

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVIII

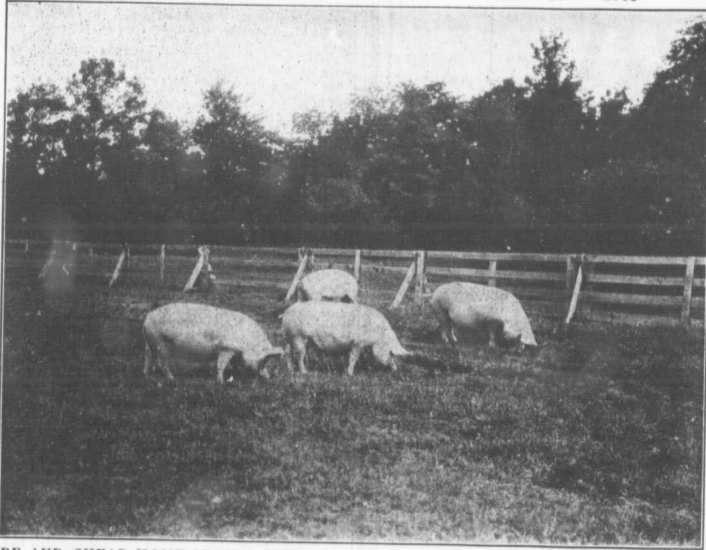
NUMBER 20

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 20 1909



**PASTURE AND CHEAP HOME-GROWN FEEDS ARE ESSENTIAL TO PROFITABLE PORK PRODUCTION**  
Reports from a large number of Farm and Dairy Correspondents engaged in the production end of the bacon industry—clearly indicate that those having made a profit on their swine during the past year have fed their swine largely on green feed, roots, by-products of the dairy and home-grown grains rather than millfeeds. The illustration shows four prize-winning imported Yorkshire sows pasturing at Stadacona Farm. They are owned by Mr. Gus. A. Langelier, Quebec Co., P.Q.

DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING AND**  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# SIMPLICITY

In construction is the one thing that makers of machinery of all kinds strive for. The 'SIMPLEX' LINK-BLADE separator is so simple in construction that a child of 12 years of age can take it apart, and put it together again. That is why it is named 'SIMPLEX.'

The gearing of the machine is as simple as it is possible to have in any separator, only two reductions being required between the crank and the bowl. The



GEARING OF THE "SIMPLEX"

# SIMPLEX

Has only two pairs of gears. Other makes of separators have three and four pairs, thus increasing the power it takes to turn that much. The illustration shows the "Simplex" gears.

Machines Nos. 0, 1 and 2, are geared 1.42 to 1. These are the lowest geared hand machines made. This fact, together with the size of the bowl, due to the efficiency of the LINK-BLADE device, makes them lighter running than those machines which require larger bowls and higher bowl speeds. Write today for free literature and catalogue to

## D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERSBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS FOR A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

### The Hog Question in Parliament

As announced on page three of this issue, Farm and Dairy's suggestion that a commission of Canadian farmers be sent to Denmark and Ireland to study the hog question has been adopted by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion and such a commission will shortly be appointed. When the matter was under discussion in the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Fisher was being criticised for not having increased the duty on hog products imported from the United States from two cents to four cents as urged by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association had requested should be done. In reply to this criticism Hon. Mr. Fisher said in part: "I believe that the best profits in every industry are made by cheapening the cost of production rather than by raising the cost of the article. When you raise the cost of the article, you hurt the consumer of the article, though you may possibly for the moment increase the profits of the producer, but when you lower the cost of production, you give the producer his profits without raising the cost to the consumer and therefore the consumer is not hurt."

"In this particular industry of swine breeding and pork production, our greatest rivals are the Danes and the Irish. They have beaten us in the English market in the sale of pork products. Now, instead of raising the prices of pork products to the people of Canada, who have to buy them, I wish to find out how the Danes and Irish succeed in beating our people in the British market and for that purpose I have asked and have obtained permission from my colleagues to bring down a vote of \$10,000 in the supplementary estimates for the purpose of sending a special commission of farmers interested in the swine breeding industry of Canada, to Ireland and Denmark to investigate the methods of production in those countries."

"My hon. friend seems to think that I am not taking care of the interests of the swine breeders in Canada because we do not bring down a higher tariff. I believe I am doing what is better—better for the swine breeders themselves, and certainly better for the whole consuming public of Canada; and I believe it is better than my hon. friend's sole panacea for all the commercial troubles of the country, higher and better protection."

"It is for the purpose of finding out whether there are methods of production in Denmark and Ireland which are more economical than our own that I propose to send this commission to these countries. If we can get any hints which will help our industry it will be well worth the expenditure."

### Milk Commission Named

It is understood that the personnel of the Provincial Commission to investigate the whole milk question in Ontario is practically determined. The commission will consist of four members, the chairman being Dr. O. R. Pyne of Toronto, an expert analyst and brother of Hon. Dr. Pyne. The other three members of the Legislature, who will serve without remuneration, are Mr. J. R. Dargavel of Leeds, ex-President of the Dairyman's Association; Mr. Finlay G. Macdunnachie of West Elgin, and Mr. W. F. Nickle of Kingston, where the milk problem has assumed important proportions. The Secretary of the commission has not yet been appointed, but it is expected that he will be named at the next meeting of the Cabinet.

The decision to appoint the commission was made by the Legislature on the resolution of Mr. W. K. McNaught, North Toronto. The scope of the work to be comprehensive and will cover the whole Province. It is anticipated that the commission will

inaugurate its work before the end of the present month.

### Another Remarkable Milk Record

A most remarkable milk record has just been completed by the Holstein cow "Netherland Aggie De Kol," 6439 owned by J. Van Patter & Sons, Elgin Co., Ont. She was 7 years, 21 days of age when she commenced her test. She is sired by Victor De Kol Pieterje, No. 1456, her dam is Netherland Aggie No. 2478, sired by Stratford's Blackbird Aggie, No. 771. The following is an account of what she has done during the past year. She was under test 365 days and gave as follows:

She calved May 6th, 1908, commenced test on 7th.  
In May she gave 1930 lbs. at \$1.15 a cwt. at Aymer, Condenser . . . . . \$22.10  
In June she gave 2503½ lbs. at \$1.03 a cwt. . . . . \$25.03  
In July she gave 2304¼ lbs. at \$1.10 a cwt. . . . . \$25.34  
In August she gave 2190¼ lbs. at \$1.15 a cwt. . . . . \$25.18  
In September she gave 245 lbs. at \$1.30 a cwt. . . . . \$33.54  
In October she gave 1581¼ lbs. at \$1.40 a cwt. . . . . \$22.13  
In November she gave 1450¼ lbs. at \$1.40 a cwt. . . . . \$21.75  
In December she gave 1570¼ lbs. at \$1.50 a cwt. . . . . \$23.55  
1909.  
In January she gave 1028 lbs. at \$1.50 a cwt. . . . . \$24.42  
In February she gave 1458 lbs. at \$1.50 a cwt. . . . . \$21.87  
In March she gave 1586 lbs. at \$1.50 a cwt. . . . . \$22.20  
In April she gave 1378 lbs. at \$1.25 a cwt. . . . . \$17.37  
In May she gave 275 lbs. at \$1.05 a cwt. . . . . \$2.88

Yearly record 21,666 lbs. milk, \$277.45  
Her highest day's milk was 96 lbs., her best 30 consecutive days 2628½ lbs. Official returns have not yet been received from Ottawa, but we figure her butter fat at a little better than 700 pounds.

In regard to feed her average daily ration was 7 lbs. bran, 7 lbs. oats and peas, 3 lbs. oil cake, from 30 to 40 lbs. ensilage and all the clover and alfalfa hay that she wanted. She was milked three times daily during the entire year.

### Items of Interest

Bees do best, and brood earlier in the spring when the outer cases are left about the hives, and there is less danger of chilled brood. The outer cases should be left on until the colony needs a super in the spring—probably about the first of June or a little earlier.—R. J. Holtermann, Brant Co., Ont.

Alberta shipped during 1908 11,415 horses, valued at \$1,255,760, 53,220 cattle, 34,469 head of cattle, and 5,570 feed cattle, valued at \$4,220,000. There are at present in the province 175,000 range horses, 750,000 cattle, 45,000 sheep, while 25,000 cattle are on feed at the present time waiting for shipment. During the year, 25,802 sheep, valued at \$129,000, and 48,163 hogs, valued at \$433,467, were shipped. The average yield of wheat per acre was the highest of any province in the Dominion.

A comprehensive plan for the re-organization of Provincial Police in Ontario upon which the Attorney-General has been engaged for some time is practically completed. Hon. Mr. Foy expects to make the official announcement shortly. The system upon which it is hoped to operate will embrace work by the departments of the liquor license law, the observance of the fish and game regulations and the maintaining of law and order in the unsettled districts of the north.

## STRENGTH AND ECONOMY

You can depend absolutely on PEERLESS Fencing to hold live stock together any and all conditions. It is made of all No. 9 steel wire heavily galvanized and has only one spring in it, making ample provision for contraction and expansion due to changes in the temperature, sudden shocks, etc.

## PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

Is held together by the Peerless lock which holds the wire securely and makes Peerless Fence absolutely work proof. The lock cannot be slipped or knocked loose.

Write for our new book—It will interest you. It's free.

THE BARNWELL WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. C, Hamilton, Ont., Windsor, Mass.

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

Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY

&  
RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 20, 1909.

No. 20

FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

## A SUCCESSFUL METHOD OF HANDLING THE CORN CROP

L. C. Palmer, Essex Co., Ont.

**A General Outline of the Methods followed by the Most Successful Corn Growers in Essex and Kent Counties—Selection of the Seed—The Soil and its Preparation—Planting and Cultivation with Some Remarks on Underdrainage in These Counties.**

**T**HE first requisite in the cultivation of a crop of corn, as in all other crops, is the selection of seed. In this important matter the great majority of the successful corn raisers in Essex and Kent Counties, Ont., make it a rule to pick out the largest and longest ears, other things being equal. The qualities looked for are length of grain, smallness of butts, evenness in diameter from butt to tip, and trueness of type; if the object be to keep the variety pure.

In selecting ears of medium length as recommended by Prof. Klink at the Essex Corn Show last winter, the great majority of successful corn growers in these two counties will be slow to acquiesce.

We grow corn almost exclusively for the grain, the fodder being only a secondary consideration. On the principle that "like begets like," in both the animal and vegetable kingdom, we expect, if the conditions are favorable, that if we plant small ears we will produce small ears and in this way lessen the yield per acre. If we plant corn from large ears we will grow large ears with from 1,000 to 1,200 grains in a cob. If we plant medium or small ears we will look for a crop proportionately smaller.

### EARLY MATURING VARIETIES

In a locality where the seasons are shorter and there is danger of the crop not coming to maturity, it would be desirable to select the seed from the early maturing plants, and by continuing this selection for a term of years one could secure an early maturing type or strain from any of the varieties. I would strongly recommend that corn for seed be selected from the standing crop, choosing the largest ears, and, if considered necessary, discarding those showing late maturity. In Essex where all varieties grown to any extent are sure to ripen, earliness of maturity is a secondary consideration.

The seed should be braided and hung up where it will have a free circulation of air especially if the cob is not pretty well cured, but ordinarily, and particularly this present year, corn taken from the crib can be planted with perfect safety.

### PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

Almost every soil sufficiently fertile to grow a good crop of cereals will answer for corn, except an impervious white clay. You can not make the land too rich. A clover sod will be an ideal place to plant the corn crop. Give it all the manure you can spare. Plow in the fall or as early in the spring as possible and keep the land well cultivated until planting time, which extends from the 10th of May till the middle of June in this climate. I have planted White Cap Yellow Dent on the 19th of June and did not have a nubbin of soft corn in a field of five acres. By continuous cultivation, for which purpose the disc and

smoothing harrow are used almost universally in this section, the soil is made fine, moisture is retained, and innumerable weeds are germinated and destroyed before the corn is ripe.

Perhaps nine-tenths or more of the corn in Essex is planted with the two-horse planter, and by means of the check chain it is put in rows ac-

### A Commission of Farmers will be Sent to Denmark

*Acting on the suggestion first made in Farm and Dairy, December 23rd, 1908, and later endorsed by the members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, and which has been strongly urged in these columns for several months, the Dominion Government has decided to send a commission of Canadian farmers to Denmark and Ireland to study the methods of raising and marketing swine. An appropriation of \$10,000, to defray the expenses of the commission was placed in the supplementary estimates by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, and the money has been voted unanimously by Parliament.*

*It is expected that the members of the commission will be appointed and that they will leave for Denmark at the earliest possible date. Who the members of the commission will be is not yet known. It is likely that they will not be over seven in number and that they will include farmers from several provinces. When asked in Parliament by Messrs. D. C. Flatt, of Millgrove, E. Brethour of Burford, the members of the Association from the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, that waited on him, would be appointed to act on the commission that is to be sent to Denmark, Hon. Mr. Fisher replied: "No. They said that they did not wish swine-breeders to be sent, they preferred that swine feeders should be sent. I would prefer to send farmers who themselves are engaged in the industry rather than officers of my department, whose reports might be criticised and might perhaps not be considered so acceptable."*

*A report of the discussion that took place in Parliament in regard to this matter appears in another column.*

*Now that it has been definitely decided to send a commission to Denmark it is to be presumed that Hon. Sydney Fisher, will exercise the greatest possible care in selecting the farmers who will act on the deputation. The success of the work of the commission will depend entirely on the character, experience and ability of the men who already Mr. Fisher is being hounded by men who are anxious to get on the commission. Such men are excellent ones to leave at home. In the meantime, Hon. Mr. Fisher justly is congratulated on his decision to appoint the commission.*

as to be cultivated both ways. If the tips and butts are shelled off the cob, and only the corn from the centre of the ear planted, an almost perfect stand of three plants in a hill can be secured from planting with this implement. The general practice is to plant the corn crop in hills 3 ft. 8 inches apart each way, but the two-horse planter can be adjusted to plant from 3 ft., 6 inches to 3 ft., 10 inches each way.

### NO. OF PLANTS TO THE HILL

The number of plants to a hill will depend on the fertility of the soil and the moisture available. On our best corn lands with the conditions favorable we consider three plants to the hill, with the hills three feet eight inches apart, about the right way to secure the maximum yield per acre. After the corn is well sprouted and before it gets above the ground I would give the land a thorough good harrowing. Care should be taken to do this before there is danger of breaking off the tender plants. As a rule we do nothing more until the crop is big enough to use the two-horse cultivator, though some harrow with a light harrow after the corn is up. If the rows are straight, as they should be, and the operator uses his machine, with fenders attached skilfully, he can cultivate right up to the hill as close as possible without disturbing the plants. When the plants are small the cultivator should be run as deep as possible without disturbing or covering them. Cultivation should be continued until the crop is coming into tassel, and even after, but all later cultivation should be very shallow so as not to disturb the tender rootlets which draw nourishment from near the surface. The great requirement is to keep the surface broken up and fine in order to hold all the moisture possible in the soil.

### UNDERDRAINAGE NEEDED

Perhaps the greatest requirement in the Counties of Essex and Kent to the production of an increased yield in corn, and most other crops, is drainage. In these two counties where the land is so very level underdrainage, if universal, would increase the crop production at least 100 per cent. There is much land so saturated with water that a really good crop can never be got except the spring and summer precipitation happen to come just in right quantity and at the right time. Thousands of acres are reduced nearly every year to half a crop or less, and I have seen whole fields that produced scarcely a nubbin of corn solely on account of an excess of moisture owing to heavy rains after planting.

The White Cap Yellow Dent is probably the most popular variety, as it is sure to ripen, if planted on good soil by the middle of June. It is one of the best yielders of shelled corn to the measured bushel on account of depth of grain on the cob. One hundred bushels of ears of White Cap will give from 65 to 70 bushels of shelled corn and we can not see much difference in earliness between the White Cap and the Flint.

Cows should be salted regularly or better still, have it before them at all times. Salt is a good stimulant, promotes health and creates a good appetite.—N. J. Kuneman, Man. Agri. College.

### Crops for Summer Feeding

N. J. Kuneman, M.A.C., Winnipeg, Man.

A variety of crops that may be grown successfully for summer feeding are at our disposal. At such times when the grass becomes short or dry, an excellent substitute may be found in oats and peas. These should be grown in a mixture in a the proportion of one bushel of peas to one and one-half or two bushels of oats. Sow in plots of an acre, the crop from which can be fed in two or three weeks. Two or three such patches will tide over the critical time. Cows must not be allowed to fall in their milk flow for the want of feed or they will never come back to their normal production during that milking period. Corn makes a splendid crop for supplementary feeding. Alfalfa is another excellent soiling crop. All of these are cheap and most bulky feeds.

Mangels and sugar beets can be grown and used for late fall or winter feeding. Many object to the growing of root crops on account of the labor they involve. Root crops, however, will repay any labor required in caring for them. They work a two fold benefit, by cleaning the land and providing a succulent and cheap food for dairy cows and young stock. From 25 to 30 tons an acre can be grown if proper care is given them. These crops as mentioned may be used for winter feeding should they not be required in the summer.

#### OATS AND PEAS MIXTURE

The oats and peas will make a first-class hay for this mixture, it is better to sow the peas about two weeks before the oats, then drill the oats in crosswise. By the time of cutting, when sown in this way, both the oats and peas will be at about the same stage of maturity. The proper time to cut this mixture is when the tips of the oat leaves

made into ensilage which brings us closer to summer conditions in that it is, if properly managed, almost in its natural state. When put in the silo, corn retains its succulence, which is of great importance. Corn may also be cured in the stack, in the field, or stored in the barn either in the whole condition or cut and put into the mow. Any of these methods may be followed and a cheap bulky food is the result.

The table of the composition of some of the common feed stuffs appended is worth a little study in connection with the feeds mentioned in the foregoing:

#### ANALYSIS OF FEED STUFFS

Name of feed.	Digestive Nutrients in 100 lbs.			
	Dry matter.	Protein	Carbohydrates	Ether extractive and crude fat
Pasture grass	20.0	2.5	10.2	0.5
Fodder corn (green)	20.7	1.0	11.6	0.4
Oats and peas (green)	16.0	1.8	7.1	0.2
Oats (green)	37.8	2.6	18.9	1.0
Red clover (green)	32.2	2.9	14.9	0.7
Alfalfa (green)	26.2	3.9	12.7	0.5
<b>ROOTS—</b>				
Beets, common	13.0	1.2	6.8	0.1
Mangolds	9.1	1.1	5.4	0.1
<b>DRY FODDERS—</b>				
Corn fodder	57.8	2.5	24.6	1.2
Marsh hay	38.4	2.4	28.9	0.9
Prairie hay	90.	3.5	41.8	1.4
Oat hay	91.1	4.3	55.4	1.9
Red clover hay	84.7	6.0	35.8	1.7
Oat and pea hay	85.4	9.2	35.8	1.2
Alfalfa	91.6	11.0	39.6	1.2
Oat straw	90.8	1.2	36.2	0.8
Wheat straw	90.4	0.4	36.3	0.4

#### SOLVE THE QUESTION NOW

Now is the time to consider the feed question. Provision is made along the lines suggested

### Preparing and Planting Seed Potatoes

L. H. Newman, B.S.A., Sec. C.S.G.A., Ottawa.

The preparation of the seed is one of the most important considerations in connection with the whole work of potato growing. It is here that so many fail. The disposition to use for seed purposes small potatoes which are useless for market or even for home consumption is all too common. For objections to the use of such tubers for seed purposes we have not far to go. Small potatoes are likely to possess all the weaknesses peculiar to the mother plant and as a result hasten degeneration of the variety if used from year to year. There is every evidence to prove that the use of small potatoes chosen from the bin for seed purposes has caused the "running out" of a great many, perhaps the majority of our once highly productive varieties.

Many experiments have been conducted during the past 100 years respecting the best kinds of sets to use. Our leading authorities on the subject are practically agreed that from medium to large whole potatoes, used for seed purposes, will give the larger yields, but owing to the great amount of seed required it is not considered profitable to plant whole potatoes. Taking everything into consideration best results are obtained from medium sized tubers cut lengthwise and then across, making four sets of about two ounces each, each set having about three "eyes." Potatoes cut for planting should be planted as soon as possible after cutting. An experiment conducted by Prof. Zavita at Guelph showed that the yield diminished by one-half by leaving cut potatoes uncovered for two days. If for any reason the cuts must remain uncovered for some time before planting, a coating of gypsum or land plaster has been found to prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture from the cut surfaces and thus to preserve the yielding capacity to a great extent.

#### PLANTING.

In ordinary field culture, experiments go to show that the most profitable method of planting, considering the cost of seed required, is to plant in drills about 30 inches apart, dropping one set in a place, the sets to be from 12 to 14 inches apart. This method will require on the average about 25 bushels of seed an acre.

The drills are commonly opened by means of the ordinary single mould-board plow to a depth of about four inches and after the sets have been dropped are again covered with the same implement. Whenever available, however, the double mould-board plow will be found more satisfactory for this work. After covering the sets the surface should be levelled with a smoothing harrow. When planting on a large scale, the grower will find it advisable to invest in a horse planter.

#### CULTIVATION.

The potato field should receive careful cultivation during the growing season. Cultivation during a dry season is particularly beneficial in that it prevents rapid evaporation of the moisture and also assists in liberating the plant food which otherwise would remain in an unavailable condition. Once a week in ordinary season is not too frequent to cultivate until the vines become so large as to be injured by the passing of the cultivator. Level culture is considered the most profitable unless during very wet seasons when it is often advisable to ridge to some extent. In all cases shallow cultivation should be practised.

It is a mistake to feed a horse with much hay at noon, as the nutrients in grain are more concentrated and easier of assimilation than roughage. Hay should be assigned to the evening and morning feeds, when the animal has plenty of time to masticate and digest its food.

