 were in attendance at the evening meeting, while the afternoon

meeting showed an attendance of over 300, including a large number of children. Miss Hyland, of the Lillian Massey School, Toronto, gave a practical demonstration on the cutting and boning of a fowl.

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

FIVE MINUTE SOUP

Cut some stale slices of bread into small dice. Heat some butter in a frying pan, and when hot fry the diced bread in this, and when nicely browned add hot milk, according to the quantity of the bread. Season with pepper and salt and serve as soon as it has boiled up once. This soup can be prepared in five minutes—hence the name.

A FAVORITE DUTCH DISH

Boil a good sized ham bone in about one gallon of water for several hours. Water in which the ham was boiled (if the ham was scraped nice and clean) can be used. When done take out the ham bone, and when the water is cooled, add to it 1 qt dried apples, and let them soak until they have softened. This should be done the evening before the dish is wanted, and the same evening a new baking of bread should be put to rise. Next morning put the pot of ham bone liquor and soaked apples

over the fire, and as soon as it boils break off little pieces from the raised bread dough, size of a walnut, drop into the boiling liquor, and boil till the apples and bread dumplings, are done. Serve hot.

HARD BOILED EGG SALAD

Hard-boiled eggs cut in half, each part served on a crisp lettuce leaf, with a spoonful of mustard dressing, is one way of serving them. Another way is to take out the yolks, after boiling and cutting in half lengthwise, and mix same with some minced sardines, ham or chicken, seasoning to taste, and return to the white boats, with a spoonful of dressing on each.

BEST GREENS

Cut $\frac{3}{8}$ lb cold boiled ham in dice, and fry in 1 tablespoonful butter, with $\frac{1}{2}$ an onion minced fine, then add 2 tablespoonfuls hot vinegar, and pour this sauce over the best greens, which were boiled in salted water until tender, and then drained and chopped fine. Serve hot with poached eggs on top of the greens.

Asked and Answered

Readers are asked to send any questions they desire to this column. The editor will aim to reply as quickly and as fully as space will permit. Address, Household Editor, Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Kindly tell me the best way to stiffen a black muslin dress? It has been ironed numerous times and is very limp. I want to freshen it up. Is sugar and water a good thing? If so, can you tell me the proportions and what is the best thing to use in to keep it a good black. The muslin is a good color yet, but some of the thick lace on it has grown a bit dingy.—Happy, Alberta.

Laundry gum arabic is the best thing to stiffen the muslin. There is a soap for dyeing such things, to be used precisely as though you were washing the garments. For some black materials, which have become rusty the following is suggested: Boil some skimmed milk and water, and add a little piece of ginger. Dip the material into this while boiling, let it soak, take out, squeeze and dry. Another authority suggests rinsing in very strong bluing water, to which some vinegar has been added. To keep lace from becoming rusty it is a good idea to rinse it in strong coffee.

What will rid a cupboard of little black ants?—Jessie Black, Frontenac Co., Ont.

Cucumber peelings are said to be an excellent means of ridding a place of this nuisance. Another remedy is to put a sprinkling of sugar mixed with Plaster of Paris about their haunts.

Please publish a receipt for lemon syrup. I don't know what you call it properly, but some method of preserving lemon juice for lemonade, so that it will keep and one can always have it ready for use.—A Country Girl, Hastings Co., Ont.

Take 1 lb. sugar, and 2 tablespoonfuls water. Boil until it strings. Add the juice of a dozen lemons to the syrup and let it come to a boil. Bottle while hot. Use a little of this in a glass of water.

Busy Boys and Girls

If our boys and girls want to earn a little extra money this summer, they can do so easily by securing new subscribers for us. Write to the Household Editor for full particulars, sample copies, and how you can earn some extra pennies. We have a fine selection of premiums that will interest every boy and girl. Even one new subscription secured at \$1 a year, will bring you something nice. Cash premiums, or a choice of our premium list either, are worth trying for. Write to-day.

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COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

ST. JOHN'S CO., QUE.

