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The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 1, 1908



THE FIRST AND EASIEST OPERATION IN HAY MAKING

Cutting hay is the easiest part of hay making. Owing to this a great deal of hay is damaged each year. We are inclined to cut too much at once. No more should be cut at one time than can be handled with dispatch before the dew or rain has a chance to bleach it. Carry this practice out in your haying operations and you will make a better grade of hay.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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Estimates for Agriculture

That the estimates for the Department of Agriculture for the current year, do not indicate any change of policy, or extension of its sphere of action, was confirmed by the special correspondent of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, upon inquiry recently. The amount called for in the vote was \$1,258,500, for the whole department, including estimates for archives, patent record, census and statistics, and the statistical year book. The whole vote is \$155,000 less than last year when the amount was \$1,413,500. The amount for experimental farms is \$130,000, a reduction of \$10,000 from 1907. This is chiefly because amounts appropriated towards certain experiments and investigations have not been used up, as these are still in progress. The reduction is a small one, in any case. For exhibitions the vote is \$200,000, reduced by \$50,000 from 1907. This is chiefly attributable to the New Zealand exhibition, which the department had on its hands last year. Now it is chiefly concerned with the Franco-British Exhibition, where Canada has a very handsome building, crowded with agricultural and other exhibits.

Dairying and the fruit industries, improvement of transportation of food merchandise, and other products, will claim the expenditure of \$115,000, the same as last year. The sum of \$50,000 will again be voted for the encouragement of the production and use of superior seeds of farm crops, and the enforcement of the seed control act. This is the same as last year.

A very substantial reduction has been made in the vote towards the encouragement of the establishment of cold storage warehouses for the better preservation and handling of perishable food products. This year it will be \$75,000, instead of \$150,000, which was the last year's vote. This is an appropriation out which bonuses are paid for the erection of cold storage warehouses. The total expenditure to any one structure, is 30 per cent. of the total cost. This is paid in installments spread over five years, to admit of government inspection for that period. The installments are as follows: First year, 17 per cent.; second year, 5 per cent.; third year, 4 per cent.; fourth year, 2 per cent.; fifth year, 2 per cent. As yet only one company in Canada has taken advantage of the offer, and consequently the appropriation for 1907 has not been used up, and the provision for further ones does not need to be as great.

The vote for the health of animals and live stock commissioner's branches has been reduced from \$350,000 to \$300,000. This is not a reduction on account of current expenditure, but because of the stamping out of animal diseases, and money formerly voted for that purpose does not, at present anyway, need to be voted again. Chief of these is glanders, which has been brought under control in districts where it was formerly a menace. The usual grant to the Dominion Exhibition has been made, the amount being \$50,000. A vote of \$15,000 towards the laying of a car track to the Central Experimental Farm, appears in the estimates. As arrangements are now visitors have either to drive or walk over a mile from the end of the car tracks and this is found to be a great inconvenience by the thousands of people who annually visit the farm. The new arrangement when completed will be much better and will carry the visitors to a point close to the buildings.

The sum of \$75,000 towards the enforcement of the meat and canned foods act has been increased to \$100,000. The vote of \$45,000 for the de-

velopment of the live stock industry has not been changed. The sum of \$8,000 has been voted towards the renewing and improving and assisting in the maintenance of the Canadian exhibit at the Imperial Institute, London, England, this being looked upon as a complementary advertisement in Britain of the resources of the Dominion.

F. D.

Early Maritime Agriculture

A complimentary copy of a book entitled "Early Agriculture in the Maritime Provinces," by Howard Trueman, has been received. It is an exceedingly interesting work, and has been well prepared. It is a history of the progress of agriculture in the Maritime Provinces from the early days to the present. The story of the early struggles, and of the valuable work that was performed by the men of the old regime, is interesting, particularly to those who are cultivating the lands that are referred to.

The extensive, rich marsh lands of the Bay of Fundy, and the fertile valley of the St. John River valley are dealt with in a comprehensive way. The book comprises, also, much valuable information respecting agricultural education in its various phases as applied to the needs of the Maritime farmers. The work is largely a compilation, and was written by a farmer for farmers. It should be in the hands of all persons interested in Maritime agriculture. It was published by the Times Printing Co., of Moncton, N. B.

Where Mixed Farming Flourishes

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—We pride ourselves in saying that our heritage is all due to us in one of the best, if not really the best, counties, in this fair province of Ontario. Especially is this true for the farmer, who wishes to follow a general course, that is, feeding of live stock, dairying, and fruit raising. We have made these lines a study, and have backed them up with practical experience, and close attention to our work, and have made our farms produce to their full extent, as much hay, grain, roots, and so forth, year by year, as possible. Very little grain or hay, unless it is fall wheat, is sold from our farms. Our ideal is to turn all the raw material from the soil into a finished product, before it leaves the farm. We read, and hear a lot to-day of the grain rations for feeding cattle and dairy cows, but in my humble opinion it has led a great many feeders astray.

There is not a product on the farm to-day, taking labor and other considerations, that can be sold, and will give more actual profits, and good returns for feeding cattle or in the dairy cows, than good, well-cured clover hay. As the prospects for this season are for a bountiful crop, at least with us, I think it is up to us farmers to make all preparations to garner at the right time, and also accomplish it in such a way as to have it properly cured, when it will receive, and contain, its full nutritive value.—J. H. Woods, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Co-operation is making its way slowly, but surely in Nova Scotia. The Berwick Co-operative Association has now a splendid warehouse, with concrete walls, and galvanized iron roof, making a most practical and frost proof building. They have already purchased their barrels, and are prepared to do business on a strictly co-operative basis. It will be safe to predict that the movement will spread rapidly now that they have an example of the benefits of co-operation.



HAYING OPERATIONS AT RIVERSIDE FARM

The Home of Messrs. M. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont. A Modern Farm and Farm Home.

RIVERSIDE FARM, Caledonia, Ont., some 16 miles from Hamilton, is one of those farms of which every person who has visited it, speaks in praise. Recently a representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World spent a few hours at this farm, just as haying operations were being commenced. The expeditious manner in which the work was performed, proved most interesting, as did a number of other features of this splendidly managed farm.