If a man can't get better than \$40 to \$50 returns from each cow he is not doing well—A. C. McKenzie, Oxford Co., Ont.



A Canadian Holstein Cow that Beats All former Canadian Records

Netherland Aargie De Kol has just completed a yearly milk record of 25,666 lbs., particulars of which appear on page two of this issue. This cow gave 888 lbs. of milk more than Bouteje, the famous cow at the Ontario Agricultural College. She is owned by J. M. Van Patter & Sons, and was fed and cared for by Mr. Van Patter's son George, a boy 17 years of age. Eight cows that have been under test in the same herd during the past year have averaged over 14,500 lbs. of milk, and three of these started as 2-year-old heifers.

are turning yellow. The crop will then have taken up about all the nutriment from the soil and it will be in the most nutritious condition. If the crop is not lodged, which is as it should be, it may be cut with the binder. When bound it is easier to handle and it takes less storage room. Make the sheaves small and tie loosely so they may cure properly. Under ordinary conditions, this crop should produce about three tons to the acre. It is one of the best crops for milk production as it contains a great amount of protein, being richer than red clover.

Corn is perhaps one of our greatest crops. It will produce from 15 to 20 tons a year. It can be

the feed question will be solved. Dairying in Manitoba is being overlooked by many on account of the prairies being broken up and the natural pasturage thus having disappeared to a large extent. Where these other feeds are provided, dairying will not only be continued but it will be carried on with renewed vigor and with greater pleasure and profit than heretofore. The native grass and hay crop has of late years been of considerable worry and expense because of scarcity and the distance from supply. A great deal of time has been lost in travelling to and from supplies and many hardships have been endured in obtaining them.

To  
year  
We st  
ago.  
City  
we h  
ket  
year  
we tal  
Fire  
stein i  
er cal  
or hu  
I have  
some h  
produc  
folds w  
Seven  
year's  
up in  
place.  
There  
made te  
Three  
records,  
attribut  
weights  
be stan  
the pro  
heifers  
boarders  
ing out  
We gr  
and we  
down se  
grow cor  
and man  
feed gra  
whether  
aim is to  
Then the  
When t  
alfalfa, g  
the spring  
has been  
Our win  
clover or  
dom feed  
gest it.  
el basket  
cake on t  
to the best  
of a farm  
according  
chop. Of  
pounds of  
are milked  
the clover  
cows are th  
when they  
begins at fi  
of half an  
Our cow  
They get  
They are  
are never  
are always  
We aim t  
fall. Then  
of one.  
One of th  
dairying is  
time of feed  
ing of the m  
his own her  
bred bulls  
Last, but no



### Managing a Paying Herd

Edgar Dennis, York Co., Ont.

To make a large showing in milk records in one year requires the care of several years previous. We started in the dairy business some six years ago. We sent our milk for three years to the City Dairy in Toronto, and for three years we have been selling to a dealer in Newmarket. This man takes all that we produce the year round. He comes after it in summer, and we take it to him in winter.

Five years ago I purchased a pure bred Holstein bull. Since then we have been raising heifer calves from the best cows. This past winter our herd was composed of nearly all heifers that I have raised myself, some having their first and some having their second calves. They have been producing 30 to 40 lbs. a day as two year olds with first calf, and from 40 to 55 as three year olds with second calf.

#### A WORTHY MOTTO.

Several of the cows that helped to produce last year's record have been sold. They were getting up in years and we had young ones to take their place. Our motto is not numbers but quantity. There is no use keeping 15 cows when 10 can be made to produce as much milk.

Three years ago I started keeping daily milk records. Keeping records is one of the greatest attributes to success in dairying. A man that weighs his milk the year round knows just where he stands. He knows which cows are making the profit. He knows which ones to raise the heifers from, and he knows which ones are the boarders. Record keeping also assists him in making out his daily rations.

We grow alfalfa. We have eight acres of it, and we think so much of it that we are seeding down seven acres more this spring. We also grow corn for the silo and to shock; roots, turnips and mangles; clover hay and mixed grain. We feed grain every month in the year but June, whether our cows are dry or giving milk. Our aim is to have our cows fat at freshening time. Then they are able to do their best after calving.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING.

When the pastures begin to fail in July we feed alfalfa, green oats and tares sowed at intervals in the spring. Later we give them green corn that has been run through the cutting box.

Our winter feed consists of silage, roots, chop, clover or alfalfa hay and oat chaff. We very seldom feed straw as it takes too much energy to digest it. About 6 a.m. we feed a heaping bushel basket of silage. We feed oat chop and oil cake on top of the silage. Oil cake is one of the best of meals for dairy cows and for building up a farm. We feed two to four lbs. a day of it according to the milk flow. This is fed with oat chop. Of the two we feed one pound to every four pounds of milk produced. After feeding, the cows are milked. About 9.30 a.m., they are fed all the clover or alfalfa hay they will clean up. The cows are then allowed to lie down until 4.45 p.m., when they are fed a bushel of roots each. Milking begins at five. After supper they are given a feed of chaff and chop and bedded up for the night.

#### ATTENTIONS THAT COUNT

Our cows have water before them at all times. They get a small handful of salt every night. They are groomed three or four times a week and are never allowed out except on real mild days and are always kept in on frosty nights in the fall. We aim to have most of our cows fresh in the fall. Then we have two fresh cows a year instead of one.

One of the greatest attributes for success in dairying is *punctuality*. Be punctual as regards time of feeding and milking. Weighing and testing of the milk are great factors. One must raise his own heifers from the best cows, out of pure bred bulls selected from great milking strains. Last, but not least, see that the cows get all the

good feed they can clean up on every one of the 365 days in the year.

Note.—Under the management of Mr. Dennis, his herd of 11 cows in 1908 gave an average of

### Up-to-date Dairy Farmers

Are there any good, up-to-date dairy farmers in your section? Are their farms a credit to your township and county? If so tell them about the great Dairy Farms Competition that will be held this year in Ontario. Show them the big announcement about it that appears on another page in this issue of Farm and Dairy. Encourage them to enter their farms. Enter your own. It will be a great honor to your section to win some of the 60 handsome prizes that are offered. Do not be sorry after the competition is over that you and your friends did not decide to compete. Help us to make this competition a success and a benefit to the dairy interests of Ontario. For further particulars, write to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

10,496 pounds. His poorest cow gave 8,144 pounds while his best cow gave 12,439 pounds.—Editor.

### Bruising Combs to Stimulate Queen

W. J. Holterman, Brant Co., Ont.

One of the most profitable methods of ridding the hives of old honey and turning it to the best use, is to bruise a little every day or so in the spring. This may be done during fruit bloom when the bees are less inclined to rob. When bruising honey a good method is to take a large knife, scraper or other tool which has a straight edge and bruise the sides of the combs where capped, until the honey starts to leak from the ends of

### Mare at Foaling Time

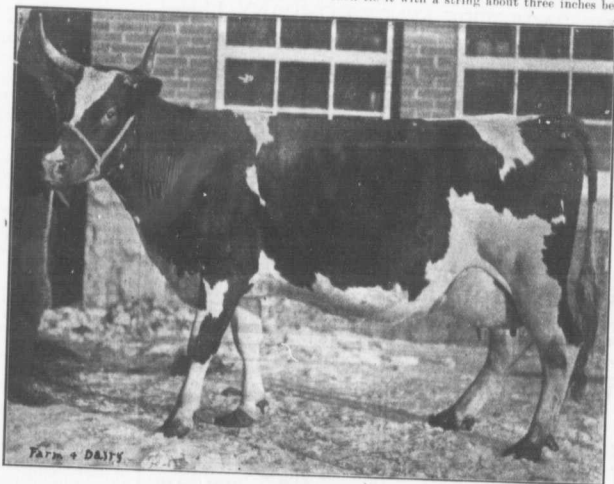
T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The brood mare requires more attention now that foaling time is at hand. She should be in prime condition. We can't expect much of a colt from a mare that has had to rough it at the straw stack all winter without extra feed. The foal is nearly all muscle and muscle is made of protein. There is little protein, in a straw stack, that is available for a mare. If a pregnant mare so wintered is put to work at spring seeding, her system is drained just that much more of necessary protein that should go to the foal.

As foaling time approaches keep watch of the mare. The teats will wax about three days before foaling. She should be given a box stall where nothing can harm her or the foal. She may drop it standing. Good clean bedding is necessary. If born in filthy surroundings the foal is liable to be attacked by navel-ill. If possible be on hand when the foal arrives. You may suffer serious loss by not being in attendance at that important time. Take your lantern and go out every night and see that all is well.

The mare should receive a plentiful supply of ground oats, bran and a little oil meal in connection with a little bright hay. Carrots or any green feed will be useful in keeping her cool and open. You have got to build bone and muscle in the foal besides keeping the mare in condition and doing light work. This cannot be done on corn stalks and straw. As soon as pasture comes let her out in a paddock for a few hours daily.

When the foal comes, get it around to the mare's head so that she can lick it dry. Disinfect the umbilical cord with a strong solution of formalin, carbolic acid or bichloride of mercury, then tie it with a string about three inches below



An Ayrshire Cow with a Yearly Milk Record of Over 11,000 lbs.

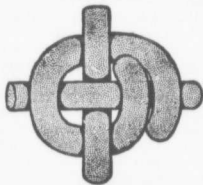
Marjorie (Imp.)—16525—owned by the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in her present lactation period gave in 30 days 1735 lbs. of milk, an equivalent of 57.84 lbs. a day. Her milk tested an average of 4.67 per cent fat, which gives 61.9345 lbs. fat, or 93.33 lbs. butter. Her feed cost during this time 31 cents a day.

the cells. This leaking honey is moved by the bees.

This moving of stores stimulates them to more active work and it starts the queen laying. An increase of brood and of young bees is the result. One comb for a strong colony is sufficient to bruise in one day. If too much honey is leaking inside the hive the scent is very strong, and it will attract robber bees very readily.

the navel. Don't help the colt on its feet. When it gets strong enough it will get up and take nourishment. It can go two or three hours without food. See that its bowels move in a short time after birth.

If the mare does not clean in a reasonable time have a veterinarian remove the afterbirth. Keep the stall clean. Feed the mare well and let her fully recover before putting her to work again.



The Lock that makes "Page Fences Wear Best."

## Nowadays, poke your head out of door and you meet a Fence Agent.

They all have the "Best," the "Guaranteed-to-give satisfaction" kind, etc., so that the only practical guide you have is price. Because one galvanized wire looks just exactly as good as another, you conclude that all fences are alike.

Say, if you had that booklet "How to Prove and Test Wire," which we mail free upon written request, you would not have to take everybody's say-so. Make 'em prove up—Page dealers and all, and, if possible, make the Tests from rolls of fence actually made up for use, not "samples" sent for the purpose. The day for buying fence without proving the quality to be as-good-as-the Page, is past.

That booklet—it is really a practical text-book on the fence question. Every farmer or property owner ought to have it. Formerly had a big sale at ten cents per copy, but as the Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, have acquired the copyright, they mail it free to enquirers. Send for it to-day.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited  
WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN

## MICA ROOFING

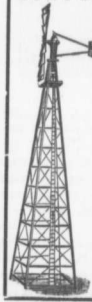
For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fire-proof; easily laid; cheaper than other roofing.

Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

### Hamilton Mica Roofing Co.

101 Rebecca Street, HAMILTON, Canada

## WINDMILLS



Towers tilted every five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders  
Pumps  
Tanks  
Gas and Gasoline Engines  
Concrete Mixers

Write for Catalogues  
**GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED**  
BRANTFORD, - CANADA



### HOT AIR

or Cold Air is all the same to the **CANADIAN AEROMOTOR**

At your service all the year. Works like a nigger. Let the wind pump your water. DOES MORE HARD WORK in a year than any other farm tool.

Full line of PUMPS, Steel and Ward Tanks, DRILLING MACHINES, WATERING BASINS and TROUGHS.

Get our Catalogue (No. 21), very useful.  
**Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.**  
TORONTO

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

## Particulars of Beef Ring

Would you kindly publish a chart showing how to divide up a beast in shares for a beef ring.—C. F., Victoria Co., Ont.

The numbers that go together, are as follows: 1 and 18, 2 and 16, 3 and 12, 4 and 13, 5 and 17, 6 and 20, 7 and 11, 8 and 15, 9 and 14, 10 and 19. The butcher usually gets \$2 or \$2.50 for killing and cutting up, just as agreed, no difference made between stall fed and grass cattle. Each patron should get a small piece of beef steak and suit for 10c a pound. The ring is generally composed of 16 responsible members who agree to provide one animal during the season for slaughter, to be a heifer or steer usually not more than two years old, and to dress not less than 300 or more than 500 lbs. exclusive of head, heart, liver, feet, tail, etc., and fat of internal or-

## A Successful Beef Ring

F. Robertson, Victoria Co., Ont.

We have 20 members in our beef ring, so there we have a beef killed each week for 20 weeks. The first killing is done on the first Tuesday in June. We draw tickets the fall before to determine when each member shall furnish his animal. The beast must be either a steer or a heifer three years, or not more than four years old. It must dress about 400 lbs. or a little more. The first seven heaves in the season are valued at seven cents a lb., the rest at six cents a lb. The owner of the animal gets the hide, head, heart and fat. The butcher gets the offal and the blood for his dogs.

For the first two years that we ran our beef ring, we paid the butcher \$2.00 for killing and dividing each

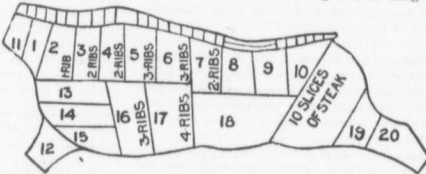


Chart For a 20 Share Beef Ring

gans, which are separated by the butcher, and revert to the owner of the animal, including his hide. Cut up in accordance with chart, each member gets a different cut from the week previous. The beef is usually valued at 6½ cents a pound. Some that could not use their full share subdivided with others so that there were about 30 who had benefitted and all are usually well pleased.

## British Columbia Dairymen's Association

The British Columbia Dairymen's Association held its first quarterly meeting at Duncan on Saturday May 1st. The afternoon programme drew out a large attendance to hear Dr. Knight lecture on tuberculosis. After the lecture, a cow which reacted to the test, was slaughtered and a post mortem examination held. She proved to be badly affected with the disease. From the glands of the throat, the liver, and had become quite generalized throughout the system. The post mortem work was watched with great interest by those in attendance and demonstrated to them the fact that an animal may still be in a fair condition and yet be badly affected with tuberculosis. After the demonstration, many of the dairymen who have not had their cattle tested, made application for the test.

In the evening, Dr. C. S. McKee gave a most interesting and instructive address on Sanitation in the Dairy and Dairy Bacteriology, the ripening of cream and care of dairy products. Mr. McPherson, who represented the Dominion Department, and is in the province in the interest of the cow-testing associations, spoke at length on Dairy Farming for Profit, touching on many phases of the industry.

R. W. Hodson, Secretary Treasurer of the Association, then spoke briefly on the line of work that the Association was following, and on the results that it is accomplishing. At the conclusion of the address, many questions were asked each speaker, which shows that the British Columbia Dairymen is alive to his opportunities, and is making the most of them.—R.W.H.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

beast. Now he charges only \$1.50. We may the secretary or book-keeper for a keeping track of each animal. The beef is also divided that each member gets the whole of the animal before the season is over. The secretary records the amount of the beef that each receives and at the end of the summer, those who had the heaviest beef get paid for their extra beef by those who had the lightest.

Where a family is too small to dispose of their weekly allowance, two can join for a share and the butcher divides for them also.

Each week during the season the animal is delivered to the butcher on Monday evening. It is killed on Tuesday evening and divided on Wednesday morning. The beef is not delivered, the patrons going to get it themselves. On our road we take turns so that one draws it for all on their turn.

## Principles of Horse Breeding

D. A. McKenzie, B.S.A., Specialist in Agriculture, Victoria Co., Ont.

Few men stop to think of the results that follow the mating of two animals. Having one object in view they allow it to obscure all other possible results. How often we hear a man who owns a mare of an upstanding character, avow his intention of mating her with a stallion of opposite character, thus hoping to get a colt which will be a little taller than the stallion and not quite so tall as the mare. Or we hear a man say that because his mare is lacking in development of loin muscles, or some other important character, he will breed her to a stallion that is particularly strong in these points, and

## Nitrate of Soda

In Original Bags

**NITRATE AGENCIES COMPANY**

64 Stone Street, New York  
Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.  
36 Bay Street, East, Savannah, Ga.  
305 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.  
140 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
1103 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Canada  
San Jose, Cal.

321 Stimson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.  
603-4 Oriental Block, Seattle, Wash.

how o  
when  
not o  
sire's  
the de  
Let  
laws w  
is the  
to do  
a race  
sion to  
law, i  
is the  
If we  
cization  
character  
ing an  
different  
we will  
difficult  
art. W  
or orga  
whether  
the dar  
law wh  
I refer

All an  
factor i  
is the  
must tal  
animals,  
measure  
of charac  
animal l  
arrange  
two to  
two ani  
have the  
part of  
mixture  
this vari  
during p  
of health  
of veter  
of the pa  
which ma  
the paren  
which ma  
Taking  
find indiv  
appearanc  
as well, a  
one anim  
sired char  
really bot  
of charac  
while in  
or hidd  
or group

Animals  
mediate a  
of the bre  
offspring  
ment of the  
will inheri  
ties but w  
weakness  
external o  
ringbone  
ward organ  
Or, he woul  
lack of fecu  
men is com  
ney to be

Taking  
eration is  
give this m  
Do not tak  
as to what  
to pursue.  
no more and  
you do, wh  
actual exp  
crosses such



W. F. YOUNG & CO. TORONTO, CANADA

how often the man is disappointed when the colt arrives and possesses not only the dam's faults but the sire's also, without assessing any of the desired improvements.

Let us consider briefly some of the laws which govern breeding. The first is the law of heredity. Heredity has to do with the characters common to a race or breed, and their transmission to successive generations. On this law, and a thorough knowledge of it, depends the success of the breeder. If we consider an animal as an organization made up of a large number of characters, with these characters having an arrangement peculiar to each individual or organization, we will more readily appreciate the difficulties which attend the breeding art. When we mate two individuals or organizations there is no certainty whether the offspring will resemble the dam or the sire, because another law which is always operative steps in. I refer to the law of variation.

**VARIATION.**

All animals vary in some respect no matter how closely related, and this is the factor in breeding that we must take into account in mating animals, if we hope to achieve any measure of success as breeders. Broadly speaking, variation in any kind of animal life is arranged in the different arrangement of the characters peculiar to the breed. When we mate two animals we can hardly hope to have the offspring an exact counter-part of either parent, but rather a mixture of both. The amount of this variation may be influenced by the condition of the female receives during pregnancy, by the condition of health of the male at the time of service, by the purity of breeding of the parents, by the wide difference the parents, and by other causes over which man has only a limited control.

Taking any breed as an example we find individuals that vary in general appearance, and in individual parts as well, and we are prone to say that one animal possesses more of the desired characters than another when in reality both possess the same number of characters, only in the one they are by their arrangement apparent while in the other they are obscured or hidden by some other character or group of characters.

**HEREDITARY.**

Animals will inherit from their immediate ancestors all the characters of the breed, and the type of the offspring will depend on the arrangement of these breed characters. They will inherit not only the good qualities but many of the diseases and weaknesses, whether they be of some external organ, as bone spavin or ringbone in the horse, or of some inward organ as tuberculosis in cattle. Or, the weakness may be functional, as lack of fecundity, which among stockmen is commonly known as the tendency to be shy breeders.

Taking all these things into consideration it behooves the farmer to give this matter some serious thought. Do not take the stallion master's word as to what is the best policy for you to pursue. He at all events knows no more and perhaps not so much as you do, when it comes down to actual experience. He is a violent crosser such as the mating of mares

of roaster type and breeding with stallions of draft breeds. Nothing but misfits can come from such crosses. This last may seem like an over-drawn or far-fetched example, but there are plenty of such crosses made as most horse owners know. I have seen in one of the best counties, small mares of roaster type bred to a Belgian stallion, and what the colt would be heaven only knows. If well bred to a male undersized, think horses or, if you do not want large horses or, if you want to retain stock of your own breeding why better to use a medium sized sire and increase the size gradually. There may be wisdom in breeding a large mare to a small sire, but in the opposite are generally make a mistake.

In selecting a sire choose one of similar breeding to your mare, not abnormally developed where your animal is deficient but a good average sire in every respect. When such a sire is in your community pay a good fee to secure his services. Scrubs are dear at any price.

**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Nursing Farrow Cow**

Would you consider it advisable to allow a spring calf to nurse a farrow cow?—R. B. A.

Spring calf might suck a farrow cow, if you are careful to let him have the milk from his mother, or from another fresh cow, first, for a few days.—J.H.G.

**Bloody Milk**

What would you consider the cause of a cow giving bloody milk for a week or two after calving?—M. E. M.

Bloody milk is usually due to inflammation of some kind. Very often the cow's udders swell in one quarter or another before calving. This may result in the milk being bloody.

**Cutting Seed Potatoes**

In cutting potatoes for seed, where one quarters a large one, would you advise it to be cut in two or three pieces?—M.E.M.

In cutting potatoes for seed, the best practice calls for two or three eyes left in each set or seed. Whether the potato be cut into quarters or regular pieces, does not matter.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C.E., Ottawa.

**Spring Plowed Sod for Roots**

What would you think of spring plowed sod for mangels and turnips?—M. E. M.

I do not think spring plowed sod would be suitable for mangels, since mangels do better with a sod early, and sod would not have had time to rot before you should sow. Sod plowed immediately, worked at intervals until seeding time, say up to the middle of June, might prove satisfactory for turnips.—J.H.G.

**Varieties of Corn for Silo**

I have read where you recommend two or three varieties of corn for the silo. Which do you prefer, Leaming or White Cap, Yellow Dent?—M. E. M. Hastings, Ont.