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World. When this item goes to the waste-paper basket or finds its way to the columns of your valuable paper, "The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World," I am going to congratulate you on the way in which your paper has improved the interest you are taking in the "farmer" as a whole. May the day come when they will stand together and smile the world as to markets, etc.

Haying will be general about the 15th of July but only a light hay crop will be harvested. This was largely due to snow going off early, and being followed by heavy frosts which seemed to heave the roots out of the ground. Last fall hay was worth \$15 a ton. Many held their hay until spring, hoping to realize a still higher price. To-day they are selling for \$11.

Pastures have been very good until now, when they begin to show the need of rain, which has kept back for some weeks. There is looking well, but also needs rain. A large acreage of corn was planted this spring and it is coming on fine. It will be needed to make up for the short hay crop. Market prices are fairly good. Potatoes 75c a bag; oats 50c a bu.; wheat 75c a bu.; barley, 75c a bu.; chickens from 50c to 75c a pair and hens 35c a pair.—(I. F. Biridge)

BRANT COUNTY, ONT.

Haying is quite general, most farmers having a large portion of their hay already stored in the barn. The rain, which we had recently, hindered us more or less and damaged some hay, though, on the whole, a first class article has been put up. The fall wheat will be ready to cut in about 10 days. Barley and oats are coming on fast. Roots and potatoes are doing well, though many patches of mangels had to be torn up and sown with turnips.—A. F. K.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

Courtlord.—Pastures are improving and crops generally are good. The weather is good for growing crops, but a little is to be feared. We have had frequent showers of late and all crops are growing fast. Haying is in full swing. The hay will be a moderate crop as a whole, but there are some heavy pieces. Fruit has dropped off considerable on account of the wet weather of the few weeks ago. Timothy hay, \$10 a ton; clover, \$8; mixed, \$9; bran, \$2; middlings, \$27; oats, 50c a bu.; barley, 50c; peas, 40c; eggs, 15c to 16c a dozen; creamery butter, 25c a lb.; colored cheese, 11½c; white, 11½c. Potatoes, 75c a bag. Milk cows, \$3 to \$40 each; calves, \$3 to \$5; hogs, 6c a lb., 1c—W. A. B.

ELGIN CO., ONT.

Courtlord.—Pastures are short and pretty well dried up owing to the long season of dry weather. This has had some effect on all farm crops. One or two good rains recently were just in time to counteract much of the damage that otherwise would have resulted. The outlook for new hay is very bright and although hardly up to expectations, will average two tons an acre. Most farmers are cutting the last week in June and this year, haying will likely be finished somewhat earlier than usual. The strawberry season is about over, and many dealers are selling to the factory. Dry weather had a bad effect and the crop was slim. Prices average \$2.50 a crate. So far the prospect for cherries is rather good. They are selling at 10c a box with an outlook for a drop in price. Apples are plentiful, prices ranging from 50c to 80c a bag. The outlook for peaches and plums was never brighter and farmers are looking for a banner crop. Potatoes, \$1.50 a bag; hogs, 6c a lb.; fresh eggs, 16c a doz.; creamery butter, 25c a lb.; colored cheese, 11½c; hay, \$10; wheat, 75c; middlings, 25c; oats, 45c a bu. H. E.

Hoisteln Record of Merit During May.
Inka Mercedes DeKok (1898) at 17y. 7m. 17d. of age, 425.6 lbs. milk, 16.05 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 16.75 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Galedonia, Ont.

Pauline Birchall F. (1898) at 4y. 11m. 24d. of age, 402.8 lbs. milk, 12.21 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 17.74 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Bussell, Ont.

Daisy Princess (1891) at 4y. 11m. 11d. of age, 402.7 lbs. milk, 14.97 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 17.59 lbs. butter. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvina, Ont.

Nancy Wayne of Riverdale 4th (1818) at 7y. 11m. 25d. of age, 374.6 lbs. milk, 12.01 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 14.01 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Galedonia, Ont.