The farm consists of some 450 acres, of which 80 acres are in Lucerne hay, not counting 15 acres that were seeded down last spring. Having such a large area under hay, has made it necessary for the proprietors, Messrs. M. Richardson, and his son, Mr. J. W. Richardson, who now has chief control of the farm operations, to use only the latest and best machinery. The cutting is done in the morning. The hauling is done in the afternoons. Three men and three boys haul and mow away 16 to 20 loads of hay in an afternoon.

Three wagons and three teams are used. While one wagon is being loaded in the field by means of a hay loader, which has given excellent satisfaction, the second is being driven to the barn, and the third is being unloaded in the barn. One of the three teams is used on the hay sling at the barn. One of the men takes charge of the loading of the hay, assisted by a boy as driver, another boy is kept driving back and forth from the field to the barn, while the third boy manages the team that is used on the hay sling. One man has charge of the hay sling and the third looks after the mowing away. When this staff is at work, the rapidity with

which the hay is loaded, hauled and mowed away is most interesting. Each person has his special work, and no time is lost.

This farm is one of the most modern and up-to-date that we have ever visited. On many large farms the rush of farm work is such that numerous small details are neglected, and frequently an appearance of untidiness is the result. Not so on Riverside Farm.

A MODERN FARM HOUSE

As we drove up to the louse the impression received was most favorable. Everything about the approaches of the house and around the stables and barn yard, was tidy and well kept. A nice hedge added greatly to the pleasing appearance of the splendid farm house, that is illustrated in the adjoining column. This farm house is one of the best in the section, in fact, in the province.

While building up their farm and their splendid herd of Holstein Friesian cattle, the Messrs. Richardson have not neglected their farm home. The house is of brick, and four stories high. It has all the modern conveniences, including a furnace, hot and cold water, bath room and closet, and hardwood floors throughout the lower flat. Several large bay windows on the second and third floors add greatly to the appearance of the house both inside and out. On the lower flat, folding doors are used between the living room, parlor and library, with the result that all the rooms can be thrown into one.

The water is pumped, by means of a windmill, to a tank in the attic. The windmill has been so constructed that after the wants of the house are supplied the surplus water is conveyed by means

of a pipe to another tank in the barn. Water is kept constantly before the live stock. Realizing the importance of good sanitation, the Messrs. Richardson made arrangements by which the sewerage of the house is carried off by a pipe a distance of some 600 feet from the buildings.

Mrs. Richardson, Sr., is a great lover of flowers. In summer the grounds surrounding



Home of M. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont.

This house is a modern one in every respect. It is fitted throughout the lower flat with hardwood floors. Modern conveniences are to be found there, bathroom, hot and cold water, sanitary sewage disposal, etc., the water for all purposes being pumped by a windmill. The front of the grounds are adorned by a neat hedge.

the house have many nice plants, while in winter the bay window in the large living room is a mass of bloom.

SOME FINE CATTLE

The chief feature of the farm is a splendid herd of Holstein Friesian cattle. About a year and a half ago the Messrs. Richardson had a sale of much of their stock. They retained, however, many of their best animals with the result that their herd comprises numerous fine specimens. Space does not permit of a detailed description of the herd being given in this issue beyond saying that it has been bred from some of the most noted milk producing strains of Holstein Friesian cattle in the world. Several of the cows in the herd have made large records in official tests. The stock was in excellent condition.

HAYING OPERATIONS

Being anxious to obtain a description of their methods of growing Lucerne, Mr. J. W. Richardson was asked for information on this point. "We find," said Mr. Richardson, "that we obtain the best results by cutting as soon as the blossoms commence. If Lucerne is allowed to go too long before being cut it deteriorates. We cut only what we can handle properly, sixteen to twenty loads."

"In haying weather cutting is started at nine or ten o'clock in the morning. Now that we have a hay loader and side delivery rake we do not do as much tending as we used to, unless the weather is unfavorable. Instead, we let the



STACKING HAY BY HORSE POWER

This hayrack upon the farm of Richardson & Son, of Caledonia, Ont., contained over 30 tons of hay. The scaffolding was anchored to the tree at the left. With this contrivance, one man built this stack with ease. The hay came out in the best of condition. A wire cable furnishes the track upon which the car runs.

hay cure more in the swathe. When we think we can get the hay in in the afternoon we ted it about nine or ten o'clock in the morning. If the weather is not favorable we leave heavy Lucerne hay in the swathe as we find that it is not injured as much by rain or dew as it would be were it tedded and not hauled in the barn."

"It pays to use the side delivery rake as the hay can be handled with greater ease. Then also it dries better as the dump rake gathers it together too much. If we find that the hay is not drying rapidly enough we sometimes roll it back over again with the rake. One of the advantages of this method is that it leaves the hay in rtraight rows ready for the loader. When cutting the hay it is a good plan to cut it in long strips, the longer the better, as it facilitates the loading. In a field 40 rods long, we usually cut a 10 acre field in two or three strips, depending on how we think we can handle it.

HAY LOADER DOES GOOD WORK

"Loading is commenced as soon as the hay will rustle, or as soon as it can be handled with reasonable ease. Although some of our land is rolling, we have been able to use the loader wherever we could drive a load of hay. A loader saves the work of a man. Formerly two men used to pitch the hay from the windrow and a good man was kept on the load. Now we require only two men on the load, and the amount of labor necessary to handle the same amount of hay is much less. Formerly we used to have to

effects in labor. We used to have a five year rotation, including two years in corn, or grain, and three years in hay and pasture. Now we grow Lucerne alone on the same land from seven to ten years, and get larger and better crops each year than we used to, and avoid the necessity of having to plow and seed the land two years in the five-year rotation. In addition, the land all the time grows richer, Lucerne being a deep feeder, drawing its nourishment from the soil four to six feet deep, and sometimes deeper."

METHODS OF GROWING

"Lucerne should not be sown on ground that will carry fall wheat. It will not grow on wet ground. We sow about the first of May with a nurse crop of barley, using one bushel of barley, one pound of timothy, and 15 to 20 lbs. of Lucerne, depending on the age of the seed. On land that follows corn, well dressed with manure the winter previous, we have grown over 50 bushels of barley from the one bushel sown. The Lucerne is sown with a seed drill and harrowed. If it is not likely to rain, we roll it."