Two or three varieties of corn are recommended for the reason that where considerable areas are grown, it is impossible to cut them all at the same time, thus the early maturing varieties may be cut first and the later ones as they are ready for ensilage or not very favorable for corn growing, a certain proportion of early maturing varieties is advisable in order to improve the quality of the ensilage. A mixture of the two you mention, the Leaming and the White Cap Yellow Dent would be very suitable. I would suggest equal areas of each.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

**Inside Facts**

**About All Kinds of Roofing**

Before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, send for our free book which will give you the inside facts about all roofings—shingle, tin, tar, iron—made and prepared, or "ready" roofings.

This book is fair, frank, comprehensive. It tells all about the cost of each kind of roofing. It tells the advantages and the disadvantages of each, as we have learned them in twenty years of actual test. It is a veritable gold mine of roofing information.

The reason we send it free is because it tells, too, about Ruberoid roofing.

**The First "Ready Roofing"**

Since Ruberoid roofing was invented, nearly twenty years ago, there have sprung up more than 300 substitutes. Many of these substitutes have names which sound like Ruberoid. Before they are laid and exposed to the weather, they look like Ruberoid. But when they are laid and exposed to the weather, they look like Ruberoid. But when they are laid and exposed to the weather, they look like Ruberoid.



Be sure to look for this registered trademark when you buy genuine Ruberoid. This is your best protection against substitutes which many unscrupulous dealers have substituted. Ruberoid is usually sold by job only. Ruberoid dealer will send you the name of your local Ruberoid dealer who will send you our free book.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada  
New York Hamburg London Paris

**Before you buy a Mower, ask about this up-to-date Dain Vertical LIFT MOWER**

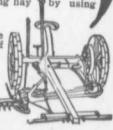
You will find it built just like you know a mowing machine ought to be built—simple, strong, easy running, convenient to handle and positively no side draft or neck weight. Ask your dealer to show you the Dain Vertical Lift Mower. You will see in a minute it has more good points than all the rest of the Mowers put together that you ever looked at. The practical, common sense way it works and handles is why you will want one.

When you begin, having you want machines you can rely on. That's the only kind we could. No matter where you live, or the kind of grass you grow you can save time, work, money, hay and delay when cutting, curving, stacking or loading hay by using

**DAIN HAY TOOLS**

Tell us your hay tool needs and we will send you our Free Book "All about Hay" a complete hay makers' guide full of valuable facts you need to know. Write today.

Dain Manufacturing Company  
Box 263, PRESTON, ONT.



**Every Farmer Wants The Best Stock On his Farm**

Don't keep poor stock when you can easily obtain pure bred animals

**A PURE BRED PIG FREE**  
in return for  
Seven New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy  
Samples Sent Free

CIRCULATION DEPT., FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

**WANTED**  
If you want to sell property which you own in the U.S. or Canada, or a business, such as a farm town property, or a business, send us all or part of your successful plan of selling direct, without commission. Give full description of property and its many details. Write now FREE our magazine of choice property and business opportunities. Write now and we will send you a plan for sale direct by the owner with no commission added.  
**BUY A American Investment Magazine A SELL**  
Tel. 5005 Av. R., Manhattan, N. Y.

**For Farms, Houses, Lots**  
CONSULT  
**BELL AND TAYLOR**  
278 Water Street - Peterboro

**FARMS, HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE**  
**JAMES MIDDLETON,**  
421 George St., Peterboro.

**LAND for SETTLEMENT**

Lands are offered for settlement in some cases FREE, in others at 50 CENTS per acre, in various districts in NORTHERN ONTARIO.

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

**GORDON SUTHERLAND,**  
Director of Colonization, Toronto

**HON. JAMES S. DUFF,**  
Minister of Agriculture.

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

**ABSORBINE**

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Sore Throats, Cuts, Burns, Itches, and any unhealthy skin quickly. Pleasant to use. Does not blister, burn, or irritate. Cleanses, soothes, and relieves. Removes the hair, and you can use it on the face. It is a horse and dog remedy.

**ABSORBINE** is for marking, Itching, Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Swellings, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, and all other skin ailments. It is a horse and dog remedy.

**W. F. YOUNG & CO.,**  
LYONS, N. Y.

## HORTICULTURE

### Care of Orchard, Garden and Lawn

Elmer Lick, Ontario Co., Ont.

On the average farm, help is not over plentiful. Plan for best results with least labor. The apple orchard should be pruned in March,—the brush burned and the limbs worth saving cut in frownd lengths. If oyster shell scale appears, the trees should be sprayed with Gillett's Lye or any other lye—three to eight cans to 40 gallons of water, using 10 to 20 pounds of lime. If neglected when trees are dormant, use three cans to forty gallons of water when the lice are running.

Plow the orchard not over four inches deep, as early as possible in spring after harrow. Cultivate until July 1 to 15th and then sow a cover crop of clover, buckwheat, rape or barley, using a fairly heavy seeding.

For case-bearers and bud moth, spray with arsenate of lead (two of three pounds to 40 gallons of water) and also use Bordeaux mixture at the same time, or use one half to three-quarters pound of Paris green, instead of arsenate of lead. Apply with a fine nozzle, just as the buds start breaking. After the blossoms fall, use same mixture as before, only using in the Bordeaux three pounds instead of four pounds. Use a coarser spray this time and drench the trees thoroughly. If needed, spray again in two weeks' time. (Note.—Directions for making Bordeaux mix-

to plant near the house. If any danger of hens, run a light fence on small posts over the last rows of asparagus. Put this up in spring and leave until fall.

Run a fence also on the other side of this plot three rods wide and seven rods long. Fix the ends temporarily, so that the fence can be rolled back quickly. In this space, grow onions, lettuce, radish, early beets, and any other vegetables, using horse cultivation as much as possible. There should be a strip along the ends, at least ten feet wide, on which nothing is grown; this should be kept clean.

Plant this garden plot with a strip so that rows will be straight. Use plenty of well-rotted manure. Parsnips, late beets, carrots, and salsify should be grown in the field with the other root crops as they are easier taken care of there.

#### LAWN MANAGEMENT.

A farm lawn should not be too large. It takes a lot of work to keep a large lawn in good shape.

A lawn should not be broken up by trees or shrubs. Keep those at the sides and back. Place also the flowers at the sides or near the house. Each house and surroundings will determine to a large extent what is best practice for the lawn.

Personally, I do not like to see as much work put on a lawn as will grow four or five acres of corn, neither do I like to see a neglected lawn. The happy medium should be striven for and should be encouraged as much as possible.

#### Planting Strawberries

Wm. Platts, Jr., Welland Co., Ont.

When planting strawberries, we mark out the rows three and one

#### Cultivation and Manuring

Harold Jones, Grenville Co., Ont.

Actual results have proved that it pays to cultivate our orchards, but the heavy losses we sustained about four years ago, brought out the problem that now confronts us in how far dare we go in this matter of cultivation and save our trees from winter injury in the colder sections of Ontario. Since 1904, I have been preaching a modified system of cultivation in my bearing orchards that is giving very satisfactory results in well ripened wood and well colored fruit of large size.

To outline this system, I may say that instead of continuing clean cultivation until the middle of July or the first of August, as formerly, I plow as early in the spring as possible and about the 20th or 25th of May I harrow the ground level and sow to some cover crop either red clover or oats, as I find the fertility and the condition of the soil warrants. This leaves the ground in a level condition for the mower which is used at intervals during the summer to check any weeds or tufts of grass that are bound to appear during the season. The last cutting is made just before picking. If oats are clipped during the summer in this way they will remain quite green until fall.

I find this system gives me an early vigorous growth, both in wood and fruit buds, and the cover crop sown in this way does not draw any appreciable amount of water from the soil until the later half of the summer.

When cutting allow the material to lie where it falls, as it aids in supplying humus for the year following, and retards evaporation by wind and sun

## DOMINION SHELLS

### DUPONT SMOKELESS

PERFECT AMMUNITION

For Trap and Field Shooters

SPECIFY

IMPERIAL OR SOVEREIGN SHELLS

AND GET THE BEST

Loaded by the  
Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd.  
Montreal, Canada

during hot dry periods. We have got a much shorter growing and ripening season than our neighbors to the west of us, and I find the system outlined above will give the early, vigorous growth that is necessary, followed by conditions very similar to sod during the ripening season.

Fertilizing and barn yard manure every two or three years spread at the rate or ten to twelve loads to the acre during the late fall or winter, with an annual spring application of about 100 lbs. muriate of potash, keeps the soil up to a high standard of fertility and also in good mechanical condition.—From a pamphlet issued by Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.



For Next Year's Strawberry Crop Plant This Spring

The illustration shows a gang of planters at work on plantation of Mr. Wm. Platts, Jr., Welland Co., Ont.

ture were given in the issue of Farm and Dairy for March 4.—Editor.)

For best results, orchards should be manured in winter or spring before April 15th. Small orchards may be left in sod, if on good soil, and manured with a liberal supply of mulch manure.

#### CARE OF THE GARDEN.

I like a garden laid out so that the part near the house is about seven rods square. On one side put two rows of rhubarb, four ft. apart. Next to it, put in seven or eight rows of asparagus. This, at four feet apart, will leave about fifty feet for other vegetables that is desirable.

\*As the orchard, garden and general home surroundings will be considered by the men who will judge the dairy farms' competition that is being conducted by Farm and Dairy, the pointers given in this article should be of particular interest and value to intending competitors. Further contributions on this subject will be welcomed for publication.

half feet apart. With a spade, a man makes a hole in the ground and a boy drops a plant in it, taking care to have the crown of the plant just at the surface. With his foot the man covers the roots with soil and firms it. The plants are placed 18 to 20 inches apart in the rows.

As soon as we can, we run the cultivator. It has seven teeth, two small teeth being on the back, so as not to throw the ground on the plant. There is a sweep tooth also on behind, about 18 to 20 inches wide, which is kept sharpened. We cultivate between the rows about once a week. The ground is made level and the weeds are all out. We hoe the plants about five times during the summer.

If you have no spray pump purchase one at once. Get after the insects and diseases that are killing the trees and robbing you.

**THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.**

To make a factory, warehouse, barn, shed or outbuilding of any description, wind, water, snow, fire and lightning proof cover it with

## Galt Corrugated Sheets

which are accurately pressed from the best and most durable British Steel it is possible to procure.

All corrugations are straight and true, assuring an accurate fit at both side and end laps without waste. Special hip and ridge covers make tight, neat joints at these points.

Where warmth is not important "Galt" Corrugated Sheets save three-fourths of the wood sheathing as well as considerable labor, and will give good service for a life time of at least fifty years.

It costs no more for a "Galt" Corrugated Sheet Steel Building than for a wood one. Which do you think is the better investment? Galvanized or painted material always in stock.

Complete information in catalog "3-B."

The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd.,  
Galt, Ont.  
Sales and Distributing Agents:  
Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

WORK

Employing to

Get will

FRE

scri

& D

you setti

any

you th

but

WRITE-  
Circulation-  
PETE  
FOR



**POULTRY YARD**

**The Poultry Department in Dairy Farms Competition**

Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Quebec.

In the Dairy Farms Competition to be held this year by Farm and Dairy, the poultry department will get its share of notice. Indeed, poultry should fill no small part in the equipment of an up-to-date farm. There is no branch of Agriculture in which more farms are interested. There is not a barnyard but has poultry, and there is no department that gets less attention and would be missed more in the farmers' home.

There is no one thing on the average Canadian farm that has done more pioneer work than the hen. Long before anything but the hen. Long revenue, she was supplying fresh eggs and meat. She paid the grocery bills when had it not been for her they might have been left unpaid. How many of our men and women of today owe the commencement of their education to the Canadian hen. She paid for the first books, slates and pencils, the straw hats and pinfeathers.

I don't remember "pioneer" days, but I have a clear recollection of the poultry yard that did all this and much more. The weekly basket of eggs was expected to keep "things going," from the time the hens were sold in the spring till the potatoes were ready in the fall. During the other six months the "hen fruit" and dressed poultry helped materially. I have often thought that Canada owes not a little to the hen as a "home maker." This applies in the country, in the village, and even in the city. For this reason as well as for what the poultry trade is developing into, the poultry department should have a prominent place on the schedule of points in the Dairy Farms Competition. Suggestions and what may go to make up an ideal poultry department will be given from week to week.

**Desirable Type in Birds**

While addressing the poultrymen of Peterboro recently, Prof. Graham of the O.A.C., dwelt upon the desirable type of utility birds. "We must have constitution," he said. "The broad strong head, the bright eye, with the bill stout and nicely curved

**WORK FOR SOMETHING**

Employ your time when working to the best advantage.

Get something that will earn you money.

**FREE EGGS**

For only four new subscriptions to Farm & Dairy we will send you as a premium, a setting of eggs, of any standard variety you desire. Get busy to-day. Let the hens get busy later.

WRITE—  
Circulation Dept., FARM & DAIRY  
PETERBORO, ONT.  
FOR SAMPLE COPIES

not unlike the hawk, and legs set wide apart, are indications of this desirable quality. With long chickens the difficulty is in getting the legs wide enough apart. With such birds, the legs are inclined to both come out of the one spot. We must avoid getting them too narrow.

"The legs should be comparatively short and the scales thereon should be of a texture not unlike a kid glove. This quality is desirable since it has been found that a bird with these qualifications will have flesh and skin of similar quality.

"Get the keel bone as long as you can but not too deep. Never breed from males with curved breasts and flesh which is not well covered with fat in ordinary condition. It is a difficult matter to get cockerels that will be well fleshed over the breast bone from such birds."

**Location of Poultry House**

In building a poultry house, would it be better to have an inconvenient gravel-paved driveway, or a more convenient, though rather damp, dirt road, leading rather than given to the distance from the house, which is about 100 yards in the former, and only a few feet in the latter.—A. N. Simcox, Ont.

Unless there is more inconvenience in your way than you mention, go the 50 yards by all means. 150 feet is a more satisfactory distance to have the poultry from the house than a house on low, wet ground. It will become a nuisance. From your short description I would not hesitate in saying, build on the gravelly hill.—F. C. E.

**Troubled with Roup**

Is there any reliable cure for roup and canker among poultry? It is going all through my fowl. It is killing my young chicks as fast as they are hatched. Their eyes swell up to twice the normal size. They die in about 24 hours. The older fowls generally get better. The older birds, at least get the sight of their eyes. It is sure death for the young chicks. I separate the affected one from the rest as soon as I see they are getting it. Coal oil seems to help to cure it. The old fowls will, however, get on. —W. W. Peterboro Co., Ont.

You have evidently a severe type of "roup," and if there is any remedy at all, it would be in extreme measures. Kill and burn every one affected, clean out all houses and thoroughly disinfect. For disinfecting, Zenolium, or carbolic acid preparation is best. As soon as you notice the cold a pill each day made as follows: equal parts of red pepper, ginger and turmeric, roll into pills the size of a marble. If the swelling occurs dip their heads in a solution of mercuric iodine of potash, one teaspoonful to a pint of water, and swab the throat and mouth with the same. I doubt if it raises any more chicks, except you can put them into absolute fresh quarters, and use no eggs from your flock.—F. C. E.

**Breaking Up A Broody Hen**

When a hen sets she must feel the sensation of warmth under her body when she is on the nest, otherwise she will soon get out of the notion of sitting. Therefore the thing to do is to prevent her from imparting warmth to anything. Build a small coop the floor of which is of fine sand, or an inch apart. Raise the placed about the ground a few inches by placing something under the corners. When a hen is placed in such a coop she will speedily discover that she will not get warmth, and she will not air under sit very long.

If hens are broken up in this way they often begin to lay again in a short time. Some of the broody hens to occupy their nests until they get good and ready to quit. This is often a matter of weeks, and the hen

may not lay again for two or three months. It pays to break them up as soon as possible.

Set hens on ground where possible to do it.—W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

A bulletin by F. C. Elford, Supt. of Poultry at the Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne, has been translated into Russian, and is the recognized authority on poultry farming in all parts of the Russian Empire.

Roosting closets are a veritable sweat box when the curtains are

**POULTRY EXCHANGE**

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

SETTINGS OF EGGS—GIVEN AWAY IN return for two new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Standard varieties. Write Circulation Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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

EGGS FOR SALE—Barred and White Rocks; White and Silver Wyandottes; Black and Buff Orpingtons; Single and Rose Combed R. I. Reds; Brown and White Leghorns; Black and Silver Hamburgs; Houdans; Black Jewar Dorkins. These birds won over 200 first prizes at nine shows; eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Box A, Farm and Dairy.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Orders for hatch- ing eggs booked now at \$2.50 per 15, from Canada's greatest S. C. Buff Leghorns. Send for 1909 mating list.—Box B, Farm and Dairy.

EGGS from 36 varieties of exhibition fowl; 25 years a breeder. Send for circular: it is free. Box Z, Farm and Dairy.

DUCK EGGS—Pure bred Mammoth Pekin duck eggs for hatching; one dollar per nine; stock for sale. Box 40, Farm and Dairy.

EGGS from purebred Buff Orpingtons, one dollar per 15; Guinea and Imperial Indian Runners, one dollar per twelve; All farm raised.—Box 93, Farm and Dairy.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS at \$1 per 13, from heavy laying stock.—J. R. Hoop, Willies, Ont.

THIS IS ONE of the best ways of selling eggs for hatching. At two cents a word the cost is small. Try it.

down. They should be used only on the coldest nights. We have taken them all out of our houses at Guelph.—Prof. W. R. Graham, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

**DUFFERIN MINORCAS AND LEGHORNS**

They Win and Lay

225 EGG-RECORD STRAINS

**DO YOU WANT EGGS** From the kind that won for me and will win for you.

**FIVE PENS—** The best I ever mated. All headed by winning cocks. Two or three winning females in each pen. Matings that are teeming with breeding qualities that will produce some of the best birds this year.

- Single Comb Black Minorcas \$2.00 per 15
- Rose Comb Black Minorcas 3.00 "
- Single Comb White Minorcas 2.50 "
- Single Comb White Leghorns 1.50 "

Infertile (Clear) Eggs Replaced

Correspondence a Pleasure

**J. MARCY**

Dufferin Poultry Yards  
**BARRIE - - - ONT.**

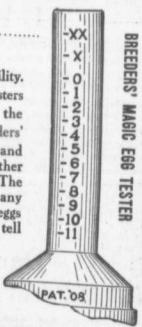
**A NEW DISCOVERY!**  
WHICH WILL POSITIVELY DETERMINE THE FERTILE EGG BEFORE INCUBATION

SEE THAT "XX" POINTS THE WAY START RIGHT YOU END RIGHT

"XX" means fertility. Every good egg registers at some point on the scale of "The Breeders' Magic Egg Tester," according to its condition, and this wonderful little instrument tells instantly whether an egg is fertile or not BEFORE incubation. The scale reads like a thermometer and so easy that any 10-year old child can test eggs. The fertile eggs register at "XX" and the tester never fails to tell whether fertility is strong, weak or absent.

A well-known poultryman of Western New York says:

"Used your Breeders' Magic Egg Tester since Aug., 1908. 100% correct in all kinds of tests. Simply perfect. Available only from F. C. Schier, Breeders' Magic Egg Tester sent complete, ready to use, by mail post-paid \$2.00. Write for circular. Demonstrated in the Poultry Department at Buffalo Agricultural Fair with over 500 sales in the county. Order filled on day received. Money refunded in every case if not satisfied."



**MAGIC EGG TESTER WORKS**  
BRIDGEBURG, ONT.

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

### Interest Growing in the Dairy Farms Competition

Letters are beginning to reach Farm and Dairy from farmers in different parts of Ontario who are interested in the big dairy farms competition that will be held in the pro-

vince this year, the particulars of which are given in an advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue. Among the farmers feared from during the past few days have been, Mr. Jas. Regg, of Gravel Hill, Stormont Co.; Mr. John A. Caldwell, of Fallowfield, Carleton Co., and Mr. Geo. Sex-

smith, of Stone Quarry, Welland Co. Messrs. Albert Tamblin, of Orono and Mr. Alexander Smith, of Enfield, in Durham Co., are both thinking of competing and will probably take part in both the special competition for Durham County and the general competition for the district between Kingston and Toronto.

#### THEY WERE SORRY

After the winners in our last competition were announced, a number of farmers expressed regret that they had not competed because they believed that their farms would have scored higher than the farms of their neighbors who competed and won prizes. That is the way it is likely to be this year. Some farmers will hold back because their fences are not in shape, or their barns poor and for some other similar reason and later they will be sorry when they see other farmers, whom they know, win prizes that they might have won had they entered.

A few farmers seem to be afraid to take part because they are apprehensive that their farms may score low and this will be published in the papers. They need not be afraid. Only the scores of the leading competitors will be made public. Thus it will be impossible to tell how the others stood. For all the general public will know their farms may have scored only a few points behind the prize winners.

#### THE RIGHT SPIRIT

We have heard of several farmers who are planning to compete because they believe that it will lead their boys to take a greater interest in the farm work and because the competition will be of great value to them from an educational standpoint. They consider these features of the competition more important than the actual winning of a prize. This is the right

spirit and if more farmers will take hold in that way it will insure the success of the competition.

#### TELL YOUR FRIENDS

As the time left in which to advertise the competition is short it is possible that a considerable number of farmers who do not take Farm and Dairy, but whose farms would be likely to win prizes were they entered in this competition may not hear of it. If our readers know of any farmers they think would be likely to win a prize, we hope that they will tell their friends about the competition and show them the announcement about the competition that appears elsewhere in this issue. It will be a great honor to your section to win one of those prizes and therefore, it is hoped that you will do all in your power to get as many of your friends as possible to compete.

Owing to the fact, that the districts into which the Province has been divided are so large, many farmers are afraid to enter their farms through fear that farms in other counties are better than theirs and they will not stop them. There is a possibility that so many farmers may be stopped from entering for the same reason, that the number of entries actually received will be small. Enter your farm therefore, and take a chance. The honor will be one that you may well be proud of should you win a prize.

