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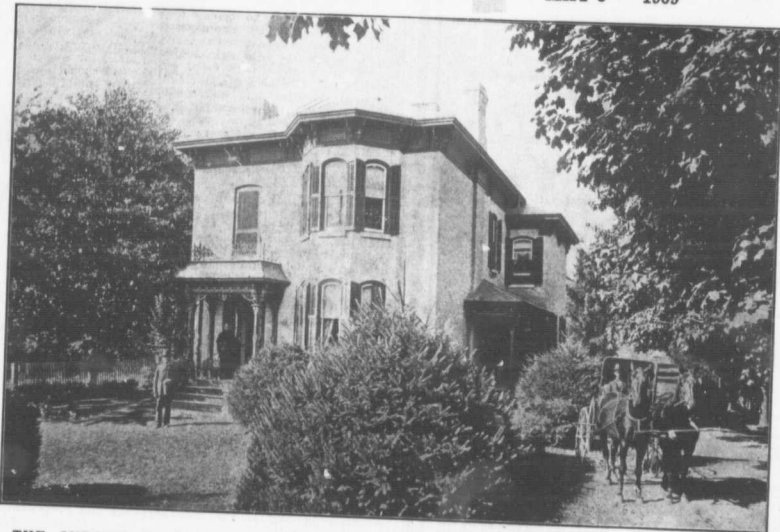
NUMBER 18

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 6 1909



THE SURROUNDINGS MAKE THIS PLACE, WHAT IT IS INTENDED TO BE, A HOME  
A beautiful home is one of the great things worth working for. Conditions such as illustrated cannot be had in a year, but the planting that will ultimately give the desired results can be done now. There was no difficulty about the son leaving the farm in this instance. Mr. Morley Howell, Brant Co., Ont., the proprietor of the farm home pictured, and who may be seen seated in the rig, was only too glad to stay by the old home and adopt farming as his calling.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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FARM IMPROVEMENT  
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Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1909.

No. 18

FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

## THE FARM WATER SUPPLY AND ITS INSTALLATION

J. R. Philp, Grey County, Ont.

**A Pure Wholesome Supply of Water is an Absolute Necessity on all Farms. Some Comments on the Means Used to Secure and Distribute Water in Farm Buildings**

**T**HE water supply is of the greatest importance. It is probably the most neglected of all necessary improvements on a great many farms. Those of us who value the health of our families as well as that of our animals, dairy animals especially, and would have a supply of pure, wholesome milk, know that we must have pure water in abundance. It is an utter impossibility to get wholesome milk without pure water.



J. R. Philp, Grey Co., Ont.

It is just possible that we may use impure, germ-infested water for considerable time without any visible ill effects. But, just as soon as conditions are favorable, those germs will develop into it may be Typhoid, Dysentery, or some other malady. Typhoid Fever, undoubtedly, is most frequently contracted from drinking water or milk in which the germ of the disease exists.

### TYPHOID INFECTION.

Milk is one of the most common causes of infection. Why? Because we are not particular enough about the water that our dairy animals are allowed to drink. It is a criminal offence to allow cows to drink from stagnant pools reeking with filth and disease germs. The cow has no machinery in her internal organs to eliminate those disease producing germs that she is so often forced to swallow while endeavoring to quench her thirst. One would be quite safe in estimating that three-fourths of typhoid cases can be traced directly or indirectly to impure water. Let us therefore resolve to make an honest effort to get a supply of pure wholesome water. A few years ago when the epidemic of typhoid broke out in Fort William, it was traced to impure water, caused by a ship dragging anchor in the harbor and damaging the water main thus allowing impure water to be taken from near the shore. The writer knows of cases where the doctor has prohibited the use of water from certain wells.

### BE THOUGHTFUL OF THE WELL.

The cost of keeping the well in sanitary condition would not go far in paying a doctor bill, to say nothing of the distress and suffering of those affected, as well as the suspense of those in attendance. Besides the disease sometimes proves fatal. And yet how careless or thoughtless so many are about the condition of the well.

Naturally in most places in Ontario we are blessed with an abundance of pure wholesome water. But unfortunately a great many wells are so located as to cause the water to become contaminated by surface wash, or drainage from house, privy, barnyard, or other sources. In

some instances the covering has been neglected and has become open so as to permit mice, toads, rats and other kinds of vermin to get in. These soon putrefy the water.

### THE LOCATION OF WELLS.

The first essential is to procure pure water. Then keep it free from contamination. If the supply is received from a well great care should be exercised regarding its location. Have it a safe distance from outbuildings and where no surface wash can enter it. Where the well is near the dwelling care should be taken in emptying all wash water and refuse from the kitchen. The cribbing is very often defective. In most municipalities cement tile of different sizes are crib for a well. They make a permanent job as well as being close. If kept covered tight such a crib will exclude all vermin.

In a great many districts the drilled or driven well is taking the place of the excavated well. The contractor agrees to get a sufficient amount of water from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per foot of depth, giving you a four, five or six inch well, cased with iron. Such wells are generally deep enough to insure a supply of pure water, and there is little danger of them becoming contaminated.

service. The first cost is practically the only cost. The writer has one (a pumper) that has been in operation for over six years, and repairs have cost me only 10 cents.

Some are fortunate enough to get their water supply from a spring by gravitation. Then very little is required, except piping. The hydraulic ram gives splendid satisfaction where the supply is sufficient to meet its requirements, and a head can be obtained. Where the supply is obtained by gravitation or by a ram it is not necessary to install a very large reservoir. The constant flow, though it may seem small, will supply an ordinary farm.

### STORAGE TANKS.

When a power of any kind is used a tank is necessary. There are different styles, viz., wood, steel, brick, stone or cement. For locations, such as upstairs over a basement, the two former are most practicable. There are firms who make steel tanks to hang to joists under the upper floor. When the three latter are used they will be required to be built on the ground to get a solid foundation. The steel tanks, (galvanized), should get the preference, as they do not taint the water and are easily kept clean. Always use galvanized pipes. They are a little more expensive to buy but will last a third longer and will not rust or taint the water.

When erecting a pumping mill, place it directly over the well if possible. Then drive the water where it is required. Water is much easier driven than drawn. If the pumping is to be



"Hillview Farm," the Well Appointed Homestead of Mr. J. R. Philp, Grey Co., Ont. For many years Mr. Philp has carried on farming operations on his 150 acre farm in South Grey. The success that has attended his efforts is exemplified in his clean farm and in his neat substantial farm buildings. Read his article in the adjoining columns on "Farm Water Supply."

These wells require iron pumps as the wooden variety are too large. A good iron pump properly installed gives the best of satisfaction.

### POWER FOR PUMPING.

If we are going to have a perfect water system power of some kind will be required. Windmill gasoline engine, tread, or other form of power. The sketch on page four gives an idea of how a windmill may be installed in order to give good

done with a power mill that is on the barn or other building, two triangles with wire cables attached, or if close a jerk rod will give satisfaction. (See sketch.)

### LAY PIPES IN TILE.

It is money well spent to buy 2 1/2 inch tile to run the pipes through. This lessens the danger of frost, the pipes will last longer also, and if at any time they should need to be lifted, one can



slow. The Flint corn for grain should be planted 40 inches square and the heavier varieties 42 and 44 inches square. For fodder where ears are not the prime consideration the rows or hills may be slightly closer.

If you are troubled with black birds, crows and fowl that pull the corn up, etc., take a peck of corn or a gallon at first say, and drop a quart in two or three places on the field for the birds. Probably that is all they will devour. It will save much hard feeling and work, also make you feel like a philanthropist and get you a name with all the birds for miles around and in the winter you can rest assured that there are many warm hearts miles away in the Sunny South remembering your kind act.

Cat worms and wire worms are apt to be troublesome in the spring plowed sod but with proper conditions otherwise plenty of stirring and cultivation of the soil the corn should grow so rapidly that the worms cannot bite twice in the same place. No grower is so fortunate but that a certain percentage has to be replanted, so have enough seed to meet the demand. If you should happen to have a field of quack or couch grass where you expected corn, rely on better drainage, cultivation, and more manure to help you out.

Harrow the corn thoroughly immediately after planting and again just before the sprouts appear. Then when the corn is three or four inches high cultivate the land between the rows just as deep and roughly as possible, remembering only, to protect the small plant and its roots that are four or five inches long. After this cultivation should be less severe and later just enough to produce an earth mulch. If the weather has been favorable and the work accomplished at the proper time there should be no hand hoeing to do.

### Two Useful Farm Buildings

Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

There are two useful buildings that should be found on all farms. First, there should be a shop or place for making repairs to machinery or other things required about the farm. It should be furnished with the ordinary wood working tools, a good strong vice and such iron working tools as will enable the farmer to make many repairs that are almost daily required upon the farm. He should have on hand a full assortment of bolts, screws, washers, etc., also some good hardwood lumber, consisting of oak, ash or rock elm of different thicknesses. It is not necessary that the farmer should become his own blacksmith or wagon maker. If, however, he has these requisites on hand, repairs can then be made in less time than it would take to go to the village and at much less cost.

Second, there should be a building in which a stock scale is placed. The man who is buying feed and selling stock and has no way of telling the weight of animals other than by guess, is at a serious disadvantage when dealing with the expert drover, and he often makes a mistake in feeding animals that fail to put on the weight that he is led to expect from the amount of food consumed. By weighing his animals at regular periods, say one month apart, the feeder knows which animal is making a profit and which is losing him money. The wise man will soon weed out the unprofitable animals. Again, the scales will prove not only useful but valuable in other ways. All produce sold from the farm can be weighed and a direct check thus kept on the weights received where such produce is marketed. While fortunately scales are not an absolute necessity in the latter particular, the use of them in such a capacity is advisable and will often prevent mistakes, on the part of the weigh master, which so frequently spell loss to the farmer.

Photos of farm buildings, farm houses and rural scenes are always welcome for publication.

### Some Stages in Fence Improvement

H. R. Nixon, Brant Co., Ont.

The farm owned by the writer was purchased by his father 54 years ago. The farm at that time was covered with large pine stumps. A war of extermination was immediately commenced on these. They were up-rooted by means of lever and screw machines. The stumps were dumped into fence rows, and then in not any too straight lines. These fences did duty in enclosing fields of from eight to ten acres. Of late years the stumps have been used for threshing purposes, and for boiling maple syrup. To-day we have only about ten rods remaining.

As these stump fences were done away with



A Fence That Has Served Its Time

Such fences are being rapidly replaced in the best farm sections by woven wire. The stumps are not only unsightly and take up valuable space, but make veritable breeding grounds for weeds as well.

From time to time, they were replaced with rail fences. First the snake fence was erected. These in many ways were as objectionable as the stumps and it did not take long to relegate them to oblivion. The post-and-rail fences proved more popular. This style took less rails and was less unsightly, although it required much time each year to keep it all in repair. When posts became so expensive a few years ago as to be almost prohibitive for fence purposes when required to be 11 feet apart, as for rails, then rail fences without posts were resorted to. These at their best only served for a few years. The wind would roll them over and it was difficult to keep them from sagging endways.

#### DEAD RAILS

As most of the rails on the farm were hardwood, they had reached a stage where they possessed very little life and would break readily. With such material, the best rail fences soon be-

come an eye sore and of little use for turning stock. As rapidly as convenient we have been and are still making use of the old rails for summer household fuel, and for threshing purposes. The old fences, where fences are absolutely necessary, are being replaced by woven wire.

We are doing away with fencing as much as possible. Our farm has been re-divided into 24 acre fields instead of eight, ten and twelve acre fields as formerly. Since doing away with many fences much valuable time has been saved in not having to repair them each spring. Time is also saved in working the larger fields.

In these large fields when they are required for pasturing, we use portable fences of barbwire or plain woven wire. These fences can be put up readily at a very small cost of either time or material. We seldom or never turn our cattle on more than six acres of pasture at once. We change the herd to new pasture each week. We have found from many years experience that this practice pays well in keeping up the milk flow. Having fresh pasture weekly for the dairy cows is a large factor in profitable summer dairying.

A fence that has given us the best of satisfaction, where large stock only is to be turned, is our Osage Orange hedge. We have 265 rods of this hedge, which was set 40 years ago. It has proved to be a thoroughly reliable fence for larger stock since four years after planting. It also adds much beauty to the farm. This hedge has been kept trimmed annually. It is now about five and one-half feet high and two and one-half to three feet wide. The whole stretch for several years has cost only \$5 a year for trimming.

#### LIVE POSTS

On both sides of the high-way, running through the farm, are hard maple trees, as shown in the illustration. These trees are planted 20 feet apart. They have been set for 28 or 30 years, and are used as fence posts. One 50 rod stretch, a portion of which is shown in the illustration has served as fence posts for Page woven wire fence for a period of 20 years. This Page fence to-day is in first-class condition having needed no repairs for the 20 years that it has been erected, excepting to drive in a few nails in the trees to which the fence is stapled. The growth of the trees forces the oak 3 x 1 inch strips so as to often break the nails off or draw the nail through the solid oak. This particular fence was the first woven wire fence erected on our farm. Although it cost an exceptionally high price when it was purchased, it has demonstrated to us that woven wire fences



An Avenue of Trees Down Which It is a Pleasure To Drive

Hard or sugar maples line both sides of the highway dividing Mr. H. R. Nixon's farm in Brant Co., Ont. The trees illustrated were set 20 years ago. For the last 20 years they have done duty as fence posts for supporting Page woven wire fence. Read the adjoining article on Fence Improvement.

are the only kind to erect. We have several hundred rods of woven wire fence in use.

These changes from the old rail fences to the woven wire fences, had they been accomplished in one year would have proved very expensive. But, by erecting from 80 to 100 rods of it each year, one does not feel the cost. The old oak and ash rails make excellent fire wood and hence go a considerable way in defraying the cost of the new and more efficient fences.

### The Red Danish Dairy Cow

E. Bjorkland, Mgr. Stonecroft Stock Farm, Jacques Cartier Co., Que.

The mentioning of the "Red Danish Dairy Cow" in your issue of April 8th, made me think that some of your readers would like a little information about this breed of cows. She is undoubtedly the greatest milk producer in the world. It is only in the last forty or fifty years that this breed has been developed. Testing, selecting and proper feeding and care has brought her up to what she is to-day. In 1889-90 and 1891 the writer had charge of a herd of 200 Dairy cows on a farm there, and the last year, or 1891, this herd was the second highest in milk production in Denmark, the average being 10,800 pounds a cow. Add to this one-sixth, being approximately the difference between our lbs. and the Danish, it will be found that these 200 cows in one herd gave an average of 12,000 lbs. of milk. This is no fake record as the milk was delivered to a creamery and the returns from there, plus milk for house and calves, had to correspond with the amount credited to the cows. In all probability the records to-day are much higher.

#### THE CARE OF THESE CATTLE

These cows however were cared for in a different manner from most of our Canadian cows. The stables were bright and airy and as the winters are not very cold the doors and windows were opened for an hour or so every day thus giving plenty of pure fresh air. The winter feeding consisted of fifty lbs. mangels per cow each day, eight pounds hay and all the straw they would eat, besides four pounds bran, three pounds mixed ground oats, barley and wheat, one pound malt sprouts, one pound linseed cake and one pound rape oil cake, ten pounds in all being the usual allowance for a cow in full flow of milk. In all cases however the feeding was based on the German feeding standard, 2½ pounds protein, 12½ pounds digestible carbo-hydrate and half pound of fat.

In summer the cows were tethered in a good clover field, 14 feet of chain for each cow. Stakes were moved five times daily. The water was supplied by especially constructed carts that were drawn before the cows two or three times a day. They were milked in the field, the milk wagon following the milkers along the rows of cows. When first turned out the cows were protected from wind and rain by heavy canvas blankets and after two or three weeks they were exchanged for light cotton blankets, a protection from flies.

#### SUMMER FEEDING IN STABLES

When the clover grew too rank the cows were again fed in the stable with green feed and about half the usual allowance of meal, given before, and always all the straw they wanted. If we would take half as good care of our cows we would get more milk.

The cows are all dark red with white horns. They show at a glance that they are performers, but there their similarity ends. They have been bred for performance regardless of type, and while I freely admit that milk production is the first and main qualification for a dairy cow, nevertheless, I am convinced that the Danes went wrong when they sacrificed type. Probably a type has been formulated as standard and possibly bred to since 15 years ago when I left there, but at that

time I doubt if any one could say what the type of the Red Danish Dairy cow should be; and yet, she was the universal cow of the country.

#### A LESSON FOR US

We could take a lesson from this. We need to pay a great deal more attention to the performance of our dairy breeds and keep reliable records.

The Record of Performance Test inaugurated by the Government is doing good work in this line and I look forward to the time when a bull calf from a cow that has no guaranteed record will be an unsaleable commodity. But again let us profit by the mistake the Danes have been making in sacrificing type, and here is where the danger lies in the Record of Performance Test. The Danes abandoned cattle shows for records and lost type. Let us stick close to type, but develop the milking capacity of our breeds and try for that 12,000 pounds average by more careful testing and selecting and better care and feeding of our breeds in summer and in winter.

### Paint, Its Place on the Farm

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

The upkeep of a farm, and the buildings and machinery in which our hard earned dollars are invested, is a problem like the poor—always with us. The various elements, sun and rain and the changing of the seasons work wonderful destruction upon all exposed wood work, and even upon more enduring substances such as brick and



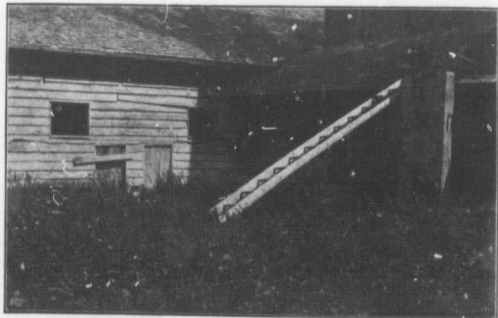
#### A Clydesdale Worthy of His Breed

A number of fine Clydesdale stallions are owned in Yeterboro Co., Ont., including the one shown above, which until recently was the property of Mr. Richard Dundas, Springville, Ont. This stallion is Sir David, a three year old rising four, that was imported last May by Mr. Dundas. His sire was Prince of Brunstane, and his dam White Stocking, by MacVinnie. White Stocking is the dam of Rosa Bore, the winner of the Cottor Cup at the Highland Show in 1903. She was the dam also of the yearling that was second at the Royal Show last year.

In order to add longevity to these various materials, we have recourse to paint.

Having spent our good money in erecting buildings, in making improvements on these buildings as well as having much locked up in vehicles and implements, we would be unwise indeed did we fail to paint them as they require

it, and thus prolong their life. As an investment, paint is a dollars and cents proposition. It costs money to buy it, but it costs much more not to buy it. To allow things to go without paint is somewhat akin to allowing an insurance policy to lapse after several premiums have been paid on it. Then there is the aesthetic side. Paint



#### A Very Unsanitary Location for a Well

The close proximity of the hog pen, with its objectionable accumulations, places this well far from what would be required by even the most rudimentary rules of sanitation. How is your well located? A great responsibility rests upon all dairymen in providing themselves with a pure, wholesome supply of water for stock and dairy.

not only adds to the life of wooden material exposed, but, granted that suitable colors are chosen, it lends much to the appearance of the building or vehicle as well.

#### SUBJECTS REQUIRING PAINT.

There are a wide range of subjects upon which paint can profitably be applied. First and foremost is the house. Following down the line, we might enumerate farm buildings with particular reference to barn doors, window casings and sashes, gates and the various implements and vehicles inseparable with any well appointed farm. We take for granted that all recognize the necessity of paint upon the house. Upon farm buildings, the necessity of paint is less urgent. It is not so much the cost of material, but lack of time to apply it, that accounts for so many farm buildings having to go without paint protection. Sash and window casings should not be neglected. They should be painted first. Next in import comes the doors. The farm gates should also receive attention. Cheap grades of paint will answer for these latter. I would not advise cheap red lead mixed paints, but refer more particularly to powder paints and especially to that commonly known as "Ohio Mud." This when mixed with linseed oil makes a very durable and satisfactory job.