Totilla Boho DeKok 5th (1892) at 2y. 11m. 23d. of age, 350.5 lbs. milk, 11.27 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 13.15 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Galedonia, Ont.

Totilla DeKok Saraceni (1899) at 3y. 11m. 24d. of age, 323.7 lbs. milk, 11.53 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 12.87 lbs. butter. Owned

by J. W. Richardson, Galedonia, Ont.
DeKok Paul Barones Topsy (1811) at 2y. 10m. 26d. of age, 372.2 lbs. milk, 10.90 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 12.73 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Kice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Corina Barones (1872) at 3y. 2m. 7d. of age, 317.6 lbs. milk, 10.49 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 12.34 lbs. butter. Owned by Fred Row, Curries, Ont.

Perfection's Schemling (1861) at 2y. 11m. 27d. of age, 313.0 lbs. milk, 9.94 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 11.69 lbs. butter. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvina, Ont.

Jennie Butter Girl (1899) at 1y. 11m. 19d. of age, 255.5 lbs. milk, 8.45 lbs. butter fat

equivalent to 9.26 lbs. butter. Owned by Fred Row, Curries, Ont.

Aaggie of Riverdale 2nd (1841) at 1y. 10m. 17d. of age, 277.3 lbs. milk, 8.30 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 9.78 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Galedonia, Ont.

Jude's Mechtild Posch (1845) at 1y. 10m. 21d. of age, 262.3 lbs. milk, 8.14 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 9.49 lbs. butter. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvina, Ont.

Kitty Westwood (1826) at 4y. 2m. 14d. of age, 461.1 lbs. milk, 12.68 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 14.81 lbs. butter. Owned by Theo. Hartley, Downview, Ont.

G. W. Clemens, Secretary.



"King of Metals"

Will Make More Millionaires than Gold and Silver

Big Fortunes are Being Made Every Day in Minnesota Iron Lands

Yes, Not only big fortunes but little ones. The smaller people are getting "a show" at the great profits. Farmers, merchants, and others who have money in the iron-bearing lands in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, are getting profits in cash that exceed their fondest hopes. These iron-bearing lands are money-makers for those who take out ore. They are situated in the Cuyuna Iron Range which lies along the Northern Pacific Railroad between Deerwood and Brainerd.

End of Ore in Some Old Sections

Although \$1,500,000 in dividends were distributed this year to the stockholders of only one company in Northern Minnesota,

still the indications are that the iron ore in other sections is getting scarcer and scarcer every year. New mines will have to be opened in greater numbers than before in other sections. This then is your opportunity. Many consider it the chance of a lifetime.

We control a quantity of iron-bearing land in Township 46, Range 2, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. It is but 34 miles from Deerwood, a town on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which connects Duluth with Brainerd.

A Rich Strike Nearby

A short distance North of this property a prominent company has sunk a shaft and is now mining. In every direction drills have disclosed valuable finds of iron ore. Within 80 rods of this land drills have blocked out forty millions tons of iron ore. The above ore company referred to has offered to supply us with money and take half of the profits. We prefer, however, to develop it ourselves and divide the profits among those who invest with us in this valuable land.

MINNESOTA IRON MINES, STEAMSHOVELS AT WORK

Selling Prices of Land Near

To give an idea of the remarkable rise in values and to show what the residents in the immediate vicinity of this section we give the following facts regarding sales of land. Forty acres at Brainerd sold for \$300.00 cash. This was an undeveloped portion of land not a drill had been used on it. Mr. A. L. Hoffman a year or two back traded one hundred acres for a stock of groceries valued at \$300.00. This same property sold for \$5000.00 cash. Mr. Hoffman got into the deal, paying \$600.00 for a tenth interest and was delighted to secure the chance. Thus you can see, that property that

was worth but a \$200.00 a year or two back is now worth thirty times as much. Other pieces in forty acre lots sold for \$300.00. Another for \$250.00, and one

180 acre piece sold for \$6000.00. A few months before this any of these lands could have been purchased for \$15.00 an acre. A widow lady living in Duluth and owning land in this vicinity was offered \$250.00 cash, a royalty of 20 percent and \$30,000.00 cash as a bonus in case ore is found. This unexpected offer has delighted this woman beyond measure. Many others in the vicinity have had the same pleasant experience. Consequently we believe it will be an excellent opportunity for you to receive good dividends on your investment.