#### A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION

Much to the delight of the committee of management, the De Laval Separator Co., through their Canadian Manager, Mr. W. R. Broyley, of Montreal, has sent a letter contributing \$200 towards the expenses of the competition. Mr. Broyley's letter is as follows:

"We are interested in your announcement of a prize farms competition to be held during the next three years in the Province of Ontario. This should prove to be a great incentive to dairy farmers and a mighty good thing in a general improvement way for the Province of Ontario. One who has gone from one end of the Province to the other cannot fail to be impressed with the abundant opportunities for improvement and to be driven to wonder at the neglect apparent in so many cases.

"We want to make one suggestion, which out to be followed out by every farmer who uses farm machinery of any kind and that is that the farm machinery should not be neglected any more than live stock. While the life of farm machinery is still, at the same time it is none the less real. Our suggestion is that a protecting shed for farm machinery should be made. The average use is about 1,000 per cent., as an investment, over the very frequent method of cold storage for farm implements now in use. The average life; in other words, the unfortunate loss of leaving binders, mowers, plows, larrows, wagons and in fact everything that of nature out in a snow bank or just wherever it may be dumped on completing a job. Farm machinery represents an investment, or in other words, so much money in whatever form it may be, and there is just as much common sense in allowing a roll of bank bills to lay around as there is in allowing the machinery to be thus treated. We believe a good strong, proper shed will protect your Farm and Dairy would prove helpful if a good many cases.

"We have pleasure in saying that we shall contribute \$200.00 toward the expense of the Dairy's Prize Farms' Competition. The Province of Ontario is ideal, in so far as the dairy industry is concerned, and dairy farmers, in making their farms models of excellence, will do much toward raising the reputation of Ontario's farm and dairy products to a still higher and safer plane."

Renew Your Subscription Now.

## BITTER-LICK

Regularly Used by Thousands of Stockmen

BITTER-LICK is a pure, highly concentrated, medicated salt, of marvellous strength, infallible in curative effect, and free from any crude substance or "filler." It takes the place of expensive stock foods, worm or condition powders, condiments, etc.

#### WHAT IT IS MADE OF

**SALT**—Absolutely essential.  
**LINSEED**—Used in some form by every stockman and horse owner.  
**ROOTS AND HERBS**—Just enough to keep worms out of the system; prevent colic caused by indigestion, and aid in thoroughly assimilating the regular feed.

#### WHAT IT DOES

BITTER-LICK is properly proportioned to make stock healthy and keep them so. It is a

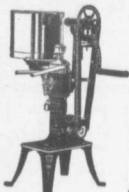
Tonic, Fabricage, Corrective, Blood Purifier, Digestor, Worm Destroyer, Prevents Colic, A Wonderful Appetizer. All animals like it and take it with great relish. Always before the animals they will not injure themselves by over-eating. Neither will they contract any unhealthy appetite for it as it contains no injurious drugs or chemicals. Its use may be discontinued at any time without ill effect.

Price 30c per cask; \$3.00 per dozen. Free Sample Brick for 10c.

**WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS 152 BAY STREET TORONTO - CAN.**

WHY THE BISSSEL IS BEST

Because the "Bissel" is built for business it lasts for years and gives satisfactory service all the time. It is made strong and durable to stand any strain. Each wheel with solid ground steel bands well riveted; a case of 2-in. solid steel, frame of handwood reinforced with 2-in. steel bands. The wheels and steel angles made in right and round. Bearings and rollers are large anti-friction rolls. The shaft is made of the best material. The light-acting mechanism is made of the best material. The "Bissel" is the only one that will give you the best results. I. S. BISSELL CO. Ltd., Dept. H., LORA, ONT.



# How many cows can you keep?



Are you keeping the most possible? Would it not be possible for you to keep more cows on your present land if you adopted improved methods of dairying? If you will investigate the

## I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTER

you will almost certainly find that you can increase your dairy herd, making greater profits with even less labor and less expense than you require under present conditions. I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are enabling hundreds of dairymen to enlarge their operations. They get all the butter fat, skimming closer than you can by hand. They save work, worry, time and trouble.

They give you the warm skim milk, fresh and sweet, as a nourishing food for your calves, pigs and chickens. It replaces only the smallest of a little oil meal to take the place of the butter fat necessary to make it an excellent feed.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are made in two styles: Dairymaid and Bluebell. Either machine will be a great help to you—you will enable you to keep the maximum number of cows.

### Dairymaid

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

Call on the International local agent and examine the machine he handles. If you prefer, write direct to nearest branch house for a beautiful illustrated catalog fully describing these machines.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

**International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.**

(Incorporated)

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

chain transmits power from the crank through the gears to the bowl with minimum friction. This makes the Dairymaid exceptionally light-running, also very simple and durable. The crank and the upper can are at the most convenient height from the floor, and the spouts are high enough to permit the separated product to be discharged into ten-gallon milk cans. The frame is constructed to keep milk and dust out of the gears. In every feature the Dairymaid is a winner.

### Bluebell

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine and made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The gears are accurately cut from the best material procurable. All oiling facilities are provided, making the machine long-lived. The frame is constructed so that it is absolutely impossible for milk or dust to gain access to the gears—this eliminates about 90 per cent. of ordinary separator troubles. Yet the gears are easily accessible. The supply can and crank shaft are in the most convenient locations.

**Application Form for Rural Mail Route**

A copy of the forms on which application is made for the establishment of rural mail delivery route in Canada is given below in response to the request of a subscriber.

*The Honourable,  
The Postmaster General,  
Ottawa, Ont.*

Sir,—  
We, the undersigned, resident on or near existing stage route between ..... Post Office and ..... Post Office, wish to take advantage of rural mail delivery, and desire that in future our mail be delivered to the courier of the above rural route for deposit at our own risk in the "King Edward" mail boxes which we pro-

**The Right Kind of a Pig**

It only took me a short time to secure seven new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each for Farm and Dairy. As a premium I was sent by Farm and Dairy a pure bred Yorkshire pig. I received the pig from Messrs. Alex. Hume & Co., of Menie, Ont., and am more than pleased with it. It is a fine healthy animal and the right kind of a pig to breed from.—Geo. Martin, Durham Co., Ont.

pose to erect. We each and individually ask that an order be placed for one (1) "King Edward" mail box with necessary fittings, for which we agree to pay \$3.00 upon delivery, and hereby individually undertake to have such box properly erected as required, on the route of the courier. We would respectfully ask that the system of rural mail delivery be organized on the above mentioned route, if being understood that the line of travel will be that at present followed by the courier.

Note.—This petition should be circulated among the residents on or contiguous to the route specified throughout its entire length, and when signed must be handed to the Postmaster at the initial or main distributing office on the route, by whom it will be immediately forwarded to the Post Office Department, Mail Contract Branch, Ottawa.

**United States Crop Report**

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

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 27,871,000 acres, or 2,478,000 acres (8.1 per cent.) less than the area harvested in 1908, and 2,163,000 acres (7.2 per cent.) less than the area sown last fall (30,600,000 acres), which includes 150,000 acres of winter wheat sown in Montana, not included in the December estimate.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 83.5 compared with 82.2 on May 1, 1908, and 82.0 on May 1, 1908, and 86.0, the average for the past ten years on May 1.

The average condition of rye on May 1 was 88.1, compared with 87.2 on April 1, 90.3 on May 1, 1908, and 80.1 the average for the past ten years on May 1.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 84.5, compared with 83.5 on May 1, 1908, and a ten year average on May 1 of 89.5.

The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 80.1, compared with 82.6 on May 1, 1908, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 88.0.

64 per cent. of spring plowing was completed up to May 1, compared with 66.6 per cent on May 1, 1908,

**Prize Farms Competition**

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont., the only farm and dairy paper published in Canada, has arranged for the holding of a great competition throughout Ontario during 1909, 1910 and 1911, to decide which are the best dairy farms and dairy farmers in the Province. During 1910 and 1911 a portion of Quebec may be included in the competition.

**60 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS**

Ontario, excepting New Ontario, will be divided into four districts. This year (1909), five gold and ten silver medals and handsome diplomas will be offered for the best farms in each district. The districts will be approximately as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1.—The portion of Eastern Ontario lying East of a line running North of Kingston.  
DISTRICT No. 2.—The counties in Eastern Ontario between Kingston and Yonge St., Toronto.  
DISTRICT No. 3.—Western Ontario, North of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich.DISTRICT No. 4.—Western Ontario, South of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich.

These districts are subject to revision after the entries have all been received, to facilitate the judging of the farms.

**JUDGING THE FARMS, THE POINTS OFFERED**

The farms will be judged twice; once in July and once in December. All departments of the farm will be offered, subdivided as follows:

House 150, viz., plan, finish and approaches, 25; laws, 15; garden and orchard, 25; interior arrangement, 30; sanitation, 20; education, 25; total 150.

Farm buildings 150, viz., provision and size, 25; location, 25; condition, 20; heating, 20; convenience, 25; light and ventilation, 25; yard, 10; total 150.

Live Stock 200, viz., number, 40; quality and condition, 40; breeding and methods of breeding, 40; feeding, 20; poultry, 15; horses, 30; swine, 15; total 200.

Crops 200, viz., yield and condition, 75; freedom from weeds, 75; suitability, 50; total 200.

Farm Management 150, viz., arrangement of fields, 20; rotation, 25; ice and water, 20; fences, ditches, roads, etc., 20; workmanship, 25; preservation of manure, 20; book-keeping and records, 20; total 150.

Machinery 75, viz., supply, 25; repair, 25; housing, 15; character, 10; total 75.

Permanent improvements, 75; total 75.

Grand total, 1,000.

The farms in each district scoring the highest number of points will be awarded the prizes. During 1910 and 1911 the prize winning farms this year will be allowed to compete in a final competition to decide the best ten dairy farms in the Province.

**THE RULES**

1. Farms must contain at least 90 acres. The whole farm must be entered. Swamps, rocks, or poor land cannot be left out but the judges will have power to leave it out if in the use of their discretion they so decide.

**FARM AND DAIRY, - Peterboro, Ont.**

and a ten-year average on May 1 of 65.4 per cent.

51.9 per cent. of spring planting was completed up to May 1, compared with 54.7 per cent. and 47.0 per cent. respectively, on May 1, 1908 and 1907, respectively.—Victor H. Olmsted, Chief of Bureau.

**Our Veterinary Adviser**

**WARTS**—I have a horse with six or seven warts as large as a nickel on its face. Has rubbed one of them and made it raw.—D. F. A. Lambton, Ontario.

These can be removed by applying a caustic such as butter of antimony once daily, with a feather, until the warts disappear. This is a slow process and where the warts are as large as you describe, it is generally considered better to dissect them off and then dress the raw surfaces three times daily with a 5 per cent. solution

of carbolic acid in water until healed.

**CHAFED SHOULDERS**—I. What would you advise me to use on my horse's shoulders to prevent chafing?  
2. How should I treat when they become sore?—G. R. Wentworth Co., Ont.

(1) Keep thoroughly clean, bathe two or three times daily with ice cold water. See that the collars fit perfectly and keep them thoroughly clean. Lift the collars forward on the necks when you allow the horses to stand and where the chafing is before starting them again. Remove the collars when the horses are in the stable even for a few minutes.

(2) Dress several times daily with a lotion made of one ounce of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water and if possible, give rest.

**CURB**—1. Is a curb on a horse considered a serious unsoundness?  
2. What causes lameness or other inconveniences?

2. Farmers with 90 acres of land must have ten cows, 200 acres of land, 15 cows; 300 acres of land, 25 cows; and over 300 acres of land, the competitors must be sending the milk or cream of that number of cows at least, to a cheese factory or creamery, or to the city, or making it into butter or cheese.

3. Only practical farmers will be required to compete. If necessary, competitors will be allowed to furnish proof that their chief occupation is farming, and that they have been engaged in farming principally for at least five years previous to the competition.

4. To assist in defraying the expense of the competition there will be an entry fee of \$2.00, and competitors will be expected to join either the Eastern or Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations.

5. Entries must be sent to the Secretary, H. B. Cowan, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., with the entry fees, on or before June 15th, 1909.

6. Successful competitors will be required, when asked to do so by the judges, to furnish essays on any two features of their farm work that may be called for. These, however, will not be counted in the awarding of prizes.

7. The committee of management reserves the right to refuse the entry or entries of farms, the acceptance of which it may deem would be unfair, owing to special conditions, to other competitors. These deems such action to be in the best interests of the competition.

**CONTRIBUTORS**

The holding of this competition has been materially assisted by a contribution of \$250, that the committee of management has received from Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, principal of Macdonald College, Quebec by one of \$100, received from the De Laval Separator Co., and Dairymen's Association. Other similar contributions will be appreciated.

**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT**

The following well known farmers and dairymen have kindly consented to assist Farm and Dairy by acting on the Committee of Management that will have charge of the Competition: Chairman, Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont., and George A. Gillespie, Peterboro, Ont., representing the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; D. A. Dompsey, Stratford, Ont., and S. R. Wallace, Burgessville, Ont., representing the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., President Dominion Ayshire Cattle Breeders' Association; B. Malory, Belleville, Ont., President Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association; W. P. Bull, Toronto, Canadian Jersey Cattle Club; D. C. Platt, Millgrove, Ont., President Dominion Swine Breeders' medal farmer; George Rennie, Toronto, Ont., gold prize dairy farmer; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; Gordon Gooderham, York Mills, Ont., and W. G. Ellis, Toronto, Ont.

For further particulars, entry forms, etc., write the Secretary of the Committee, or

3. Would it be wise to treat a horse with a curb, hook with the idea of preventing curb?—E. P. Ontario, Ont.

(1) It seldom interferes permanently with usefulness, but depreciates the horse materially for sale or show purposes.

(2) It frequently causes temporary lameness and is liable to cause lameness for a time if the ligament gets sprained.

(3) Blistering the parts has a tendency to strengthen the ligament and render the accident less liable to occur, but in most cases treatment is not resorted to unless lameness appears.

So far as is possible keep breeding sows by themselves, and feed them according to the demands of their conditions.

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

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

Subscription Price, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.25 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two subscribers.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new address must be given.

ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 7,300. The actual circulation for this issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 12,000 to 13,000. Subscriptions accepted as less than the full subscription rate. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

## OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

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

## THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

There are now about 70 herds entered in the Record of Performance Test that is conducted under the direction of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Nothing that has been done by the Department of Agriculture under Hon. Sydney Fisher, has accomplished more for the pure bred dairy stock interests of the country than has this Test. The Department of Agriculture deserves credit for the success it has made of this line of work.

Similar tests are conducted by the Breeders' Associations in the United States and in other countries. The results accomplished, however, fall short of those secured in Canada. Where the breeders conduct the tests themselves, the records that are made are often suspected. The tests in Canada, being conducted by the Department of Agriculture, inspire greater confidence than would be the

case were they conducted in any other way.

One result of the Record of Performance Test is that breeders are discovering many valuable animals whose existence would have remained unknown were it not for the test. One breeder this year has developed a Holstein cow with a record of over 21,000 lbs. of milk in a year.

This year the work has shown a wonderful extension. The Department of Agriculture finds it necessary now to employ three men constantly to look after these tests. The results being accomplished are so gratifying, however, the Department would be justified in employing 10 times that number of men were the demand to warrant it. While the tests aid the breeders of pure bred cattle chiefly, it helps individual farmers indirectly, in as much as it enables them to ascertain where they can secure pure bred dairy cattle from deep milking strains. By consulting the Record of Performance Test, any farmer can soon learn where pure bred cattle of high class milking qualities can be obtained.

## THE POTATO CROP IN ONTARIO

The potato ranks comparatively high as a money maker among the staple crops produced on Canadian farms. In Ontario, the potato industry does not occupy the place it might. Taking the money value of this crop as compared with other crops, we find that it ranks second in Prince Edward Island, first in Nova Scotia, first in New Brunswick, second in Quebec, third in Ontario, fourth in Manitoba, fourth in Saskatchewan and fifth in Alberta.

Ontario stands first in acreage and total yield of potatoes, yet we find that she does not produce enough for local consumption. She imports thousands of bushels every year from other provinces, chiefly from New Brunswick. In Toronto, we find that during 2,000 to 3,000 bags per day are used or 30 cars for every week of the year. Of this amount approximately 80 per cent. comes from the Maritime Provinces. Several other large cities and towns consume enormous quantities of potatoes and for the most part, they look to the east for their supply.

This practice of getting potatoes from the east seems to be gaining ground. Maritime potatoes are gaining the preference over Ontario potatoes because of the fact that the supply from the east is made up of one or two leading varieties of excellent type and quality. In Ontario, on the other hand, a great many different varieties are grown, and as a result, the supply is made up of small lots mixed together and they present a very uneven, unattractive stock.

But this is not all. Statistics reveal the fact that there is a gradual decrease each year in the acreage devoted to potato growing in Ontario. In many cases the Ontario farmer scarcely grows what potatoes he requires for his own use. This should not be. Our progressive potato growers have demonstrated year after year that potatoes can be grown to perfection

in Ontario and with no inconsiderable profit. The potato trade can be kept in Ontario but in order to keep it, we must take up the potato growing on a larger scale in suitable centres. Old worn out varieties must be replaced by newer varieties of a more dependable type and the number of varieties used must be limited to one or two outstanding sorts prominent for their quality and freedom from disease. Instances can be cited in Ontario to-day of growers handling from 15 to 20 acres of potatoes.

If we would make potato growing as profitable as it might be, we must not only take into consideration the foregoing facts but also adopt labor saving devices for handling the crop. To justify the installation of labor saving machinery, we must increase the acreage grown and co-operate more with our neighbors in the purchase and use of such machines.

## FOR THE RAILWAY COMMISSION

Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Inspector General and Live Stock Commissioner, has been suggested for the Dominion Railway Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Thomas Greenway. No better man than Dr. Rutherford could be had for the position. His intimate knowledge, which he gained in his present capacity, in regard to the Live Stock Industry of Canada, would make him a most valuable acquisition to the Commission.

The extent of our live stock interests, which are primarily concerned in transportation rates not only on live stock but on grain and on mill by-products, that are inseparably connected with these interests, demand that they have a champion on the Board of Railway Commissioners. No other man could so well serve the interest at stake and be so well in touch with the Canadian Agriculture in general as Dr. Rutherford. Farm and Dairy heartily endorse the suggestion made that he be appointed to the commission.

## UNDERDRAINING AS AN INVESTMENT

If any were in doubt before as to the profitability of underdrains, they have had the lesson forcibly brought home to them this year. The late spring followed by copious and persistent rain-fall have made underdrained fields unfit to work for a period long past the time when they should have been seeded. Underdrains, where needed, have demonstrated themselves to be one of the best, if not the best investment that a farmer can make. Mining stocks and other get-rich-quick schemes are not to be compared with the handsome returns secured from underdrainage.

Investments that return their initial capital in one year are few indeed. Underdrainage is one of them. Practically all who have spent money on underdrainage state that they got their money back in from one to three years and most figure the time at the shorter period. Illustrations of the profitability of underdrainage were given by Prof. Wm. H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College on page

six of Farm and Dairy, May 18th. Any one with money in the bank and land at home that needs underdrainage cannot too soon place his money in underdrainage—that form of farm improvement that brings such large and decided returns in so short a time.

## INFORMATION ON COST OF PRODUCTION

The amount of milk that a cow will produce is one thing; the cost of production is for the farmer another exceedingly important thing and quite another matter. A cow might produce a great number of pounds of butter in a week but it might be done at a loss or it might be done at a profit. Some valuable information relative to the cost of producing milk and butter has been obtained in recent years at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Grisdale.

Results of tests for a period of six years with Ayrshires, Guernseys, Shorthorns and the French Canadian Cow in comparison are available. It has cost on the average 52.36 cents to produce 100 pounds of milk for the Ayrshire, 63.47 cents for the Guernsey, 68.47 cents for the Shorthorn and 57.64 cents for the French Canadian Cow. The cost of a pound of butter produced by the Ayrshire has been 11.38 cents; by the Guernsey 10.97 cents; by the Shorthorn 14.54 cents and by the French Canadian 10.84 cents.

These figures will be more interesting when we have the figures from other herds to compare them with.

The need of such data has long been felt. It is not enough that the dairyman know how many pounds of milk a cow produces. In order to know where the profit comes in, we must know what the milk costs. The net profit per cow is what counts with the farmer in figuring out the yearly record. The Dominion Government have come to recognize this fact in connection with the work of the cow testing associations and this year some of the older cow testing associations have been induced to take up the work of recording the cost of feed for their cows. Some valuable results may be looked forward to when these associations have completed a year's work under this new system of obtaining records.

Dairymen, who as yet have failed to make provision for selling crops this coming summer should do so now. If history repeats itself, and in all probability it will, there will be need for such feed again this coming summer. The man who makes provision now will be the "lucky" man that will have feed when it is needed. Cows once allowed to slacken in their milk flow cannot be brought to their normal flow again in that lactation period. In view of this fact, it is therefore the poorest of economy to allow cows to suffer from a lack of feed. At the critical period when pastures fail, much of the work of the entire season may be lost, for it is necessary to feed the cow throughout the year whether she produces a normal flow or not.

As Sugg

A. A. Mo  
members  
of North  
that has  
tion of a  
acres  
counties  
that some  
suggested  
counties  
areas of  
meetings  
interested  
was poin  
governme  
rance the  
the waste  
would pa  
and guar  
principal  
marketab  
suggestion  
A. A. Pe  
berland a  
A. A. C  
ward Rec  
the Comm  
united co  
berland a  
tor-in-ch  
meet som  
in Cobour  
question.