FEED FOR THE COWS

"A few days after the first cutting, we turn in our cows and, by changing the fields, have fresh clover for them almost all the season. In this way the flow of milk is well maintained throughout the season. This could not be done with timothy meadow.

"Many people think that cows are apt to bloat worse on Lucerne than on any other clover. We

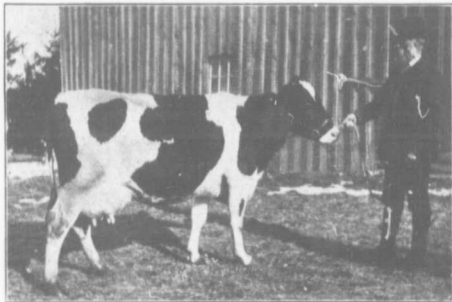
cow stable there is a milk room, in which the separator is kept.

The milk is sent to a cheese factory in Caledonia, in which the Messrs. Richardson have a half interest. Before we left the farm, the Messrs. Richardson informed us that they considered that The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is a great improvement over either of the papers whose place it has taken, both of which they had taken for years. Like all up-to-date farmers, they believe that, to be successful, it is necessary that farmers should be well read. They not only take several farm papers, but a daily, and several other publications as well. Were a provincial dairv farms competition to be held, Riverside Farm, should the Messrs. Richardson decide to compete, would be sure to take a high standing.—H. B. C.

Eradicating the Sow Thistle

T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Dept., Ottawa.

The sow thistle is becoming one of the worst weeds with which the farmer has to deal. The Canada thistle and the wild mustard used to be talked of years ago as being the worst weeds, but to-day they are not in it with the perennial sow thistle. The sow thistle will give the farmer the biggest chase of any weed, if he would exterminate it. In the day when our attention was mostly devoted to the commoner sorts of weeds, weeds such as the sow thistle, were getting a foothold. Had we nipped them at that



INKA MERCEDES DE KOL

One of the three cows owned by Richardson & Son, Caledonia, that gave over 8,000 lbs. of milk as a three year old in an economical 8 months food test at the Pan American Exhibition. She is now ten years old. The last test was 232 lbs. of milk and 20.00 lbs. of butter in a week, being an official test in April, 1908. Three of her daughters are in the herd.

employ several extra men at haying time. Now this is not necessary, as the hay is gathered with the regular help.

IN THE BARN

"In our main barn we have to carry the hay over our grain mow. For this purpose we use slings, and we are able to take a load off in three draws. The sling we are now using is the best we have ever had. Our barn is 64 feet by 116 feet. Owing to its width, we have two tracks and cars. The hay is deposited near the centre of the barn. Our hay shoots are at each side. By having the shoots on the sides, we save a great deal of labor. The hay in the centre of the barn being higher than at the sides, makes it easier for us to throw it down to the stables below.

ADVANTAGES OF LUCERNE

The Messrs. Richardson have grown Lucerne for many years. They say that it is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown on the average farm, particularly on the dairy farms. "One of the features about Lucerne that we like the best," said Mr. Richardson, "is the saving it



PIETERTJE POSCH DE BOER

His dam and sire's dam averaged 25.07 lbs. butter in seven days. The average test of dam was 4.31 fat. Sam's dam holds world's highest milk and butter record for heifer under three years old—57.82 lbs. milk in one day and 27.07 lbs. butter in one week. Owned by Richardson & Son, Caledonia.

have not found this to be the case. Care should be taken not to turn the cows in when the grass is very wet, or when they are very hungry. Bloating is caused by indigestion. Salt is a good preventative.

A SPLENDID FEED

"For feeding purposes, Lucerne, when properly cured, is ahead of any other grass crop grown. Timothy cannot be compared with it. We say this after having grown it for 30 years.

"One of the great secrets in keeping hay is to have neither dew nor water in it when it is being placed in the mow. In the mow it should be levelled off, and tramped, to prevent its heating. When hay is dropped from the forks in big bundles, if it is not levelled, and there is the least moisture in it it will heat."

NICE FARM BUILDINGS

The farm buildings on Riverside Farm are not elaborate, but they are large and commodious, and amply serve all requirements. They include an ice house, and a large wagon shed, in which the implements and machinery used on the farm are kept in the best possible condition. Off the

time, we would have saved ourselves the great expense which is necessary at the present time to rid ourselves of these pests.

Weeds cost the farmer a great deal of expense in the extra implements which are necessary to fight them. Careless farmers are the curse of their neighbors, and their unfortunate brethren are strictly "up against" the weed problem, as these careless farmers make the problem much more complicated. This is especially true with such weeds as the sow thistle. The seed is carried by the wind, and any cultivated ground upon which it may fall is in the best of shape to induce this seed to grow.

Sheep are one of the best agents to use in fighting the sow thistle, and it is unfortunate that more sheep cannot be kept owing to the sheep-killing curs which infest our country, most of which are kept by men who cannot keep themselves. Dogs belonging to such men are the ones most generally caught killing sheep.

The Ontario law has not much effect in connection with the sow thistle. It is possible to enforce the law where 50 ratepayers petition

to have a commission order all weeds destroyed, but this commission cannot touch weeds except in such places where the crop will not be injured by the operations. It will be readily seen from this that the sow thistle is practically immune from the provisions of the Ontario law, as the sow thistles growing upon the fields of a careless farmer can seed down the whole neighborhood, through the agency of the wind. It is quite different in Manitoba. There, where a certain percentage of the crop is infested with weeds, an inspector compels the farmer to cut the crop. If he fails to comply with the inspector's orders, the inspector takes other means to have it cut, and charges it up to the owner in his taxes. Such a law is urgently needed in Ontario. Sow thistles should be cut before they have had time to seed. It would be in the interests of even the careless farmer to be coerced in this matter.