We are an organized corporation, capital \$150,000.00. The price per share is \$10.00 each. Our prospectus and other literature give full description of the property with pictures, guarantees, references, map and everything that it is possible to put on paper which reflects an honest, straight-forward and reliable investment.

Send for above prospectus quick, ask any question. We will give you an honest, straight-forward answer.

A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR

IRON PRODUCING LANDS CO.,

822 Bank of Commerce Bldg.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, July 15, 1908. — We have reached the summer "bull" in business which will hold the boards for a month or two. Notwithstanding this there is a much healthier tone, generally, due to prospects of a big harvest. While these prospects are having a very beneficial influence on trade, banks are not responding to it as much as could be desired. Loans are still difficult to negotiate, though conditions in this respect are much improved over a month or two ago. The banks are still hoarding their resources to handle the big crop, if so, there may not be much easing up on money matters till it is out of the way.

WHEAT
The U. S. Government crop report for July is the feature of the week in wheat circles. The report was expected to be

FARMS, HOUSES AND LOTS
FOR SALE
BLEWITT and MIDDLETON, 421 George Street, Peterboro.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING
TWO CENTS A WORD
READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY

THIS DEPARTMENT is one of the most valuable in the Paper. At a cost of only Two cents a word, you can advertise under the best conditions...

THE ADDRESS must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. Minimum cost, 35 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to a box at our office, attention is changed to pay postage on replies to be sent to advertisers. Cash must accompany each order.

COPY must be received Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week.
NO BLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, this making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

FARMS FOR SALE
100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—Roll, clay loam in good state of cultivation; solid brick house, and situate on stone foundations, 5 x 6, stabling for 32 head, good outbuildings, 5 acres bush, 1/2 mile from school, mile from T. R. Station and village of Tara. Good wells and running water.—T. Brunton, Tara, Ontario.

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE for good Ontario farm, 100 acres choice land in Northwest, conveniently situated near good town, station, school, church, also good water. Full particulars apply, Box 191, Cannington, Ont. E 7-29

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

15 ACRES — Town of Brantford, twenty miles west of Toronto, choice garden and fruit land, one large brick residence, with all conveniences, first class schools, churches and railroad connections with Toronto. Excellent soil, quick. Box 56, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

230 ACRES—3 1/2 miles from limit of Calgary, 1 mile from Roman Catholic office, store; all fenced; running water, small house, some outbuildings; land selling all around for \$25 to \$75, a map for \$25 an acre. Half cash, half terms. Owner, Apply, Box 36, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

230 ACRES, choice land, main road, good and Farming World, Peterboro, convenient to schools, churches, two good village markets, 60 acres of cultivated enormous crops raised, touched small lake, will sell direct to farmer, \$5,800. Box 6, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

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

WANTED—Young men for Firemen and Brakemen, instruct you at home by mail. We assist in securing employment. For free information send stamp to National Railway Training School, Inc., 203 Robert St., (Room 125) St. Paul, Minn.

bulish, and is so, to some extent, though the condition of the crop is a long way above that of a year ago, and is better than the ten year average. The condition of wheat crops on July 1st was 80.2 as against 86 a month ago, and 78.3 last year, and a ten year average of 80.4. Spring wheat on June 1st was 86, and on July 1st 84, and a ten year average, and a ten year average of 83. The situation on the whole, so far as the United States crop is concerned, indicates a little better than an average yield. The weather generally is somewhat erratic, weather conditions governing to a large extent. The world's crop for 1908 has been estimated at 216,000,000 bushels more than that of 1907, so there is likely to be a surplus of wheat on the world's market during the next cereal year. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada last week was 15,755,000 bushels as against 6,400,000 bushels a year ago. This shortage may help to steady the market for the new crop, even though the latter is large. Several large arrivals of wheat at Winnipeg are taken to mean that holders there are unloading, having the big crop in view. It is claimed by some that all the old wheat will be needed by millers before the new crop is ready, and question the wisdom of this contention to some extent. It is possible, however, and will not be a strong factor for a month or two. The local market is higher than at last writing and Ontario wheat producers here are selling, and 75c to 80c on Toronto farmers' market.