Those p  
Powers, o  
Newcastl  
Mount Ho  
sons of W  
MacNack  
to clerk,  
tor-in-Ch  
New-Chie  
been corre  
councils  
farmers' i  
ties and  
resolutions  
government  
and refor  
united con  
Warden  
a farmer w  
has been  
each year  
drifted ove  
waste land  
stated that  
leading far  
convinced  
when the w  
ties should

A throug  
in regard  
ing with  
lized that  
ould have  
payers of  
of arousing  
was finally  
meeting in  
of June 9,  
council is  
be address  
from each  
counties.  
pected to d  
waste land  
tions and  
gard to ea  
this land.  
clude Dr. P  
sity of Fore  
Toronto, an  
tary of the  
cution who  
and who wil  
forsting wa  
Later an eff  
meetings fo  
question, in  
counties. Th  
asked to fur  
who will be  
views that w  
subject. The  
ably be held



**WILL PUSH THE FORESTRY QUESTION**

As Suggested by Farm and Dairy, the United Counties Council of Northumberland and Durham will hold a Public Meeting to Discuss It.

A movement has been started by members of the united counties council of Northumberland and Durham, Ont. that has as its object the re-forestation of a large portion of the 14,000 acres of waste lands in those two counties. Our readers will remember that some weeks ago Farm and Dairy suggested that the wardens of the counties in which there are large areas of waste land, should call mass meetings of all their ratepayers interested in the forestry question. It was pointed out that the Ontario government might be induced to advance the money required to plant the waste lands if the municipalities would pay the interest on the money and guarantee the repayment of the principal when the timber attained marketable size. Farm and Dairy's suggestion was approved of by Mr. A. A. Powers, warden of Northumberland and Durham, and by Reeve A. A. Colwell, of Newcastle. Last week Reeve Colwell, the chairman of the Committee of Agriculture of the united counties council of Northumberland and Durham, invited the editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy to meet some members of the committee in Cobourg to discuss the forestry question.

**THOSE PRESENT.**  
Those present were Warden A. A. Powers, of Orono; Reeve Colwell, of Newcastle; Reeve Jos. Hickson, of Mount Horeb; Reeve Alex. Weatherston, of Warkworth, and Col. N. F. MacNachtan, of Cobourg, the county clerk, and H. B. Cowan, the editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy. Col. MacNamara reported that he had been corresponding with the township councils, agricultural societies and farmers' institutes in the two counties and that 28 of them had passed resolutions approving of the Ontario government being asked to take over and reforest the waste lands in the united counties.

Warden Powers told of the case of a farmer who for a number of years has been losing several acres of land each year through his farm being drifted over with "blow" sand from waste land nearby. Reeve Colwell stated that he had found that the leading farmers in his section were convinced that the time has come when the waste land of the two counties should be reforested.

**WHAT WAS DONE.**  
A thorough discussion took place in regard to the best method of dealing with the question. It was realized that all aspects of the problem would have to be laid before the ratepayers of the two counties. Methods of arousing interest were debated. It was finally decided to hold a public meeting in Cobourg on the afternoon of June 9, at the time the counties council is in session. This meeting will be addressed by representative men from each municipality in the two counties. The speakers will be expected to describe the extent of the waste land in their respective sections and to give their views in regard to an effort being made to reforest this land. Other speakers will include Dr. Fernon, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, of the University of Toronto, and Mr. Lawler, the secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association who has promised to attend and who will describe methods of reforesting waste land and the cost. Later an effort will be made to hold meetings for the consideration of the question, in each township in the two counties. The government will be asked to furnish experts as speakers who will be able to show lantern views that will explain all sides of the subject. These meetings will probably be held late next fall. It is in-

tended to follow them by the holding next December of a monster mass meeting in December. All the township and urban councils, agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, boards of trade and similar organizations will be invited to send representatives to this meeting. At this meeting a method of reforesting the waste land will be submitted for discussion and approval and later the Ontario government will be asked for assistance. The wardens of the other counties in Ontario in which there are large areas of waste land will be invited to attend the mass meeting.

**THOSE WHO WILL SPEAK.**  
It was decided to ask the following well known farmers and others representing the different municipalities in the two counties, to speak at the public meeting that will be held in Cobourg on June 9: Messrs. C. L. Owen, M.P., Campbellford; J. B. McColl, M.P., Cobourg; J. J. Preston, M.L.A., Bethany; Sam Clarke, M.L.A., Cobourg; Sam Nesbitt, M.L.A., Brighton; J. Sam Neilson, M.L.A., Blackstock; Wm. Rickard, M.L.A., Newcastle; C. J. Thornton, M.P., Kirby; Chas. McNeil, Cavan; Geo. A. Stevens, Bowmanville; W. B. Campbell, Campbellford; J. S. Power, Blackstock; John Riddell, Bensford; John Miller, Castleton; A. R. Eagleson, Coldsprings; M. J. Doyle, Cobourg; A. M. Macklin, Brighton; W. W. Adams, Wooler; T. B. Carlow, Warkworth; Gilbert Bedford, Campbellford; John Thackeray, Rosemeath.

**Successful Bacon Curing in Ireland**

The weekly report of the department of Trade and Commerce of Canada draws attention to the success that has attended the first farmers' bacon curing plant in Ireland. It says:

"The great success with which the first farmers' bacon factory at Roscrea, Tipperary, has met has directed the attention of many farmers' societies to the possibilities of the bacon trade. When it is considered that England pays to foreign countries the enormous sum of nearly £20,000,000 per annum for pig products, a large portion of which can easily be produced at home, it will be obvious that this is a question which has suffered from long neglect.

"The publication of the balance sheet of the Roscrea bacon factory excited quite a surprise, inasmuch as it proved that bacon curing, even with limited capital, was a highly remunerative business, and as a consequence many farmers' societies are acquiring into the cost of such factories, and other particulars essential to the thorough understanding thereof."

In view of the alarming state of our bacon industry at home, as has been pointed out from time to time in Farm and Dairy, and the evident success that is attending the operations of the Irish and Danish producers and packers, it is gratifying to note that the Dominion Minister of Agriculture has decided to arrange for a commission to visit Denmark and Ireland to investigate the conditions that have made for success in bacon production.

If a farmer who grows alfalfa pastures it and succeeds in bringing it through without its being killed he should never tell about it as the probabilities are that were others to try and pasture their alfalfa, their crop would prove a failure.—Henry Glendinning, Manila, Ont.



**High Finance**

Doesn't offer the safety of an investment in

**GOOD COWS**

and a

**De Laval**

**Cream Separator**

One is as important as the other  
Free Catalogue

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

173-177 William St.

WINNIPEG

MONTREAL

VANCOUVER

**SILOS**

**WE SUPPLY THESE MADE OF STEEL**

Our Customers have found these Easier to Erect, Just as Durable, and

**FAR CHEAPER** than the styles ordinarily used.

**WRITE US FOR PRICES**

We manufacture a Complete Line of Dairy Power Plants

**The Waterous Engine Works Co.**

BRANTFORD ONT. Limited

## 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.

### Questions Concerning Cream

After addressing a creamery meeting recently at Brookline, Ont., on the care of cream, Mr. Jas. Stonehouse was asked the following questions, which he answered:

Q. Would you cover cream while cooling it?

A. Do not cover it until after it is cooled down, unless it is cooled in cold water. After it is cooled, then cover it tightly. When it is covered tightly there will be no evaporation. The cream should be stirred each time that fresh cream is added.

Q. If you would feed no turnips what would you advise?

A. Mangels, or sugar beets, and corn or silage.

Q. What objection is there to feeding turnips?

A. It is wholly a matter of flavor. Some cannot detect the flavor of turnips on butter. They get used to it and to some it is not objectionable. It will, however, be detected by others. The city man will detect it every time if he has been used to first-class butter. It is absolutely impossible to get first class butter where turnips have been fed to cows. Many will say that the butter is all right, but it is not. I defy you to get "glit-edged" butter where turnips are fed.

Q. Won't turnips make better butter than mangels?

A. Such butter might suit you and others used to it, but it will not go with the expert.

Q. Is the silo all right? Some think that it will rot the cows' teeth.

A. Yes. As to rotting out the cows' teeth, I have yet to find the man who owns cows so affected by ensilage. It is always somebody else's cows. The silage to-day is very different from the silage of 15 years ago. Then corn was grown thickly. It developed at the best only small ears and was put in the silo quite unmaturing. To-day the corn is fully matured. It must be glazed before ensiling. It contains less sap and thus it will not sour like it did 15 years ago. The same principle applies here as in rich and thin cream. Again farmers feed too much of it in earlier days and it was too sour. Judgment must be used in feeding silage. The silo is coming very much into favor to-day.

### Experiments re Whey Butter

W. M. Waddell, Middlesex Co., Ont.

These experiments were conducted in the Kewwood Cheese and Butter Factory, one of the largest factories in Western Ontario. The total receipts of the factory for 1908 were \$60,126.46. The make during the year was 98,698 pounds of cheese; 186,080 pounds of creamery butter and 1,850 pounds of whey butter.

The average price received for the whey butter was 21 cents a pound, or three cents less a pound than finest creamery butter. The whey butter, if made properly, is a marketable product. The best method of making whey butter is to draw the whey as soon as possible after drawing it off the curd. The development of acid injures the color and flavor of whey butter. The whey should be warmed at a temperature over 100 F. The whey cream should be pasteurized, and then immediately cooled down to a low temperature, 40 or 50 F. and held at this temperature until churn-

ing time. The cream should be held at a low temperature at least five hours before churning in order to thoroughly firm the fat globules. Just before placing the cream into the churn from 15 to 25 per cent. of a pure lactic acid culture should be added. Better results were obtained by churning sweet cream with culture added just before churning than in cases where the cream was ripened. When making white cheese the whey butter has to be colored. In making colored cheese no butter color is used.

### TAKE A RICH CREAM

The average loss of fat in the whey was 23 per cent. for the season of 1908. The loss of fat in the creamed whey was .02 per cent. In some cases only a trace of fat could be found. The experiments proved that a rich cream gives the best flavored butter. When a rich cream is taken the addition of culture gives a cream which churns quite readily. Pasteurizing the whey cream improves the flavor of the butter.

The average loss of fat in the butter-milk for the season was five per cent. This is quite high, but it is accounted for by the fact that in some of the experimental work the loss was very great. Whey butter does not contain so high a water content as creamery butter. The average moisture content of the whey butter for the season was 13.11 per cent. The experiments show that on an average 2.5 pounds of butter can be made from 1,000 pounds of whey.

Whey butter will stand storing as well as creamery butter, but there is no advantage in storing such butter. It should be used when fresh for local trade, and in supplying cheese factory patrons. Many patrons prefer whey butter to creamery butter, when the price is three cents below creamery butter.

Before an individual or a company purchases a plant for the manufacture of whey butter, several things must be taken into consideration. The feeding value of the whey is reduced, and this value must not be overlooked. According to experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College by Professor G. E. Day, the feeding value is reduced almost one-quarter or 25 per cent. The cost of a plant would range from \$600 to \$1,200, according to the machinery already in the factory. If a factory is equipped with winter butter-making machinery then the cost would be quite small.

An ordinary small barrel churn will be sufficient to churn the butter made from 10,000 pounds of milk. The extra labor needed, the fuel required, the expense of marketing, salt, packages etc., and the wear and tear on the machinery are points to be studied before deciding to manufacture whey butter.

### THE PROFITS.

From the experiments conducted it is safe to say that the manufacture of whey butter would not be profitable at a factory that was handling only 10,000 pounds of milk per day, assuming, of course, that a separator and necessary equipment would have to be purchased. Each individual concerned must estimate for himself the minimum supply from which it is profitable under his conditions to manufacture whey butter. The cost of manufacturing one pound of whey butter under Kewwood conditions is seven cents, which is lower than in most cases, as creamery butter is made throughout the year, and cheese is made for from six to eight months each year. At seven cents a pound there is no profit whatever for the manufacturer. The percentage which the maker will get for making whey butter will depend on his agreement with the patrons in question.

The easiest way to **prove** a thing is to **show** it.

For years, we have advised farmers and their wives to let "bucket bowl" cream separators of all sorts alone—because they wash hard, rust easily, are easily damaged and wear out in consequence.

How do you like this solid dish pan full of disks? There is absolutely nothing in that pan but disks—just disks from the bottom up—and all from a "bucket bowl" machine a disgusted farmer and his over worked wife discarded for a Sharples Dairy Tubular.

They got very tired of washing and drying it twice a day.

## What's In The Other Pan?

That little piece in the other pan is the triple tinned, pressed steel, wear forever dividing wall used in the Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. It is about like a napkin ring in size and shape, is just as easily washed, is instantly removable and is **absolutely all there is inside Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowls.**

You'll never forget this picture. Every time you **think** of cream separators you'll

## The Dish Pans Tell The Story



Will you wash one piece or a pan full? If you prefer one piece, then get a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator instead of a "bucket bowl" machine. Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls contain only one little piece, instantly removable and just like the single piece in the dish pan. All other separators are the "bucket bowl" kind—full of parts and work. The full dish pan contains the many disks used in one of the "bucket bowl" machines that are being discarded by the car load for Sharples Dairy Tubulars.

29 Yrs

think of the difference between the Sharples Tubular and the "bucket bowl" kind—a difference in work, wear, efficiency and profits just as great as the difference in the contents of these two pans.

It is not surprising that Tubular sales exceed those of most, if not all, other separators combined. "Bucket bowl" sales are so reduced, by Tubular popularity, that some makers of "bucket bowl" separators resort to peddling in order to dispose of antiquated, cheaply built machines that reliable dealers will not handle and farmers will certainly regret buying. What good is a peddler's guaranty? He's here today—gone tomorrow—and your money gone with him. What good is such a maker's guaranty? So little that reliable dealers refuse his goods—that's why he resorts to peddling.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. It is the world's greatest cream separator. It will give you greatest satisfaction—greatest profits—greatest wear. Get Catalog No. 253  
**The Sharples Separator Co.**  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

### Canadian

Letters from British Columbia and the transport from Canada of our cheese Country market in 1909. The letters from British Columbia on this question. Copy of the Blade, British Columbia, 1909:

"We are obligated to you for the attention you have shown to the Canadian press in regard to the consideration of the satisfactory we are receiving from the Sharples Dairy Tubulars. We are very glad to hear that you have before you the report of the government, both in regard to the harm to be done by the cheese making and the fact that what remedied the same time so they should be many of the cheese makers should be having been made in the factory with the fair on the product. This is especially seeing making such a trade. Up to this time to make a better

Get ac  
**Black**  
the big  
chewing  
tremend  
everywh  
its riches  
flavor.

## Cheese Department

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

### Prospects for Cheese

There is much speculation regarding the market for "summer cheese." Mr. Arthur Jones of the Gunn Langleigh Co., Montreal, writing to the *Trade Bulletin* last week, says that it is not hard to predict that the average price for both cheese and butter will be lower than what ruled in 1908. It is pointed out that many conditions enter into the establishment of values or prices that do not appear on the surface. He refers to one illustration, namely that of short sales. This custom is fortunately growing less and less. Buyers on this side are showing an increased aversion to trade on these lines. However, in Great Britain, there are thousands of boxes still sold short.

Last year, we understand, the bulk of the sales were made on the basis of 60s. covering deliveries for June of the months of July, August and September. It is believed that they are now entering orders at 58s. or 2s. less than last year's ruling. This indicates that the sentiment in England points to lower prices.

### Canadian Cheese in Bristol

Letters from Old Country cheese importers dealing with the transportation of dairy products from Canada and with the conditions of our cheese as it reaches the Old Country markets have been published in recent issues of *Farm and Dairy*. The following are two more letters from Bristol importers bearing upon this question:—

Copy of letter from Pullin, Thomas & Slide, Bristol, dated January 13th, 1909:

"We are obliged to you for the close attention you have given to the arrival of Canadian produce on our Bristol boats. As far as the carrying is concerned, we consider the past year one of the most satisfactory we had; had only one or two parcels during the whole season showing the slightest signs of heat, besides which we are confident the boxes on the whole have arrived in a less damaged condition than they sometimes have. We have before pointed out to two or three of the representatives of the Canadian Government, both in Canada and on this side, the harm that has been done to the trade by the cheese being shipped out too early, although this has been somewhat remedied during the past year, at the same time they have not been quite so well handled as in this respect. Many of the cheeses appear to have been packed in the factory within seven or ten days of being made, which certainly is not fair to the producer. If strict regulations were made in this respect so that all the makers should be put on the same footing, this is a very important point, especially seeing that New Zealand is making such a big bid for the English trade. Up to the present we have been able to make a big premium for Canadian

cheese over New Zealand, but unless every care is taken by your countrymen to hold this, they might find the result very shortly quite the opposite. The New Zealand Government are taking every possible care with regard to their produce, besides which they have the advantage of the long voyage in actual stowage where the cheese are gradually maturing. Another thing we should like to point out to you is the unsatisfactory average loss allowed in many instances to buyers on this side who have absolutely no claim against the papers on the other side. The regulations with respect to this seem to be quite as they should be, especially seeing that the men on this side are so entirely in the hands of the seller.

"The arrangements we have when buying New Zealand cheese is that we get an allowance of one per cent, which varies more than covers the loss in weight on passage, which considering the long voyage, we feel sure you will think very satisfactory, whereas with cheese from Canada, although the voyage only takes from seven to ten days, we always expect to find a loss of one to one and a half pounds per box."

Copy of letter from W. Tittle & Sons, Bristol, dated January 7th, 1909:

In reply to your enquiry, we have no particular fault to find with condition of goods shipped from Canadian ports during the past season.

"Cheese generally has arrived in a less heated condition than heretofore and this we attribute to the cold air storage with fitted. The boxes in which the cheese are packed leave much to be desired, the wood is very frail, and, in numerous cases, are having not been bent large enough or strong enough to bear the weight.

"We have cause to make serious complaints in regard to weights. The difference between actual and marked weights during the past season has been most marked, entailing considerable loss on the importer. This is a matter which the Canadian Government ought to take up with the factorymen and endeavor to obtain more liberal scales.

"At the early part of the season the cheese were shipped much too young, and were not suitable for use for some time after they were landed. We do not think cheese ought to be shipped from the factories until they are at least 10 or 14 days old, and we believe that if this policy was carried out, it would be much to the interest of not only the shippers on this side, but would result in an increased appreciation of the quality of Canadian cheese."

"In regard to butter, the quality has been fairly good but still there are many factories that have a fishy flavor, and the butter generally is not up to the standard of the best New Zealand or Australian factories. Boxes are also not nearly as strong as they should be, many of them being broken and the butter exposed when landed which, of course, is very detrimental to the quality."

### The Cheese Industry in Eastern Ontario

(Concluded from last week.)

The number of cows from which milk for cheese-making was obtained was 340,829, and the amount of milk delivered at the cheese factories from said number of cows, for six months beginning May 1st and ending Oct. 31st, was 459,584 tons 695 lbs., which gives an average of 2,700 lbs. per cow. The highest average production of milk per cow in any one of the 24 groups was 3,160 lbs. and the lowest 1,729 lbs. Many of the factories in the syndicate with the small average did not open till about June 1st and closed the last week of October, so that the low yield in this syndicate is accounted for by the short factory season. The average percentage of fat in the milk for six months was 3.65 per cent.

From the milk was manufactured 85,809,909 lbs. of cheese. The average amount of milk required to make a pound of cheese was 10.71 lbs.

#### IMPROVED BUILDINGS

It is very gratifying to note the continued improvement of the factory buildings and surroundings. There were 29 new factories built and 490 made improvements in buildings and plant, the estimated expenditure, in-

cluding new buildings, being \$39,695.

In the matter of sanitation of the factories, the greatest problem we had to deal with was the keeping of the whey tanks in proper condition. The condition in which many of these tanks are kept is responsible for many of the objectionable flavors that we find in the milk and cheese. In some 20 factories that were having trouble with undesirable flavors, we found that after the tanks were thoroughly cleaned, and kept in that condition, the trouble practically ceased, but where the tanks were made of wood and had been in use for a considerable time, it was found most difficult to keep them in a satisfactory condition. In factories where steel tanks were in use very little trouble was experienced in keeping them in a sanitary condition, and they are much to be preferred for this reason.

The total exports of butter from Australia to England from July 1, 1907, to the end of April, amounted 21,041 tons, or nearly 11,000 tons less than for the corresponding period of the previous season.

Farm and Dairy is an excellent farm paper. No Canadian dairy farmer should be without it.—Colin K. Campbell, Kent Co., Ont.

WANTED—CHEESEMAKER—State experience and wages. Address Box 205, Thedford, Ont.

WE SELL ALL KINDS OF  
**Dairy Supplies and Machinery**  
and make a specialty of installing  
**Cheese and Butter Plants**  
including  
THE BAIRD AGITATOR  
**WHITE & GILLESPIE**  
PETERBORO - ONTARIO

**SEA GREEN & PURPLE SLATE ROOFS NEVER WEAR OUT**

SEA GREEN AND PURPLE SLATE is nature's own product—most man made. Quarried from solid rock—split into convenient forms for laying and setting and is ready for the roof. It is fire proof, does not warp or shrink, and is not affected by frost. It never wears out and never requires painting or whitening like oil shingles. It gives perfect protection. Beddown insurance rates for only double, use or oil. It does not become soft and sticky in hot weather, and is not affected by fire. It is more than short lived roofing. Settle your roof questions for all time with "ROOFS" is what you want. Give name of your local roofer. If no local roofer, AMERICAN SEA GREEN SLATE CO., Box 14 Granville, N. Y.

**THE BAIRD AGITATOR**

IS SUCCESSFULLY USED IN MANY OF THE LARGEST CHEESE FACTORIES IN CANADA

When buying a Curd Agitator buy one that has no weak spots. The Baird Agitator has no weak spots but it has many strong points that are not found in any other Agitator.

The Drive Gears are so constructed that they may be fitted to vats of different lengths, which change might be necessary when replacing your old vats with new ones.

The Frame is neat and strong, being made of 1 1/2 in. pipe. There are no unnecessary bolts to become loose to cause extra attention.