The sow thistle is worse in heavy clay soils than in soils of a lighter nature. Owing to its underground root stock, it is a difficult plant to eradicate. These root stocks act as a storehouse for the plant, where it can store up food for future use. The proper way to fight sow thistles and weeds of a kindred nature is to exhaust this storehouse of its food supply. This can be done by cutting off the top and allowing no leaves to appear above ground. Cultivators with broad shears are the best implements to destroy sow thistle. By keeping off all the leaves, the plants become smothered. Some of course take more killing than others. This cultivating operation should be kept up throughout the season. If such is done, there will be no seed and there will be no root stock left, consequently no sow thistle left.

A method which has worked out very satisfactorily in eradicating sow thistle is to pasture infested fields closely till the middle of June, then plow it, working up a fine tilth, and sowing with rape. Rape is much better than buckwheat for this purpose, as it can be sown later, thus allowing of more cultivation.

Field Crops Competition in Ontario

While referring to the standing field crops competition, which is being carried on in Ontario, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent of Fairs and Exhibitions for Ontario, while calling at the office of The Dairymen and Farming World last week, said that fifty agricultural societies had taken up with the idea, and had entered in the competition. Up to the present there had been an average of 15 entries through each society. Each competitor, of field, entered, would average 10 acres. Thus a total acreage to date of some 7,500 or 8,000 acres, have been entered in this field crop competition.

What this means to the country, one realizes when it is known that the grain winning first, second and third prizes, in last year's contest, sold for seed purposes on an average of 25 to 50 per cent. higher than the ruling market prices. A quantity of this prize winning seed went over to Germany, one of the prize winners sending all of his prize grain to go to this country, receiving the handsome price of \$2.50 a bushel for the seed.

The importance of these standing field crop competitions to the farmers of Ontario, was never brought more noticeably to the department than during the past spring, when the West required hundreds of thousands of bushels of oats for seed purposes, and only 20,000 bushels of the amount required could be obtained from Ontario farmers. Where should this seed have been obtained but in Ontario? But the farmers of Ontario were not in a position to supply the quality of the seed demanded, hence the Dominion Department had to look elsewhere for it.

Agricultural societies have not taken up with

the competition this year as freely as they might have. Some of the officers, in fact the secretaries of 20 societies, never put the matter before the other members of the committees until they had been written to a second time. Agricultural societies must waken up in this respect, or they will before long be relegated to a back seat. Aside from the advantages of entering in such a competition, as well as the increased value of the prize winning seed, the five prizes themselves are well worthy of competition, being \$15, \$12, \$10, \$7 and \$5. The directors of each society decide the class of crop which is to be entered. This crop is usually the one most widely grown in that locality. Then individual entries of this crop are made by the members of the society. The judges are supplied by the Dominion Department, they being supplied at a probable cost of \$3,000. The Ontario Government puts up \$30 of the prize money, the society the other \$20. The society, however, is not out this \$50, as this amount is entered up in their total expenditures for agricultural purposes, and, as the grant is reckoned upon this basis, a large proportion of it is returned. The society may charge an entry fee if they choose. Aside from the other advantages of these competitions, the societies have the advantage of having an expert judge come to their locality to lecture after the judging, and give their reasons for the placing.

A New Wrinkle in Unloading Hay

A very fertile cause of hay spoiling in the mow may be traced to the manner in which it is dumped into the barn. Hay should not be dumped in by means of the hay fork and left just as it falls after the fork is tripped. Mr. Glendinning of Manilla, while calling upon The Dairymen and Farming World recently, said he always used a logging chain to attach the hay fork to the ear. In this way, the lift hung much lower in the mow and did not have so far to drop. When slung from a chain in this manner, a great deal of labor was saved in the mow as one could get a good swing on the lift while the operator on the load tripped it. In this way, it was possible to place the hay practically where it was wanted in the mow.

Where this method is practised, considerable labor not only will be saved but the hay will keep better as it will be mowed much more evenly. To facilitate the working of this logging chain, Mr. Glendinning has removed the cross beam from his barn and uses instead ingeniously devised rods at the peak of the barn, which do not interfere with the working of the unloading car.

Concerning the Telephone

E. Sykes, Souris County, Man.

What would we do without a telephone? By being without this machine, we would disconnect ourselves from the outer world, drive 20 miles for a doctor, or a veterinary surgeon, and by so doing lose the sick one, or the crippled horse. While we were driving into town to find out the price of wheat, our neighbor would find out, and sell his wheat for ten cents a bushel more than we. We would have to sit in-doors all through the long days of winter, talking to ourselves, when, if we had a phone, we could enjoy a hearty conversation with our near, yet distant, neighbor. We would have to hitch up our team in weather 60 degrees below zero, and drive to town for coal, and, perhaps, when we get there, find there was no coal to be had. By the use of the telephone, this long journey could be avoided. This is the cry of the farmers who, once having his phone, would never be without it.

The question will arise, "How are we to organize a rural telephone line?" First, all one's neighbors should be gathered together to talk

the question over, and find out all who really intend having the phone. Then obtain signed agreements from those farmers who propose installing a machine. After these preliminaries, appoint a committee or board of directors, who will act as trustees for the shareholders, (remembering that every mickle makes a muckle, and every little makes a lot of shares.) The next step is to mark out a plan of the routes, and the cost of installation. This is how the phone can get into a neighborhood to cheer the young and old folks, and bring compound interest to our share of the capital.

The cost of a farmers' telephone line is, approximately, \$100 a mile. This allows for 34 poles (25 feet in length insulators, etc., and the double wire system of No. 12 wire; also allowing for leading in covered wire. This, however, does not include the phone. When buying a phone, do not get a cheap one, but get the best value for your money.

Granted that you have purchased your plant from a reliable telephone manufacturing company, commence to build, having before you always the thought if the work is done well, there will be less cost for maintenance. Set the poles at least four feet in the soil, pounding the soil around them as solid as possible near the heel of the pole as well as the ground surface. Never half fill up the holes. Nest fix up your stay wires so as not to pull the poles over. When stretching the line wire, use discretion in straining up. Leave about five inches of sag in about 150 feet of span, if put up in the summer, or about three inches if they are strung in very cold weather. This is very important in order to keep down the cost of maintenance, as well as avoiding inconvenience to subscribers. The cost of maintenance is very little, providing the line is well constructed, especially if each farmer helps to keep his portion of the line in order. Where the line is properly constructed, there should be little more expense in connection with maintenance than the cost of new batteries once a year.