Few there are who think of painting implements. Those of us who have attended auction sales know the value of paint upon these costly requisites of the farm. Those well covered with paint sell readily, while implements showing evidence of weather can be disposed of only at a greatly reduced price. For painting implements oil and lead, carriage paint, or ready mixed paints of standard brands should be used.

#### PAINT FOR BARN.

Painted barns have become much more common in later years since the introduction of cold water paints that can be applied by means of spray pumps. The writer knows many buildings that have received periodically a coat of cold water paint, and it has given good satisfaction. When I first heard of applying paint by means of a spray pump, I thought it was a matter something similar to spraying trees. My conception of this method of applying paint, however, was brought up to date some years ago when I chanced to see it in operation on some buildings at the O.A.C., Guelph. The material was put

on a... then by... pole, the... even.

While t... quick met... commende... not the... best grade... Home m... sired, or... ed paints... (verite.)... use insid... ments. F... pared carr...

### Rural

J. O. Laidlaw

It is no... lation as to... a telephone... only to be... vestment fo... and bustle.

Several s... vice have b... Canada. In... phone syste... vestment fo... the shares... farmers and... of directors... shareholders... \$10,000, div... all sold and... increasing t... ment to the... one, as the... money invest... able to pay... serve fund... earnings.

This teleph... faction to the... use of the ph... sonable rate... three kind... over equally... \$16 a year, th... is if his phon... call. The sec... that the subs... phon. and so... rings for his... the subscriber... parties beside... calling up the



on in a sort of stream over a limited area and then by means of a wide brush attached to a pole, the whole was distributed and brushed even.

While these cheaper forms of paint and these quick methods of applying them can safely be recommended for barns and for rough work, it is not the part of wisdom to buy anything but the best grades for work connected with the house. Home mixed oil and lead, tinted to the color desired, or one of the standard brands of ready mixed paints (I may say Sherwin Williams is my favorite), will be found the most satisfactory for use inside and outside the house, and upon implements. For wagons and vehicles especially prepared carriage paint only should be used.

### Rural Telephones in Kent County

J. O. Laird, Kent Co., Ont., Pres. Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

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

Several systems of establishing a telephone service have been tried in the United States and in Canada. In the County of Kent, there is a telephone system under the joint stock company plan, the shares of the stock being held among the farmers and town people of the district. A board of directors have been elected from among the shareholders. The company is incorporated at \$10,000, divided into \$10 shares. The stock is all sold and paid in, and the company purpose increasing their capital to \$50,000. The investment to the shareholders has proven to be a good one, as the first dividend of 7 per cent. on the money invested has been paid. Besides being able to pay this dividend, the company has a reserve fund of several hundred dollars from its earnings.

#### A REASONABLE COST.

This telephone system has also given good satisfaction to the farmers and others who have the use of the phones. The service is given at a reasonable rate. A subscriber may select one of three kind of phones, any of which he can hear over equally well. The most expensive kind is the \$16 phone. By using the phone which costs \$16 a year, the subscriber has only one ring, that is if his phone rings once, he knows that is his call. The second, or \$14 phone, is so arranged that the subscriber will hear the call of one other person, and so one party will require to have two rings for his call. On the cheapest or \$12 phone, the subscriber will hear the rings of three other parties beside that of his own phone. But in calling up the central office the ring is heard on-

ly at the central. The cost to use the phone from pay stations by non-subscribers is ten cents for three minutes.

The construction of the telephone lines has been fairly rapid in South Kent. A good deal of over 250 phones are now on the exchange. A continuous service is maintained. The cost of construction of course is considerable. For a two wire line, the cost is about \$50 a mile, but when cross beams are used and more wings put on, the cost is increased by the cost of the extra wire and beams.

#### A COMMENDABLE PLAN.

Our telephones would average about a quarter of a mile apart. As the whole system has been constructed, including cost of poles, paid an initial dividend of seven per cent., and has given the farmers a good service at a reasonable rate, we are safe in recommending this plan for securing a telephone service, providing it is managed by capable and honest men. Our local com-

### Doing a Great Work

Farm and Dairy under its new management is doing a great work and its value as an up-to-date exponent of modern dairy methods is being appreciated by the progressive cow keepers of Ontario.—R. Rothwell, Hillsdale Farm, Carleton Co., Ont.

pany has no connection with the Bell Telephone Company. As the business men of the town have the rural phone, the farmers do not require the connection with the Bell, and it is seldom that the average farmer requires a long distance connection. We are safe in saying, however, that before many years, independent telephone lines connection can then be secured if necessary over independent lines.

The value of the phone is shown in many ways. I recall the remarks of a subscriber to the Rural Phone, who had his barn burned a few weeks ago. He said, "Had it not been for the fact that I was able to notify my neighbors by phone, my loss would have been increased by \$1,000, for without their help, I would have lost my stable and implements."

### Experience with Sow Thistle

W. S. Frazer, Simcoe Co., Ont.

I sincerely hope that nobody will have the same experience with sow thistle as I have had. Years ago, a small patch appeared on one of my farms. I took a specimen of it to a farmers' institute meeting and had it identified. Since that time, there has been much sow thistle in our locality,

and we think we are as good farmers, if not a little better, than most.

There are two ways of killing sow thistle; first, detach it from the soil. Second, keep it from getting to the air. There are various ways of doing this work and probably there is no one best way under all conditions. It is best to fight the sow thistle when favorable conditions obtain. It does not take so long to eradicate sow thistle as we sometimes think. The summer fallow is the easiest way of getting rid of it. By this means, it is more easily destroyed than is the Canada thistle; it will be destroyed probably five weeks or two or three cultivations sooner.

#### ITS ERADICATION.

We can eradicate sow thistle in a hood crop but not in one season, as some plants will escape. We must keep it from forming leaves. A short rotation is favorable for ridding one's fields of sow thistle. If it is all over one's farm, however, something more drastic is necessary. Early after harvest cultivation will keep it in check. Gang plowing, followed afterwards by cultivation will weaken the plant, and the next year it will not seed.

Co-operation is the great word that farmers as yet have not found out its full value. It is very applicable in the case of sow thistle as it blows from one farm to another and will come down from above on a still night. A field that is clean one year, may be patched with sow thistle the next, it coming from the seed that may have come long distances and has been deposited as suggested. I have little faith in legislation as a medium for fighting weeds. We have had legislation on many things and it is often a dead letter. The legislation is O.K., but we need the application of the law.

#### MAY RUN ITS COURSE.

I am inclined to think that weeds run in epidemics as it were. Take, for instance, the pigeon weed, which we used to pull. We had to abandon it and now we have no pigeon weed, not one-fifth as much as we had before we abandoned the practice of pulling. It would appear as if self-destruction worked against it. False flax, which at one time was so alarming is also gone to a large extent. Probably sow thistle will go also.

Sow thistle prevents the growing of crops and where it exists, fields are often not worth cutting. Summer fallowing, may I state again, is perhaps the most effective remedy. It will not thrive as well where sheep raising is practised, for sheep are fond of sow thistle as well as of other weeds.

Keep hammering away about the commission to Denmark and the bacon question. We don't want men appointed on it because they have a pull with the government. Let the farmers be represented without any string on their representatives.—E. A. McKinn, Grenville Co., Ont.



Well Kept Buildings on a Well Kept Farm Where Modern Improvements are the Watchword of its Progressive Owners  
Messrs. Laidlaw and Sons, of Elgin Co., Ont., who own the buildings illustrated, have made great improvements on their farm. The buildings are fitted up with the latest labor saving contrivances. Read the fuller account of this place appearing on page 17 of this issue.





**Soil and Tillage for Alfalfa**  
Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

Most of the high dry land in the older sections of Ontario will be found suitable for growing alfalfa, if it receives proper treatment. In the United States where they have been growing alfalfa for a much longer period than we have, it is found that it can be grown successfully where a few years ago it was a failure. Three things have made the change: drainage, lime and inoculation of the soil by the proper bacteria.

**Drainage.**—The soil for successful growing of alfalfa must be dry. If it is rolling and sloping to the south or east it will add greatly to the chances of success. If the land is springy there will be little use sowing alfalfa unless the land has been properly underdrained to a depth of three feet. Sometimes a man has an ideal alfalfa field with the exception of a small spot or corner where it is not dry. On such a place a few pounds of orchard grass sown by hand after the alfalfa has been sown will give good results. When the alfalfa has died out on such a place the orchard grass will thrive and will produce heavy crops of hay that will be ready to cut at the same time as alfalfa.

**LIME.**

Lime.—In many of the Eastern, Southern and middle States of the West their soil lacks lime. By the addition of burned lime or ground limestone at the rate of several tons to the acre there has been changed their soil so that alfalfa grows luxuriantly. The action of lime upon the soil is to correct any acidity, make the soil sweet, and promote the decomposition of all kinds of vegetable matter and makes plant food available.

**INOCULATION.**

Inoculation.—On much of the land where alfalfa was sown for the first time the plants came weak and made a spindling growth, and would die before the following year. It was found that by taking earth from a field where alfalfa had grown successfully, scattering a few loads of this to the acre and harrowing it in immediately, the seed when sown would produce a vigorous growth of young plants. This was caused by adding from the old field through the soil the bacteria that is required for the production of those nodules that are found upon the roots of the alfalfa plant. In those nodules are countless numbers of bacterial life that have the power of taking the free nitrogen from the air that is in the soil and making use of it as a plant food.

**NITRO-CULTURE.**

As many farmers cannot go to an old alfalfa field for earth, they can get a supply of this bacteria in a bottle from the Agricultural College, Guelph, at a cost of 25 cents for enough to treat one bushel of seed.

The question is often asked, will alfalfa grow upon clay soil, or will it grow upon sandy soil. I have seen it growing luxuriantly upon very stiff clay, where such soil was very dry and had a good fall for the surface water to run off. I have also seen it growing in the northern part of the County of Peterboro when the soil was very light. As might be expected, the crop was not heavy, but heavier than any other crop grown upon such land.

For alfalfa, have the land clean, with plenty of humus in the soil. Give the field a liberal application of barnyard manure. Sow 20 pounds of good seed to the acre with a nurse crop of three pecks of barley and there should be a good chance for a crop of alfalfa.

I am reading Farm and Dairy with the utmost interest and think it has benefited me more than times its value.—John W. Toews, Alta.

**Our Veterinary Adviser**

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.**—What is the nature of that foot and mouth disease that has been so much talked about? I think every farmer should know about it.

—J. W.  
Foot and mouth disease is a contagious, eruptive fever, due to a specific germ and very easily communicated from diseased to healthy animals by direct contact. Clothing, stable utensils, litter, railway coaches, steam boats, etc. is characterized by a well marked elevation of temperature, salivation followed by little vesicles in mouth, on tongue, cheeks, etc., which soon become ulcers. These symptoms are accompanied or followed, in most cases, by like eruptions on the coronets and between the clouts, which is accompanied by more or less severe lameness.

**SHOEHORSE—HEAVES.**—Would you be good enough to advise through your columns as to the shoeing of a horse

**Pleasing Testimony**

The veterinary adviser in Farm and Dairy, for its reliable and prompt answers, is well worth a dollar a year.—J. A. Seymour-Taylor, Spring Hill Farm, Haliburton Co., Ont.

which appears to be showing an inclination towards knuckling in the front pastern joint. Should the coria be high at the toe or heel of the shoe, and give the reason why? Can hooves or broken wind be cured in an old horse?—Fireman, York Co., Ont.

(1). Knuckling or the tendency to knuckle cannot be cured or prevented by shoeing. Rest and the application of a blister all around the fetlock joint, is all that can be done. It is often necessary to repeat the blister. The horse should be shod with a level shoe, forcing him to stand and move as if the foot is an unnatural position will not remove the tendency to knuckle and will probably cause other trouble. (2). No.

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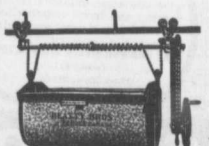
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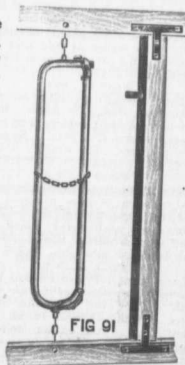


FIG 91

Note the chain. It keeps a row of cows, after their udders have been cleaned, from lying down until milked.

## HORTICULTURE

### Fruit Crop Outlook

It is hoped that the cold weather of last week did no appreciable injury to fruit buds. While there may have been some cause for anxiety in some localities, it is not thought that any serious damage was done. The following reports were received before the cold snap and since our last issue:

#### L'ISLET CO., ONT.

Village des Aulnaines.—Trees and bushes wintered well. No damage was caused to last year's growth. A good supply of buds indicate quite a good crop, though it is rather early to say anything about the bloom at the present time.—A.D.V.

#### TWO MOUNTAINS CO., QUE.

La Trappe.—Fruit buds as a rule, are in good condition and prospects for next crop of apples, pears, plums, and so forth is good.—G.R.

#### GRENVILLE CO., ONT.

Maitland.—Fruit buds on all varieties of apples and but few fruits are in a healthy condition at this date and give promise of a heavy bloom. Trees came through the winter in good condition and give promise of making a vigorous spring crop. Temperature averages three to five degrees below normal at this time of year but a slight rise will bring things to normal condition rapidly.—H.J.

#### ONTARIO CO., ONT.

Oshawa.—Condition of fruit buds seem to be fine. Everything points to good prospects for this year. It would be best now for us to have a late cold spring so that blossoming will not take place too early.—E.L.

#### LINCOLN CO., ONT.

Grimsby.—All varieties of fruits are looking fine at this date, peaches, pears and plums are fine buds and plenty of them.—A.H.P.

Jordan Station.—Strawberries have come through the winter much better than was expected and promise an average crop. The cherries and blackberries have suffered very little from the effects of winter. Cherries and pears are well loaded with fruit buds and promise a full crop. Apples appear to have plenty of buds but it is difficult to give any estimate of a crop at this time. Some varieties of peaches have suffered from freezing, especially young trees, though on the whole there is likely to be an average crop as the acreage is much increased.—C.M.H.

#### ELGIN CO., ONT.

Sparta.—Buds are just starting to swell. The season is cold and late. Consider fruit prospects good for this year so far.—J.A.V.

#### KENT CO., ONT.

Chatham.—Fruit with the exception of peaches, look all right. Plums promise full crop of apples, fair; pears, plenty; cherries, normal. Spraying is in progress. The weather is backward, but promising.—W.D.A.R.

#### KING CO., P.E.I.

Atkins Ferry.—Fruit buds in this locality seem to have wintered well, with the exception of the tenderest plums, such as Burbank, which is almost always killed. Strawberries on high land are all right.—D.J.S.

#### QUEEN'S CO., P.E.I.

Long River.—Prince Edward Island has had an exceptionally fine winter with one or two cold dips but of short duration. Trees of all kinds came through the winter well even Spy and Ontario apple trees are sound apparently to the tips. It is perhaps too soon to determine the prospects for fruit, but those who think they know, say that the trees are full of promise. We are entitled to a full crop of winter fruit this year as there was only a light crop for some time past. As we had little snow on the ground, the trees are not injured by mice so far. Apples now are worth over \$8.00 a barrel.—J.J.

### Spraying for Scab and Codling Worm

A. W. Peart, Halton Co., Ont.

In the spring of 1908 I set out to test the J. E. Johnson system of spraying for apple and pear spot and the codling moth, following his directions as closely as I found practicable. I sprayed one acre of mixed orchard containing Baldwin and Ribston Pippin apples, some cherries, and Anjou, Bartlett and Duchess pears, and an acre of Northern Spy apples. In spraying we saturated the trees and trunks.



A Barrel Spray Pump at Work in an Ontario Orchard

The barrel pump operated by hand power usually is sufficient for spraying in the farm orchard. The one illustrated shows an excellent way of mounting same on the wagon. With a large platform to work on, there is plenty of room for the operator. The small first cut of a barrel sprayer will soon be returned to the purveyor in larger and better crops, and in increased profits. The cut illustrates a pump at work in the orchard of Mr. J. G. Duke, Essex Co., Ont.

The results were very encouraging. In sorting the fruit we found fourth-fifths Ribstons and Baldwins and from three-fifths to three-quarters of the Spys free from the codling worm. The pears had clear clean skins while Duchess in an adjacent orchard were badly spotted.

So far as the apple spot was concerned, I am not able so far to say much since apples, with the exception of the Greening, were clean in this district last year, whether the orchards were sprayed or not. The unsprayed apples were, however, wormy beyond any past experience.

#### A WARNING

During the present season there are two or three times the number of codling worms wintering then ever before in my observation. This means that if the coming season is favorable, this worm will be more destructive than ever, and more precaution should therefore be taken in spray thoroughly at the present moment. The opportunities for self deception in spraying are very great. When we use a certain formula of ingredients and methods of preparation we must stay right with it, and not ignore any link in the chain, but give each its due place and value, trusting nothing to our imagination, or to an incompetent person; otherwise our work, and expense will probably be in vain.

The Johnson methods of preparation and times of application are as follows:

First, spraying when the buds begin to swell, with 20 lbs. blue vitriol; 70 lbs. lime; 200 gallons water.  
Second, spraying just before buds break open, and third, spraying just as soon as bud blossoms fall, with 16 lbs. blue vitriol; 12 oz. Paris green; 12 oz. white arsenic; 2½ lbs. sal soda; 70 lbs. lime; 200 gallons water.

Fourth, if troubled with tussock moth, when the young begin to feed upon the new wood, spray same as second and third spraying, except use 12 lbs. blue vitriol instead of 16 lbs. to 200 gallons water.

Always use ten pounds water to the gallon.

Always prepare the arsenic by boiling 12 oz. arsenic with 2½ lbs. sal soda in 2 gallons water for 45 minutes; if you have a kettle large enough you can make up a stock solution. Keep this kettle away from cattle as it is poison.

We now will make up 200 gallons for second and third spraying: Put



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the tank. Then slack 70 lbs. boiler lime (none air slacked) in 50 gallons water and strain through a hopper with a wire bottom into the 150 gallons already in the tank. Then add to your boiled arsenic solution an amount equivalent to 12 oz. white arsenic and 2½ lbs. sal soda. Then add 12 oz. Paris green dissolving in a small pail of water. Each time in adding lime, arsenic and Paris green, agitate thoroughly. Now you are ready for the orchard. Keep well agitated and a good pressure. Always clean out lime box with water every time after using.

#### REMEMBER

1. Study the nature of the diseases and the pests that you have to fight.
2. Spray at the right moment, especially that spraying after the blossoms are well on the trees. Get to work at once. Even a day's delay may be too late.
3. Spray thoroughly and systematically, covering two-thirds of the tree (which means all wood above ground) each time you pass. Try when the wind shifts spray on the opposite side two-thirds of the tree. This overlapping will do no harm and constitutes one complete spraying.
4. Use a long line of hose and spray as thoroughly under the tree as from above. This covers the wood completely.
5. Select your lime carefully, using nothing but the lumps. Slake carefully and use fresh.
6. Success in spraying is due to thoroughness in all your operations, using properly made mixtures and applying the same at the right time.
7. By using the granular vitriol time need be lost in waiting to dissolve same. From pamphlet issued by Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

16 lbs. vitriol in a hooper with burlap bottom, which place over the whole in your tank; pump or pour 150 gallons of water on this vitriol straining in

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**POULTRY YARD**

**A Home-made Brooder**

C. Murray Smith, Brant Co., Ont.

A simple home-made brooder may be made by covering an ordinary stone mustard jar with a flannel and filling it with hot water night and morning. Set it down in a box large enough to accommodate your batch of chicks. Cover the whole with a piece of old blanket, allowing it to sag down around the jar. Let it hang down low enough to reach the backs of the ducks, as all their vital organs are close to and attached to their backs. This is quite important. Note how they will fairly lift an old hen off her feet huddling up to get their backs warmed.