COARSE GRAINS
The U. S. Government report on oats shows a condition of 87 on July 1st as against 92.5 a month ago, 81 last year, and a ten year average of 85.9. A good average crop is thus shown for the United States. So far as Canada is concerned, the pretty good crop is assured. In Ontario the straw will be short in many places, but with suitable weather, is likely to fill out well. Data are coming down in price, however, one cent during the past week. Quotations here are 45 1/2 to 42c outside and 48c a bushel on the farm market, but there has been good demand for barley for export lately at 55c to 57c. It has been rather hard to secure it at these prices, holders wanting more money. Pens are nominal here at 90c a bushel.

FEEDS
There is a farmer feeding in bran. Supplies are light; Ontario bran in bags has sold at Montreal during the week at \$19 a ton for car lots on track there. Some holders are asking \$20 to \$20.50. Bran is quoted here at \$15 to \$16 a ton for car lots in bulk at outside points, and shorts at \$23 to \$24. For delivery in bags the quotations are \$2 a ton more. Feed wheat is quoted at Montreal at 67 to 67 1/2 in large lots. The U. S. Government report on corn shows a condition of 22.8 on July 1st, as against 80.2 a year ago and a ten year average of 80.9. The market is higher but there is very little doing, as prices are too high. Corn is quoted at 85c to 86c in car lots.

HAY AND STRAW
The hay situation has changed considerably since the winter. In Eastern Ontario and in Quebec come reports of a light crop owing to dry weather. The crop in western parts gives good promise for harvesting conditions, continue favorable. Many farmers have stopped hauling out their old hay because of the changed condition of the outlook for the new crop. Prices have now gone as low as they are likely to at this season, and from this on the market may improve. Balch, timely hay is quoted here at \$5.50 to \$5.50, and No. 2 at \$7 to \$8 in car lots on track, Toronto. On the farmers' market here, old hay is selling at \$4.50 to \$4.75, and new at \$10 a ton. Straw in bundles sells at \$10 to \$11, and loose straw at \$6 to \$7 a ton. Baled straw is quoted at \$5.50 to \$7.50 a ton in car lots on track, Toronto.

POTATOES AND BEANS
Old potatoes are hard to get and will bring \$1.25 a bag in car lots. Few new potatoes are yet in the market. They are quoted here at \$4 to \$4.25 a bb'l in car lots. On Toronto farmers' market new potatoes sell at 60c to 75c a bushel, and old at 40c to 45c a bushel. The bean market still rules firm. Prices

are quoted here at \$2 to \$2.50 and hand picked at \$2.10 to \$2.15 a bushel in large lots.

EGGS AND POULTRY
The egg market is a cent or two higher. Though the demand has fallen off somewhat receipts are lighter and the market rules firm. There is more inquiry for select eggs at Toronto farmers' plentiful. At Montreal selects are quoted at 21c to 22c in case lots. New laid are quoted here at 15c to 20c in case lots, and 20c to 25c in small lots on Toronto farmers' market. On the latter market spring chickens dressed sell at 20c to 30c; fowl at 15c to 18c, and turkeys at 17c to 20c a lb.