Be sure to have good ground wires placed eight feet below the surface to insure protection for your phone. One should not waste his batteries by leaving the receiver off the hook. Never hold the line when it is wanted by your neighbor. Any Canadian telephone company will help you out with expert advice, and supply you with efficient electrical equipment. Local town systems are a separate proposition from rural lines, and may be dealt with in another article.

The cultivator should be started in the corn as soon as possible after the corn is up. Cultivating should be continued at least once a week until silking time but not after.—J. C. Thomas, Essex Co., Ont.

Weeds rob the soil of food elements required by other plants. While there is usually more than enough plant food for all plants in almost every soil, the amount in a readily available form is limited, and the greater the number of plants among which it is divided the slower and less vigorous will be the growth of all.—Vernon H. Davis, Ohio State University.

My haying outfit consists of a side delivery rake and loader in addition to the other implements generally made use of in hay making. The side delivery rake and loader are both favorites with me, and in fact I do not think I would care to farm without them. With a good ordinary crop of hay to take off, much labor is saved by making use of these implements. Of course, one needs to exercise some care and judgment in their use and where such is observed, a good quality of hay can be made and taken off with much less labor than where old methods of haymaking are practised.—Chas. G. Patten, Wellington Co.

Talks With Peterboro County Farmers

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—As requested by you, I have been visiting the homes of farmers in the west and north end of Smith township. The general outlook in this section is excellent, the rain lately having improved the crops to a great extent.

There is every indication that there will be an extraordinary good yield of fall wheat; spring wheat also is showing well. There has been a surprisingly good catch of clover all through the county. On several farms preparations are already being made for cutting. Timothy is likely to be above the average yield, plenty of farmers expecting to get in over a ton and a half an acre, the recent rainfall having helped it on.

All roots, with the exception of mangels, will be above the average. The mangels, in some instances, will have to be plowed up, as they are making a poor showing. Farmers generally are slaughtering bull calves as there is no money in raising veal at present prices, but there is a tendency among them to raise the heavier calves this season than before. Taken altogether there is every promise of a good harvest.

SILOS BECOMING POPULAR

There is a growing feeling in favor of the building of silos. Mr. Thos. J. Cullen of Smith township, has just completed a fine new barn, 83 x 46 x 35 high, on 7 ft. 6 in. concrete walls, 13 inches thick, and has room for 45 head of cattle. The building cost \$1550, including a fine roof house. Mr. Cullen's barn is stocked with up-to-date machinery. "I don't think that a farm is complete without a silo," said Mr. Cullen, "and I intend building one as soon as possible. It will be 30 x 13 feet." Mr. Cullen has one of the most up-to-date farms in the county. Mr. W. J. Stillman, a neighbor of Mr. Cullen's, is also seriously thinking of building a silo. He intends making alterations and improvements to his barns, and at the same time putting up a silo.

"I do not think that there is anything so necessary on a dairy farm as a silo," said W. E. Stewart, of Smith township. "I have one 12 x 28 feet, and I can cut enough corn to fill it in two days. I cannot see why silos are not more generally used, in view of the fact that farmers by their use get so much better results from stock than when hay is fed." Mr. Stewart, who sells his milk in Peterboro, keeps 18 cows and 7 horses.

ONE OF THE FIRST SILOS

Mr. James Stothart informed me that he built the second silo that was erected in the township. It has been in use for 40 to 50 years, and, al-

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DOMINION AMMUNITION

though made of wood is still in good condition. Mr. Stothart now has two silos, one 12 x 22 x 20 feet high, and another 15 feet square. "When I built my first silo," said Mr. Stothart, "cement silos were unknown. Both my silos are made of wood, and I would not do without them for any consideration. I have 26 pure-bred Holsteins, and although I feed them silage all winter, I still have five feet of silage in the bottom of each."

I find a considerable number of the farmers in this section are subscribers for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. They are greatly pleased over the fact that the paper is now established in Peterboro. Quite a few farmers not taking the paper gave me their subscriptions and many have promised to subscribe this fall when their subscriptions for other papers run out. Those who have been taking the paper expressed their appreciation of the improvements that have been made in the paper this year.

This week I purpose visiting the farmers in the northern portions of Smith township.

June 29.

F. E. Duriou.

Keep the Old Boy

In all classes of animals, we have to be eager to get rid of the aged sires, and substitute in their place, immature sires. Those breeding ability we do not know. This practice has been largely carried out in breeding hogs. A good, old boar, that has been tried, is worth keeping as long as he is vigorous, and will do service. One of the greatest mistakes in the hog business is that of continually breeding from young and immature animals. Old sires are sometimes hard to manage. They will break out of an ordinary pen, and an old, cross boar running at large is not to be desired.

If a boar proves to be a superior sire, we should keep him, even though it does require a little extra exertion. Many boars are made cross by their treatment. They may be put in a small pen, without exercise, or placed near the sows, and not allowed outside, both of which conditions will make any boar cross, and the latter he is the crosser. He may become. The first thing to do is to provide a good-sized pen, for exercising in, with a sloping yard, a nice, cool shelter for summer, and a warm shed or small house for winter. Then knock his tusks out. This will take lots of fight out of him, and may be done easily enough by slipping a rope noose over his lower jaw, and backing him into a corner; with a pair of pinchers the tusks can be removed and a less dangerous animal will be the result. It is even possible to keep two or more boars in the same pen if their tusks have been removed.

Green feed during the summer needs to be provided. Most men that keep old boars treat them even too well—at least they feed them too well—the result of which is that they become over fat and often times sterile. Avoid feeding too much of a fattening ration and see that the boar gets plenty of exercise and water.

To Produce Clean Seed

"If you would have clean seed, it is necessary to sow clean seed," said T. G. Raynor, B. S. A., of the seed department, Ottawa, as he addressed the East Peterboro Farmers' Institute meeting recently. "The department at Ottawa is of great service to growers of seed in that they will analyze samples of seed free of cost, and in this way a farmer will know as to what he is sowing. One should always buy the best seed, even if the price is a little higher. The extra price per bushel does not figure out

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much added expense per acre, not more than 50 cents at the most. It will invariably figure out that a person is considerably in pocket by buying the best seeds, for then the seed will likely be pure, as well as of high vitality.