Have the floor of brooder box covered with pieces of hurlap, burlap, carpet or something that can be changed often. Dry sand covered with hay seed from the mow is fine for them. For out of doors of course the box will have to be covered with a board top to shed the rain and keep out the family cat and other undesirable. Be sure to leave plenty of ventilation; don't have it too stuffy; they need lots of fresh air. Keep it clean and sweet. Allow the sun to shine into every part of it as often as circumstances and weather will permit. There is no danger of explosions, fires or poisonous fumes with this brooder and with room enough in the box to get away from the jar there is no danger of overheating either.

Have a little yard or run for them to get out in. Feed and water them out in it and teach them to go into the brooder box when cold. Coax or drive them in a few times. If you

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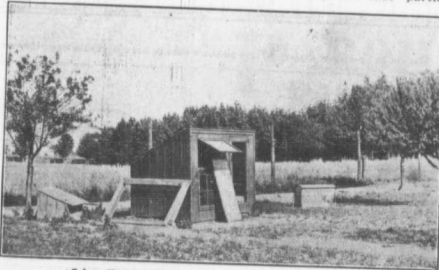
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can imitate the duck of an old mother hen, it will surprise you to see how readily they will respond to the call, even motherless incubator chicks that never saw a hen.

**Colony Poultry Houses**

"Much experimental work has been carried on with different designs of poultry houses at the poultry department of the O. A. C.," said Professor Graham while addressing a number of poultrymen recently in Peterboro. "One must be careful in building not to over capitalize his business. Do not put up buildings that cost too much. I have seen houses that cost \$10 per bird to erect. It takes the best of birds to make such an investment pay."



Colony House on Skids at the O.A.C. Poultry Department

Professor Graham has demonstrated that one of the best places to grow chickens is in the orchard. The house as shown can be drawn from place to place by raising to a minimum.

"Small houses on skids are about the cheapest to erect and they give good satisfaction. It has been found that low down houses give the best results. It is a difficult matter, however, to keep such houses cool in summer and they are also difficult for an ordinary man to work in. To overcome the former objection a loft should be installed in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with the work of the attendant. Certain in-houses are a long ways ahead of tight houses, but even certain do not provide enough ventilation. Some Leghorn hens kept in a cold house last winter, began laying in January, their combs did not freeze. They produced eggs at a cost of 10 cents a dozen. Our only regret was that the winter had not been colder, when this experiment should have been more valuable."

"Do not prevent hens from eating snow. On the very coldest day throughout the winter our hens received no water. Snow was shoveled in to them instead. Some of our hens had to eat snow all winter. This year's experimental work with cold warm houses have shown that in the warmest and coldest of the four house in the experiments the most eggs were produced at the least cost, in the warmest and most expensive house the least eggs were produced at the most cost. I would not have you think from this, concluded Professor Graham, "that hens will lay better in a refrigerator closet. It is not eggs in summer if you shut them up in the cold that makes the difference. It is a matter of fresh air, of ventilation. Fresh air is an absolute essential to egg production."

Send us the names of your friends and neighbors who do not take Farm and Dairy; that we may send them sample copies. If they help you, it will help them. You can't spread the gospel of good farming, and confer upon us a favor that we will appreciate.

**Factors in Rearing Chicks**

Thomas W. Lee, Managing Director Poultry Yards of Canada, Ltd., Peterboro, Ont.

(Continued from last week.)

Once in the brooder, what then? A feed? No, emphatically no. Not for 36 hours at least after hatching should chicks receive any food, preferably not for 48 hours. Certain would-be experts may criticize that advocacy, and here well meaning amateurs act contrary to it. If so, they are working against nature, and he who hopes to succeed in poultry raising must follow as closely as possible to the natural. Let us reason the matter out. The digestive organs of newly hatched chicks are in an incomplete state, and that particular

portion of their system so designed for the purpose is at work assimilating the yolk. The complete absorption of the yolk is necessary, and the life-giving properties contained in it are ample to support the chick for days. Therefore feeding too soon not only forces premature action of the digestive organs, but also results in a choking of the already well filled body. There has never been an in-house or a trace of bowel trouble on the Poultry Yards of Canada, Ltd., plant, and one of the reasons we have been able to bring to maturity so many chicks, we attribute largely to withholding food from them until they had reached that stage where they could properly digest it.

**FEEDING THE CHICKS.**

The first thing to provide for the chicks is a fountain of fresh water and a quantity of fine grit. The first feed may consist of a ration composed of one fifth bran, one fifth shorts, one fifth charcoal and two fifths cracked wheat, dry. A good quantity of this may be mixed by using a pail as the measure. Give in such amounts that the flock will clean the board at one eating, and never allow the remains of a meal to stand before them. Nor is it even advisable to give the chick all they will eat except at the last meal of the four or five they receive during the day.

When the birds are a week old the feed may be scattered in the litter, and the searching and scratching will furnish exercise and help develop the little muscles. Occasionally make a mixture dry of oatmeal, hard boiled eggs chopped fine and bread crumbs, together with a few middlings mixed in. Intersperse this feed with greens, such as young grass when it can be had, chopped onions, boiled potatoes, bone and ground oyster shells are necessary, but not too much, say one third of an ounce per day per chick. Chicks should never be given slop-then. Mashies are death doses to poultry. That gummy up behind difficulty is one result, and is always

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which has been visited with this disease the only remedy we know of is to wash the part affected in warm water and feed the chicks boiled milk and afterwards dry feed. Milk is good for chicks at all times.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.

Most diseases, such as swollen feet, weak and crippled limbs and cramps are generally due to feeding concentrated food, which causes a total want of action in the digestive organs, thus losing the nourishment in the food eaten. Of course, roup or colds are due to dampness, dirt, exposure or filthy quarters. However, like the diseases engendered through incorrect or overfeeding, they are nearly always brought about by the existence of wrong conditions which may be corrected, but which at the same time should never have occurred.

In the regulating of the brooder temperature, experience and circumstances surrounding one's special case are the best guides and it will be difficult to lay down any hard and fast rules in this regard. Suffice that upon the attendant to almost the same extent as upon anything else, depends the achieving of satisfactory or other results. Different matters must be taken into consideration, such as the season of the year, the weather, the locality and number of chicks. Naturally birds which feather early in life do not require the same high temperature as those whose plumage comes late. The chicks are their own best thermometer and by their appearance you can always tell whether they are comfortable or not.

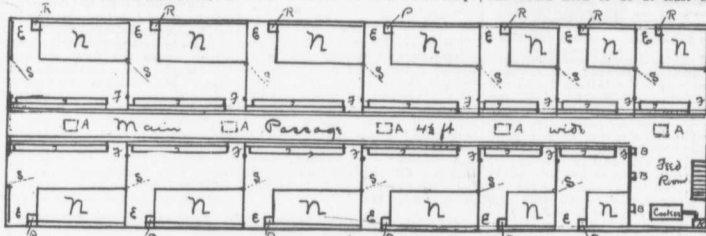
Caring for the incubators and brooders is not like dish-washing, a job that can be passed along from one member of the family to another as convenience dictates.

Plans for Up-to-date Pig Pen

Could you give us the plan of an up-to-date pig pen that would accommodate about 100 pigs, say about 10 or 12 good pens, four or five of them that could be used for sows with young pigs, perhaps a

90 foot long with pens on each side of the feed passage. Eight of the pens should be 15 ft. front, the other five would do if about 10 ft. front. All pens should be about 10 ft. deep.

a half foot wide. On either side is a gutter or drain. These drains beginning at the feed room end should there be about three inches deep. The fall would need to be at least one



Plans of an Up-to-date Piggyery—These plans are more or less self-explanatory; they are more fully described in the adjoining article

Diagram A represents the general floor plan. It shows the main passage requires would need to be about 90 ft. long and four and

This would require a building about 25 ft. wide inside measurement. Diagram A represents the general floor plan. It shows the main passage requires would need to be about 90 ft. long and four and

inch in 10 ft. and had better be one inch in six ft. if lay of land or location will permit. Each pen floor drains into the main drain.

N. N., etc., are the nests or beds 4 x 1 1/2 in the large pens and 4 x 6 1/2 in the small pens.

R. R., fresh air inlets 8 in. x 8 in. inside measurement; these pass down under the wall and take fresh air from outside. They should extend up about one foot above the level of the floor inside, better be all of cement.

S. S. are doors between pens. These doors swing towards feed room end. They open up against corners of N. N., etc., and so hold pigs in nest while pen is being cleared. This arrangement of doors permits of going right through row of pens and out at end with manure.

E. E. E., etc., are doors leading to runs or yards.

F. F. F., etc., are doors from main feed passage.

T. T., etc., cement troughs.

A. A. A., etc., indicate location of foul air outlets in ceiling, each outlet 18 inches square.

B. B. B., etc., feed chutes from bins above.

K, chimney for cooker. Cooker for use in warming food or cooking potatoes, pumpkins or turnips.

Diagram "B" represents loft or second story. At one end over feed room is a store room and bins. The rest of the loft might be used for bedding.

D. D. D. D. D. are shafts leading from piggy to peak ending in small cupolas. These shafts are referred to as A. A. A. A. A. in diagram "A." They are the outlets for the foul air, the quantity of air to escape at any given time being controlled by a key. These shafts may be used to let the straw down from loft.

C. C. C. are bins for feed supply.

Diagram "C" represents floor of one of the 15 ft. x 10 ft. pens. It is self explanatory.

Diagram "D" represents a cross section of floor, showing slopes, levels etc. It should be studied in conjunction with diagram "C."—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

HOW I.H.C. CREAM HARVESTERS HELP MAKE BETTER CALVES



THERE are indirect as well as direct benefits in using I. H. C. Cream Harvesters.

Everybody knows that the Cream Harvester will save labor, save time and get more butter fat out of the milk than you can get by hand skimming. These are direct benefits. They are the most persuasive reasons why every dairyman should have a cream separator.

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When you skim by hand the calves get the cold, tasteless, sour skim milk that has but little life in it.

If you haul cold milk to the creamery and take back your portion of the skim milk to feed your calves, it is even worse. In addition to its being stale and thick it may you take grave chances of introducing tuberculosis into your herd.

If you have an I. H. C. Cream Harvester, you separate the milk while it is warm and fresh. The calves, and pigs and chickens get the skim milk before it is stale, cold and sour. A little oil meal added to this appetizing skim milk makes it an ideal food, practically as good as the whole milk.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are very close skimmers. The saving in cream alone by using one of these machines goes far each season toward paying for the cost of the machine if you keep a number of cows.

There are two styles of I. H. C. Cream Harvesters, the Dairymaid and the Bluebell.

Because of the simple and direct application of power from the crank to the bowl, it is exceptionally easy running and is very easily kept in order. The strongest points about this machine are its close skimming, convenient operation and simplicity, which make it exceptionally durable. The supply can and crank are waist high, an ideal location to make the work easy. When you get a Dairymaid you can be sure you are going to get all the butter fat in the easiest possible way.

Bluebell Cream Harvester

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine. It is exceptionally well constructed. The gears are accurately cut to the thousandth part of an inch. They are thoroughly protected from dust and milk, and they are provided with A1 oiling facilities. That is why Bluebell owners have less trouble than any other separator owners. The machine is simple. It is long-lived, and it is very easy running. The Bluebell bowl skims down to the thousandth part. Its interior separating device is patented, and it is the most efficient device of this kind manufactured. The supply can and crank shaft are at the proper height to make the operation easy.



Dairymaid Cream Harvester

This machine is chain driven, and it is made in four sizes—350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour.

Get either of these separators and you will get more butter fat out of your milk than you are now getting. You will get more nutritious and appetizing feed for your calves. You will save labor, save time. Investigate fully by calling on the International sales agent and examine the I. H. C. Cream Harvester by hand, or, if you prefer, write to nearest branch house for full information.

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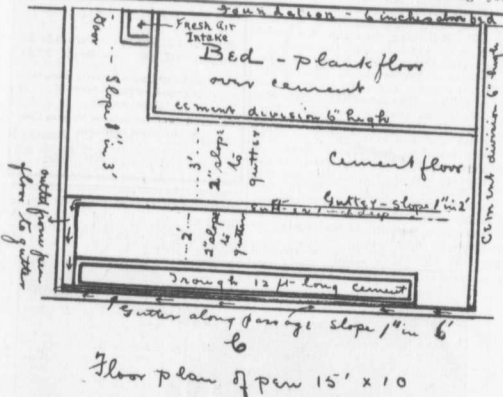
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**Roofing Farm Buildings**

T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

With each recurrent spring time, we farmers in these older sections of Ontario are up against the roofing proposition. For several years past, we have experienced one or more heavy blows which have in some cases

of roofing, their ability to stand the test seemed to rest more with the put on. Faulty workmanship should not find a place on roofs. The hurricane so common in recent years will soon discover what workmanship is in a roof. Make sure then, whatever kind or brand of roofing you

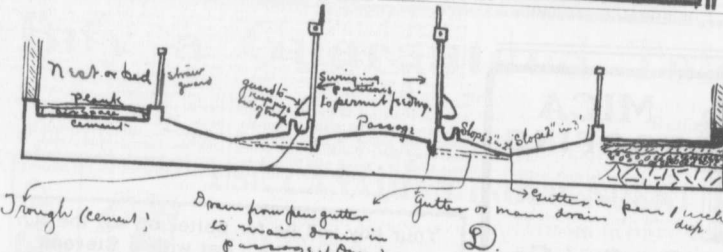


Floor plan of pen 15' x 10'

completely unroofed our buildings, and on many others patching to a greater or less extent has become necessary. With the older roofs, where the shingles were put on with the old fashioned cut nails, very little wind is needed to work havoc with them. Naturally we view the roofing question with much concern and often are at a loss to know just what kind of roofing to apply.

choose, that the job of putting it on is properly done. Superintend the work yourself and demand the best work possible.

In the light of the writer's experience with prepared roofings of different kinds, metal roofings and wooden shingles, no particular recommendation can be given to any one of them. The purpose for which they are to be used must largely solve the



The outside walls of this pen are wooden and are built as follows: 1 in. board, tar paper, 4 in. x 6 in. studding, air space, laths: 6 in. large stone, 3 in. broken stone, 3 in. concrete made of 1 of cement and 3 of sand and 3 of gravel, 1 in. concrete

Even yet in spite of past experience with wind, the common wooden shingles are not to be despised. In many cases it is advisable to re-roof with wooden shingles. Many prepared roofings, however, are giving satisfaction. The main thing in buying such roofing is to get brands of superior quality and have them properly put on. Metal roofings also are becoming popular. Here again, we should be painted are those that have the best of satisfaction to the average farmer as the necessity of painting them at intervals adds to the expense of the roof and ordinarily will not be attended to, thus shortening the life of such roofs.

The wind storm that passed over this district early in April gave all stood it best. Practically all suffered more or less. With the better grades

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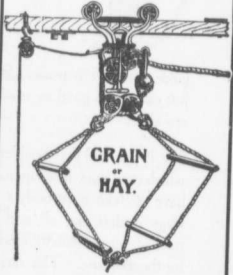
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problem. This much, however, we have proven to our satisfaction that whatever roofing is to be purchased, the best will prove the cheapest in the long run, be it metal shingles, prepared roofing or wood.

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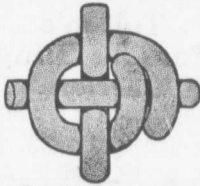
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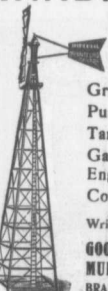
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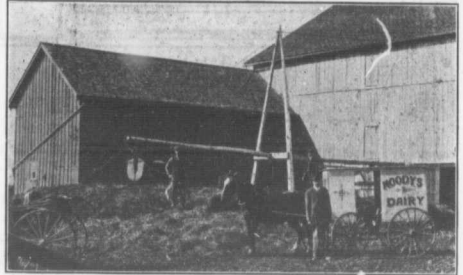
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### A Well Appointed Dairy

On this page is shown the Dairy Barn of Mr. Moody, of Elora, Ont. Mr. Moody is a progressive dairyman. It is doubtful if there is a better equipped dairy barn in Canada. The stable is high and well lighted. The floors are cement, and are kept perfectly clean. All the cows have separate water bowls which are kept filled, with pure water, by a windmill. Adjoining the stable is a model dairy in which is kept the cream separator and a bottle filling machine. A case of bottles can be filled at one time without any milk being wasted or spilled. The latest investment Mr. Moody has made is a Litter Carrier. He required about 800 ft. of track and two switches. The outfit was installed by Beatty Bros., of Fergus, Ont., and Mr. Moody thinks it saves him more work than any other machine on the farm. Seven years ago he got a hay carrier track and slings from the same firm and he says it is working as well to-day as when he bought it.

The illustration shows a splendid



**Litter Carriers soon Make Friends with their Owners**

The above cut illustrates a splendid method of running a litter carrier track in a yard where it is desired to put the manure a distance from the barn. At the ground the poles are about 20 ft. apart, and at the top they are bolted together. They extend about 15 ft. above the level of the track, and from the top of them one-half inch brace rods are brought down to the 20 ft. swing pole, so that the carrier can be run out 60 ft. from the barn with only one pair of posts in the yard, and by means of the 20 ft. swing pole the manure can be put over a large area of ground. The tops of the posts are braced back to the barn so that they are perfectly rigid.

method of erecting a litter carrier when it is desired to put the manure a distance away from the barn. Mr. Moody had a pair of posts placed 20 feet away from the barn and swung from them is a swing pole 20 ft. long, braced back substantially with half inch rods to the tops of the posts. The

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man holding the rope at the end of the pole can pull the swing pole around to drop the manure anywhere within a radius of 30 ft. A good lit-

### Summ

Would you early amber milch cows? Out.

Yes. The faction with Prof. C. A. Agriculture. "It six weeks at and is likely in furnish summer. I following pr early ambered milch cows. On red clo total of 80

### Cement It

How many quire for a fo 7 in. wall? A for concrete c lading two g clark Co., G. This will and time bar this building long made o feet, 3 inch yards of man ent.—H. Pe Concrete Ma

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**Summer Feed For Cows**

Would you advise a mixture of oats and early amber sugar cane as a good feed for milch cows?—A subscriber, Lambton Co., Ont.

Yes. This mixture has given satisfaction with many that have tried it. Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says of this mixture. "It is ready for use at about six weeks after the seed has been sown and is likely to give good satisfaction in furnishing pasture throughout the summer. It should be sown in the following proportions: Oats 1½ bush, early amber sugar cane 30 lbs., common red clover 7 lbs., thus making a total of 88 pounds of seed per acre."

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The production of large quantities of milk of good quality at low cost is what our dairy farmers should aim at.—Chief Dairy Instructor, G. G. Puhlow, Kingston, Ont.

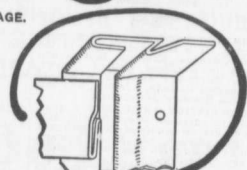
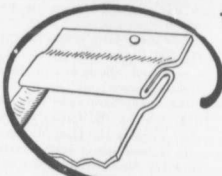
Over half the dairy cows in eastern Ontario were half starved last summer because our farmers did not have enough summer feed ready for them.—Senator D. Derbyshire, Brockville, Ont.