FRUIT
Receipts of strawberries are getting smaller and not many more are expected on the market. Raspberries were in light supply at the end of the week, and prices were higher at 11c to 12c a box wholesale. Strawberries are quoted at 8c to 10c. Cherries are in demand and are higher, though the supply is not small. Raining cherries are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 and red at \$1 to \$1.10 a basket. Red currants sell at 60c to 65c; blueberries at \$1.10 to \$1.25; and gooseberries at 50c to \$1.10 a basket.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Cheese exports continue to fall behind, and there is little hope of catching up this season. We have reached the period when the milk supply begins to fall off, and though pastures are good in many places, there are mounting sections where dry weather has been prevalent to balance this up. At the present decline the market rules steady. From 1 1/2c to 1 1/4c were the ruling prices at local markets at the end of the week, and quotations sold readily at these prices. At Montreal prices were quoted at 11 1/2c to 12c and easterners at 11 1/4c to 11 1/2c. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of July 9th, quotes Canadian cheese at 52c to 58c. At Toronto large cheeses are quoted at 12c to 12 1/2c, and twins at 12 1/4c a lb.

There is a good export demand for butter, but still some export in the present scarcity in the country as only temporary, cable orders continue to come at steady values. Exports of butter so far show a gratifying increase, a gain of nearly 20,000 boxes over the same period last year. Finest creamery is selling at Montreal in a large way at 22 1/2c to 23 1/2c a lb. Dairy butter is on the scarce side. The market here is firm at 23c to 24c for creamery prints; 22c to 23c for solids; 12c to 22c for choice, and at 15c to 20c a lb for tubs in a jobbing way. Dairy butter brings 22c to 24c a lb. on Toronto farmers' market.

WOOL
The market quotations for wool have not changed any since the season opened. Things are quiet and last week's quotations hold good.

UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

The trade in horses was a little slack last week, but no more than is usual at this season. Mr. J. Herbert Smith, manager of the Horse Exchange Union Stock Yards, reports having sold 73 horses last week. One load sold to go east, and another to go to Montreal. Prices were about as follows: Drafters, \$10 to \$20; general purpose and wagon horses, \$145 to \$180; drivers, \$125 to \$160, and serviceable sound horses, \$80 to \$100 each.

LIVE STOCK
The slump in cattle prices during the week, came as a thunderclap to some of the drovers, and money was lost all round. There is usually a drop in prices

THE BEST LINIMENT OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balm

- It is the greatest A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints.

REMOVED THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENED MUSCLES
Gombault, Tex.—"One bottle Gombault Balm... in twelve hours more good than \$100.00 in doctor's bills."

FARM HELP

and any kind of help supplied free of charge by the Labor Information Office for... 110 Franklin, New York City. Free Labor Office. Send for circular and publication blanks.

at this season, but reports as to the scarcity of cattle in the country and the strong position maintained by the export market, led many to believe that choice cattle would sell at a premium for some time. But the break came rather unexpectedly, and the market is from 50c to \$1 a cwt. off. The slump in the poorer grades came a couple of weeks ago. Last week the best grades followed suit, and present, if not lower prices, are likely to hold until fall. The American markets have shown the same downward tendency, while cables are lower, the latest London quotations being 11 1/2c to 13c a lb dressed weight for cattle, and 11c to 11 1/2c for refrigerator beef. Local meat consumption has fallen off, owing to hot weather. This has helped to depress the market for butcher's cattle. Some in the trade predict lower prices still. Dealers report plenty of grass in the country, and a good supply of cattle. This is somewhat different from reports of a few weeks back, when cattle were reported scarce. But good pastures will help to bring cattle up on the quicker, and this will increase the supply.

SHOE BOILS TO cure, 25c ABSORBINE

It will remove them and cure them. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures in 2 to 3 days, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Box 25 Free. ABSORBINE, the... of the... Borel, Swellings, Etc. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 123 MONMOUTH ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; Canadian Agents: Lyman Stone & Co., Montreal.

WESTERN FARM, LONDON, ONT.

Advertisement for Western Farm, London, Ont. featuring "Dairyman! Attention!", "New Section for Cheese This Year", "Increased Prices", "Butter-Making Competition", "Milking Contest September 11-19", and "Send for Prize List, etc.". Includes names W. A. Reid, President and A. M. Hunt, Secretary.

UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

Toronto, July 15, 1908.—There was a small run at the Union Stock Yard this morning...

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE Montreal, Saturday, July 11th.—The market for cheese has remained steady all through the week...

There are quite a few orders for storing on the market, indicating that some parties do not look for much lower prices...

THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES

The William Davies Company, Toronto, will pay the same price for live hogs during the present one, that is \$5.65 f.o.b. at country points...

The Montreal Trade Bulletin's London cable of July 9 quotes bacon as follows: "The market is firm at a further advance of 1c, Canadian bacon 58c to 59c."

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., July 11, 1908.—The market is and has been very steadily a few days owing to weaker cables and high prices. Buyers are getting too many hogs at the high prices and a drop is expected at any time.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, July 11th.—The market for live hogs this week scored another advance owing to the keen demand from all sources for the offerings, which continue tight.

Prices for dressed hogs have advanced in sympathy with the rise in live hogs, and the trade generally is asking \$13.75 to 100 lbs to-day for fresh killed abattoir stock.

COSSIP

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

Another herd of Ayrshires that is becoming noted, not only in the show ring but in the Record of Performance test, is that of Hector Gordon, who lives in the southeast of Howick, Que. This herd consists of 23 head, 16 of these imported from Scotland during the past three years by Howick's noted and enterprising Ayrshire breeder, B. R. Ness.

Cheese Board Prices

Table with columns: BOARD, WHITE CHEESE, COLORED CHEESE. Includes rows for London, Shirling, Madoc, Woodstock, etc.

QUEBEC

Sherbrooke, July 8 11 1/2
Huntingdon, 10 5/8

NEW YORK

Canton, July 4 3.200

register in this test.

1883, bred by Wm. Wylie, Esq., of Howick, qualified at a two-year-old class of milk and 238 lbs. of fat for herd credit, produced in 250 days.

The stock bull, Auchenbain Abram, imp. bred by Robert Wallace is from a noted producing herd, and is a bull of great length, deep body, symmetrical in build and denoting strong character.

Other females of note are Monkland Jenny Lind, a symmetrical two-year-old that won 2nd at Toronto and 3rd at Sherbrooke and Ottawa last fall.

Mr. Gordon bids fair to become one of our noted stockmen as is seen in the choice selection he has made and in the energy and ability with which he conducts his stock breeding operations.

THE CENTRAL CANADA FAIR

The Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa, Sept. 18-25, promises to be a good fair for the breeder to attend this year.

in the poultry department there are 13 special prizes, including one gold medal and four silver ones.

The price list of the fair also states that live stock men will be allowed to take away their animals after 4 p.m. on Friday the 25th inst.

Among other announced features calculated to make the show a big success this year is a monster pure food display, to be headed by Canadian manufacturers, and a fine art exhibit by Canadian painters to inaugurate the last new fine arts building now being erected on the fair grounds at a cost of \$15,000.

Secretary Ed. McMahon, 35 Sparks St., Ottawa, states he will gladly forward a price list of the fair to all applicants.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling steel pipe or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

WARRINER'S CHAIN HANCING STANCHION

Gives animals perfect freedom absolutely no chafing. This is the only hanching chain in simplicity, completeness and durability.

DOLLARS WASTED

EVERY YEAR. Thousands of horse owners are paying more for their horse every year.

A Canadian (Galvanized) Air Motor will put this power right at your side, or apply it to your machinery.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto.



ROCK SALT for Horses and cattle, in tons and carloads. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

Our Excuse

For Bringing to Your Notice the Magnet Cream Separator is



You keep cows for profit and in order to get the best results you must use a Cream Separator. We have a machine different in its construction from that of any other and we claim that difference makes the MAGNET much more desirable for you to buy.

The points of difference are: It has a stand strong and rigid. The gears are what is known as "Square Gear."

A perfect ball race (no friction). A skimmer in one piece, easy to clean. A child can turn it.