"Having procured the seed, it should be given a clean chance, such as a field that has been well cultivated the year previous. When sown on root or corn ground, that has not been plowed since the crop was taken off, it should have the best of a chance. By plowing such ground, fresh weed seeds would be brought to the surface. When left unplowed it will likely be clean, for the weed seeds at the surface were germinated and killed during a previous summer. Such ground should give a comparatively clean crop, and any weeds that might come up would be so few as to permit of hand pulling. It is always advisable to practice hand weeding in the clover field. A large area can be gone over in a short time, and it will pay handsomely in the increased value of the seed obtained from such a field.

"If clover has five seeds to the head it will pay to thresh it. To get a good crop of red clover seed we must have bumble bees. These bees have been getting scarcer as the years have gone by, and it might be well at the present time to encourage them by placing some refuse wood in boxes nailed up on fences around the clover field, in which the bees could nest.

Wherever possible, all clover fields should be pressed for the production of seed this year, as good prices are again more than likely to prevail. If your neighbors have a flourisher that could be saved for seed, you will be doing them a kindness by encouraging them to devote it to the production of seed.

In caring for brood sows, we aim to give them plenty of exercise, by feeding them little of whole grain, corn or peas, sugar beets, or clover hay at a distance from where they sleep. Sows should have a warm drink before farrowing.—Jos. Featherston.

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What the Corn Plant Requires

Prof. Andrew M. Sault.

The corn plant develops in a comparatively short season. In order that it may do this successfully it has been provided with a very vigorous root system so that it can gather large supplies of food from the soil in a short space of time. But the root system is of no avail unless the plant food is there in soluble form, so it can readily be taken up by the rootlets of the plants and built into its tissues. Think of a corn plant from 10 to 18 feet in height making its growth from 10 to 110 days, and when we recognize the fact that this growth is based largely on the plentiful supply of four or five elements in the soil, it impresses us with the necessity of feeding the soil with those elements that are essential to the rapid development of the plant. What are these necessary elements? First there is nitrogen, which is responsible in a large measure for the size obtained by the plant. When nitrogen is abundant the growth is rapid and uniform, the leaves are of a rich, dark, green color and the general appearance of the plant is healthy. But, strange as it may seem, there are many types of soils, though not fertilized all these years, where the corn to-day makes a strong stalk, and has all the attributes of a healthy plant. It is apparent, therefore, that the land is not in need of nitrogen. When the stalk develops and an ear fails to form, it shows that some very essential element of plant food

that has to do with the development of the grain and seed is deficient in the soil. What can this element be? It is likely to be phosphoric acid. What leads us to this conclusion? Simply the fact that the chief function of acid phosphate, as found out by careful and accurate experimental investigation, is to assist in the development of the grain, no matter what its form and character may be. There is an other essential element of plant food that is sometimes deficient in the soil, though it is less likely to be lacking than any of the others, and that is potash. If the stem leaf of the corn is not sufficiently vigorous, and if there is a plentiful supply of nitrogen and phosphoric acid in the soil and still the ear does not develop well, it is probably due to the need of potash in the soil. This may be applied in the form of muriate of potash, which is one of the cheapest and most effective forms, the farmer can employ.—Year Book.

Save All the Labor Possible

For the last 10 years, we have used the return rope and pulley in connection with our hay fork ears and have found it to be an excellent device. This return device should be on every car, for then the carrier comes back readily by weight, with no human energy wasted. It is well not to use a car stone for this purpose, a sand bag being much preferable, as it is safer in case it might touch any person in its descent. For this reason, we always advocate the use of a sandbag sufficient in weight to draw the ear back.

Labor-saving devices are becoming the order of the day and as men are becoming wiser to these facts to a very large degree, accounts for the enormous trade being done in these lines of goods. It is much better for the horse to do the work instead of the man as in the old way, which is a great consideration to anyone who values time and has no desire to do things by man strength and awkwardness at the expense of a lot of flesh.—Tolton Bros., Wellington, Co.

Experience an Expensive Teacher

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—Some 16 years ago I started dairying with a herd of common cows, of no particular breeding. These cows, though, were fairly good milkers. I bred them to a Holstein sire

for four or five years. During the next seven or eight years, my herd was made up mostly of Holstein crosses from a very common sire, and some of the progeny having two crosses of Holstein blood. These cattle were much superior as milkers to the herd I originally had. One of these cows was a particularly good milk, and was worth any other two I have at the present time.

About eight or nine years ago, I moved into another township, where the Shorthorn, or Durham cattle were principally bred. As Durham sires were all that could be had in this district, I bred my Holstein grades to them, and have since been using a Durham sire in my herd. The result of using Durham sires upon my herd has been that my young stock now are far from being the heavy producers that the original stock were. The cattle we have at present cannot begin to compare with the ones we used to have. You may imagine from this that I have learned enough to get back again into the Holstein breed as soon as possible.—Timothy Garvey, Peterboro Co.

Fore Quarters Becoming Inactive

I have three cows that have gone almost dry in front teats. The milk seems to be going to hind teats. Would the manner of milking cause this and how should a cow be milked.—J. McG.

While this occasionally occurs without appreciable cause, it is singular that three cows at the same herd should be affected at the same time. All that can be done is to massage the quarters well frequently, and milk regularly. A cow should be carefully and gently milked twice daily. All the milk should be drawn from each teat. So far as I can see, no system of milking would have the effect stated on the forequarters, and the hind quarters remain active, unless it should be a failure to milk the fore-quarters dry each time.

Which Is Best?

Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.—I have had considerable discussion with a neighbor as to which kind of land is the best for dairying. Which is the most suitable for this purpose, a clay or a sandy loam? We decided to leave it to you to answer through the columns of your paper.—C. H. C., Leeds, Co.