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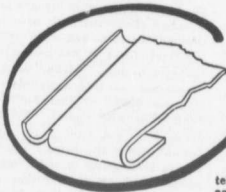
To have been first shows antiquity—to have become first proves merit. The new "Galt" Shingle owes its enormous popularity and sale—not to the age, but to the brains of its inventors and makers.



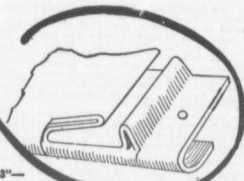
We use only the Best British Galvanized Steel Plates—there are none better. Our bold Gothic Tile pattern is very handsome in appearance. "Galt" Shingles are accurately made, which insures quick and easy application. Covered nailing flanges at both top and sides insures strength and rigidity.

Our claims for the "Galt" Shingle are firmly based on the superiority of its constructional features here illustrated.

We originated the Gale-proof, Closed-end side lock. We perfected the continuous interlocking, over-lapping, easy-fitting and invisible top lock.



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When our grandfathers cleared their farms, it would seem that they measured their success by the number of fields that they had. Cheap fencing material was then available in abundance. It cost only the labor necessary to cut and split the rails. As each small block of land was cleared, it was forthwith hemmed in with fences. Small fields were the rule. Their owners went to large expenditure of time each year in repairing fences, and in moving fence corners to keep down the weeds.

However justifiable permanent small fields were in olden times, they have a small place in present day agriculture. Fields of 20 and 24 acres in size and larger are taking the place of the six, eight and twelve acre field; these result in a great saving of fence material, of labor in repairing fences and mowing weeds and of time in working the land. We have come to recognize the fact that it is not ne-

cessary to have a 14 rail fence to separate two growing crops

The larger areas permit of fast working machinery, and we find the farmer with his four-horse team doing more and better work than could be accomplished in former times with two or three outfits of the style in keeping with the spirit of that age. Two-horse teams still have their place on small farms but their use on larger farms is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

For pasturing purposes, portable, temporary fences are used. These, answer, at much less cost, all purposes of the permanent fences for dividing fields. Instead of turning cattle on 10 or 12 acres of pasture at a time now, we find progressive stockmen pasturing their cattle on four, five or six acre plots made possible by portable fencing. With such plots the stock can be changed weekly from one to the other, thus providing fresh pasture throughout the season.

## THE FARM HOME AS IT SHOULD BE

In all experience, events continually remind us that we have only one life to live, on this earth at all events, and that we should give ourselves and families as much comfort as we can afford—comfort that we have earned a thousand times over by the exhausting toil and the privation endured in earlier days. Many have formed habits of economy that were virtues in those first hard years, but which become vices if they form a rule of living in days when the balance at the bank or the acreage of the farm keeps yearly growing.

We should not let the city people have all the good things. We can have them on the farm. There is no valid reason why we should not live in good comfortable houses with lofty rooms, and broad verandahs. Substantial furniture, good lighting, bathing and cooking appliances are just as essential in the farm house as anywhere. The farm homestead becomes the real home when surrounded by a garden with fruit, flowers and vegetables in plenty, cool, shady arbors, a wind mill and a water system. These things are no experiment on many of our best farms. They have been in use for years; and once experienced, they would not be done without.

The fat of the land is not too good for the man who tills it. All the graces of life are the right of the farmers' wife and daughters. Those of us who desire to keep our families wedded to the old spot must recognize the fact that the old spot must be rendered attractive by imparting to it all of the comforts and embellishments of the modern home that can be afforded.

## WATER IN THE FARM HOUSE

When planning farm improvements do not overlook the house. In some sections, farm homes have a reputation for their lack of conveniences. Labor saving contrivances and machinery of all kinds have been installed in other departments of the farm. The barns have been made convenient for feeding and caring for the

live stock, water systems have been installed that water might be before the animals at all times. But with the house, how different! Too often it has been left until the last and its day, in some cases, is still to come.

How many farm houses have sinks? The sink means that we should have a cess pool. Such can be built at slight expense.

How many have water laid down to their cows in the stables but not to their wives in the farm kitchen? The wife is deserving of better treatment. On many farms, facilities are at hand for placing water in the house and no expenditure that one could possibly make would pay so well in comfort and in health, as placing the water directly in the house where it can be had, hot or cold, on tap.

Probably women are to blame for not having these conveniences. They should advocate their rights. An instance of securing improvements for the house was recently brought to our notice. The railway had gone through the farm and when settling the right-of-way it was necessary for the wife to sign. "John," said she, "I do not want to sign unless you give me \$200." "What for?" said John. The wife replied, "You know John, I do not want it for myself. I want it for the house. You have always been going to make improvements on the house but they never get done. I want water in the house. If I do not get the money now, you will spend it on the cattle or the barns or something other than the house." Needless to say she got it. How does this question stand with you? Would a water system in your house not be one of the best investments you could make?

## THE FARM WELL

It should always be borne in mind that the well, wherever it be, cannot be given too much care. Wells supply water to creameries, cheese factories, the dairy farm, and the household. Water is as essential as air to the animal system, though the lack of it would not be felt so quickly. For our rural population, in the future as in the past, the well must continue, for the most part, to supply this vitalizing fluid. From wells properly located and constructed, probably no purer source of water supply can be had.

Well water is usually contaminated in two ways, by surface water, which runs directly into the well and by drainage from barnyards, cess pools or household stoves. The location and the construction of the well are the prime factors in guaranteeing a wholesome water supply. Practically all bacterial life in the soil exists in the upper strata. Soil 10 or 12 feet below the surface of the earth is perfectly sterile, unless it has within it a crevice or opening so that surface drainage can run down. Advantage should be taken of this fact and the well constructed so that impurities cannot get into it from above or from the sides, for at least 10 or 12 feet from the surface. To guarantee this being done, a water tight

wall should be built to below this level.

Unfortunately many of the wells constructed in olden times were located and built with but little consideration as to their future sanitary condition. The water from many of these wells is absolutely unfit for any use where animal life is concerned. The well illustrated elsewhere in this issue, and which was photographed last fall, not over 200 miles from Peterboro, by an editorial representative of **Farm and Dairy**, is a good example of a bad location. Many much worse than this may be seen in almost any section of the country, though we can scarcely imagine anything worse than this one, with the hog pen not 10 feet distant. The stains on the woodwork near by where the manure has been allowed to accumulate in undue quantities, further indicate the unsanitary conditions of the well.

The question naturally arises what are we to do with these badly located wells. It would seem the part of wisdom to abandon them. We can afford to take no chances on impure water where the health of human beings is at stake. In what jeopardize the lives of many are placed by the use of water from impure wells, is not fully appreciated. Water from such sources affect not only people who live on the farm but consumers as well, for we now well know that many diseases are transmitted through milk and other dairy products.

## LEAVE NO ROOM FOR WEEDS

It is a rule of nature to cover land, not otherwise occupied, with weeds. We frequently overlook this basic principle which must largely enter into our calculations when fighting these pests. Weeds give but little trouble in luxuriant crops. In fence corners, along the road sides, and in other waste places and in fields, where, from neglect or impoverishment of the soil, a poor crop only can be raised, and in places where winter grain, clovers or grasses have been killed out by unfavorable weather conditions, or by drowning due to lack of drainage, we find weeds flourishing in abundance. Happily for the weeds, enough of these places are available each year to propagate them. From these places nature has provided many means whereby the seeds can be distributed over wide areas. On the kind of crop we grow and our methods of cultivation will depend much of the forthcoming battle that must be waged against these natural enemies of agriculture.

In addition to the natural adaptation of weeds in caring for themselves, they are assisted by some men who contend that they can grow weeds and crops as well. This argument is frequently advanced by many when urged to rid their fields of wild mustard. Some reasons why weeds are injurious should set that misconception right. Weeds are objectionable for many reasons: They absorb soil moisture, they use plant food, they shade, crowd and choke useful plants, they increase the labor and expense of cleaning seed, they interfere with the regular rotation of crops and they of-

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send the eye, or are, as some have rightly put it, an eyesore to good farmers. They also interfere with the use of harvesting implements. Many other evil effects of weeds might be noted. Possibly the extra twine required for binding weeds that should not be in our grain crops, the extra storage room they require in our barns, and the extra expense entailed in threshing, are not given the consideration that they merit. All arguments are against, not for, weeds.

Weeds and their eradication has become a matter of burning interest to all cultivators of the soil. The success of the war against them this coming season will depend much upon our seeding operations, our methods of cultivation and the start we give them. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," when applied to weeds. Time spent in keeping weeds off the farm and in keeping others from seeding will not compare with the time required to eradicate the weeds after the farm has become infested. The short rotation of crops, and the timely use of the ordinary implements of the farm will keep in check even the most pernicious weeds.

The sending of a commission of Canadian farmers to Ireland and Denmark would cost but little, and could do no harm. The information that would be gathered might be of great value. Why, then, should the commission not be sent?

Criticism has been launched against the Secretary-Treasurer of the Clydesdale Horse Association in which it has been intimated that he, the Secretary, should be the exponent of the rules and regulations governing registration in the Clydesdale Horse Association. Such is not the theory upon which the Canadian National Live Stock Records were built up in the first place. Should every secretary of each Association undertake to explain the working of the National Live Stock Records, they would in all probability be explained in a large number of ways. The work of the Live Stock Records is to carry out the instructions of each association but only in so far as they have been ratified by the Minister of Agriculture.

In deciding to defer action in regard to the erection of an Arena in Toronto, that would cost over \$100,000, and that would be used for live stock sales, and other purposes, Hon. Mr. Duff has acted wisely. Although such a building has been needed for years, it is important that before it is erected, all the various interests that have been clamoring for such a building, shall be given a chance to confer in regard to the style of building wanted, and its location. Then, also, the city of Toronto should contribute liberally to the erection of this building. It would be well for Hon. Mr. Duff to unite with the city in arranging for a joint meeting of representatives from the live stock associations, the Horticultural Exhibition, the Automobile Society and other organizations that have been petitioning for the erection of a building of this kind.

**Improvements on a Western Ontario Farm**

*Laidlaw & Sons, Elgin Co., Ont.*

The following is a short description of our farm and outbuildings as illustrated on page seven of this issue: Our main barn was built in 1870. It was put on a concrete wall and remodelled in 1898. It is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide. It would be more roomy if it were five feet wider. This barn is entirely for cattle. We have an "L" back of the main barn that we use for straw. A manure shed is located in the basement of this part. The manure is put in the shed with a litter carrier and is taken from there to the field about once a week with the manure spreader. We also have a drive barn and horse stable 28 by 67 feet. It is roofed with galvanized iron. Our buildings are all protected by lightning rods.

We have three concrete silos. These we consider the best investment that a farmer can make. We would scarcely know how to farm without them. We put up the first concrete silo in this part of the country in 1898, since then they have become popular and many have been erected. The round silo in the foreground of the illustration is 12 x 35 feet. It has a galvanized iron roof. Everything in this roof is mobile except the rafters and two circles in the top of wall to nail them to. The outside of the roof is made stationary. A metal cap fits over the centre which is six feet in diameter. This cap is removed when filling the silo to allow the men to tramp the silage well, right to the top. The cost of this silo complete was \$240.

**CONCRETE ON THIS FARM.**

Since the photo was taken we have built a concrete block milk house. Concrete foundations and floors are under every outbuilding on the place. Concrete walks lead from the house to the other buildings. Another thing we appreciate very much is a concrete barn yard. With it, we always know where to find bottom. We put in seven of gravel to one of cement (Portland) and put it in blocks five feet square, so that it would not crack from heaving with the frost.

As for the windmill, it is a good power for pumping but we would not advise anyone putting up a power mill. We have our stables all equipped with a water system. Water basins are installed where the cattle can get water with the chill off, whenever they want it. All our buildings are lighted with acetylene gas. It is very convenient and is the best light on the market.

We are making our fields as large as possible and replacing the rail fences that are left with wire. We always made a point to move all our fence corners, so the less we have the less time it takes to mow them, and time is money with us.

Your Neighbor's Pig.—Tell your neighbor about our "Pig Offer." It may interest him. If he is not a subscriber, to Farm and Dairy, secure his subscription to-day, and with six others, send us with \$7. You can earn a pure bred pig for yourself. Tell your neighbor he has the same privilege. He can earn a pig also. Then watch the pigs grow. They will be watched by other neighbors, who in turn may get the fever to earn a pure bred pig. Samples will be sent free if asked for. Write our Circulation Department, for full particulars.

Please do not by any means allow me to miss a single issue of Farm and Dairy, as we all look for it and appreciate it very much.—Alex. White, Hastings Co., Ont.

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## Creamery Department

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

### The Butter Situation

J. A. Rudlick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

One of the most notable features of the dairy produce trade during the past ten years has been the large increase in butter consumption in Great Britain and in Germany. Germany was formerly an exporter of butter, but now the annual importation amounts to about 100,000,000 pounds, and it is growing rapidly. Germany's needs are supplied largely by Denmark, Holland and Russia. The imports of butter into Great Britain have increased from 1809 to 1908 by 81,753,520 pounds. Then again, several countries are increasing their production at a rapid rate, the most prominent in this respect being Siberia.

The first butter was exported from Siberia in 1894, and the quantity was only 14,000 pounds. It was estimated that the exports for 1908 would reach the large amount of 135,000,000 pounds. Siberia is developing thus rapidly as a result of the remarkable migration of peasants from European Russia. The Pall Mall Gazette of London states that up to the end of 1905 the average annual migration across the Urals was about 60,000 persons; in 1906 this number had increased to 180,000; in 1907 it totalled nearly 500,000, while in the first three months of 1908 approximately 420,000 persons settled in Siberia. The redeeming feature, from our point of view of the Siberian compen-

sation, is that the great bulk of the product is only second grade, owing to the unsanitary conditions under which the milk is produced.

#### AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.

Australia during years of sufficient rainfall, ranks third in the list of countries exporting butter to Great Britain, but there is always some uncertainty because of weather conditions. For instance, in 1902 Australia exported only 7,777,971 pounds of butter owing to the prolonged drought, but such are the marvellous recuperative powers of the country that in 1904, after a good rainfall, the quantity had risen to 64,788,542 pounds.

There is no need to dwell here on the large quantity of butter exported to Great Britain from Denmark, Holland, France, Sweden and other countries, because the quantity from these countries appears to have about reached its limit. Should the relative values of cheese and butter be reversed, New Zealand will largely increase her exports of butter, because the dairy industry, on the whole, is expanding in that country.

If we produce a superior article of butter, we shall find no difficulty in selling large quantities of it in the British market, even if we have to displace some of the butter and cheese coming from other countries.

### Many Factories Making Whey Butter

"I expect that fully 100 cheese factories in Eastern Ontario will make whey butter this year," said Chief Dairy Instructor G. G. Publow recently to an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy. East of Kingston a lot of small factories are being forced to put in butter plants although they cannot possibly manufacture but-

ter at a profit. The patrons of these cheese factories are refusing to send their milk to the factories unless the management puts in a butter plant for the making of whey butter.

A considerable number of the factories have arranged to give the proprietors all the whey for two years on condition that the proprietor puts in a butter plant. After that the patrons are to receive half of the profit derived for the sale of the whey butter. In factories that are already equipped with butter plants, the patrons generally are receiving half of the proceeds from the sale of whey; by the farmers themselves, the makers are being paid extra to make whey butter. In one factory in Perth County, the maker is being paid \$2 a day extra.

"One of the chief objections to the making of whey butter," said Mr. Publow, "is that it is apt to put a premium on carelessness. Where the cheese makers are made, they are apt to be careless in the making of the cheese. I have come across two cases where makers were skimming the milk which they might make more

### Hand Separator vs. Other Methods

The saving effected by the hand separator as compared with other ways of separating the cream from milk is very forcibly shown by some tests conducted at the Indiana Experiment Station. Tests were made with the different methods of separating and the results showed the following losses of butter per cow annually: Hand separator, 2.7 pounds; deep setting, 17.3 pounds; shallow pan, 25.5 pounds; water dilution, 29.1 pounds. Figuring butter at 20c. a lb., which

is a low price, we have the following losses per cow annually as compared with the actual value of every ounce of butter in the milk: Hand separator 64 cents; deep setting, \$3.46; shallow pan, \$5.10; and water dilution, \$5.28 respectively. Deduct 54 cts. from each of the other items and we have a saving per cow of \$2.92, \$4.56 and \$5.28 respectively, according to the method of separation used, by using the hand separator method.

By using the hand separator the farmer with ten cows saves annually \$29.20 as compared with deep setting; \$45.60 as compared with the shallow pan; and \$52.80 as compared with the water dilution method of separating cream from milk. \$29.20, the saving on ten cows in a year over the deep setting, the best of the three, will pay the interest at 6 per cent. on the cost of 6½ hand separators at \$75 each. So great is the saving that it would not be hard to show that a hand separator would be a profitable investment for a farm with only three cows. The saving on three cows annually, taking the figures, would be \$8.76 over the deep setting pan, or nearly enough to pay the interest on two \$75 machines at 6 per cent for one year.—J. W. W.

### Dairy Work At Ames

The great strides Iowa is making along dairy lines are strikingly noticeable in the dairy department of the college at Ames. In an experimental way a great deal has been done in the department at Ames. Under the direction of Prof. McKay, practical and easily worked methods of controlling the moisture content of butter, have been worked out. By following these methods, it is possible to keep below the 16 per cent. limit set by law and at the same time not fall so low that the over-run is mater-

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Oiling the Sharples Dairy Tubular.

medium sizes can easily be turned by one who is seated. To oil the Dairy Tubular, simply lift the gear case lid once a week and pour in a spoonful of oil.

Dairy Tubular bowls are easily washed in two or three minutes—a few thrusts of the brush

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The medium sizes can easily be turned by one who is seated.

ially decreased or the quality of butter lessened. A quick and satisfactory method of determining the per cent. of moisture in butter has been worked out by Prof. Bower. This gives the creamery man a method of readily determining whether or not he is keeping the moisture content within the desired limits.

Another interesting line of work is that which has been carried on by Prof. Bonka. His work was along the line of the use of starters in making. He cleared up many butter-making problems in regard to this much discussed topic, also doing some little experimental work along the lines of substitutes for milk in making starters.—C. V. Gregory.

## 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.

### High Ideals in Cheese Making

"Hundreds of cheeses went through last year that would have been stepped had the market pinched." Such was one of the statements of Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario as he addressed the recent cheese makers' convention in Peterboro. Many of the cheeses were even faulty. Had there been a higher production, things would have been different. They would have been turned down. "Do not continue to make that class of goods," advised Mr. Publow, "even if they will go through. The pinch will come some time."

"I never blame the buyers," continued Mr. Publow, "for being too critical. They should tell the maker the exact condition of his cheese. Of, when they do go they are faulty." I suppose though that there is a lack of honor among buyers the same as among cheesemakers, added Mr. Publow with a twinkle. "That instructor shows will pass on a buy market shows the necessity of makers having a high ideal and being able to judge the cheese."

Mr. Publow pointed out that the Peterboro board has good reputation on the market for its cheese. Much of this can be attributed to the system of factory inspection adopted by this board. Factory inspection is a good thing. It tends to prevent shipping green cheese, and any fault-finding is found when the cheese are right on the maker's own shelves. Many districts are handicapped in that their cheese are shipped out before the instructor gets to the factory. In such cases the instructors report no cheese over a week old. Cheeses less than a week old are too green to judge. Few can say any more from two to five days old will be by the time they have been two weeks on the shelves.

It was shown that the makers in the Peterboro district put forth great efforts to make a first quality of cheese; that no section elsewhere in Ontario is its equal, and that this

organization among the makers has been, and is, no inconsiderable factor. Mr. Publow wanted them, however, not to become self-satisfied in well doing, but to hold what they had and to get little more. He counselled that other fellows are stepping along all the time. Many are after Peterboro's reputation and Peterboro makers must recognize this if they would hold their own.