The Driving Jack is made in a manner that will permit the paddles in any vat being thrown out of gear.

The Paddles work in every part of the vat which assists in giving a smooth even texture to the cheese.

There are many other good points about this Agitator that you should know. Write at once for information to—

**WM. BAIRD, Woodstock, Ont., Manufacturer**  
WHITE & GILLESPIE, Peterboro, Ont., Agent for East of Toronto

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

## AM FOR CHEESE-MAKERS

That desire to be up to date. A trial of our "ACME" ink made specially for stencilling or lettering of any kind, will convince you of its merits. There is nothing in the market to equal it. We guarantee it to be ready for immediate use in any temperature; though liquid, it will not freeze, neither will it clog the brush, or allow it to become gummy.

A complete outfit, a can of ink, genuine stencil brush, cup, etc.; mailed to your address for \$1.00; also instructions (worth price asked) how to brand or stencil properly.

**F. W. BRENTON & SON**  
CHEESE EXPORTERS  
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

**PIGS. PIGS. PIGS.**  
Pigs Given Away  
Any standard variety you like.  
For a few hours' work  
Send us 7 New Yearly Subscriptions for Farm and Dairy at \$1 each.

Write Circulation Department  
**FARM AND DAIRY**  
PETERBORO - ONT.

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





**Helps for Housekeepers**

House cleaning has changed in two ways since the time our father's father; it has become easier to accomplish, and more productive of results. The housewife has many inventions and appliances that simplify the work which once was done by elbow grease and that alone. Progress and ingenuity have solved some of the most vexatious questions for her in the last decade or two.

Unquestionably, the most distasteful part of housecleaning is the taking up of carpets with their multitudinous tacks, beating and relaying them. Nevertheless, sanitation requires that it be done. Nowadays, the tendency is for painted or varnished floors covered with rugs and mats and their use is continually growing. It is a simple matter to take up rugs from the floor and clean them. Not only are "finished" floors more sanitary but decidedly better-looking for even the most ordinary wood floor can be transformed at a small expense into one having the appearance of costly hardwood by the application of one or two coats of varnish stain which is now made in imitation cherry, oak, mahogany, walnut and so on, and are so durable that they will successfully withstand a great deal of wear and tear occasioned by the constant walking and the movement of furniture over them.

**WALLS AND CEILINGS.**

Wall papering is being largely supplanted by wall paints and finishes in beautiful colors and that which will stand scrubbing with soap and water and come out of the operation bright and fresh as the day they were put on. This avoids the "messy" papering operations. Woodwork such as wainscoting and cupboards, given one coat of paint, specially prepared for the surface, which will dry over night, enables the housewife to keep the kitchen and pantry fairly shining with cleanliness. "Last year's" fly screens after receiving a coat of enamel are as good as new again.

**THE FURNITURE.**

Furniture, too, both in the kitchen and in the other rooms of the house need not remain shabby long. The process of cleaning it with polish, or refinishing it with paint or varnish is so simple, and the furniture so improved in appearance thereby, that most housewives include a course of refinishing furniture in their Spring housecleaning operations. This applies not only to drawing and dining room chairs, but to the rough kitchen and laundry chairs and to those wicker and cane ones that spend a good deal of their time on the veranda or lawn and not only to the tables, bookcases and lounges, of more or less expensive lumber, but to the home-made things of rough lumber, and so on throughout the entire house. Whereas painting about the house was once a considerable undertaking now it is a matter of very little expense and a small inconvenience.

These remarks, of course, do not begin to outline the improvements and changes that have come about in the housekeeping. They are simply intended as straw to show which way the wind is blowing. For instance in the city houses and also in some larger towns and villages, there is electric light and gas where there once were lamps to clean. There are the improvements in plumbing and heating arrangements, the telephone and the gas stove, and so on, until a book almost could be written on improvements along these lines.

She who has charge of the 'home' has a high mission, and inventions that go to make her work less laborious and productive of greater results, are as momentous as discoveries in any other branch of modern life.

**Preventives Against Moths**

Take one fourth of an ounce each of ground cloves and caraway seed, one ounce of dried common salt, one ounce of lavender flowers, free from the stalk and one half ounce each of dried thyme and mint. Mix well together, and put in cambric or silk bags. These scent bags, if placed among clothes, will preserve them from moths and give a pleasant odor.

If you are troubled with moths in the house, try putting blotting paper well saturated with turpentine in the drawers, among the furs and bedclothes, or wherever there is any danger of the moths working their devious edges of the carpets. Turpentine is the best preventive of moths I have discovered.—Woman's Home Companion.

\*\*\*

**Our Dairy Farms' Competition**

Our housekeepers should not lose sight of the fact, that there is to be a great deal of interest in the dairy farms' competition, which we are holding this year. The farm home will be one of the main points under discussion, at the time the judges visit the farms.

The judges will take into consideration the general conditions of the farm. Such points concerning the farm home as the lighting of the house, its general layout, with a view of reducing the work and making it as easy as possible for the housekeeper, the garden and grounds, the neatness with which things about the house are kept, the ventilation, water supply, reading material in the home, etc. The largest houses are not

always the best, therefore the matter of size will not count so much in the total score, as the other features mentioned. The idea of the judges will be to take things as they find them. Thus the smaller farms will stand an equal chance with the large ones.

We would be glad to have our women readers who are interested in the competition, send us their views, as to what points they consider the best about a farm home, and what features of a farm home they consider the strongest. We would like to start an open discussion in the Household Department of Farm and Dairy, as to what the women on the farm consider the necessary and best features of any up-to-date farm home. Write our Household Editor your views on the subject.

\*\*\*

**Acetylene Gas on the Farm**

Alex. S. White, Hastings Co, Ont.

Perhaps, with the exception of a fully equipped bath room there is no other convenience for the rural home which gives so much satisfaction as a properly installed acetylene gas plant. At this day, when help in the home is so hard to find, it does away with the daily and unpleasant duty of cleaning lamp chimneys and burners and messing with oil.

All the attention necessary to a machine lighting an average house can be given in a few minutes once each week, when the lights have burned through the long winter evenings. Through the summer months, when little artificial light is needed, recharging the machine is only necessary perhaps every three or four

weeks. It gives a beautiful white clear light without any flicker and is con-

**You needn't be afraid.**

One day a lady who had been reared in the careful luxury of the old-fashioned English home was invited to visit the kitchen of a great metropolitan hotel. She wanted to go, but was afraid. When asked why, she replied, "I'm afraid I'll see something that will forever destroy my appetite for hotel food." She went, and found everything delightfully clean.

Good housewives consider cleanliness and purity first of all; that's why Quaker Oats is their choice among all oatmeal. In making Quaker Oats the grain is sifted and resifted, passing through more than fifty processes of cleaning before it is cooked and rolled.

If you took a handful of oats and scrubbed and polished and wiped each separate grain, it wouldn't then be nearly as clean as Quaker Oats. No human hand ever touches a single grain of Quaker Oats from the field to your kitchen. The best advice on foods you could have is: Eat Quaker Oats every morning for breakfast.

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

**This Washer Must Pay for Itself**

**A** MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse, and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well, either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but I might be first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right," and I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see, I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as well about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I've sold 200,000 that way already.)

So, I thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what they pay for them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quickly.

I know it will wash a tubful of dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easily that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And it don't wear the clothes, nor fly the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

I just drive sopping water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only know how much hard work the "1900 Gravity" Washer saves every week for ten years, and how much longer their clothes would last, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

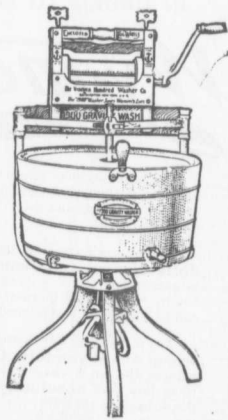
So said I to myself, I'll just do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you have used it for a month I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely, that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it give you a good deal of such a deal as that if I hadn't the machine after you have used it for a month I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely, that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it give you a good deal of such a deal as that if I hadn't the machine after you have used it for a month I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely, that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it give you a good deal of such a deal as that if I hadn't the machine after you have used it for a month I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely, that's fair enough, isn't it?



Now, don't be suspicious; I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer. You don't risk anything, anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! I'll drop me a line to-day and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes. Or I'll send the machine on to you, if you say, and TAKE ALL THE RISK MYSELF. Address me this way:—F. D. V. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. Don't delay. Write me a post card now, while you think of it.

# PURITY FLOUR

## And Its Keeping Qualities

SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period. Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage.

That's "Purity."

"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.

### "More Bread and better Bread"

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED  
Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.



## YOU DO NOT HAVE TO OWN A COW IN ORDER TO MAKE USE OF

# Wyandotte

Cleaner and Cleanser

The same peculiar properties that have caused this harmless washing and cleaning powder to be so widely used for all factory and dairy cleaning make it invaluable to the housewife.

Factorymen have long since learned that Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser cleans, sweetens and brightens their cans without injuring the tin or their hands. The kitchen tinware, even if dull and discolored, can be brightened and cleaned in the same way.

The factoryman knows that his milk is safe in a can washed with Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser because the can is sweet and absolutely clean. Is anything less than absolutely clean good enough for the dishes you eat from?

You can make your clothes as clean as your dishes and as fresh and white as new. You can make your washing, scrubbing, household cleaning and your expense lighter, and yet accomplish more work, if you will go to your dealer and get a sack of



# Wyandotte

Cleaner and Cleanser



THE J. B. FORD COMPANY, Sole Mfrs. WYANDOTTE, MICH., U.S.A.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited

sidered by many a pleasanter light than the electric light.

From the standpoint of excellence, this light will be slightly more than coal oil. This, however, is not a condition which should exist, as until the present time, carbide, a chemical substance from which this gas is produced, is more expensive than it should be, the producer having the monopoly. This was proved when the government at Ottawa, who are large users of this material for their gas buoys, made an investigation some months ago with regards to price and cost of production.

To parties contemplating putting in a plant, I would advise a style of machine which drops the carbide into the water. Our plant, including machine and piping for 20 lights, three chandeliers of a fair quality, and lower and upper hall brackets was installed for about \$100 some three years ago.

**SAFETY IN THE LIGHT.**  
This kind of light is considered by some dangerous, but such is not in my opinion. The gas itself is non-poisonous, either to plant or human life. There is no danger of upsetting, as there is with lamps, and where the machine is installed in a separate building (as it always should be), there is absolutely no danger of explosion with most ordinary care.

The pipes can be put in a house at any time without injuring it whatever. I would caution those having plant put in to see that all threads were cut with a sharp die, well headed and set snug. Although there is very little gas pressure in pipes, yet it requires very snug plumbing work to hold it.

### How to Tell Clean Milk

"Clean milk has no distinct flavor—simply a sweet, pleasant taste. If any favors are present they are artificial. A test for the sanitary condition of milk is as follows: Take a pint of milk as it is received from the milkman, pour off a few spoonfuls, to facilitate shaking, and place in a panful of warm water, ninety-five to one hundred degrees; when thoroughly warm throughout, add one rennet tablet which has previously been dissolved in one spoonful of water, and shake, then set away in a warm place for a few minutes. When curdled, cut the curd thoroughly with a knife, to let out the whey. Let stand for a few minutes, drain off the whey as it accumulates. There will then be a lump of compact curd. Cut this in two with a knife, so that it will fall out.

The character of this curd will show very clearly the sanitary quality of the milk. If spongy and full of numerous holes, the undesirable forms of bacteria, particularly those that produce gas, are present. This class of bacteria is considered by authorities to be one of the causes of epidemic diarrhoea. If firm and smooth, with few or no holes, the milk is clean and has been handled in a sanitary manner. This test may be continued further by placing the curd back in the bottle and filling half full of water. If the curd floats it indicates that the milk is unclean; if it sinks, the milk is reasonably clean.

### Patterns Free

For every new yearly subscription to Farm and Dairy, at \$1, we will give absolutely free, your choice of any three of the patterns you find illustrated in our Patterns Department. Or, we will send our Embroidery Stamping Outfit, absolutely free, for one new yearly subscription. Each new subscription received must be at the rate of \$1 a year. Send to Patterns Department for samples of Farm and Dairy to distribute among your friends. A chance to earn patterns for your spring sewing, free of cost.

## THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Letters pertaining to cooking are solicited, and after receipt, as soon as possible sent free of charge. Send your address, please, and if you desire to be sent free for two new yearly subscriptions \$1.00 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

### PLAIN SAUCE

To 1 pt. boiling water add 1 cup sugar and a piece butter size of small egg, and thicken with 1½ tablespoons flour or cornstarch moistened with cold water. Cook until the flour is done and flavor with nutmeg, lemon, or vanilla.

### MILK SHERBET

One qt. milk, 2 cups sugar, juice of 2 large or three small lemons. Dissolve the sugar in the milk and pour into the ice cream freezer and when fully thickened strain lemon juice. Freeze same as ice cream. In the absence of a freezer, a tin pail set inside a wooden one will do very well, stirring down from the sides often.

One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of milk, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three teaspoonfuls of baker's vanilla, three teaspoonfuls of cupful seeded raisins, one-half cupful of sliced citron, two cupfuls of flour, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt. Thoroughly mix flour, baking powder and salt. Dredge fruit with flour, cream butter and sugar, add beaten eggs and beat vigorously. Add flour and milk. Beat again and stir in the prepared fruit. Carefully line a loaf pan with three thicknesses of greased paper. Bake the cake one and one-half hours in a moderate oven, covering with paper for first hour.

### GERMAN BISCUITS

Half pound flour, quarter pound butter or lard, quarter pound sifted sugar, one-half teaspoonful baking powder, one egg, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful mixed spice. Mix flour, spices, and powder together. Beat butter and sugar to a cream. Add the half of the flour and spices. Mix in. Add the egg. Stir in well. Then add the other half of the flour and spices. Mix all well together. Turn out on a floured board. Knead till smooth. Roll out rather thinly. Cut into small rounds (a fluted cutter makes pretty biscuits). Lay on greased baking tin, and bake in a moderate oven about 15 minutes. Put on sieve to cool. Spread jam on half of the biscuits. Lay the plain ones on the top. Sprinkle thick with icing sugar, and put a small piece of cherry in the centre of each biscuit.

Don't Throw It Away

USE MENDEL'S

They meet all needs in all circumstances. This, however, is not the case with any other remedy. It is the only one that is safe and effective. It is the only one that is safe and effective. It is the only one that is safe and effective.

Collette Mfg. Co., Dist. U., Collingwood, Ont.

## PIMPLY FACES



If your skin is wrinkled, crinkled, or blemished with pimples, blackheads, or other eruptions, or if your complexion is clouded with spots, freckles, or blotches, they can be speedily and permanently cleared away. Prepared by our special individual treatment, full information with booklet "K" free on receipt of stamp.

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc. removed by electrolysis.**  
Satisfaction assured.  
**HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE**  
63 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.  
ESTABLISHED 1882.



**Harry Lauder  
Makes Records for**

# The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

No vaudeville entertainer has made a bigger hit in this country in recent years than this clever Scotch comedian. On his last tour he received five thousand dollars a week and delighted crowded houses night after night.

Harry Lauder has made twelve of his best selections into Records for the Edison Phonograph.

You can hear them at your dealer's any time, and you can hear them in your own home if you wish. The best songs of the best entertainers everywhere, as well as the world's best music, played or sung by trained musicians, are all at the command of one who owns an Edison Phonograph and Edison Records.

**FREE.** Ask your dealer or write to us for illustrated catalogue of Edison Phonographs, also catalogue containing complete lists of Edison Records, old and new.

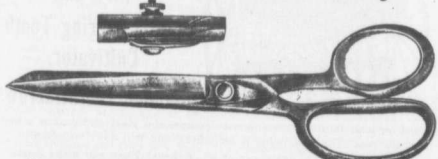
We Want Good Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to

National Phonograph Company, 111 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J., U.S.A.



Thomas A. Edison.

## Given for One New Subscription to Farm and Dairy



**The best premium offer yet. Patent nickel Tension Shears**  
Shears that are always sharp; always ready to cut anything and everything. The best shears for every purpose in the household.  
Best nickel 8 inch Tension Shears given away absolutely FREE for only ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION to Farm and Dairy.

CIRCULATION DEPT. FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

## The Upward Look

They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition.—Timothy 6:9.

Most of us are inclined to think that we know a great deal better than anybody else what is for our own best good. We sometimes act, even if we do not admit the thought or put it into words, as though we knew better even than God does, what we need. This we do when we complain or become discouraged because things are not just as we would like to have them.

Take the matter of riches or worldly possessions. There are many men, and their wives often share their ambitions with them, who are striving to become well to do. They desire to excel their neighbors or to be able to take life easy, or to gratify some other equally unworthy ambition that is purely selfish in its motive. Influences beyond their control, however, may have been working against them. They may have had bad crops, fires may have destroyed their buildings, sickness may have laid its hand upon them. Thus, though they have worked hard and intelligently, and even prayed earnestly they appear to be doomed to meet with disaster and with disappointment. Then it is that they begin to complain and to feel that God has dealt very harshly with them. They even doubt God's loving care of them and his willingness to answer their prayers.

Such men have not studied God's word as they should. If they had they would realize that possibly had their ambitions been gratified it would have been the very worst thing that could have happened to them. There are very few people who can stand success. Success, in any chosen line of effort, often ruins people. It goes to their head like wine. They become drunk with pride over the result of their own efforts. Their thoughts become so centered in themselves and in their possessions they forget the command to love God with all their might and their neighbor as themselves. They forget the more important matters that have to do with this world as well as with the world to come. As many people, probably, are ruined through pride in the possession of a good voice, a fine figure, gentle ancestors or other simple causes as there are through the possession of wealth. They overlook the following solemn warning: Love not the world neither the things that are in the world. If any man loves the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever.—John 2:15, 16, 17.

Thus it may be that in withholding the gratification of our ambitions from us, God has been acting in our own best interests. He has known that had He granted us our desires, pride would have consumed us. If, therefore, we are feeling discontented and discouraged and inclined to doubt the efficacy of prayer we should examine our lives and motives very closely and endeavor to find, with God's help, if they are such as are worthy of success.—I. H. N.

Our 95 piece dinner set, given away free, for a club of nine new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Start a club at once.

## 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.

### BOY'S COAT BLOUSE SUIT 6212



be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

The coat blouse suit is a favorite one for the younger boys. It is comfortable and satisfactory to wear. It is simple and not over mature in appearance. It is a sensible, comfortable all round suit, much to be desired for school, play and all occasions of the sort.

Material required for medium size (6 yrs) is 4½ yds 24, 3½ yds 32 or 2½ yds 44 in wide.

The pattern is cut for boys of 4, 6 and 8 yrs of age and will fit 10 cts.

### CHILD'S NIGHT GOWN 6283



Such a simple little nightgown as this is in demand at all seasons. It can be made with high neck and rolled over collar and long sleeves, or it can be cut out to form a square neck and made with elbow sleeves, so that it is an exceptional available model.

Material required for medium size (6 yrs) is 2½ yds 24 or 27, 2½ yds 36, 1½ yds 45 of edging.

The pattern is cut for girls of 4, 6 and 8 yrs of age, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### GIRL'S DRESS 6287



Simple little one piece dresses are the most practical and serviceable that a girl can wear. They can be made from washable material or from wool as liked, and they are always becoming and childlike in effect while they involve little trouble in making.

Material required for medium size (7 yrs) is 5½ yds 24, 4½ yds 32 or 2½ yds 44 in wide with 1 yd of plain material 27 in wide for trimming.

The pattern is cut for girls of 6, 10, 12 and 14 yrs of age, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### TUCKED BLOUSE 6292



This model suits one and all and is very charming and attractive. It includes the pointed yoke that is both novel and becoming, and sleeves that are distinctive in shape and style.

Material required for medium size is 3½ yds 21 or 24, 2½ yds 32 or 2 yds 44 in wide, with ½ yds of insertion, 1½ yds of edging.

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

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

## OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

RMA SCOTIA

KINGS CO., N.

**WATERVILLE.**—The grass is now green and all farming operations are going ahead. There has been much rain with late snowfalls, but the ground is not very wet, but good for repairing fences. Many farms are changing hands. Those who are moving are buying fertilizer, and buying new machinery, such as manure spreaders, fertilizer sowers, sprayers, etc. Several English families are buying land in the valley. Spraying has begun; fertilizer is being put on orchards and nursery stock, mostly basic slag. Top grafting has begun again, and many young trees have been planted, there being an unlimited demand for them, and quite a call for ornamentals. Spring chickens are in evidence, but so far the weather has been cool and damp for them. Hens are up on their feet and currants are showing green, while fruit trees promise a big show of blossoms. There is a good demand for horses and oxen. Several young colts are being raised. Living is getting higher all the time; flour has taken another rise. Spring cleaning is inside and about the farm buildings, is being attended to, while several farmers are adding to their property by new buildings.

QUEBEC

MISSISSOUI, Q., U.E.

**FRELIGHBURG.**—The sugar season is over for this year and we find the average yield of most farms to be about a little over half as large as last year, but the quality is good. Farmers are anxious to get pastures to grow hay is nearly all gone. Some have already turned out cattle, but the majority will keep them stabled until the middle of the month. The weather has been mostly cool and wet and no seeding has been done. Butter has advanced to 24¢ a lb; eggs, to 17¢ a doz.—C. A. W.

HOCELAGA CO., QUE.