This matter is somewhat of an open question. The discrepancy arises from the fact that land which is practically useless for many purposes will furnish good pasture, and hence is spoken of as being suitable for dairying, or in other words, being dairy land. This does not infer, however, that dairying cannot attain its greatest success upon clay soil. The fact of the matter is that more fodder or pasture grass can be grown to the acre upon good clay soil, especially if it be of a heavy nature, than upon lighter soils, such as the sandy loam in question. Therefore, we give it as our opinion, other things being equal, that a clay farm would give better returns in dairying, than would a sandy loam. At the same time we are convinced that dairying should be carried on upon sandy loam soils, because such soils are invariably in greater need of the fertility which they will thereby gain, than are the clay soils.

Selection pays and blood will tell.—C. F. Whitley, In Charge of Dairy Records, Ottawa, Ont.

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HORTICULTURE

The Prospects for Fruit

The following reports from crop correspondents indicate the present condition of fruit trees and bushes, and the prospects:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Long River—All varieties promise well. Plum trees have been damaged in some places. There is quite a lot of dead wood to be noticed. All wild fruits promise an abundant crop.—John Johnson.

NOVA SCOTIA

Paradise—Prospects for apples are good; the bloom was abundant. Gravensteins particularly promise well. Spys and Baldwins are a little off in some localities. Foliage is healthy. The trees wintered well.—B. Stratton.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Oromocto—Apple trees blossomed abundantly, and seem free from insect pests. Small fruits promise well.—Henry Wilmut.

QUEBEC

Massawippi—All small fruits give promise of an abundant harvest. Plums and cherries are above the average. About two-thirds of the apple trees were killed by the blight of two winters ago. The best trees that are uninjured, are loaded.—G. P. Hutchcock.

Chateauguay Basin.—On the whole indications point to a good crop. Apples, plums and cherries have set well—also all small fruits, but if we do not have rain soon it will go hard with some of them, particularly strawberries. Plum curculio is doing considerable damage in this locality. Outside of this pest, prospects could not be better.—N. E. Jack.

ONTARIO

Grimshy—Strawberry plants show the effects of the drought. Raspberries are looking well. Cherries are light. Late varieties of peaches are good, but Crawford's are light. Curl leaf is bad in places. Lombard plums are light. Curculio is doing a lot of harm. Pears promise well; also grapes. In apples, Baldwins are very shy in blossom.—H. L. Roberts.

Niagara Falls South—Small fruits are good, but beginning to show signs of dry weather. Apple prospects are splendid, excepting Spys. Grapes are looking good. Pears will be a very heavy crop. Peaches, with the exception of several varieties, are

a good crop. Plums are good; also quinces. The Stokes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Kamloops.—The cold spring and early summer have retarded the growth of all crops, but present indications point to heavy yields of fruits of all kinds.—A. E. Meighen.

Peachland.—In this dry climate the fruit generally sets heavily. We are now thinning our peach crop. It is likely to be a good one. Late varieties, however, are not so good. Apples, pears, plums, grapes and all small fruits, will be a good crop.—C. Aitkens.

Root Pruning for Fruit

Edward Lane, Waterloo County, Ont.

If a tree is making too much wood growth, and is not bearing what might be considered a fair crop, it should be deprived of a few of its roots. In order to illustrate the value of this, I will give one of my experiences along that line. A few years ago, I received, as a premium with The Canadian Horticulturist, a Wealthy apple tree and, if my memory serves me right, it was of one year's growth and about 12 or 15 inches high, branched out as a dwarf and so I let it remain. It grew to be eight feet high and six feet in width and with no sign of fruit. I said to it one day, "You have got to stop this. I don't want so much wood; I want fruit." I dug a hole about 30 inches from the trunk and then tumbled in under it and there I found four large roots. I cut these off and put the soil back again. The next year, I had to prop up every branch but one on the opposite side where I dug the hole and in the fall, I had about three bushels of splendid apples.

My boys found I were good to eat and as a consequence the branch nearest the wall was stripped of its load quite a while before the rest. The next year, the branch which did not require to be propped and the one which the boys stripped, had to be propped. Altogether, the tree bore about one and one-half bushels and the third year it bore about two bushels. They were as good a sample as one could wish to pick up. This instance is not a solitary one but one of scores, and always with about the same results. To my knowledge, it has been practised through three generations, I myself having been taught it over 40 years ago by my grandfather, who was a nurseryman and knew whereof he spoke.

Planting Celery

R. J. Bushell, Frontenac County, Ont.

I do not trench my celery, but plant on the level in rows three feet apart, and plants six inches apart in the rows. Two hours before removing the plants from the lot, I water freely and remove the plants with a good ball of earth to each root. I press this firmly in my hand. By so doing, plants receive but very little set-back.

I start to set my plants out in the field about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and continue till dark, which gives the plants a chance to take hold during the night, and they are better able to resist the sun of the following day. If the weather is dry I water before and after planting, and do so every three days till the plants are well under way.

When the plants are about a foot high, I give a light cultivating. After which I remove all the weeds between them, and continue cultivating every fortnight until the plants are high enough for bleaching (which should be about the latter part of July) for which I use boards from 12 to 15 inches high. The crop should be ready for market about the middle of August.

Fertilizers for Orchards

S. C. Parker, King's County, N.S.

For our 60 acres of orchard, young and old, we use commercial fertilizers entirely. We use ground bone, acid phosphate, and muriate of potash. The accepted method with us is to apply fertilizers in early spring, cultivate thoroughly until July then sow in a cover crop. Five hundred pounds of potash per acre is about the average amount used, with fifteen pounds clover, either Mammoth or Crimson.

We use considerable mixed fertilizer on small fruit and garden truck, finding them more readily available. For these we buy a high grade potato fertilizer about 4 per cent. nitrogen, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 10 per cent. potash. Probably it


would be cheaper to compound our own, but time is often worth more than money. As our stock comprises only one cow and teams comprise only two work the orchard, stable manure does not cut much figure in our business.



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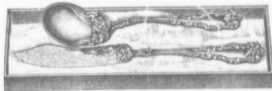
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CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Need of Education on Milk Problems

The agitation of the pure milk problem which is rising at the present time in the centres of higher civilization, is one of very great importance, and of vital moment to the health of every consumer. There is an imperative need of education on the part of the consumer, as well as of the producer. The greatest difficulty in the production of pure milk is that the consumer is not willing to pay the price for clean milk which will enable the producer to sell his milk of pure quality at a reasonable amount of profit.