### Use Lime in The Factory

"The spring clean up should be thoroughly done," said Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, in addressing the recent cheese makers' convention in Peterboro. "Mould is the great nuisance that we have to contend with in the cheese business and in combating it there is probably nothing as effective as lime. This mould is a fungus and to combat it we must clean everything. Whitewash should be applied to the walls and even to the cement floor. It will do no harm even on the shelves." Asked if he would fumigate with sulphur before the whitewashing was done, Mr. Publow replied that fumigation would be most effective when done before whitewashing, but he would prefer whitewashing ahead of everything.

"When whitewashing," continued Mr. Publow, "make a thorough job of it. Some do everything but the floor and of course the spores of the mould from the floor soon seed down to have lime in the water every time the floor is whitewashed. There is not enough lime used around our factories. It may be kept on hand in a stock solution and used as wanted. It is the best thing possible to use around the factory and for pouring down drains. It sweetens everything of which it comes in touch and best of all it is non-poisonous and thus does no harm."

### Dairy Instruction in Eastern Ontario

All the 25 dairy instructors who were engaged last year in Eastern Ontario, have been re-engaged. They will have charge of practically the same factories that they had last year. This year, a slight change is being made in the methods of inspecting the creameries in Eastern Ontario. Last year, Mr. James Stonehouse, of Port Perry, devoted his time to visiting creameries in Eastern Ontario. Most of the creameries are in the district West of Kingston. This year, the dairy instructors will be expected to visit the creameries in their respective districts.

Mr. J. V. Singleton, has been appointed to act as assistant to Chief Instructor Publow. Mr. Singleton in the course of his other work will pay special attention to the creameries.

Chief Instructor G. G. Publow reports that the season in Eastern Ontario is opening very auspiciously. The market being bare of cheese indicates that the prices paid this year, should be high. This is encouraging the farmers to go in for dairy more extensively.

### Short Weight in Cheese

Editor Farm and Dairy.—In your issue of April 1st I read with considerable interest some letters from serious cheese importing houses of Great Britain commenting on the condition of Canadian cheese on its arrival in the markets of Great Britain. I wish to draw attention to the short weights complained of in nearly every letter. This, I consider, is a serious matter quite understood when cheese are shipped close to the hoop how there is a danger of short weights. But when they talk of a shortage of six

to 10 lbs a box some action should be taken and the blame put where it belongs whether it be from Eastern or Western Ontario. I firmly believe that many of the factory men are doing their duty along these lines, that is in allowing ¼ lb. up beam weight on all cheese, and from 1 to 1½ on green cheese.—G. M. McKennie, Oxford Co., Ont.

### Prosecuted 114 Farmers

For years it has been a temptation for some to add to the income of their dairies by the culpable practice of adding water to their milk. The introduction of the system in many factories of paying by the per cent. of butter fat contained in the milk has all but discouraged this practice among the patrons of those factories. Unfortunately a large number of factories still pay by the pooling system. Here the practice is still in evidence. In his report of instruction for 1908, Mr. G. G. Publow, chief instructor for Eastern Ontario has the following to say regarding the adulteration of milk:

The testing of milk for adulteration with water was also conducted by the instructors, 48,226 samples being tested by lactometer and Babcock tests. Of this number 129 gave indications of having been tampered with. Samples of milk from each of these herds were obtained and a thorough investigation made. There were 114 cases handed over to the official inspectors (who were engaged by the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association), to be dealt with. Of these, 108 cases were laid before magistrates and the parties were given an opportunity to plead guilty or otherwise. Convictions were obtained in all cases except one, and fines were imposed on the convicted parties of from \$5 to \$50, amounting in all to \$2,380.

One half of this money went to the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association and the other half to the factory in which the offense was committed. No settlements outside the court were allowed. The publicity given to these cases will have a good

effect in stamping out the tendency to tamper with milk. It is to be regretted that so many farmers still persist in this work. About the only way to prevent it would be to pay for the milk according to quality. This evidently will not be done generally for some time, as only 87 cheese factories paid by test last season. So long as the pooling system continues, there will probably be no better way of dealing with the matter than the method which was adopted last year.

Pasteurizing when is simply a means of overcoming some person's carelessness.—Chief instructor, G. G. Publow, Kingston, Ont.

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No night so dark, but there's daylight behind it.

Mrs. Frank Webster, Victoria Co., Ont.

## Sowing Seeds in Danny

By Nellie L. McClung.  
(Continued from last week.)

BUT Pearl was not yet satisfied. "But, oh, ma," she said, as she hastily worked a buttonhole, "You don't know about the diseases that are goin' round. Mind you, there's tubercles in the cows, even, and them that sly about it, and there's diseases in the milk as big as a chew of gum and we use seem 'them. Every drop of it we use should be scalded well, and oh, ma, I wonder anyone who is alive for we're not half clean! The poison pours out of the skin night and day, carbolic acid she said, and every last wad o' us should have a sponge bath at night—that's just to slop yerself all up and down with a rag, and an oliver in the mornin' Ma, what's an oliver, d'ville think?"

"Ask Camilla," Mrs. Watson said, somewhat alarmed at these hygienic problems. "Camilla is grand at explaining Mrs. Francis's quare ways."

Pearl's brown eyes were full of worry. "It's hard to get time to be healthy, ma," she said; "we should keep the kiddie bilin' all the time, she says, to keep the humanity in the air—Oh, I wish she hadn't a told me, I never thought atin' hurt anyone, but she says lots of things that taste good in the block plain. Isn't it quare, ma, the Lord put such a poor works in us and us not there at the time to raise a hand."

They sewed in silence for a few minutes.

Then Pearl said: "Let us go to bed now, ma, me eyes are shuttin'. I'll go back to-morrow and ask Camilla about the 'oliver'."

### CHAPTER IV.

#### THE BAND OF HOPE

Mary Barner had learned the lesson early that the only easing of her own pain was in helping others to bear theirs, and so it came about that there was perhaps no one in Millford more beloved than she. Perhaps it was the memory of her own lost childhood that caused her heart to go out in love and sympathy to every little boy and girl in the village.

Their joys were hers: their sorrows also. She took slivers from little fingers with great skill, becomming the owners thereof with wonderful songs and stories. She piloted waves of little plodders through napes of "homework." She mended torn "ninnies," but that even vigilant mothers never knew that their little girls had jumped the fence at all. She made dresses for concerts at short notice. She appeased angry parents and many a time prevented the fall o' correction's rod.

When Tommy Watson beguiled Ig-

natius McSorley, Jr., to leave his mother's door, and go swimming in the river, promising faithfully to "button up his back"—Ignatius being a wise child who knew his limitations—and when Tommy Watson forgot that promise and basely deserted Ignatius to catch on the back of a buggy that came along the river road, leaving his unhappy friend clad in one small shirt vainly imploring him to return, Ignatius could not go home, for his mother would know that he had again yielded to the siren's voice; so it was to the Barner back door that he turned his guilty steps. Miss Barner was talking to a patient in

### Proud of Her Premium

I have just received the set of dishes to-day for a club of nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. I must say that I am quite proud of them and think they surpass the little work there was to get them. They are even better than I imagined they could be. I thank Farm and Dairy for their promptness in sending the dishes. They reached me with not one broken, owing to the careful manner in which they were packed.—Anne McDonald, Glengarry Co., Ont.

the office when she heard a small voice at the kitchen door full of distress, whimpering:

"Please Miss Barner, I'm in a bad way, Tommy Watson said he'd help me and he never!"

Miss Barner went quickly, and there on the doorstep stood a tiny cupid in tears, tightly clasping his scanty wardrobe to his bosom.

"He said he'd help me and he never!" he repeated in a burst of rage as she drew him in hastily. "Never mind, honey," she said, struggling to control her laughter, "Just wait till I catch Tommy Watson!"

Miss Barner was the assistant Band of Hope teacher. On Monday afternoon it was part of her duty to go around and help the busy mothers to get the children ready for the meeting. She also took her turn with Mrs. White in making taffy, for they had learned that when the temperance sentiment waned, taffy, with nuts in it, had a wonderful power to bind and hold the wavering childish heart.

There was no human way of telling a taffy day—the only sure way was to go every time. The two little White girls always knew, but do you think they would tell? Not they. There was secrecy written all over their blood faces, and in every strand of their straw-colored hair. Once they deliberately stood by and heard Minnie McSorley and Mary Watson plan to go down to the creamery for pussy-willows on Monday afternoon—there

were four plates of taffy on their mother's pantry shelf at the time and yet they gave no sign—Minnie McSorley and Mary Watson went blindly on and reaped a harvest of regrets.

There was no use offering the White girls anything for the information. Glass alloys, paint cans, even popcorn rings were powerless to corrupt them. Once Jimmy Watson became the hero of the hour by circulating the report that he had smelted it cooking in the milk to the milk to Miss Barner's; but alas, for circumstantial evidence.

Every child went to Band of Hope that Monday afternoon eager and expectant, but it was only a hard lesson on the effect of alcohol on the lining of the stomach that they got, and when Mrs. White complimented them on their increased attendance and gave out the closing hymn.

Oh, what a happy band we are! the Hogan twins sobbed.

When the meeting was over, Miss Barner exonerated Jimmy by saying it was being for a cold and smelted, and the drooping spirits of the Band were somewhat revived by her promise that next Monday would surely be Taffy Day.

On that Monday of each month the Band of Hope had a programme instead of the usual lesson. Before the programme was given the children were allowed to tell stories or ask questions relative to temperance. The Hogan twins were always full of communications, and on this particular Monday it looked as if they would swindle the meeting.

William Henry Hogan (commonly known as Spirit) told to a dot how many pairs of shoes and bags of flour a man could buy by denying himself cigars for ten years. During William Henry's recital, John James Hogan, the other twin, showed unmistakable signs of impatience. He stood up and waved his hand so violently that

he emerged a few minutes later, flushed and triumphant, and recited the same selection, with a possible change of text in one place:

As I was going to the lake  
I met a little rattlesnake;  
I fed him on some jelly-cake,  
Which made his little stomach ache.

The musical committee then sang:

We're for home and mother,  
God and native land,  
Grown up friend and brother,  
Give us now your hand.

and won loud applause. Little Sisay Moore knew only the first verse, but it would never have been known that she was saying dum-dum-dum-dum-dum-dum-dum-dum-dum-dum, if Mary Simpson hadn't told.

Wilford Ducker, starched as stiff as boiled and raw starch could make him, recited "Perish King Alcohol, we will grow up!" but was accorded a very indifferent reception by the Band of Hopes. Wilford was allowed to go to Band of Hope only when Miss Barner went for him and escorted him some again. Mrs. Ducker had been very particular about Wilford from the first.

Then the White girls recited a strictly suitable piece. It was entitled "The World and the Conscience." Lily represented a vain woman of the world bent upon pleasure with a tendency toward liquor refreshment. Her innocent china-blue eyes and flax braids were in strange contrast to the mad love of glittering wealth which was supposed to fill her heart:

Give to me the flowing bowl,  
And Pleasure's glittering crown;  
The path of Pride shall be my goal,  
And conscience's voice I'll drown!

Then Blanche sweetly admonished her:

Oh, lay aside your idle boasts,  
No Pleasure thus you'll find;  
The flowing bowl a serpent is  
To poison Soul and Mind.

Oh, sign our pledge, while yet you can,

Never look upon the Wine  
When it is red within the Cup,  
Let not its curse be thine!

Thereupon the frivolous creature repeats of her waywardness, and the two little girls join hands and recite in unison:

We will destroy this giant King,  
And drive him from our land;  
And to the side of Temptur-ance  
We'll surely take our stand!

and the piece was over.

Robert Bohin Watson (otherwise known as Bugsey), who had that very day been installed a member of the Band of Hope, after he had avowed his determination "never to touch, taste nor handle alcoholic stimulants in any form as a beverage and to discourage all traffic in the same," was the next gentleman on the programme. Pearlite was sure Bugsey's selection was suitable. She whispered to him the very last minute not to forget his bow, but he did forget it, and was off like a shot into his piece.

I belong to the Band of Hope,  
Never to drink and never to smoke;  
To love my parents and Uncle Sam,  
Keep Alcohol out of my diaphragm;  
To say my prayers when I go to bed,  
And not put the bedclothes over my head.  
Fill up my lungs with oxygen,  
And be kind to every living thing.

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Our School Gardens

Herbert C. Ward.

The successful culture of child life must include the study of life itself. The child is a natural constructor. His maternal instincts are sources of possible power. It is fascinated by the mystery of growth, no matter what form it takes. It delights in experiment. It demands the evidence of sight and touch.

Education, according to its derivation, is the "leading out" of the latent powers. Hence the kindergartens. Hence school gardens.

Between children and flowers there is an intuitive understanding that is soon lost forever if not cultivated. The finer, the most lasting education, recognizes the eager artificer, the tender mother, which caresses rather than uproots, the quick questioner, and the willing experimenter and collector. It evokes the poetry as well as instills the knowledge of the "Three R's," and thus begins in the dawn of life to model a tender woman and a strong man.

The backbone of a nation's prosperity is the man who makes something grow. In our country the science of Nature study is only in its infancy. The school garden that was once pooh-poohed as a foolish idea is now accepted by the leading universities of the land as vital to our public school system as manual training of any sort.

The first school garden in the United States was started sixteen years ago in Boston. Over eighty years ago Austria and Sweden began the movement. At present no rural school in Sweden is without one. Russia is far ahead of us. There are twenty thousand in Austria and thirty thousand in France.

WHEAT IS A SCHOOL GARDEN?

Curiously enough many of the most successful are found in the difficult conditions of city life. A portion of the school yard, a vacant lot—any

one hundred and fifty feet, or even smaller, will be found to be large enough at the start. This should be very exactly staked off into small beds, between which there are walks three feet wide. Each child should be given his own bed to spade, fertilize, plant, water, feed and care for. A bed a yard square is large enough for the youngest child, while one three by ten is sufficient for the older ones.

There should be no common bed, except possibly a central ornamental bed of flowers. All others should be strictly individual—each child responsible for his.

Both flowers and vegetables should be raised in each bed. Correspondence with our Agricultural Colleges, stating the locality and the conditions, will bring not only seeds, but advice as to what can best be grown. Radishes, lettuce, beans, potatoes, corn, tomatoes and the different kinds of grains illustrate not only the necessities of life but teach children how to do away with noxious insects, how to encourage the pollen bearing bees and butterflies, and how to cherish the insect-eating toad. The bulbs, like tulips and crocus, show the early growth, based upon a previous store of food, while the flowers, like mignonette, marigold, sweet alyssum, etc., wake the love of beauty and delicate odors.

Each pupil should keep a diary of all the processes of Nature under his care, whether failures or successes, so that experience will teach him. This may be supplemented with little essays upon his work, which is as much a part of his curriculum and school life as the study of arithmetic.

To the child his little garden plot is a world in miniature, belonging to himself alone and of which he is the deity. The world will die or live in proportion as he guides it and cares for it. As each plant comes to its full maturity he will gather the increase of his toil with a rapturous joy. If he



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Happy Children in an Ontario School Garden. A good example for rural schools to follow

spot—no matter how small, where a spade can be used, fertilizing can be done, and seeds planted and watered. Begin with a small plot and increase every year according to the demand.

In the rural districts, where the school garden is of the utmost value, the conditions are easy. A garden

has neglected his vegetables and floral dependents he will be greeted with a withered stalk that will smite his little conscience to the quick. In other words, the cultivation of the garden may possibly be the greatest educational force in the child's life.

(Concluded next week.)

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### Lawn Improvement

*Wm. Hund in Canadian Horticulturist*

Rustic stands are one of the most effective and easily obtained features of lawn decoration. A rustic stand can be made of the crudest and commonest materials, if a little artistic and original taste is made use of in connection with their make up. A tub part of a barrel or a box of suitable strength and size can be transformed into a really pretty and effective rustic adornment with a few pieces of common lichen or moss covered pieces of bark from our native trees nailed around them; or can be covered with cork bark, if something more uncommon or elaborate is required. Small pieces of cedar saplings split in two with the tops pointed so as to represent a rustic picket fence, and nailed on the tubs also makes a pleasing and effective stand for the lawn.

A few of these rustic tubs or boxes placed on a piece of round timber of pine or any native tree, with the bark left on so as to look as natural as possible, will make an effective and pleasing object placed around the lawn or grass plot, when filled with flowers and trailing plants. The pieces of timber used should be sunk into the ground a little, if not large enough to stand firmly of themselves. The boxes or tubs also would be better if fastened down to the stands with pieces of wire in two or three places to prevent them being blown or pushed over.

Fossil stones, or large rough stones, can be used very effectively as stand-

for above purpose. An old hollow trunk or pollard of a basswood or other tree, about two feet six inches in height, also makes an effective rustic adornment when filled with good soil and plants. One of these last named filled with salvia and trailing plants makes a most conspicuous and pleasing object on the lawn in summer time.

Rustic stands can be purchased at most of our large feed stores in sev-



RUSTIC STAND FOR PLANTS AND FLOWERS

eral designs. The ordinary wire stands are not very ornamental, and not suited for pot plants out of doors, especially in an exposed sunny position, as the plants dry out too rapidly in them. If these stands were constructed so that moss could be packed around the pots, they would at least have the merit of being useful, if not ornamental.

IRON VASES OR STANDS  
Many of the iron urns or stands one sees on lawns are of themselves quite ornamental, but are expensive, and not at all adapted to grow plants in successfully. The basin or urn is usually too shallow to allow of sufficient soil to grow plants in. Iron also being a conductor of heat, the soil dries out very rapidly. A deeper basin, eight to ten inches in depth—according to size of urn and the sides made perpendicular instead of sloping, and more holes in bottom of basin for drainage, are desirable points to make iron lawn vases a success for growing plants in. The basin should have a temporary lining of thin wood fitted around inside. This would prevent to a great extent the rapid drying out of the soil and be very beneficial to the plants.

CEMENT VASES  
Lawn vases made of cement with pieces of stone or fancy pebbles placed all over the surface, also make a very effective lawn decoration filled with plants.

### The Upward Look

#### Withdraw Yourself Apart

And He said unto them, Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place, and rest a while: for there were many coming and going; and they had no leisure so much as to eat.—Mark 6:31.

Most of us have so much to do, or we think that we have, that we are apt to allow, unconsciously, the affairs of this life to lead us into neglect of more important duties. In our rush of work we are apt to conclude that we have not got time to study our bibles or for prayer.

One of the most striking points that is brought out by a study of the life of Christ is the manner in which, no matter how busy He was, He took time to withdraw Himself from earthly matters for quiet meditation and for prayer. Our text this week shows us that while Christ and the disciples were so busy that they did not even have time to eat they decided to retire for rest and for thought.

The same chapter, however, shows us that the eager multitude followed them so persistently that they were prevented from obtaining the rest they so greatly needed. Instead of resting Christ continued to preach to them until finally, when the day was far spent, He performed the miracle of feeding the multitude from the five loaves and two fishes, and then, we find, that, at the close of this trying day, when Christ must have been weary, both in body and in mind, and when most of us, under similar circumstances, would have been thinking only of seeking our beds, that Christ departed into a mountain to pray.

Thus it was all through Christ's life. Just before His death, we are told that while the disciples were so weary that they could not keep awake, Christ withdrew Himself from them and prayed so earnestly that His sweat was, as it were, great drops of blood falling down to the ground. Thus it should be in our lives. It is when we are so busy that we do not know what to do with ourselves; when we cannot see how we can possibly accomplish all that has to be done, that we are the most in need of prayer. We should recognize that the pressure upon us is a temptation to resist prayer that needs to be resisted. It is all a matter of faith.