The MAGNET Brake circles the bowl and stops it in eight seconds. We will gladly show you our machine at your dairy.

THE PETRIE MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Hamilton Winnipeg St. John Regina Calgary Vancouver

What

"Soil Cultivation" is doing for Colorado

Just These!

It is reclaiming without the enormous expense of irrigation some of the richest farm lands on the earth—the mellow, sandy loams of Eastern Colorado, on the great Bijou Ranch in Elbert County. It is making Denver and other near by cities sit up with wonderment at the rapid progress made by Colorado farmers who are following the system of "Soil Culture" taught by Mr. Campbell. It is making poor men wealthy. It is putting on the market at a low figure—\$2.50 to \$10.00 per acre—that rich and fertile Bijou Ranch—only 65 miles from Denver, 4 miles from Colorado Springs, and only 2 miles from Union Pacific or Rock Island Railroads. Here you can buy virgin soil, mellow and deep, which raises cereals, fruits, alfalfa, vegetables, sugar beets, melons, etc., etc. (See 80 such acres in cut at right.) Here with 2 horses, 10 cows, 3 brood sows you can clear \$1000 a year on an 80-acre tract.

A New Book Free

Don't make a move buying real estate near or far till you get our brand-new illustrated book—warm from the press—entitled, "The New Colorado." It answers the majority of your questions such as: How much money you'll need to come to get a

start; what the climate is, the rainfall, the soil; how near water is to the surface; how long you'll need to wait for profits; cost of coal, wood; nearness of schools, churches, etc., etc.

This book is not old, rehearsed information, but is compiled from fresh, live facts recently obtained from new settlers and old timers on this ranch.

Hurry to Colorado! and get a good chance of the fertile lands. Now's your opportunity. Don't treat it lightly. Send for the free book now and decide. Address, Dept. 12

The Farmers Land & Loan Co.,
145 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.



The Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools

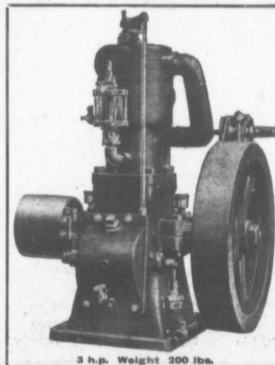


These tools are tempered by the same process used in the tempering of the famous Maple Leaf Saws. They are the best goods of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public. Every tool is warranted. Handles made of best second-growth white ash. It pays to use the best. If your merchant has not got them, send to the

Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co., Ltd., Tillsonburg, Ont.

who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label
J. C. DIETRICH, President.
C. J. SHULY, Vice-president.

F. D. PALMER, Treasurer
C. E. JANSSEN, Secretary



SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A stationary engine built like an automobile motor

THE SIMPLEST AND LIGHTEST MACHINE ON THE MARKET

Economical in use of fuel.
Easy starting.
Speed changeable while engine is running.
Designed specially for farm and shop use.

CUSHMAN MOTOR CO.
LINCOLN, NEBR., U.S.A.

3 h.p. Weight 300 lbs.

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

EVERY FARMER NEEDS A FAIRBANKS-MORSE JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES ENGINE



They will Pump Water, Thresh, Grind Feed, Turn Separator, Churn, and make life easier.

OUR CATALOGUE WILL TELL YOU all about this Labor saver. Sent Free.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

The Canadian Fairbanks Co.

LIMITED

Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

PURE BRED LIVE STOCK EASILY SECURED

Would you like to secure some pure bred live stock for just a little work in your spare time? The stock is pure bred and eligible for registration. It is not for sale but is given as premiums for New Subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. **Read Our Offer:**

PURE BRED PIGS

We will give a Pure Bred Berkshire, Yorkshire, or Tamworth Pig, of either sex, and from six to eight weeks old, for **Only Seven New Subscriptions** to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World at \$1.00 each. Animals are Pure Bred, with Pedigree, eligible for registration. They will be delivered now or next fall, whichever you prefer.

PURE BRED CALVES

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