**WESTMOUNT.**—Fruit prospects are good. Apple, pear and plum buds are promising a good show of blossoms. Small fruits of all kinds have wintered well.—B. R.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

**ACTINOLITE.**—Some farmers have not done much seeding yet, on account of the water. The grass is starting to grow, and cattle can pick a little. Feed is very scarce just now. Some of the new seeding was killed out with the frost, but the probabilities are that we will have a good year. Our cheese factory did not commence making cheese until the first of May. The supply of milk is small. The new plant for the manufacture of Actinolite roofing is now in operation in Actinolite, and promises to be a benefit to the place.—J. K.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

**GALWAY.**—The grass has just turned green but is short yet. The ranchers put their cattle to pasture last week. Some farmers are scarce of seed oats. They are purchasing seed at the village stores. They pretend to guarantee the seed to be clean, but it contains a large percentage of wild oats, for the color of the grain is light and it has not even been run through a fanning mill. No wonder the farms are becoming polluted with the grain weeds. The price asked for these oats is 6¢ a bushel. Stock has wintered fairly well, but the lateness of the spring, and no grass has had a bare effect on them, so the hay is pretty well all fed out, except what is left to feed while putting in the crop. If warm weather should set in now the growth will probably be rapid.—C. C.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

**BURY'S GREEN.**—Seeding is now in full swing. The recent bad weather has delayed spring work. It is feared that the clover will be badly killed out, while the fall wheat looks fairly well considering its hard pull. Feed is well cleaned out and many very poor cats have been sent to the ranches. The cold wet weather, together with the snow and ice have made it hard for stock to exist, and it is reported that some have died from exposure.—J. B.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

**KINMOUNT.**—The warm weather of the last few days has dried the land. Seeding has been very backward, but little has been sown as yet. We hope soon to get it in full swing. Most of the cattle have been turned out, but the grass is too

cold. They will hardly make a living. The demand for young pigs is good. They sell for \$4 a pair at 4 weeks old. Grain is too dear to feed them. Peas range from \$1.25 to \$1.40 a bush; oats, 75¢ a bush; seed corn, \$1.60 to \$1.75 a bush. Feed is very scarce.—S. T.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

**KIRKWALL.**—Stock is selling high. Milch cows are somewhat scarce and some very high prices are being asked for them. Most of the fat cattle are sold. Shippers are paying 5¢ a lb for prime, well finished butchers' stock. The price of hogs is flat. Butchers' cattle are selling from 4½¢ a lb to 5½¢ a lb, the price depending on the quality. Pigs are very scarce, and are likely to be in short time as large numbers of farmers keep only a very few. Packers are paying about 87.25 a cwt.—C. A. W.

BRANT CO., ONT.

**ST. GEORGE.**—Seeding is going in full time. We get only one day on the land until it rains. We have had more than a steady little rain—that kind that soaks the ground full. It is doubtful if half of the land is sown. Grass is growing fast now. Clover is looking well but without patch. Feed is getting scarce and cattle will soon have to go on grass. Odd herds are being sold.—A. F. K.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

**NORWICH.**—Seeding is very backward. Very little seeding has been done, as the ground is so wet. It is another week before anything is done, with the most favorable weather. Young clover and wheat seem to have come through the winter in good shape and are growing nicely. Little lucerne is sown here, but the weather is not so good here. In the next few years some real more will be sown. Hogs are selling at 87.25 a cwt; wheat, 81.25; eggs, 17¢; hay, \$10 a ton.—B. P.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

**APPIN.**—Live stock is selling well. One load of export cattle went out on 6c. Butchers' hoppers are costing local butchers 7½¢ to 9½¢ a lb in the carcass. Hogs are selling at 87.20 to 87.25. With prospects of 15¢ a bush for the opening market farmers have little to complain of.—C. M. M.

ELGIN CO., ONT.

**FROME.**—Seeding is progressing very slowly. Some have not sown a grain yet owing to the wet, backward spring. The grass and wheat are looking well and the new clover meadows give promise of an abundant crop. The small fruits are ready to burst into blossom, and the old timers produce a big fruit crop. The markets are good. We have a new and up-to-date cheese factory at Shelden, which will make our dairy farmers more conspicuous.—S. J. H.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

**BIRPWORTH.**—Fall wheat is looking well, consisting of the best start it got last fall. Feed is getting a little scarce owing to the cold, wet, backward spring. Seeding is very late as most of the land is too wet to work. Potatoes have taken quite a rise; they were 45¢ a bag a short time ago. They are now selling at 70¢. There is a large number of new barns going up this year, more than for a number of years.—J. K. L.

HURON CO., ONT.

**GOBERGON.** Spring has been unusually backward. Only a small amount of the lighter land has any seeding been done, and even there only a beginning has been made. The price of the grain is very low, would soon be on the land especially those who have a thorough system of underdrainage. In such a season as this the most doubtful will be surely convinced that draining pays. All wheat and clover came through the winter exceedingly well but the hay crop has not been trying on them. Stock have wintered well as feed has been plentiful, and probably less cattle have been wintered than usual. Usually cattle go to pasture about May 10th, but this year it will likely be not until May 20th. This will make considerable difference to the dairies as farmers expected to have considerable hay and grain to sell.—D. G. S.

LAMBTON CO., ONT.

**WIDDER.** This may so near us, and snow nearly the foot deep, look gloomy for spring. No seeding done yet. A few farmers commenced working the land but the snow is not yet melted. The old time prejudice is fast disappearing. We appreciate Farm and Dairy very much and think the new name very appropriate.—A. G. W.

## LIVE HOGS

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

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY

**\$7.50 a Cwt.**

FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 220 LBS.

**THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO., LIMITED**

PETERBOROUGH, - HULL, - BRANTFORD

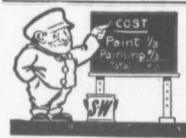
ALGOMA DISTRICT, ONT.

**MINDEMOYA.**—Mantillon has had an ideal winter. Snow came on in December and remained until the last of March, although at no time was it excessively deep. The weather has been fairly steady with no bitter cold at any time during the winter. Prospects point to good crops for the coming summer. Feed has been fairly plentiful, with the price of hay at 12¢ from 88 to \$10 a ton. Grain has been rather above the average price. Peas are selling from 80¢ to \$1 a bush, and oats from 50¢ to 65¢ a bush. Stock has come through the winter in fine condition. Milch cows are selling at from 840 to 850 each. Fall wheat has come through the winter in fine condition, and from

present appearances will be a bumper crop.—A. J. W.

MUSKOKA DISTRICT, ONT.

**HUNTSVILLE.**—We are experiencing an unusually cold and backward season. Some plowing is being done, but seeding has not really commenced. Hard frosts at night and frequent heavy falls of snow have brought things almost to a standstill. Quite a few farmers have been engaged for the past few weeks in making maple syrup. Most of them make it for their own use only; a few, however, use evaporators and make large quantities for sale. One of our neighbors has already made about 300 gals. The market price ranges at from \$1.25 to \$1.35 a gal.—F. A. B.

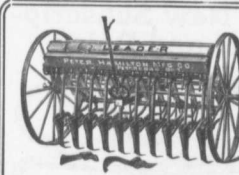


## Brighten Up

Not only does it take longer to put good paint on your building than good paint, but you have to do it oftener. Divide the cost of painting your building into three parts and two of them go to the painter. The third part pays for the paint. If you get paint that will last 6 years you can afford to pay more for it than for paint that lasts but 2. Sherwin-Williams Paint is the highest quality and most satisfactory paint made. We control the most important raw materials from which it is manufactured, make and refine our own linseed oil, and in many other ways safeguard the quality of all S-W. Products. They may cost more per gallon than many cheap and inferior paints, but demonstrate their economy on the job by covering more, looking better and lasting longer. Ask your dealer for

**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS**  
**PAINTS AND VARNISHES**

Made in Canada THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg



**Our Leader Seeder,**  
(Hoe or Disc)  
**Elastic Spring Tooth Cultivator,**  
**Diamond Tooth Harrows**

Used on your farm this Spring will increase the yield and insure a good crop for you. They are doing it for others, and will do it for you also.

Do not hesitate to order any or all of them. They will make good.

**The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited**  
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

INCORPORATED 1886

The **FERS LTD**

Capital and Surplus of Canada **Total Assets \$34,000,000**

Our 80 Branches and other extensive connections enable us to offer a splendid banking service to the business man.

Collections promptly made—Negotiable Paper discounted—Exchange bought and sold—Money transferred by Draft, Money Order or Telegraph Transfer.

**THE BANK FOR THE PEOPLE**

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

Toronto, Monday, May 17th, 1909.—General trade conditions show some improvement over a week ago, though buying has not been as active as was expected. Retailers are showing considerable caution in placing orders and are not buying much ahead of present needs. The advent of warm weather has put a better face on business generally, and the rapidity with which western farmers have rushed through seeding has helped things very much, and made the outlook for this year's crop much more hopeful. Money is in more active demand, which is an indication of better business. Discounts and call loans show no change over a week ago.

**WHEAT**

The wheat markets began the week with a decided drop from the high price of the week previous. Favorable crop reports and favorable seeding weather in the Northwest has something to do with it. At the end of the week the heaviest falling had altogether disappeared, and a decided recovery at all the leading markets was reported. At Chicago on Friday, May 14th, No. 1 hard wheat closed at \$1.19, No. 2 at \$1.14, and No. 3 at \$1.09. On Thursday, May 13th, No. 1 hard wheat sold at \$1.23 and July and September at \$1.13, and \$1.05, respectively. On Wednesday, May 12th, No. 1 hard wheat closed at \$1.24, as compared with \$1.19, the closing price a year ago on May 15th. A year ago May wheat closed at \$1.19, and July and September at \$1.15, as compared with \$1.23 and \$1.13, respectively. These comparisons show

sell at 51c to 52c; barley at 60c to 61c, and peas at 95c to \$1 a bushel.

**FEEDS**

There is no change in the market for millfeeds. The backward season has kept up the demand and prices are as high as ever. At Montreal Manitoba bran is quoted at \$22 to \$23, and shorts at \$23.50 to \$24.50, and Ontario bran at \$22 to \$23 and shorts at \$23.50 to \$24.50 a ton in bags to car lots there. Dealers here quote at Manitoba bran at \$23 to \$24, and shorts at \$24 to \$25, and Ontario bran at \$24 and shorts at \$25 a ton in car lots on track past Toronto. Corn prices are mounting upward, which makes this grain pretty dear feeding. American corn is quoted at Montreal at 52c a bush in store. Dealers here quote American at 52c to 53c, and Canadian corn at 76c to 77c a bush in car lots on track, Toronto.

**SEEDS**

Seedsmen report an unusually heavy demand for mangel and millet seed, and also for seed corn. The acreage in roots and corn is likely to be largely increased in Ontario this season.

**HAY AND STRAW**

The demand for hay, especially for the better grades, keeps up and prices rule steady at about last week's quotations. Farmers in some sections are still buying hay. The warm growing weather of the week past few days will bring pastures along quickly, and the demand from this source will fall off. No 1 baled hay is quoted at Montreal at \$13 to \$13.50; No 2 at \$11 to \$11.50; No 3 at \$9.50 to \$10; clover mixed

lots at Montreal at 19c to 19 1/2c a dozen. Wholesale quotations here rule at about 19c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid sell at 21c to 23c a dozen.

Poultry receipts are light and everything else ready sale owing to the good demand. Dealers here quote old fowl at 12c to 15c; yearling chickens at 16c to 20c; broilers at 20c to 45c, and turkeys at 20c to 25c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market spring chickens dressed sell at 30c to 40c; young fowl at 18c to 20c, and old fowl at 14c to 15c a lb.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS**

Though receipts of cheese at Montreal since the beginning of the season show some increase over a year ago, for the same period, they are not so large as was expected. The demand from the old land is good and all receipts are taken at current prices. At the local cheese markets at the end of the week prices are varied from 12 to 12 1/2c, the latter for white make in a premium run. Most of the factories in Western Ontario are making more cheese than a year ago, but in some parts of Eastern Ontario the make is not as large. Dealers here quote new cheese at 12 1/2c to 15 1/2c a lb.

The butter market is lower than a week ago, owing to increased receipts of creamery. At Montreal on Friday the market was reported strong at 21 1/2c to 22c for creamery. Both creamery and dairy products are quoted at a lb lower here. Dealers here prefer to handle creamery prints rather than solids. Wholesale quotations are as follows: Cheese creamery prints, 25c to 26c; solid dairy prints, 20c to 21c; ordinary, 17c to 20c; large rolls and tubs, 15c to 18c and inferior grades at 14c to 15c a lb.

**HORSE MARKET**

Trade in horses continues active, owing to light receipts. Dealers are finding it very hard to buy horses in the country at prices that will enable them to do business at a profit. Work horses, which are in most demand, are hard to buy, as farmers are using them in seeding operations. At the Horse Exchange, New Toronto, about 150 were sold during the week. A few choice heavy draft horses were sold at \$225 each, and some first class Hackneys, for shipment to New Brunswick, \$200 each. During the week a number of horses were shipped to points in Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, Montreal and the Northwest. The general run of market quotations is as follows: Heavy draft, \$180 to \$190; general purpose, \$140 to \$160; express and wagon horse, \$160 to \$220; drivers, \$180 to \$160, and serviceably sound horses of all classes at \$75 to \$80 each.

**UNION STOCK YARDS PRICES**

Toronto, Monday, May 17, 1909. There was a rather light run at the Union Stock Yards this morning, consisting of 52 cars. These were composed of 1000 cattle, 20 sheep, 20 hogs and 27 calves. Trade in cattle was rather dull, the buyers thinking prices too high. The general run for exporters was at \$7.75 to \$8.25 a cwt. Two dry loads sold for \$6.40; export bulls brought \$4.50 to \$5; butchers' cattle sold for \$4.75 to \$5.25. There were 155 head of cows brought \$4.25 to \$4.75 for the best; and \$3.50 to \$4 for poorer lots. Milch cows, 25 in number, were sold from \$47 to \$47 each. Sheep prices were as usual; spring lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.50 each; ewes 4 1/2c to 5c a lb. Bucks, 3 1/2c to 4c; calves, \$10 to \$25. Hogs are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.50 a cwt, and at \$7.75 to 7.9c and watered at this market.—E. A. F.

**A Two-year-old Holstein Heifer with an Extra Good Record**  
Pearl Hengerfelt, the two year old Holstein heifer illustrated, has a butter record of nearly 30 lbs. in one week, and 64 lbs. of milk in one day. She is but one of the good ones to be offered for sale by Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., on May 27. Consult his advt. in this issue.—Avt.

the strength of this year's market as compared with a year ago. A striking feature of the situation just now is the very small receipts at leading points. On Friday there was not a single car of wheat arrived in Chicago, and only one on Thursday. If the wheat is in the country it is not coming out. These small receipts at primary points indicate the weakness of the market and the likelihood of prices keeping up to their present level for a change and has not been affected by the drought elsewhere. Dealers quote wheat at \$1.25 to \$1.26 outside. Sales have, however, been made here to millers at \$1.25 and during the week, the prices being governed by the needs of the milling trade. It is expected that when seeding is over, farmers will be marketing their wheat, if they can, and that prices may be easier. On Toronto farmers' market fat fell wheat sells at \$1.23 to \$1.25 and goose at \$1.10 to \$1.15 a bushel.

at 88 to 89, and clover at 87.50 to 88 a ton in car lots on track there. No 1 baled timothy is quoted here at \$12.50 to \$13; undergrades at \$9 to \$10; and baled straw at 87 to 87.50 a ton in car lots here. On Toronto farmers' market loose timothy sells at \$14 to \$16; mixed at \$10 to \$12; straw in bundles at \$13.50 to \$14, and loose straw at \$7 to \$8 a ton.

**POTATOES AND BEANS**

Potatoes are easier at Montreal, owing to large arrivals of Green Mountain potatoes. Quebecs are quoted there at 30c to \$1 a bag in car lots. There is no change here and Ontario are quoted at 90c to 96c a bag in car lots on track Toronto. On the farmers' market here potatoes sell at \$1 to \$1.10 a bag. The bean market rules strong. Montreal Ontario beans are quoted at Montreal at \$1.94 a bush in car lots there. Dealers here quote at \$1.90 to \$2 for primes and \$2 to \$2.10 a bush for hand picked.

**MAPLE PRODUCTS**

The supply of maple syrup is large this year. Some wholesale houses here have large supplies on hand and as the demand for small stocks are not moving very fast, it is impractical in a wholesale way to get to \$1 an imperial gallon.

**EGGS AND POULTRY**

Though egg receipts during the week have ruled heavy there has been no change in prices, though dealers here are looking for lower values if receipts keep up as they have been doing lately. During the week packers were paying 7c west of Toronto and 17 1/2c east at country points for eggs. Eggs are quoted in case,

**LIVE STOCK**

An easier feeling has pervaded the live stock markets during the week, chiefly owing to increased receipts. Prices, however, were fairly well maintained though trading was slow. On Thursday some grades of cattle sold about 10c a cwt lower than at the beginning of the week. Should receipts of cattle be lighter this week lower quotations are likely. The quality of the cattle offering was generally better than it has been for some time with quite a few choice well-finished cattle on the market.

The export market has ruled fairly active all week and the top prices for cattle were paid where the quality was good enough at the city market on Thursday. The bulk of export steers sold at \$5.60 to \$6.00 with a few choice ones selling at \$6.25 a cwt. Export bulls sold at \$4.50 to \$5.25, and one extra quality at \$5.50, and export cows at \$5 to \$5.25 a cwt. A number of cars of export cattle were sold at Chicago Stock Yards on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and brought good prices. On Thursday export steers sold there at \$5.55 to \$6.10, and high priced primes would have been paid at the top if been good enough. Some butchers' cattle sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and export bulls at \$5 a cwt. On Thursday prime steers were quoted at Buffalo at \$6.75, and the top price at Chicago was \$7.25 a cwt. London cables quote cattle steady at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c dressed weight for Canadian steers.

Trade in butchers' cattle has been steady during the week, though prices were slow at times. Prices, however, compare favorably with those of a week ago. On Thursday choice picked lots of butchers' cattle sold at the city market at \$5.60 to \$5.70; loads of good to choice cattle at \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.90 to \$5.20; common, \$4 to \$4.75 and butchers' cows at \$3.25 to \$4.75 a cwt.

A fair trade in feeders and stockers has ruled during the week, though there is a demand for steers 800 lbs and upwards and a number of heavier weights were bought. Quotations are as follows: Feeder, 1000 to 1000 lbs each, at 4.75 to \$5.50; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs each, at \$3 to \$3.75 a cwt. \$5.50 is a high price for feeders and only 15c a cwt lower than the price for feeders at Chicago on the same date. They have to have considerable flesh on them to bring this figure. A good demand continues for milkers and springers under a moderate delivery. On Thursday cows sold at \$35 to \$60 each for the hog market began the week at the

**Paint Without Oil**

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

A prominent manufacturer has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it "Weather-Proof." It comes out as a dry powder. All that is required is Cold Water to make a Paint, Weather-Proof. It is made in a simple manner. The oil paint. It adheres to any surface—brick, concrete, brick, spreads and looks like oil paint, and costs about one-fourth as much.

A farmer can paint his Horse, Barns and Fences at very little outlay. One coat is equal to two coats of oil paint. Write to the Powder Company, 25 Heath Street East, Deer Park, Toronto. All information and costs about one-fourth and price list will be mailed at once.

## AYRSHIRES

JAS. BERG, ST. THOMAS, AYRSHIRES. Standard for this herd is 40 lbs. milk per day. No culls. 6-9-1909

DAVID A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que., milkers, good testers and good lookers. Several young bulls for sale; prices right. 6-9-28-09

## SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

Are large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1909, male and female. Prices right. Write for call on 0-24-10 W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

## SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of a high class for sale. See our stock on the leading shows this fall. Write for prices.

## ROBT. HUNTER &amp; SONS

Marville, Ont. E-6-13-09  
Low distance phone.

## SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Have been bred and imported with a view to combine quality with production. The herd contains some noted winners. Nether Hill Goodtime (Imported) now heads the herd. Young stock for sale. Address—

J. W. LOGAN,  
Howick Station, Que.

## Ayrshire Bulls and Yorkshire Pigs FOR SALE

High class Ayrshire bulls and bull calves from one to twenty months of age. Bred from deep milking stock; prices right. Also Yorkshire pigs for sale. 6-16-09

## Apply to D. BODDEN, Manager or HON. W. OWEN, Proprietor Riverside Farm, MONTE BELLO

## RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires  
If in need of good stock, write for prices which are always reasonable.  
W. F. KAY,  
Phillipsburg, Que.  
6-19-10

## BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are in such demand I will make another importation. Will attend great dispersion sale of the world renowned Barchies Herd of Mr. A. Mitchell, Kirkcubright, Scotland, where some good choice Ayrshires ever offered will be sold. Orders entrusted to me will be carefully attended to. Take advantage of this great sale and replenish with a few good ones. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
R. R. NESS,  
Howick, Que.  
6-9-11-09

## LAKESIDE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Write for special prices on Bull Calves.  
GEO. H. MONTGOMERY  
Phillipsburg, Que.  
0-9-19-09

## STONECROFT STOCK FARM

Harold M. Morgan, prop. Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Choice young Ayrshire Bulls and heifers for sale. Yorkshire pigs from imported sire and dam. February and March litters. Largest selection. Highest quality. Write for prices.  
E-5-26-09 E. W. BJORKELAND, Manager.

## STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Here may be seen some of the best Ayrshires in Canada. Imported and home bred. Record performance cows and heifers.  
Prices of stock quoted on application  
HECTOR GORDON,  
Howick, Que.  
0-9-4-09

## AYRSHIRE CALVES FOR SALE

OUT OF RECORD OF PERFORMANCE COWS  
PRICE:—\$35 when one month old  
GUS. LANGELIER  
Cap Rouge, Que.  
0-6-17-09

## STOCKWOOD HERD OF AYRSHIRES

For sale—Stock of both sexes.  
D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Que.  
0-6-16-09

prices ruling for some time past, \$7.25 f.o.b. at country points, and \$7.50 f.o.b. and watered on the market here. On Thursday the market had advanced 2.0c a cwt, and quotations were \$7.45 f.o.b. at country points and \$7.70 cwt on the market here. These are the highest prices of the season and the highest for some years



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

FOR SALE THE AYRSHIRE BULL, "Togo," 1903, of fine blood breeding. Also two bulls, one year old sired by Togo, and from deep milking families. Other young stock for sale. Write for prices. F. A. Beaudin, 107 St. James street, Montreal, Que. 6-2-09.