If we believe that we can accomplish more by working right ahead than we can by taking time for prayer, we show our lack of faith in God's power to help us in the tasks of daily life, where we need His co-operation and aid the most. Earnest, unburied prayer quiets our nerves, refreshes our minds, reveals our present duties to us in a new light, inspires us with fresh zeal and, finally, enables us to accomplish far more than we otherwise could. At such times we draw very near to God.—I.H.N.

### A Better Paper

One of the most popular subscription offers we have been able to make this year, has been that of the four papers, for \$1, namely Farm and Dairy, The Canadian Horticulturist, The Canadian Review, and The Home Journal. Recently the publishers of The Home Journal decided to nearly double the size of that publication, and add several new departments to the magazine, thus giving a better paper in every way. This necessitated a slight change in price. From this time, the combination price for these four publications will be \$2.00 instead of \$1.70 as formerly. These four magazines, each for one year for only \$2, a whole library of useful and valuable information for about 3 times an issue. Take advantage of this offer to-day.

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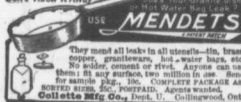
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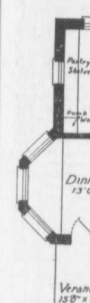
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Planning of a Farm House

Dr. Helen McMurchie, Harrison
There is no matter which demands more careful and studious attention, yet too often the task of planning a house is perfunctorily performed or left entirely to an architect who cannot, even if he would, plan strictly for the peculiar needs of those who are to dwell in the house.

I believe, that a house can be planned satisfactorily only when the plans are made by those who are going to live in the house and hence know the particular requirements which their house must possess. Therefore, I would urge the great importance of all, who hope at some future time to build or remodel a house, giving serious consideration to this matter of planning. Let each bear in mind

it used to be, but, still, in our houses we have much waste room built to satisfy imaginary wants. Let our guiding principle in this matter be to build what we will use (and then make use of it, by the way) and to build not to astonish our neighbors, but rather to satisfy our own requirements for comfort.

AS TO CONVENIENCE
In nothing is so much labor saved to the housewife as in the planning of the house. You will all recall where steps between kitchens and shed, a long distance from kitchen to cellar, steep stairs and other such defects added to the burden of the work, already sufficiently great. In just such matters as these a little foresight in planning will do wonders. But all this can be done at moderate cost. The question arises—how are we to build economically?

I would answer, first, by using materials which are at hand. If you have plenty of small stones waiting to be cleared from your fields, use them there, and, if, on the other hand, wood is cheaper and more easily obtained, build of it. In so doing you will be building not only economically, but artistically as well, for it is a principle of architecture that that building which most closely conforms in substance and contour to its natural surroundings is most artistic.

In the second place we can economize by eschewing all unnecessary ornament, all fancy woodwork which only detracts from the general appearance of the house, all jogs and fancy windows. A house with unbroken walls is cheaper than to build and heat a more elaborate form.

GENERAL STYLE
The general style of the house should be decided on before the details are planned. The severe dignity of the colonial house harmonizes with our rural landscapes, but the style chosen will be a matter of individual judgment. Consideration of site and surroundings is a guide in determining the most suitable style.

The site of the house should be carefully chosen. In respect to this I quote from one of the Bulletins of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, "A well drained, dry soil is absolutely essential, but the question of air drainage should not be lost sight of. All things considered, a gentle hillside slope offers the greatest advantages and, if a hillside where the highest land is to the north and west, little more could be desired." A strip of timber to the north and west of the house breaks the cold winds of winter. Proximity to a good well, to the barns, garden and road are all points to be considered.

(Concluded next week.)

Teach the Child Industry

A great writer and philosopher says: Standing on the threshold of the grave, I beseech you to do this for your children. Let them do all they can for themselves; carry out their own plans, fill their own jugs, wash up, arrange their own rooms, clean their boots and clothes, lay the table, etc. Believe me, that unimportant as these things may seem, they are a hundred times more important as they form the more important part of your children's character than a knowledge of French oratory.

It trains the children to simplicity, to work and to self-dependence. If to this you can add work on the land, if it be but a kitchen garden, that will be well. Believe me, that without that condition there is no possibility of a moral education or a

consciousness of the fact that all men are—not divided into two classes, masters and slaves—brothers and equals. Have patience, and remember that this present brood of children is not the first generation that has been brought forth.

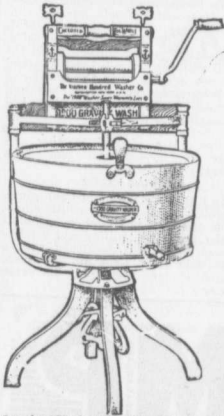


This trade mark, the "cover the earth," stands for 40 years of paint and varnish making, during which quality has been the first consideration. It is your protection when asking your dealer for paints, varnishes, stains, colors, enamels, etc.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
Made in Canada. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.

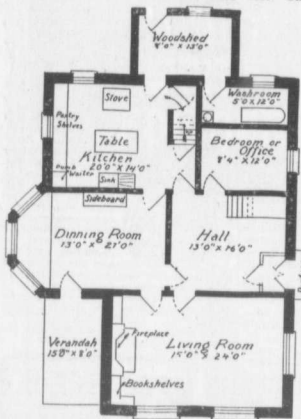
Brighten Up

Let this Machine do Your Washing Free



swings—the clothes don't move. But the water moves like a mill race through the clothes. The paddles on the tub bottom drive the soapy water through and through the clothes at every swing of the tub. Back and forth, in and out of every fold, and through every mesh of the cloth, the hot liquid carries away all the dirt from the back to the front in two minutes by the clock. It drives the dirt out through the meshes of the fabrics without any rubbing—without any wear and tear from the washboard. It will wash the finest lace fabric without breaking a thread or a button, and it will wash a heavy dirty carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Fifteen to twenty garments, or five large bed sheets, can be washed at one time with this "1900 Gravity Washer."

A child can do this in six to ten minutes better than any able workman could do the same clothes in twice the time, with three times the wear and tear from the washboard. This is what we say; now, how do we prove it? We send any reliable person our "1900 Gravity" Washer free of charge, on a full month's trial, and we even pay the freight out of our own pockets. No cash deposit is asked, no notes, no security. You may use the washer four weeks at our expense. If you find it won't wash many clothes in four hours, say you will wash by hand in eight hours you send it back to the railway station—that's all. But, if from a month's actual use you are convinced it saves half the time in washing, does the work better, and does it twice as easily as it could be done by hand, you keep the machine. Then you mail us 25 cents a week till it is paid for. Remember that 50 cents is part of what the machine saves you every week on your own or a washerwoman's labor. We intend that the "1900 Gravity" washer will pay for itself, and thus cost you nothing. You don't risk a cent from first to last, and you don't buy it until you have had a full month's trial. Could we afford to pay freight on thousands of these machines every month if we did not positively know that you would do all we claim for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in half the time, with half your wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine for a month's free trial and let it pay for itself? This offer may be withdrawn at any time it overcrows our factory. Write to-day while the offer is still open, and when you think of your postage stamp is all you risk. Address me personally on the "Farm and Dairy," V.L. W. Manager, "1900" Washer Company, 257 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. 1544



First Floor Plan. A Model House Plan

Second floor and cellar plans will be published next week. The house is to be planned for his peculiar situation and to meet his special needs. We seek two things in planning a house. I would suggest (1) Comfort, (2) Convenience—the greatest amount of these to be obtained with the smallest expenditure possible, for most of us, fortunately or otherwise, have to cost the cost in this matter.

AS TO COMFORT
How many houses are built, to make a display and will attract a neighbor's place? Else, why would we find such waste of space rooms. This, it is true, is seen less frequently than

Advertisement for Princess Skin Food and Winkles. Includes text: 'There is no Excuse for Winkles', 'A pallid complexion, sunken cheeks, or this angular figure. The tedious use of some pure preparation, prescribed by conscientious dermatologist, will completely remove wrinkles and under-eyes.', 'PRINCESS SKIN FOOD will do all this and will prevent the complexion round out the hollow spaces, build up the tissues, and put firm, pink flesh where you need it. Massage dry skins with each use.', 'Superb Hair, Motes, etc. permanently removed by electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Send stamp for Booklet "K." It contains a most of hints.', 'HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT. ESTABLISHED 1902.'



### What Our Trade-Mark Means to You

It means that the flour contained in bags and barrels so trade-marked is decidedly whiter, a great deal stronger and more nutritious than other flours.

It means that the flour has been properly aged to mature its full strength.

It means "More bread and better Bread" and better pastry, too.

It means elimination of uncertainty—"your money back" if Purity fails to give entire satisfaction.

Costs more than the other kind, but worth the difference.

## PURITY FLOUR

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, MILLS AT WINDFORD, GOREBACH, BRANDON.

### THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Inquiries pertaining to cooking are calculated, and will be replied to, as soon as possible after receipt of same. Our Cook Book sent free for two new yearly subscriptions at \$1.50 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

#### CREAMED FINNAN HADDIE

Soak the fish eight or ten hours in cold water to freshen. Butter a sheet baking pan, lay in the fish, sprinkle with pepper, put on generous bits of butter and nearly cover with milk. Bake in fairly quick-oven 45 minutes to an hour. Take out fish on platter, thicken gravy with one tablespoonful each of flour and butter blended together, pour over fish and garnish with parsley and slices of lemon. If there is any gray fat, it is liked on the platter, serve in gravy-boat.

#### DIXIE BISCUIT

Three pints of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a bit of salt, two eggs, one-half cupful of butter, one and one-half cupfuls of milk, one-half yeast cake dissolved in one-half cupful of water. Mix eggs, sugar and butter together. Add eggs with a light touch from fifteen to thirty minutes. Mix at eleven o'clock in the morning and let rise till four in the afternoon. Roll out about one-half inch thick. Cut with size cutter. Place small biscuits on top of layer. Rise in pan and bake one-half hour.

#### PANTRY MUFFINS

One cupful of cornmeal, one cupful of flour, one cupful of boiled rice, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of hot milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter. Scald the meal with the hot milk, and let stand for five minutes. Add the boiled rice and flour, baking powder, salt and sugar sifted together thoroughly. Add the yolks of the eggs, well beaten, the butter and the well-beaten egg whites. Mix all well together and bake in hot-buttered gem pans twenty-five minutes.

#### MILK SAUCE

To 1 qt. sweet milk add 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter and a little cinnamon and nutmeg. Cook in a double boiler and when boiling add 2 tablespoonfuls cornstarch moistened with a little cold milk. Cook until the cornstarch is done and serve the sauce warm.

### OUR HOME CLUB

#### On Keeping Young

Men can stop in the midst of perplexities and have a hearty laugh, and it keeps them young. Women cannot and that is the reason why they fade early. Some of us have seemed to grow old far too quickly. There is much in life that demands our strength and energy, so much of ourselves that we must give up, still we must give out, of our sympathy, of whatever we are called upon to give, that it seems almost absurd to talk of husbanding our vitality.

"It might be easy enough," we hear someone say, "if we always lived secluded, easy lives, with no cares or worries, with everything provided for us, and for everyone else for that matter." That is just the point; how to remain young, how to delay the growing old stage until the last possible moment, and yet live uselessly in the midst of life.

There is much we can do. Be as greedy as you would be on the subject of fresh air. You won't be depriving any one. As soon as you step out of doors, make up your mind to pack your lungs with as much air as they can possibly hold. Open your windows wide at night, beginning gradually, if you are not accustomed to it. Go to the expense of extra bedding, but do not starve your lungs any more than you would starve your children.—"Cousin Eva."

#### HOLIDAYS UNNECESSARY.

Travel is the greatest known educator, and were it possible I would surely advise every farmer to take his wife for a trip, at least once a year. The money with which to travel, however, is not always forthcoming. The little family cannot be entrusted to the care of neighbors, or perhaps in the home lies an invalid father or mother, who require constant care. Many things may prevent the farmer from leaving the homestead, despite the fact that "Father" writes "where there is a will there is a way."

It is possible however for everyone to travel not actually in foreign lands but travelling in a broader sense, not limited by time or money, all may have and use books of travel, or resides near Port Hope, who has seldom left Durham Co., and yet he can tell you more about Canada, South Africa and Moslem world than a great many people who have actually visited these lands. During the year of the World's Fair in Chicago, it was my pleasure and privilege to spend an evening in his home. When I left I felt as if I had really been on the grounds of the World's Fair.

I know of a couple who visited (in spirit) for two years all over Europe. If you chanced to drop into their house any stormy evening you would find them seated near the cosy grate fire surrounded by maps, railway time table, guides, picture post cards, etc. One week travelling in France, another in Switzerland, and so on.—"The Pastor's Wife."

Many times things spill on the stove and the cook finds a disagreeable smoke and odor as a result. If she will take some table salt and sprinkle it on the grease, the smoke and odor will cease and the grease may be removed more easily.

We think Farm and Dairy contains a great deal of useful and interesting reading.—Mrs. N. H. Barkley, Oxford Co., Ont.

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

### The Sewing Room

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

#### FIVE GORED SKIRT \$29



The skirt with the panel effect is very pretty and becoming. This one is tucked at the sides and back, is appropriate for any of the light weight materials. It extends just slightly above the natural waist line.

Material required for medium size is 7 1/2 yds 24 or 27, 3 yds 32 or 34 in wide, for walking length.

The pattern is cut for 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in waist, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

#### INFANT'S BAG NIGHT GOWN \$29



The bag night gown makes the most perfect and satisfactory method of insuring comfort for the tiny child. This one is wide enough to allow the little limbs to be moved about with freedom, and is made of such material as flannel, wash flannels and the like, or

from muslin or cambric. Indeed anything that is suited to a garment of the sort. Material required for 2 1/2 yds 36 in wide with 2 1/2 yds of ruffling.

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

#### DRESSING JACKET \$24



The simple dressing jacket is the one that most women prefer. Here is a model that is becoming and satisfactory. It wears so well which involves so little labor in the making that its simplicity becomes a consideration.

Material required for medium size is 2 1/2 yds 24, 3 yds 32, 3 yds 36 in wide, with 3/4 yds of banding.

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

#### MISSES' SAILOR COSTUME \$25



The sailor suit is so thoroughly comfortable, they suit so many seasons, they are so useful in effect and so satisfactory from every point of view.

The costume consists of the blouse and the skirt. The blouse is made to draw on over the head and is faced to form the yoke. The sailor collar finishes the neck edge and the shield is attached under it. The skirt is cut in five gores.

Material required for the 16 year size is 8 yds 24 or 27, 5 yds 32 or 34, 5 yds 36, 5 yds 44 or 46, 5 yds 48 in wide.

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

Our flower seed and bulb premium offers are popular among the young people. Let them earn free seeds or bulbs, and give them a corner in the garden for their own. A choice of several options, for only one new subscription at \$1 a year.

'Camp' Coffee is hailed with exclamations of delight

**Pure !  
Delicious !  
Refreshing !**

made in a moment. Don't forget the name 'CAMP.'

R. Paterson and Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

## COFFEE

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

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we have the most up-to-date styles in hats, shoes, and clothing. Our prices are low and our quality is high. We have a large stock of goods on hand and are ready to serve you at any time.

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Every price in our catalogue is quoted because it means a saving to you on that particular article. Buying in large quantities for two stores; obtaining discounts for cash; cutting out middlemen's profits by dealing directly with manufacturers; and economical selling reduces the cost; you receive the benefit in a lower price.

When you buy an article from us by mail you are assured that the goods will satisfy you in every respect. If for any reason they do not come up to your expectations, return them to us and we will refund your money, or exchange the goods, paying transportation charges both ways.

We manufacture large quantities of Women's and Men's Clothing. High speed machines, saving time; expert designers and cutters, saving cloth; each operator on one line of work, saving in quantity and quality; working the year round, saving in cost of production; thorough workmanship and good material, saving in small amount of goods returned.

Prompt and efficient service is the corner stone of this business. On the very day your order is received, it is started on its way to be filled. If possible, on the same day it is shipped. No unnecessary delay is permitted. Expert salespeople have each order in charge and make the selections according to the desire of the customer. Any advantage in style, quality or price is freely given.

EVERY PAGE CONTAINS  
ACCURATE ILLUSTRATIONS ENABLING  
YOU TO BUY AS EASILY AS FROM  
THE GOODS THEMSELVES.

Many of our customers have verified in letters to us that the above statements are true. The continued custom of whole families and their recommendation of us to others is ample assurance that our methods and merchandise please the people. Your neighbor has been saving a nice bank account by dealing here by mail. Won't you make a trial?—and be satisfied also.

THE T. EATON CO.  
LIMITED  
TORONTO CANADA

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 3rd, 1909. — The opening of navigation this week gives a better tone to business generally. The cold, backward April has militated against expansion to some extent and yet general wholesale trade shows considerable improvement. Manufacturers are getting busy, and the outlook is bright. The increase in customs receipts during the month over April of 1908, is a healthy sign. The supply of money keeps ahead of demand and the kind of borrower can get all they want on easy and long terms. This will be an incentive to further expansion, though banks are much more particular about their credits than they were in boom times a couple of years ago. Call money rules at 4 per cent., and discounts at 5 to 7 per cent.

### WHEAT

The fluctuations in the wheat market during the past ten days have been largely due to speculation. If this element were eliminated from the market a steady range of prices would have prevailed for some time past, at probably not as high prices as are now quotable in some places but considerably higher than those of a year ago at this time. The strength of the market at the present time is shown by steady prices outside of speculative fluctuations. At Chicago prices have fluctuated all week and closed at \$1.25 for May, \$1.14 for July, and \$1.05 for September. At Winnipeg options closed on Friday at \$1.19 for May, \$1.20 for July, and \$1.05 for October. There is considerable apprehension as to the effect of the cold weather on the crop in the West. By delaying seeding there will be more danger of frost coming before the grain ripens in

is quiet. Feed barley is quoted at Montreal at 55c to 60c and malting barley at 70c to 75c a bush. Dealers here quote barley at 55c to 62c outside. On Toronto farmers' market it sells at 55c to 60c a bush, and peas at 95c to \$1, with 96c to 96½c quoted for peas outside.

### FEEDS

The market for mill feeds continues firm in tone under light supplies. The demand is, however, not large. Dealers here quote hay at 55c to 62c outside. At Montreal Ontario bran is quoted at \$23 to \$24, and shorts at \$24 to \$25 a ton in car lots there. Dealers here quote Manitoba bran at \$23 to \$24 and shorts at \$24 to \$25, and Ontario bran at \$23.50 and shorts at \$24.50 a ton in car lots on track. Corn prices are away up and are beyond the reach of the ordinary feeder. American corn is quoted at Montreal at 80c in car lots there. Dealers here quote American corn at 80c to 81c, and Canadian at 75c to 76c a bush in car lots on track.

### HAY AND STRAW

The supply of No. 1 timothy is scarce, and the market for this quality is firm and higher. At Montreal the demand for this quality is greater than the supply, and the recent advance in price continues. There is, however, an over supply of the lower grades there and the market for these is not expected to improve till navigation opens. Baled hay is quoted there at \$12.50 to \$13 for No. 1; \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 2; \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 3; \$8 to \$9 for clover mixed; \$7.50 to \$8 for clover; and \$8 to \$9 for baled straw in car lots on Montreal track. Baled hay is quoted here at \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 1 timothy; \$8.50 to \$9.50

INCORPORATED 1883

# The BELMONT BANK

Capital and Surplus of Canada Total Assets

**\$6,350,000** **\$34,000,000**

Now is the time to open a Savings Account. Make a good beginning, add to it as the proceeds of the year's work come in, and you will have a comfortable reserve, ready for likely-looking investments or unexpected expenses. \$1 opens an account.

### THE BANK FOR THE PEOPLE

One of the 80 Branches of this Bank is convenient to you. Your account is invited.