## MISCELLANEOUS

HARRISON BROS., Mt. Albert, Hereford cattle, Oxford Downs sheep. Stock for sale at all times. 0-23-09

BERKSHIRES and TAMWORTHS  
Choice Berkshire Boars fit for service and sows ready to breed, by imported sire, from Tamworths, all ages, by a Toronto and London prize winning boar. Prices low, considering quality.  
J. W. TODD, E-6-3-09  
Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Corinth, Ont.

## WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM LENOXVILLE, QUE.

Breeds Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle, Leicester sheep, Chester White swine, all of choice breeding. Young stock for sale. Also several of the standard breeds of American poultry and Pekin ducks. Settings for sale. 6-21-10

J. H. M. PARKER

## HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—30 HEAD OF HOLSTEINS  
If you are seeking a choice young cow or heifer it will pay you to write me before making your selection, or better come and pick them out.  
GORDON H. MANHARD  
E-4-4-09 Manhard P. O., Leeston, Ont. (miles south of Brockville on C.P.R., Clark's Crossing)

## LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Head your herd with a son of Sara Hengerveld Korndyke whose dam was recently sold for \$2,000, his 3 nearest dams average 24.12 lb. butter each in 7 days. Only 2 in the lot left. We will have a few sons of Count DeKot Peterize Paul, and a number of heifers for sale. 6-17-10  
BROWN BROS., LYNN, ONT.

## SUNNYSIDE

Offers a GREAT BULL. He carries in a close degree the blood lines of Butter Boy Helena Peterize, the now famous 3 three old world's champion heifer. See April 15th's Holstein Register for her cut and records. Her dam was bred here. Write for particulars. E-5-10-10

A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.  
Phone at Haight Bros., Pictou Central.

## BROOKLAND HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Bulls fit for service. From good individuals. Sired by Manor Korndyke Yawne, whose dam and sire's dam A. E. O. records average 20 lb. 14 oz of milk, and 24 lb. 12 oz. of butter in 7 days. The sire's dam has an splendid cow of high breeding. Also bulls and heifer calves for sale. For particulars and prices write.  
J. W. MCCORMICK,  
E-4-1-10 Dundas Co., Morewood, Ont.

## HOMB-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 45 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 Ayrshire. I also have a few young Ayrshires, some of them of the best blood. Hengerveld DeKot, world's greatest sire, head of her. Come and see them.

H. E. GEORGE,  
CRAMPTON, ONT.  
Putnam Stn., 1½ miles—C.P.R. E-4-21-10

back. The top price at Buffalo on Thursday was \$7.65 a cwt, with the market higher and active. The "Standard" on London cable of May 13th, quotes bacon as follows: "The market is strong and prices have advanced 4c. Arrivals from the continent to-day and tomorrow light. Canadian bacon 65c to 69c."

## PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Monday, May 17, 1909.—The delivery of Duroc hogs on the English markets last week totalled 25,000. There is a very limited demand for bacon. The George Matthews Co. quote the following prices for the week: 100 lb. country points, \$7.55 a cwt; weighed off cars, \$8.15 a cwt; delivered at abattoir, \$7.65 a cwt.

## MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, May 15.—The market here for live hogs continues firm under a good demand for the small quantity

week, however, higher prices were paid at most of the boards, the bulk of the offerings selling at from 12c to 15c, as high as 15c being paid in some cases. The advance was largely due to the operations of one large exporting house, who seemed determined to bid for some of the best of these available in the country this week. They have succeeded to a large extent in doing so, with a very little business done on the market next week. As the bulk of the available supply of choice hogs is being paid for by this particular house, the demand for good hogs is not so great as it has been general enough to warrant the high wholesale paid and it remains to be seen whether the market will be able to meet the price that must necessarily be asked for shipment next week. The demand, however, was sufficient to clean up everything available for shipment this week, and we are closing with the market bare of stock.

The total receipts into Montreal this week amounted to 23,468 boxes of cheese, as compared with 15,750 boxes the corresponding week last year, and 11,035 boxes last week. These figures show a substantial increase over the corresponding week of exports from the country, and to the effect that the make is less than last year. We will be better able to judge in a week or two. The shipments for the week amounted to 24,363 boxes.

We have had a good trade in butter during the past week, and prices have been well maintained all through the week with the country markets going at practically the same price as the city market. Slightly higher prices were paid at some points, and next week's receipts will cost a little more money laid down last week. These figures show a substantial increase over the corresponding week of exports from the country, and to the effect that the make is less than last year. We will be better able to judge in a week or two. The shipments for the week amounted to 24,363 boxes.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.  
The announcement of the public sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle that will be held at Breslau on May 27th by Mr. A. C. Hallman has created much interest in view of the fact that Mr. Hallman is one of the oldest and one of the best known Holstein breeders in Canada. He commenced the breeding of Holstein cattle before the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association was formed and was later one of the first officers of this Association. Mr. Hallman has been breeding Holstein-Friesian cattle all these years, and has been a successful exhibitor at leading Canadian shows. As a Farmers' Institute speaker and a Government judge at the fair exhibitions, he is widely known. As his herd includes many choice animals noted for their milk producing qualities, it is expected that his sale will be a particularly successful one.

## We DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for filling water deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil. No work on wheels or on rails. With engine or horse power. Operate them easily. Send catalogues. WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

## FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

LUMBER FOR SALE.—All kinds and sizes desired on board cars at your nearest railway station. Write for catalogue and building this season can William Eldridge, Hepworth, Ont.

PURE BRED PIGS.—Not for sale, but to give away. In return for seven new year subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Write Circulation Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED.—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in collar garden or farm can be made to yield \$5.00 to \$7.00 per bushel. Write for catalogue and full particulars.—Montreal Sun.

FOR SALE.—Choice dairy and other growing farms in the Red Deer District. Fall wheat, yielding 40 bushels to the acre. Also a large tract of land, well equipped with material, convenient. Easy terms. Full particulars apply to E. B. Millar, Burn Lake, Alberta.

of hogs arriving from day to day. Packers and dealers have been looking for lower prices but their hopes have failed of realization on account of the light supplies; the offerings this week were quickly picked up at prices ranging from \$8.25 to \$8.35 a cwt for selected lots weighed off cars. Dressed hogs are meeting with a good demand in spite of the low prices. Fresh killed abattoir stock is selling freely at \$11.50 a cwt.

## EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, May 15th.—This cheese market this week opened quiet with very little demand from Great Britain, and the cheese offered at the country boards at the beginning of the week sold at 11½c to 11½c a lb. Towards the end of the

## 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 breeding, including a number of tested cows. Close in blood to such notable names as Prince Payne 2nd's Home-bred cow, Mrs. Mervin's 200 lb. cow, Mrs. O'rmay King Suga's, a son of King Suga's, the two year old son, 2 year old, and champion 3 year old, butter producing cow of the breed.

Terms cash, ten months credit (if desired) on approved security, with 6 per cent interest on advance.

Farm one mile west of Breslau Station, G. T. R., main line between Saults and Toronto, nine miles west of Guelph. Arrangements made for all trains to 15th, sent on application.

A. C. HALLMAN, Prop., Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.

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

May 2  
THE TEMPLE  
THE  
NON  
Farm a  
Earn of  
Only Se  
scribers  
A pure  
for regi  
for 7 No  
Samp  
Write—  
FARM  
PETE  
ALL EYES  
T  
Fork  
C  
THE FAV  
Unequ  
Dread  
No bar  
one. T  
All kind  
riers, suit  
track, Send  
to see our  
TOLTO  
Dept. K.  
Mention Farm

**INFECTOR Seed & Grain Separator (Patented 1894)**

The best and latest mill for cleaning and separating all kinds of Seed and Grain.

See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to THE TEMPLETON MFG. CO., GERRON, ONTARIO

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS**

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

**BULL TRANSFERS FOR MARCH, 1909.**  
This publication of these transfers is paid for by the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association.

(Concluded from last week.)

Island Wayne Chief, Charles Graham to Ira Ennis, Inkerman, Ont.  
Joe Mercedes, Herbert Clare to J. A. Jull, Kanelagh, Ont.  
Johanna Iris, Netherland, W. L. Lambkin to John Richard, Fordwich, Ont.  
John Butler Boy, Richard Marshall to Eli Fennel, Caintown, Ont.  
John Posch, Logan Bros. to Amberst Agr't Society, Amherst, N. S.  
Karula Abbecker's De Kol 2nd, Wm. J. Bald to John Heinbuch, Cassel, Ont.  
Kilkenny Boy, Thomas Davidson to W. J. Anderson, Lym, Ont.  
King Artis of Greatest View, Archibald Parks to H. E. George, Cranston, Ont.  
King Edward Wayne, Artemas Empey to Chambers Empey, Easton's Corners, Ont.

King Hall, J. J. Wilson to Henry Bartholomew, Vancouver, B. C.  
Alex. Glover to G. W. Cotnam, Tuxedo, Ont.  
Koradyke Johanna De Kol, John Sheridan to Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ont.  
Lord Albino Wayne 2nd, Walburn Rivers to J. B. Sage, Faldens, Ont.  
Lord Albin De Kol, Samuel Lemon to Robert F. Taylor, Essex, Ont.  
Lord Panarista De Kol, Robert Stillman to Thomas McEne, Essex, Ont.  
Maid's Loss De Kol, Richard Honey to W. H. May, Castleton, Ont.  
Manie Koradyke, Jas. Shields to Brown Bros, Lym, Ont.  
Marshall Lad, John Tweedy to Peter Robertson, Marshall, P.E.I.

Milly's Queen's De Kol, Frank W. Watts to Justus H. McLean, Inkerman, Ont.  
Mindo Keyes, W. A. Hubbs to Allen S. Osborne, Fish Lake, Ont.  
Nudine Prince, H. E. George to George Carver, Edmonton, Ont.  
Nudine Princess Fay's De Kol, H. E. George to Robert Griesback & Son, Col'lingwood, Ont.  
Oxford Prince, George L. Wood to C. F. Gray, Eden, Ont.  
Oyama Mercedes De Kol, William A. Rife to G. Heist, Hespeler, Ont.  
Pauline's Hero, Nelson Clement to Lewis Kelly, Kelvin, Ont.  
Paul Mercedes Posch De Kol, Robert Shellington to Frank W. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Peasley's Boy, W. E. Armstrong to L. Suterfeldt, Unionville, Ont.  
Peter Posch De Kol, Charles E. Walker to Edward Hughes, Zenda, Ont.  
Plymouth, C. P. Davis to Miles Standish, Lennoxville, Que.  
Pride of Dorchester, Joseph Woods to Wesley Hunt, Dorchester Station, Ont.  
Prince Butter Boy, Keyes, Edward M. Bull to Thomas A. Crawford, Bethel, Ont.  
Prince Carmen Acton, Dr. L. de L. Harwood to Samuel Sauré, Vaudeville, Ont.  
Prince Gretani De Kol, W. A. Bryant to L. Abbott, Camelshe, Ont.  
Prince Ho, Edward Burge to Isaac Clifford, Bromson, Ont.

Prince Leopold De Kol, J. B. Watts to Justus H. McLean, Inkerman, Ont.  
Prince Mercedes De Kol, Frank J. Griffin to James Turner, Burgessville, Ont.  
Prince of the Woods, W. Frank Bartley to John Reagan, New Durham, Ont.  
Prince Paul of Tilly, James H. Moxley to George Chick, Plum Hollow, Ont.  
Prince Schulling Abbecker, Mrs. S. C. Manson to I. G. Melrose, Burgessville, Ont.  
Princess Yette's King, William Gough to James Pirie, Renner, Ont.  
Prince Steutira Posch, H. E. George to Alex. Withers, Sirion, Ont.  
Queen Netherland's Favorit, Edgar Dennis to William Reynolds, Aurora, Ont.  
Rosevelt Houwie, Robert Symington to Jas. G. Allan, Brigidon, Ont.  
Rose's Lad, Charles O. Richardson to Robert A. Wilson, Elphin, Ont.  
Royal Baron, James Williams to Cornelius Best, Corinth, Ont.

Royal Mercedes, Frank J. Griffin to Roy Hewitt, Plattsville, Ont.  
Royal Sylvia Posch, I. G. Wyckoff to Oscar Marr, Jarvis, Ont.  
Saanhich Belle's Promise, Thomas H. Porter to Ernest Harper, Victoria, P.E.I.  
St. Patrick of Hemingford, Morrison McCrear to Harvey Moore, Hemmingford, Ont.  
Silver Wayne De Kol, John Johnson to Jesse Shively, Springfield, Ont.  
Silver West's King, William Gough to William C. Stevens, Phillipville, Ont.  
Sir Abbecker Becker, Oswald Wallace to Robert T. Carson, Newburg, Ont.  
Sir Abbecker Fraser, Oswald Wallace to Ira Marshall, Kirkton, Ont.  
Sir Axie Posch De Kol, Fred Abbott to John Bell, Dorchester Station, Ont.  
Sir Cornelius De Kol, Clark Hamilton to William Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.

**THE BEST PIGS are NONE TOO GOOD**



**for Farm and Dairy Readers**

Earn one FREE ly, sending us only Seven New Yearly Subscribers to Farm and Dairy.



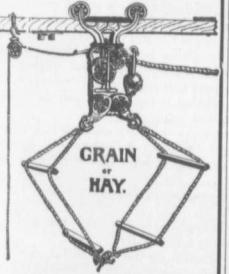
A pure bred pig, with pedigree for registration sent in return for 7 New Subscribers.

Samples sent on application Write—Circulation Department

**FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO - ONT.**

**ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION Tolton's Fork and Sling Carriers**

THE FAVOURITES OF THEM ALL  
Unequaled for Simplicity Durability and Efficiency



No barn complex without one. The horse does it all. All kinds of Slings, Forks and Carriers, suitable for wood, rod or steel track. Send for descriptive circular, or see our local agent.

**TOLTON BROS., LTD. GUELPH, CAN.**

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

**Amatite ROOFING**

No more paint for me!  
I've now covered every roof on my place with Amatite.

To buy a roofing that requires painting is inviting trouble. Painted roofings are as out of date as the harvester machinery of thirty years ago. The roofing of to-day needs no painting. That's one of its great features.

If you are still using the "old rubber kind," the kind that requires painting every year or two to keep it tight, we want to tell you about Amatite; why it needs no painting; why it wears longer than the "smooth surfaced" roofings; and why it costs less.

First.—Its chief ingredient is Coal Tar Pitch—not a "secret compound" but well known, long tested material, recognized by engineers as the greatest waterproofing material known. Two layers of this material are used in every sheet of Amatite.

Second.—We use two layers of the best grade of wool felt to hold the pitch in place. This wool felt gives tensile strength to the roofing, and is the best material known for that purpose.

Third.—On the top of these four layers is a real mineral surface. This surface requires absolutely no painting, and adds materially to the life of the roofing. It is fire retardant. It is permanent.

**FREE SAMPLE**

We want to send you a sample so that you can see what a solid, substantial waterproof roofing Amatite really is. Write to-day. Address nearest office.

**The Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.**  
TORONTO, WESTMINSTER BUILDINGS, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.S., HALIFAX, N.S.

**PUBLIC SALE**

OF

**50 Registered Holstein Cattle**

WILL BE HELD

**Tuesday, May 25th, commencing at 12.30 p.m. sharp**

AT

**BROCKVILLE FAIR GROUNDS**

6 cows with records over 20 lbs. Butter each.  
Greatest bunch of A. R. O. Breeding ever offered by public sale in Canada.

A daughter and g. daughter of Paul Betts Dekol as well as a sister to Francy 3rd will be sold, all without reserve.

Catalogues now ready. Sale will be under cover.  
Tags—Cash, or 5 months time, bankable paper with interest at 6 per cent. All bids by mail should be sent to

**Colonel B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N.Y., Auctioneer.**  
**T. R. BEALE, Athens, Ont., Clerk. GORDON H. MANHARD, } Consignors**  
**G. A. GILROY, }**

Sir Eric Johanna, A. Mistlefeldt to William H. King, Canada, Ont.  
Sir Francy Calamity, Justus H. McLean to Richard Gooden, Spencerville, Ont.  
Sir Gretzi Johanna, Arthur B. Ronald, to David Gress, Walkerton, Ont.  
Sir Hengveld Jim, Benj. Holby to Lorne C. Cottingham, New Sarum, Ont.  
Sir Hengveld Sam, Benj. Holby to Charles Holborn, Sheddin, Ont.  
Sir Ianthe Rheas, Charles Baird to Jos. White, St. Mary's, Ont.  
Sir Jewel Johanna, Herbert Jerome to George Shaw, North Seneca, Ont.  
Sir Kent of Pleasant, N. Y. Lesson to Charles Holborn, Sheddin, Ont.  
Sir John Leonard, Aylmer, Ont.  
Sir Koradyke Keyes, B. Mallory to Fred Crews, Trenton, Ont.  
Sir Letwill Jewel Posch, Frank Greenback to W. J. Gallacher, Dummer, Ont.

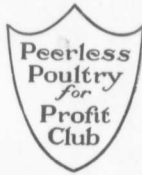
(Continued next week.)

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA**

the Winter Wheat Belt of the North West. Twenty thousand acres at rock bottom prices. Average yield 45 bushels per acre. Can you afford to overlook this? Illustrated booklet, etc., on request.

**IMPERIAL INVESTMENTS LTD.**  
33 Empress, Winnipeg, Manitoba

# Join the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club



An association, the chief object of which is to help the Farmers of Canada make more money out of poultry



**T**HERE is big money in poultry raising — Anyone who is raising poultry right will tell you that.

The Canadian Government census for 1901 proves that the Canadian hen produced eggs and table poultry, during that year, to the value of \$16,000,000.

Though there are no official figures for 1908, the following is a conservative estimate made by F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College:

If the Canadian hen laid the same average in 1908 that she laid in 1901 there would be for this year about 103 million dozen eggs, which at 25 cents would mean a gross revenue of 25½ million dollars.

But a good, honest hen should lay more than seven dozen eggs in 12 months. No class of farm stock will respond so readily to good treatment. Providing she gets this care and that one dozen more eggs per hen is the result, the increased revenue from the extra dozen eggs would amount to 3½ million dollars. Give the hen yet a little more selection and care so that the average yield would be 10 dozen, which is by no means large, and the increased revenue would be 11 million dollars, or a gross income from the poultry yards of Canada of 36¾ million dollars.

In spite of this the demand has not been filled by the supply.

There are more eggs and poultry wanted than the farms of Canada are producing.

The farmers of Canada are not raising enough poultry, nor are they making as much profit as they should out of the poultry they raise.

Now, the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club has been formed to help the farmers of Canada raise more poultry, and raise it more profitably.—

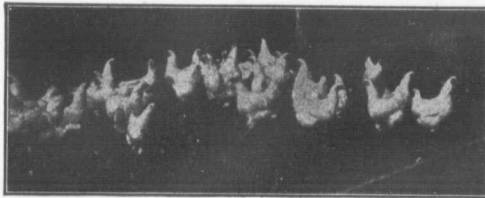
Help them with expert advice on every point in the production of poultry, from the hatching of the chicks to the selling of them.

This is practical advice given by men who are raising poultry, and making money out of it—men who have made a study of the subject—men who have been up against all the difficulties of poultry raising and have overcome them.

Membership in this Club and all the advice and help that goes with it, is absolutely free to every user of a Peerless Incubator and Brooder.

You see we, who make the Peerless Incubators and Brooders, are closely allied with the largest and most successful poultry farm in the Dominion—the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited.

In fact it was raising poultry on this farm—looking for every means to make it more successful, more profitable, that induced us to produce the Peerless Incubator and Brooder.



Money Makers of the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, Pembroke.

We tested every incubator on the market—gave each one a thorough and careful trial.

Not one of them came up to the standard which we were looking for. The best United States machines failed because they were not built to suit Canada's climate. The Canadian incubators were mere copies of obsolete United States machines—built to sell, not to hatch chicks.

So we built the Peerless Incubators and Brooders out of the knowledge and experience which actual poultry raising in Canada taught us.

We have published a booklet called "When Poultry Pays," which tells the whole story of how we came to build the Peerless Incubator—and why it must be the best machine for anyone in Canada to use.

Writing for a copy of this booklet is the first step towards joining the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club—the first step on the road to sure profits from poultry.

This booklet tells how poultry is being profitably raised now in Canada. It tells how you can work in with the most successful poultry farm in the country, and make big profits under their guidance.

Join the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club now and start in making money.

This is not like a gold mine. In a mine you just guess or hope that the yellow metal is there—99 times out of a hundred it isn't.

But in the poultry business the gold is there—that's sure and certain. Others are getting it. You can get it—if you go about it right.

Going about it right means joining the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club and taking advantage of the knowledge and experience of those who are making poultry pay—who are ready to help you in every way.

There is no farmer in Canada who is making so much money that he can neglect to get the certain profit that he can make out of raising poultry the Peerless way.

It takes but little time and little work to clean up a tidy sum each year raising poultry—your wife or daughter can do all that is necessary, and do it well, under our advice and help.

You see, if you buy an ordinary incubator you have to struggle along by yourself. The maker's interest ends when the machine is paid for. But that's not the Peerless way.

We want to see every Peerless Incubator make big money for its owner.

You can't help but make money once you join the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club. We won't let you fail.

Now, while you are thinking about it, is the time to take the first step. Write us a postcard now for our booklet—"When Poultry Pays." We'll mail it to you at once.

## Peerless Incubators and Brooders

WE SHIP THE PEERLESS FREIGHT PREPAID

**LEE** Manufacturing Company Limited, 382 Pembroke St. Ontario, Pembroke, Canada