17c and east at 17c to 17½c f.o.b. At Montreal eggs are quoted at 19c to 20c a dozen in case lots and here at about 19c. On Toronto farmers' market eggs sell at 18c to 19c a dozen.

On Toronto market live poultry is quoted at 85c a lb for spring broilers; 18c to 30c for yearling chickens, and 20c a lb for turkeys. Bressed chickens sell at 20c to 24c and fowl at 16c to 18c a lb.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Cheese prices have dropped somewhat since last writing, 1½c to 1½c being the ruling prices at the local cheese boards during the week. The make of April cheese shows considerable increase over the year ago; receipts at Montreal, up to the 25th of April were 8223 boxes, as compared with 5784 boxes for the same period last year, or an increase of 2449 boxes. Though it was expected, owing to the satisfactory condition of the market, that prices would remain at a considerable advance over a year ago, they have not done so. 1908, the opening prices at local points was 11½c; in 1907, 11½c; in 1906, 10½c; in 1905, 10½c; in 1904, 7½c; in 1903, 11½c; in 1902, 10½c; in 1901, 8½c; in 1900, 10½c; in 1899, 9½c; in 1898, 7½c, and in 1897, 8½c a lb. Several local cheese dealers are reported at Montreal as having been sold over the week during the week for 11½c for white and 11½c to 11½c for colored. The response to cable offers has been as brisk as was expected, but an improvement is looked for soon. Dealers here quote new cheese at 15c to 15½c a lb to the trade.

The creamery butter shows considerable improvement during the week. There is a good demand for fresh creamery butter, which helps to keep up prices. Fresh creamery is quoted at Montreal at 24c to 26½c a lb, and old at 19c to 22c. The market here has held steady at the end of the price of a week ago. Trade at the end of the week was somewhat inactive owing to the small supply coming in. Local wholesale quotations for butter are: Choice creamery prints, 25c to 26c; creamery solids, 20c to 21c; choice dairy prints, 25c to 26c; ordinary 17c to 20c; general and tubs, 15c to 18c and inferior at 14c to 15c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market choice dairy butters sell at 20c to 22c and ordinary at 20c to 22c a lb.

### HORSE MARKET

The Horse Market holds to about the same gait with little change in quotations. There is a brisk demand just now for good workers. At the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, the demand for this class has not been supplied and more could be sold at good prices. Farmers are busy and dealers find it difficult to buy horses and keep a good quantity. During the week some choice draft horses were offered that should have brought \$200 to \$250 per head. Some of those on sale were as fine horses as have been offered at this market for some time. The buying is mostly for Ontario and Eastern points. For the general run quotations are as follows: Heavy drafts, \$1000 to \$1200; extra ones selling at high as \$225; general purpose, \$130 to \$150; drivers, \$100 to \$150; serviceable sound horses of all kinds, \$50 to \$80 each.

### LIVE STOCK

The live stock of the week opened at the Union Stock Yards on Monday with a dull market and heavy cattle cheap or quoted at 10c to 25c a cwt lower than the previous week. There has been a tendency for some time past for buyers to "bear" the market at the beginning of the

week in order to influence prices later on. This was shown clearly in last week's operations, as after Monday prices advanced, and Thursday's market closed with a firmer market and higher prices. Because of this and other reasons, the management of the Union Stock Yards have been considering the advisability of changing their market days to Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week. It is altogether likely that this change will be made when the change in ownership of the Stock Yards goes into effect, which will probably be very soon. There was hardly enough export cattle on the market during the week to make a market and quotations were largely nominal. For the general run of exporters offering, quotations range from \$3.40 to \$3.75 and \$5.50 to \$6 a cwt for something extra choice and well finished. Export bulls are worth from \$4.50 to \$5 a cwt. A new development in the export trade here is the announcement that on account of the sailing dates of different steamship lines for the summer, all the leading buyers of export cattle have decided to make their purchases at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week. This arrangement will avoid the necessity of holding back over the week, and will give a better market for export cattle established on the three days the way is opened up for conducting a general market at the Union Stock Yards on these days. London cables quote Canadian steers steady at 13c to 14c a lb dressed weight.

At the city market on Thursday prime pickled lots of butchers' cattle, which were scarce, sold at \$3.50 to \$4 a cwt. With a market at \$3 to \$5.25; medium \$4.50 to \$4.80; common, \$4 to \$4.50; cows, \$3.60 to \$4.50; and butchers' bulls at \$4 to \$4.60 a cwt.

There was a considerable advance in the price of milkers and springers, especially on Wednesday and Thursday, when buyers were on the city market from Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, looking for cows. Prices for the quality offering ranged from \$35 to \$65 each, and more money would have been paid if the quality had been better.

The hog market has ruled firm all week, with a variety of quotations reported as being made in all country points. On Thursday hogs were quoted \$7.50 and \$7.25 a cwt. (Continued on page 33)

### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

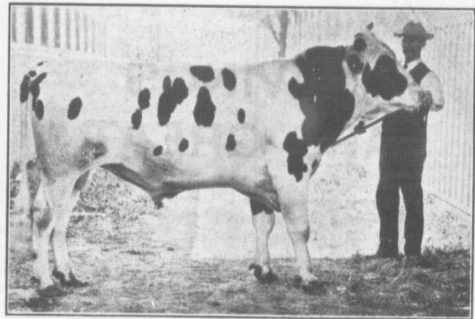
TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

LUMBER FOR SALE—All kinds and sizes delivered on board cars at your nearest depot. Write to J. Williams who intend building this season. Phone 84-0. Write for prices to Farmers Eldridge, 222-223 Dundas St. W.

PURE BRED PIGS—Not for sale, but to give away, in return for seven new yearlings. Write to Farmers to Farm and Dairy, 222-223 Dundas St. W. and Implement, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED—A married man to do general farm work on a small man. Must be servicable sound horses of all kinds, \$50 to \$80 each. Long distance 'phone.

88 ACRES FARM FOR SALE—Two miles from Toronto. Good clay, hard, windmill. Water piped to house and barn. Heavy timber, fine cattle cheap or exchange for suburban residence. Very desirable. Farmer retiring. Small payment down. State and Implement at valuation—William Oldham, Dresden, Ont.



"Nannet Pieterse Plu," leading the Breslan Herd

This bull, owned by A. C. Hallman, of Breslan, has proven himself to be an excellent sire of producers. A study of his Holstein bulls in the country. As a two year old he won first prize at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. An announcement of Holsteins is published in another column.

the fall. The fall of snow will have some effect in improving things and will add moisture to the land for rapid growth when growing weather does come. Cable reports rule steady, though reports that Russia would increase her exports of wheat very materially during the next four weeks caused a little weaker feeling during the week, though it did not affect the general situation very much. So far as the Ontario farmer is concerned he is not in a position to take advantage of the present high prices for wheat. Most of the wheat was out of the farmers' hands before the present high prices were reached. Locally there is little doing in wheat, for the reason that there is little to be bought. So little business is doing that Toronto call board has ceased operations till September 1st. Dealers here quote Ontario wheat at \$1.20 to \$1.21 a bushel outside. On Toronto farmers' market it sells at \$1.19 to \$1.20 and goes at \$1.19 to \$1.10 a bushel.

### COARSE GRAINS

The market for coarse grains is dull though prices have remained steady and high, and the supply is in excess of the demand. A good demand for oats rules at Montreal, where Ontario are quoted at 45c to 50½c a bush. Dealers here quote oats 45c to 46c outside and 51c to 52c a bush on Toronto farmers' market. Barley

for undergrasses; and 87 to 87.50 a ton for baled straw in car lots on track, Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market loose timothy hay sells at \$13 to \$13.50; mixed at \$10 to \$12; straw in bundles at \$12 to \$13.50, and loose straw at \$7 to \$9 a ton.

### SEEDS

There has been an active trading in grass seeds this spring and especially in alfalfa. Dealers here report that sales of alfalfa before this year surpassed any previous year, which would indicate that farmers are beginning to learn the true value of this fodder crop and are sowing a larger acreage. Ice-cleaned seed, free from weeds and other impurities, are quoted here at \$11 to \$12 for red clover; \$12.50 to \$15 for alfalfa; \$15.50 to \$18 for alfalfa, and \$4.50 to \$6 a cwt for timothy seed.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market rules steady with little change from a week ago. Supplies have increased but the demand has been sufficient to maintain prices. It is likely that large quantities of eggs have gone into cold storage, though dealers are hoping that prices would come down somewhat before active packing began. The high prices for eggs will keep up the prices for eggs and it does not look as if much lower prices will be forthcoming. This season's early points west of Toronto are reported at 16½c to

Flavia  
Jessie A.  
Magrie  
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Mary  
Dolly  
Gurta  
Denty III  
Alice

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**What Ayrshires are Doing at Canadian Institutions**

(Continued from last week.)

**MONTHLY RECORDS OF HEIFERS**

**FIRST YEAR IN MILK.**

- Lizzie of St. Anne -23920-, 999 lbs. milk, 44 lbs. butter.
- Bluebell 3rd of St. Anne -22143-, 922 lbs. milk, 43 lbs. butter.
- Antie Katie of St. Anne -22141-, 926 lbs. milk, 38 lbs. butter.
- Twin Lady Prim of St. Anne -22148-, 957 lbs. milk, 40 lbs. butter.
- Twin Lady Primrose of St. Anne -22149-, 1,901 lbs. milk, 40 lbs. butter.
- Lady Maud of St. Anne -22150-, 843 lbs. milk, 37 lbs. butter.
- White Rose 2nd of St. Anne -23872-, 859 lbs. milk, 30 lbs. butter.

**AT OTTAWA.**

From the report of the Dominion Agriculturalist, Prof. J. H. Grisdale I take the following figures, being Ayrshire records from April 1st, '07 to March 31, '08:

95.33 lbs. butter. Her feed cost during this time 31 cents a day. The net profit in 30 days was \$27.30, taking the value of the skim milk into consideration. The butter sold for over 35 cents a lb.—W. F. Stephen, Secretary C.A.B.A.

**The New World's Record Cow**

The milk of the Holstein cow bearing the name, Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead was tested for butter by a representative of the Cornell University Experiment Station, Ithaca, N.Y., during the latter part of March, 1909, and by the Babcock test showed a yield in 7 days of 28.44 lbs. of butter fat. As such records are commonly stated by the Herd-Book Association this yield of butter fat is equivalent to 35.55 lbs. commercial butter at 80 per cent. fat. This yield exceeds that of any other cow tested under the present scientific system in use at experiment stations, which are to-day the only true tests, and is a fine example of the capacity and development of



**AN EXPERIENCE AT THE BELLE MEADE FARM**

The Belle Meade Farm of Bedford, Mass., is well known for its thoroughgoing and scientific methods, and is a model in many respects. Its big stables are all covered with Amatite Roofing. The owners write us as follows:

Those roofs were laid in 1905. In 1907 they would have required a thorough painting, which would have to be repeated in 1909, and every two years thereafter.

The Amatite, however has had no painting, and needs none. The mineral surface takes care of that. When the roof finally wears out and the owners of the Belle Meade Farm compute the cost of their Amatite Roofing they will put down "for the Amatite, so many dollars," "for care of same, nothing." If they had used a painted roofing there would probably be several coats of paint to figure on, besides the original cost of the roofing, and the total would be several times as much as Amatite.

It does not matter whether your roofs be large or small, it is wasteful to use anything but Amatite.

Let us send you a free sample, together with a booklet telling more about Amatite. It will save you money later.

**THE PATERNON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited**  
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S.

	Days in milk	Total lbs. milk	Perc. fat	Lbs. butter
Flavia	300	9214	3.8	421.2
Jessie A.	316	8597	3.8	353.7
Margie	316	8597	3.8	353.7
Denty	310	8903	3.9	370.7
Marjorie	294	7291	3.9	337.4
Dolly	300	7146	3.8	265.5
Gurta	346	5977	4.1	290.1
Denty III	376	5389	4.5	247.1
Allice	311	5966	3.6	227.60

Feeding stuffs were valued at market prices, roots and ensilage at \$2.00 a ton. Butter was valued at 24 cents a pound. Skim milk at 15 cents a cwt. No estimate was made of labor.

In the present lactation period the cow Marjorie gave in 30 days, 1,735 lbs. milk, an equivalent of 57.34 lbs. a day. Her milk tested 4.67 per cent. fat, which gives 81.03 lbs. fat or

cows of this famous breed of dairy cattle. The previous high record was held by a Holstein cow owned by a Wisconsin breeder, and New York state now claims the champion cow of the world, owned and developed in Syracuse, by Mr. H. A. Meyer. This cow exhibits to a great degree the characteristic vigor of the Holstein. Her last test was begun when she was 6 years, 23 days old, and showed 6.42 per cent. fat. She was the champion four year old of 1907, testing 29.16 lbs. in 7 days and 119.22 lbs. in 30 days. As five year old she tested 30.55 lbs. in 7 days and 126.68 lbs. in 30 days.—F. L. Houghton, Secretary Holstein Friesian Association of America.

**To Register Holstein Calf**

Kindly advise me how and where to apply to have my pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bull calf registered—Subscriber.

In order to get a Holstein-Friesian calf registered the owner must procure from the secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association a form for application for registry which must be fully filled out, and signed by the breeder, the owner, and by the owner of the bull at time of service. All animals must be registered in the name of the first owner, and then be transferred to successive owners. Forms for application for transfer must be obtained from the secretary for which, when properly filled out and forwarded with the regular fee, a certificate of transfer will be issued. The fees for registry are as follows: For an animal under one year of age \$1.00, and for an animal over one year of age \$2.00, for members, while for non-members the charge is \$2.00 for an animal under one year and \$4.00 for one over one year. The fee for transfer is 25 cents for members and 50 cents for non-members, but if the transfer is not applied for until 90 days after date of sale the fee is 75 cents.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary H.F.B.A.

I believe that 90 per cent. of the failures in growing milk-fa are caused by the crop being pastured. It should never be pastured.—Henry Glendinning, Manila, Ont.

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FOR SALE  
**JAMES MIDDLETON,**  
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### QUEBEC

#### COMPTON'S CUE.

**WATERVILLE.**—The sugar season is practically over, with the exception of cleaning up and preparing another year's supply of wood. The yield has been very satisfactory, but the quality not so good as former years. Until the weather became warmer there was little done on the land, the soil being too soft for spring work. Feed is getting rather scarce. Farmers are anxiously looking forward for warmer weather to turn out the cattle as all kinds of feed are high in price. Owing to the mild weather of the past winter the frost did not enter the ground to any great extent, consequently the roads are going to settle quickly.—J. M.

#### RICHMOND CO., QUE.

**DANVILLE.**—The snow has disappeared and sugar making is almost over. It has been a pretty good year for sugar, although some good runs were spoiled by rain. New sugar is bringing 16 c. lb. and syrup 85 c. gallon. Prices for large lots are lower. Farmers are making preparations for their spring work. The frost is coming out quickly and in some places they are busy plowing. The roads are drying fast, and are fairly good. There have been a few sales of hogs this month including J. N. Green's sales, large sale of farm implements. Hays is selling at 16c a lb. worst, 5c to 5c live weight; dressed beef, 9c to 10c; eggs, 20c; potatoes, 75c a bush.—M.D.B.

### ONTARIO

#### GENGARRY CO., ONT.

**MAXVILLE.**—There seems to have been no scarcity of feed for cattle. All have wintered well and are going out on grass in good condition. Most cheese factories have opened for the season. Timothy hay, 81c; clover hay, 81c; mixed hay, 81c; baled straw, 85c; loose straw, 45c a ton; oats, 52c; bush, 41c; wheat, 84c; wheat middlings, 55c; fresh eggs, 16c a dozen; creamery butter, 25c; potatoes, 65c a bush; 81c a bush; milk cows, 140 to 200; springers, 85c to 140c; calves, 82 to 84c; beef, 6c a lb.; hogs, 7c a lb.; 20c a bush; 75c a bush.—A. D. 3.

#### PRESCOTT CO., ONT.

**VANKLEEK HILL.**—The winter has been unpropitious for continued good roads, for roads from several snowfalls. Also for the amount of rain and ice storms that have caused great damage to the trees. The sugar making season, just closed, has been good, both as to quality and quantity, although many feared that the effect of ice storms would have spoiled the crop and clover appear to have wintered well. The heavy rains of the past few days have prevented the mowing of seedling, but as there is very little frost in the ground the advent of warm weather will cause rapid growth and quick seeding.—W.E.M.

#### HASTINGS CO., ONT.

**CROOKSTON.**—As the weather keeps backward, little has been done on the land. Some farmers are getting a little plowing done. Cheese factories are nearly all running and are starting at 11½c a lb. Meadows and fall grain have come through fairly well. Our local buyers have orders for a shipment of hogs for a shipment after a holiday of about three months. The price paid was 82c a cwt. Hay has dropped in price, going at 83c a ton, eggs, 17c a doz., oats, 60c a bush; butter, 35c a lb.; deacons, 61c.—W.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

**EDVILLE.**—Fodder of all kinds seems plentiful, and stock of all kinds has wintered well. Bee keepers, as far as heard of, have succeeded in saving a large percentage of their bees. Spring work is well started, as most of the farmers have now some. Many are intending to plant some alfalfa. If it is all it is claimed to be, it will be a great help to stockmen. Spring pigs are unusually scarce.—E. B. H.

**EDVILLE.**—The amount of sap from the maple trees where they have tapped this spring, is less than usual, the reason for which is hard to tell; probably it is due to less frost in the ground. The business of making sugar in the spring from the maple trees is quite different from that it used to be. The maple forests that used to be so plentiful have been cut off until but few of the trees that had been left standing. The farmers wish to save for firewood. The amount of wood necessary to boil down the sap of 20 or 300 maple trees under old methods with the present high price of fire-

wood, would eat up the profit; so farmers generally only tap a few shade trees near the house and boil the sap down in the house.—S. H.

#### DURHAM CO., ONT.

**ROLINA.**—The season is very backward for growth and seeding operations. In fact there is not fifty per cent. of the seeding done. Grass is growing slowly and roots are almost entirely gone, though most farmers have enough hay to turn their stock on. Most of the fat cattle have been marketed. Hogs are scarce and the farmers have little to sell but well except produce. Clover wintered well, also fall wheat that got a fair growth in the fall. Many have been killed in their orchards lately and cords of dead wood, attributable to the oyster shell bark louse, have been cut out and the trees scraped and sprayed. A number of orchards, however, are neglected. A number of trees are being built, so more corn will be grown this year.—J. B.

#### BRANT CO., ONT.

**FALKLAND.**—Spring seeding is late. The soil has kept cold and wet and has prevented much work from being done. With warm weather, however, seeding will go forward rapidly. Lambs are coming strong and wool from being done. Instances where considerable loss is reported. Live hogs are worth \$7.25. Wheat has been 81c. The power line of the Hydro-Electric Commission passed through this section and farmers are compelled to cut down all trees close to where the lines pass, within two months. The notes to do this was served only last week, which brings this extra work in a very busy time. In some instances valuable hedges have to be sacrificed. This has caused considerable dissatisfaction but until farmers wake up and join together

### Good News

Tell your friends about our Seven Club. Get them working with you. Send us 7 new year-long subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. In return we will send you a pure bred pig of any of the well known breeds with a pedigree for registration. Get the seven new year-long subscriptions as subscribers to do the same. We will send each of them a pig, in return for 7 new year-long subscriptions at \$1. Join our "Seven Club" and get a pig for sure. Write the subscriptions before your neighbor gets busy. Write Circulation Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

protect themselves they will be at the mercy of other business interests, and even of a Government Commission.—L. T.

#### OXFORD CO., ONT.

**GOLSPIE.**—A good many farmers have started spring work but a heavy snow storm on day (April 29) will farm work for some days. The land has not been in good working shape. If we had not a good warm rain it would help the land greatly. Some of the farmers are getting short of feed. Feed is very high in price. Ground, large lawn or hay. We have had very hard frosts at nights and warm days that low land is very dry. Many farmers and alfalfa are looking well. We hope to see a weather soon with this snowstorm.—A. M. M.

#### MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

**TEMPO.**—The poultry are attending strictly to their duty and the egg basket becomes fuller every night. Many broods of chickens have been hatched out, notwithstanding the damp and chilly atmosphere. The price of wheat on the London market has touched \$1.15 per bush, and potatoes have been sold for \$1 a bag and shipped to the city of Chicago. Anything in the meat line is very high in price. With these three commodities soaring higher weekly, the dinner pail of our city friends is becoming quite expensive. No much, however, remains in the farmers' granaries. I only know of one having any, and some of his is three or four old.—J. E. O.

#### ELGIN CO., ONT.

**TALBOTVILLE.**—Few farmers there have had a big berry patch in this neighborhood; it is now being plowed up, and the job of one that no greenhorn would like to undertake, as it certainly requires an expert between the handles. This plot of 15 acres will later on, when properly prepared, be planted to corn,

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

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PETERBOROUGH, - HULL, - BRANTFORD

and you may expect to hear of something in the corn line big and tall later on.—J. E. O.

#### BRUCE CO., ONT.

**WALKERTON.**—Spring is very backward. There is little or no seeding done yet, but what is looking well. Stock are in good thrifty condition and fodder is plentiful, and some to spare. Live hogs, \$7.15 to \$7.25; calves, 15c; eggs, 15c; potatoes, 75c; hay, 83c; oats, 45c; barley, 50c; peas, 90c.—J. A. L.

**CLUNY.**—Horses are in good demand but are very scarce; about 40 carloads have been sent out by our dealers. Grass cattle are pretty well picked up. The price paid for heavy first quality is about \$3.60, the average being about \$4.50 for the lighter classes. The spring stallion shows are now on. They are being very well attended by the farmers.—J. M.

#### HURON CO., ONT.

**PORTER'S HILL.**—Agricultural work has been very much delayed owing to the backward weather, which has been too wet and cold. Considerable seeding has been done but there is no growth as yet. Heat has come through the winter in good condition, the winter season having had no serious results. There is every appearance of a good show of blossoms on small as well as large fruit. Hay is just about half the price it was a year or so. Grain is steady, while live stock is high in price.—E. S.

#### LAMBTON CO., ONT.

**WYOMING.**—Those short letters in "Our Farmers Club" from brother farmers are much appreciated. They seem to keep us in touch with each other all over this vast Dominion. I was especially pleased with a letter appearing in the issue of April 8th by a Quebec correspondent. His idea seems to be correct. I believe that we should have a picnic at Peterboro or some other place in order to get better acquainted and spend a day with the Editor. I am sure the Lambton farmers would have him understand that we have not the waste land in this county that he imagines. True, we have the "Sand Hills," but they are only our "green ground," large lawn or summer resort. The people of the town and surrounding country consider this spot on the shores of Lake Huron as an

ideal place to spend their summer vacations. But the Editor is all right concerning reforestation. How much those places could be beautified where Nature herself has lent such a helping hand abroad.—D. N. A.

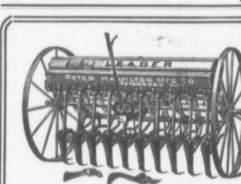
### GOSSIP

There are hundreds of buildings that need paint both for appearance sake and to preserve them. They are made of wood for the most part unable to paint these when obliged to buy paint costing \$1.60 a gallon. Powderpaint comes in a dry powder, and when mixed with cold water makes a paint, weather proof, water proof, fire proof and sanitary. It cuts down the cost of lead and oil paints. To cut down the cost of paint 75 per cent., is a great advantage and nowadays there is no reason why any building, barn or fence should go unpainted, since Powderpaint can be had so cheaply.

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The regular and free use of a good disinfectant like Zenoleum in the dairy is imperative. It is a non-poisonous disinfectant and yet destroys disease germs, prevents their breeding and keeps the atmosphere about the dairy herd pure. The odor of the milk is removed. It is the best course to pursue to escape cow tuberculosis, which when it has taken hold is instantly fatal to the milkman's profits. A recent report from the Utah Agricultural College indicates that they are getting wonderful results in keeping down and ridding their herd of tuberculosis by a thorough system of disinfection and improved sanitary conditions. Zenoleum seems to be peculiarly adapted to just such uses. It ought to be wherever live stock is kept. Prices and some particulars may be had by consulting the Zenoleum advertisement in Farm and Dairy April 8th.

The Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser, a 64 page booklet mentioned in the advertisement, is a valuable one and every dairyman should own a copy. It can be had free, just for the asking. Most dealers everywhere sell Zenoleum, so it is easy to get. Write Harry C. Stork, Brampton, Ont., Canadian distributor of the Zenoleum Veterinary Preparations.



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**Diamond Tooth Harrows**

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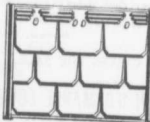
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We must sell at least as cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a few young bulls, Fostier Herms, Imp. son of Henderson's Dan, world's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them.  
**H. E. GEORGE,**  
e-6-15-09  
Campton, Ont.  
Putnam Stn., 1 1/2 miles—C.P.R.

**53 LIVE STOCK**  
(Continued from page 28)  
f.o.b. at county points. Drivers however reported prices to contract on cars at \$4.40, points as follows: Stratford, \$7.40, Mount Forest and Georgetown, \$7.40, and Bowmanville, \$7.40 to \$7.50 a cwt for selecta. Quotations on Toronto market are therefore no indication of what packers will pay in the country in order to get hogs. Prices just now are as high, if not higher, than they have been for some time. The Canadian bacon trade was established, and there should be no holding back on the usual quantity in producing hogs. The Trade Bulletin's London (May 27) 29, re bacon reads thus: "The market is quiet under liberal imports from Denmark. Canadian bacon is \$4 to \$4 1/2. This may mean a little weakening on prices this week. The Buffalo market is quoted a little weaker at \$5 to \$7 1/2 a cwt, as to the kind of hogs offering."

**UNION STOCK YARDS PRICES**  
West Toronto, Monday, May 3rd.—There was a fairly large run at the Union Stock Yards this morning, the total was 55 cars, composed of 1436 cattle, 11 sheep, 79 hogs, and 25 calves. Trade in exporters was rather dull, some American buyers anticipated to-morrow and some good buying will be done. The best sell for \$6, with the usual range at \$5.50 to \$5.75. The best butchers' cattle sold at \$7.75 to \$8.25, with cows at \$3.70 to \$4.50. The sheep business was fair, spring lambs brought \$3 to \$6.50, hogs \$3.75 to \$4.25, and pigs \$4 to \$4.50. Hogs are quoted at \$7.15 f.o.b. county points, and 7.40 fed and watered here. Milch cows are scarce and sell from \$40 to \$55 each.—E. A. F.

**PETERBORO HOG MARKET**  
Peterboro, Monday, May 3rd.—The deliveries of Danish hogs on the English market last week totaled 1000. The demand in the Old Country is poor and the price

## LARGE CLEARING SALE

On Tuesday, May 18th, our entire herd of Registered Holsteins, including our stock bull, Count Calamity, together with the dam of the heifer we formerly sold that has recently been the subject of our advertisement. Also our five Hackney, Berkshire sows, implement shop with lams, all the range, and a lot of 40 acre farm, send for catalogue.

**G. H. CAUGHILL & SON,**  
e-6-15-09  
Middlemarch, Ont.  
5 Miles West of St. Thomas

## MISCELLANEOUS

**HARRISON BROS., Mt. Albert, Harford cattle, Ont.**  
Down sheep. Stock for sale at all times. e-9-24-09

**BERKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS**  
Choice Berkshire Boars fit for service and sows ready to breed, by imported sires. Choice Tamworths, all ages by a Toronto sire with prize winning. Prices low, considering quality.  
**J. W. TODD,**  
e-6-3-09  
Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Corliss, Ont.

**SPRING LAWN SHORTHORNS**  
Four bull calves, reds and roans, from milking strains, 10 to 15 months. Females all ages. Prices to suit all.  
**E-3-10-09 T. W. McCAMAN, Ballisboro, Ont.**

**WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM**  
LENOXVILLE, QUE.  
Breeds Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle, Leicester sheep, Chester White swine, all kinds of Young stock for sale. Also several of the standard breeds of American poultry and Peking ducks. Settings for sale. e-4-21-09  
**J. H. M. PARKER**

**IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE**  
At Spring Brook Stock Farm, Breslau, Ont.  
**THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1909, at 1 p.m.**

**36 High Class Holstein Friesian Cattle.**  
**35 Choice Tamworth Swine of Best British Blood.**

This is my second public offering and includes some of the richest blood of the breed. All stock descendants of Official Record breeders, including our best of tested cows, also in blood to such noted cows as "Grace Faye's 2nd Homestead" world champion butter cow, De Kol 2nd, Pieterje Hengerveld, Aggie, Netherlands, Post, Jerome's Akkrum and other noted families. List the "Ormsby King Sigs," a son of King Sig, who is the sire of the world's champion, etc. The two last are 2 and 3 year old, and champion 3 year old, butter record cows of the breed.

Terms cash, ten months credit (if desired) on approved security, with 6 per cent. interest per annum.  
Farm one mile east of Breslau Station, G. T. R. main line between Sarnia and Toronto. All stock descendants of Official Record breeders, all trials to the day of sale. Come and buy as cheap as you can. Catalogue ready May 15th, sent on application.

**A. C. HALLMAN, Prop.** e-6-15-09  
Breslau, Ont., Waterloo Co.

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in from two to three shillings lower. The Geo. Matthew Co., quote the following prices for this week's shipments, f.o.b. county points, \$7.15 a cwt.; weighed off cars, \$7.40 a cwt.; delivered at abattoir, \$7.35 a cwt.

## MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, May 1.—The market for live hogs this week has been very firm. Receipts have been small, and the few that we had have met with a good demand from packers at \$6.25 a cwt for selected lots weighed off cars. A few good ones were picked up at about \$8.15 a cwt. Quotations on dressed hogs have been marked up during the week, a few good ones being picked up as high as \$11.50 for fresh killed abattoir stock, and there is not much in the business even at this price.

## EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, May 1st.—There has been a decidedly improved tone in the cheese trade this week, and at the various country markets throughout Ontario has offering during the last few days of the week have been sold at better prices than were available the week before. This was due to some considerable increase manifested by the British importers, who seemed to be attracted to the article by the low price of the cheese. These orders did not amount to very much, but still they were sufficient to stop any further decline in the market. The price in the country this week were sold at practically the same prices as were current the week before. The price for 11 1/2% is 11 1/2%, practically all the boards going at this figure, but a few cheeses were sold on the Belleville board at more money, as high as 11 1/2% being paid for one of two lots. The bulk of the orders coming from the other side at present are for white cheese and there are a few orders of large quantity available next week, there is likely to be a premium paid for these, over colature.

The total receipts into Montreal during the past week amounted to 369 boxes of cheese as compared with 237 boxes for the previous week, and 4515 boxes for the corresponding week last year. These figures indicate a slightly better market going on in the country this year as compared with a year ago, and reports from all parts of the country tend to confirm the effect that the make is still behind last year's at this time. This is largely due, no doubt, to the backward weather.

The butter market is also better, with prices off a 1/2 from those current at the beginning of the week. The steadily increasing market for butter has led to the break, and in the face of the rapidly increasing make we are likely to have a steadily declining market during the next few weeks, until we get down to a level at which the British markets will be interested in our butter. In the Canadian market to-day prices ruled practically the same as a week ago, but at St. Hyacinthe there was a drop of 1/2¢ a cwt. lb from the top prices paid there a week ago, prices there ruling from 23 1/2¢ to 25¢ a lb. The receipts into Montreal for the week total 262 packages, as compared with only 695 packages at this time a year ago. Our receipts next week should run over 500 packages.

**SALE ANNOUNCEMENT**—An extensive auction sale of 35 head of high class Holsteins to be held on Monday, May 24th, at 10 o'clock a.m. at Spring-Brook Farm, Breslau, Ont., on May 27th, 1909. Some of the best blood in the breed will be offered in a Canadian sale ring will be on sale. All stock bred direct from Advanced Register and other large farms of E. C. records. Write for this sale, it will be the most important yet. Full particulars will appear in next issue.—A. C. H. Hallman, proprietor.

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May 6, 1909.

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Ask your agent about it, or write us for special information.

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Full line of PUMPS, Steel and Wood TANKS, DRILLING MACHINES, WASHING BASINS and TROUGHES.

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- (1) It will not injure or eat into the parts or kill hair.
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To introduce my remedy in Canada I will mail it to any address for One Dollar.

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The above price will only last a short time. Take advantage of it now, delays are dangerous.

Address, mentioning this paper.  
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Manufacturing Chemist **THESLALON, ONT.**

## AYRSHIRE NEWS

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

### VALUE OF AYRSHIRE RECORDS

Dr. Philip C. Palmer, manager of "Highland Farm," Bryn Mawr, Pa., writes me that he has just sold a bull calf five days old, out of Hens Ross 14539 by Finlayston 882 to Mr. L. A. Reymann, Wheeling, West Virginia, for \$500. This may be some as a large price to get for a bull calf, but when you consider his breeding, and the dairy records that are accumulated in him, it is not a large price, for he should breed superior dairy stock, if inheritance counts for anything. He takes in the records of his dam the Champion Ayrshire cow of the world for milk and butter, having an official record of 5677 lbs. of milk and 78 1/2 lbs. of butter.

Finlayston Maggie 3rd, 1927, the dam of his sire, has an official record as a four year old of 10,759 lbs. of milk, and 615 lbs. of butter in a year, owned and tested by Mr. George H. McFadden. As she has imported we know nothing of the dairy records of her ancestors in Scotland, but Hens Ross is from a long line of American records, private records, because they were made before the days of official records but they were the records of careful breeders who laid the foundation of the dairy side of the Ayrshire cows of America.

Hens Ross is sired by Major Ayer with seven cows in the advanced register. Major Ayer was bred by Alonso Libby of Maine, out of his Queen of Ayer family and traces through him in two lines back to imported Queen of Ayer with a record by Mr. Libby of 975 lbs. of milk at 12 years of age. (These early records were made before the days of testing the milk for fat contents. Major Ayer also runs through by Mr. Libby, viz., Queen of Ayer 3rd, with a record of 920 lbs. of milk, and Queen of Ayer 4th, with a record as a three year old of 829 lbs. of milk.

Major Ayer also takes in two lines of Lily Dale, owned and tested by Herbert Merriam of Massachusetts, with a record as a four year old of 6,945 lbs. Major Ayer also takes in two lines of Wolcott & Campbell's famous white Lily, with a record of 72 lbs. of milk in one day. Major Ayer also takes in the line of Rose, owned and tested by Coy of West Hebron, N. Y., with a record of 68 lbs. of milk in one day. He also includes the record of Lady Avondale 3rd, owned and tested by C. M. Winslow with a record of 7622 lbs. of milk at 11 years of age.

The foregoing shows the value of keeping records of the dairy yield and breeding from record cows. Mr. Reymann would not have paid \$500 for a bull calf from Hens Ross if she had not shown her dairy ability, and Mr. Tucker who bred Hens Ross would not have produced such a cow if he had not heard of Mr. Libby's Queen of Ayer cows and their production at the fall.

Also Mr. Yalentine would not have been able to sell this calf from a private record cow, because her wonderful record would not have been authenticated, but this is a plain exposition of the value of the Advanced Registry system recently adopted by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of testing cows for milk and butter fat by means of a monthly visit for two days by an agent from the State Experiment Station, who sees the cows milked, makes a test for fat and reports to the State Station, who endorses his work and reports to the secretary of the Association.

'This is doing a grand work for the breed and is bringing to the front many of the great dairy cows of the breed, and will undoubtedly show wonderful results when men like Mr. Reymann begin to look for the record breakers to breed from. There has been no any concerted plan among the Ayrshire breeders except with a very few, to breed from noted dairy producers. The Jersey breeders years ago saw the value of bringing out families of producing cows, and breeding from those lines, also the Holstein saw the value of such a course, but the Ayrshire men are now waking up to see the breeds famous and with the great undehveloped dairy ability of the Ayrshire cow, she will in my opinion be heard from at no distant day with no uncertain sound, thanks to the co-operation of the breeders through the efforts of the Association in official tests.—C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.



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YOU cannot afford to go into the harvest unprepared. You make a goodly investment of labor and perhaps considerable cash, to produce your crop. You must not permit any part of it to go to waste. You want to avoid delays. You want to get along with the least possible trouble. You want harvesting machines that will do the best work for you. It is the part of wisdom for you to provide yourself in due time with machines that are known to be right.

Deering harvesting machines will enable you to harvest your crop in proper time and to save the whole of it under all conditions. You know this is true because they have proved themselves in a thousand fields.

Deering binders gather all the grain. The adjustments are so nice that it is cut and bound into sheaves. The reel picks it up and orders when the harvest rush is on. These binders are made in sizes to suit your farming operations. You may have your choice of a 5, 6, 7 or 8-foot cut.

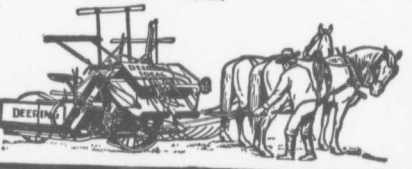
In addition to binders, there is a long line of harvesting machines and tools of Deering make—such the best of its kind. Among them are:

Corn Harvesting Machines, Mowers, Binder Tines, Tedders, Hay Rakes, Side Delivery Rakes and Hay Loaders, Also Disk and Hoe Drills, Cultivators, Seeders, Sowing, Spring Tooth and Disk Harrows, Land Presses, Wagons, Sleighs and Manure Spreaders.

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☞ Any roof covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) is proof against lightning. Not even the best lightning rod system insulates a building so safely.

☞ That particularly matters to you, if you own barns, for during 1907, from the most accurate and complete figures it is at present possible to compile, this is what the electric blast cost the farmers of this continent:  
Lightning struck 6,700 farm buildings in Canada and the United States.  
Fires, caused by lightning, destroyed property valued at \$4,123,000.  
Lightning killed 4,457 head of live stock.  
Lightning killed 623 human beings, and injured 889, nearly all dwellers on farms.

☞ Insurance men declare that **more than forty per cent.** of all barn fires are caused by lightning. Barns are peculiarly subject to lightning stroke, because they contain hay and straw that constantly gives off moisture by evaporation. The moist exhalations from horses and cattle also attract the bolt.

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A new roof for nothing if they leak by 1934

☞ Yet for a cost of less than five cents a year per 100 square feet you can safeguard your barns—and your house, for that matter—against lightning. That is the real cost of Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed).

☞ More than that: When you Oshawa-shingle any building you have a roof that is absolutely wet-proof; absolutely wind-tight; absolutely fire-proof; and that is GUARANTEED to be a good roof for twenty-five years without painting, patching, repairing, or bother or fuss of any kind.

☞ Anybody who never saw steel shingles before can lay an Oshawa-shingled roof perfectly with no tools but a hammer and tinners' shears, and no guide but the simple, easily-followed directions that come with the shingles.

☞ Anybody who has a building worth roofing right can afford the ONLY roofing that will roof it right—and the only roofing that is guaranteed.

☞ That is the story in brief: Send for the free book that tells it at length, and proves every statement as it goes along. With the book comes a sample shingle, to show you what we mean by saying that the Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) are made of 28-gauge heavy sheet steel, heavily galvanized on both sides and all edges, and fitted with the Pedlar four-way lock that makes the whole roof one seamless, unbroken sheet of tough steel—a roof that is not only guaranteed for twenty-five years, but good for a century.

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