Clean milk is valuable, a safe article of food and high in price. Impure milk is cheap, dangerous as a food, low in value, low in price. The consumers ought to find out what is meant by clean milk, and the producer ought to find out the principles of clean milk production and apply them to the production of sanitary milk. There is much more profit in the production of clean milk, when the proper price is paid for its real value, than in the production of dirty milk.

Sell Milk on It's Merits

Whenever the subject of a "state standard" for sale of milk is seriously and intelligently considered, the decision is that there should be no state standard of butter fat or non-fat solids, and that milk should be sold on test. No other decision seems possible. No state standard has ever prevented adulteration or skimming of milk. Indeed, the state standard, no matter what it may be, simply sets a limit to the robbing of milk. If the standard calls for 4 per cent. of butter fat, the middlemen will insist that the producers put on high-fat and low-yield cows, and the middlemen will take the 5 or 6 per cent. milk from the farmers and skim it down to the legal 4 per cent. standard. In no case is the consumer benefitted by the standard. If the standard be abolished, the milk may be sold on test, and the consumer will be able to get what he desires. Then nobody is deceived or defrauded. In the case of a product so variable as milk, ranging from 1.9 to 12 per cent. in butter fat, a state standard of 3.5 or 3.5 is an absurdity. Cut out the standards, and a "square deal" will be possible.—New York Farmer.

Paper Bottles for Milk

Not the least of the problems connected with the sanitary supply of milk on a large scale, relate to the cleaning of the bottles or receptacles for re-filling. These problems are thrown out altogether by using a receptacle that is not intended for refilling, and hence does not need cleaning. Such a vessel, which is to be used only once, and then destroyed, must of course, be very cheap, and a practicable bottle of this kind is now made of paper, as described by Emmett Campbell Hall in The Technical World Magazine (Chicago, June). Says Mr. Hall:

"The solution of the sanitary problems appears to a great extent to be found in the single service bottle—that is, a bottle in which milk is delivered once, and which is then destroyed. When these bottles are properly made, of paper, the business difficulties disappear. It is somewhat strange, in view of the length of time paper packages for ice cream, wafers, and other semi-liquid commodities, have been in use, that it is

only very recently that a practical paper bottle for milk has been placed upon the market. Its appearance in Great Britain and the United States was almost simultaneous, and in both countries its success was instantaneous, the factories not being able to supply the demand that was made for them.

"The paper package permits the sealing of the bottle and selling of it in a guaranteed original, dated package, when put up on the dairy farm producing the milk, the doing of which the new bottle also permits.

Milk keeps better in the paper package in summer, and is not so likely to freeze in winter. It may be allowed to remain in the bottle indefinitely. Not so much ice is required to keep it cold as when in glass. The weight of a pint of milk in paper is but one half that of the same quantity in the average glass bottle, and the dairy is relieved from the expense, slop and annoyance of bottle washing. If the milk is bottled in the country, it can be shipped in ordinary dry refrigerator cars, like butter and eggs, and as there are no bottles

to be returned, it can be conveniently handled by grocers."

A little girl hearing her parents discussing how to keep milk from souring said: "Well, I'll bet it wouldn't sour if you left it in the cow."

Be sure that the separator is washed after separating. After you have rinsed the separator well with cold water, use hot water with a good washing powder in it, as this helps to remove all the filth and leaves the separator with a nice bright shine.



LANDS ARE MAKING MILLIONAIRES IN MINNESOTA

Millions of tons of iron ore underlie the farm lands in the Cuyuna District. Heavy options for lease on Cuyuna Range have been paid since the discovery of iron ore in this locality. In one instance \$30,000.00 cash was paid for the privilege of exploring fifteen 40-acre tracts. The Northwestern Improvement Company, organized by the Northern Pacific Railway interests to develop iron deposits along their railroad paid a \$50,000.00 fee on a tract of land which only a few years previous was sold by their agent for \$300.00.

Now is the time to invest in ore lands for future developments. Don't hesitate and then always regret it afterward.

The increasing demand for iron makes the development of new iron producing fields a profitable enterprise and one which offers attractive inducements to conservative investors, being a much different proposition than ordinary mining schemes.

The commercial standard of iron ore has gradually lowered as the demands of the trade increased. Ores considered worthless a few years ago are in demand now. In the iron lands of Cuyuna Range in Minnesota are vast tonnages of this lower grade material awaiting development. The Iron Producing Lands Company, an organized corporation with an authorized capital of \$150,000.00 for the purpose of developing Minnesota iron lands, owns a choice section in the heart of the Cuyuna Range. On all sides of this company's property are drillings showing vast deposits of iron ore, and within 80 rods of them, forty million tons of ore have been blocked out. The accompanying illustrations show examples of the active mining operations now going on in the Cuyuna Range.

Railroads Guaranteed 250,000 Tons

Both the Northern Pacific and Soo railroads are interested in becoming shippers of ore from this region. One of these roads has been guaranteed shipment of 250,000 tons per year. Expert mining engineers have offered to finance the expense of developing our property in return for a share in the resulting profits.

The Iron Producing Lands Company actually owns the property on which it operates, but it secures money to properly develop it—after a limited number of shares in the Iron Producing Lands Company at \$10.00 per share par value.

The Iron Producing Lands Company prefers to do its own developing, as money invested now in developing these claims stands a chance of doubling, tripling, and even many times more the amount invested.

Those who invest now will secure the benefit of the rise in value due to this development and profit accordingly. They will also have opportunity to participate in all further operations carried on by this corporation, as it is not the intention of The Iron Producing Lands Company to confine their developing operations to their present territory.

Now is the time to invest in ore lands for future development.

Progress in the Lake Superior iron range for the past 12 months has been rapid. With a production of more than forty-two million tons the five ranges in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin have sent considerably more ore to the furnaces than during any corresponding period in the history of the iron fields.

Countless Wealth for Future Investors

Approximately one billion one hundred and fifty million tons of the two billion tons of iron ore still contained in the Lake Superior region underlie the Minnesota iron lands. Could any stronger argument be advanced in favor of investing in their development as an opportunity for profit?

Every dollar invested in shares in this company participates directly in all operations carried on by the company and in all dividends declared.

Write to us at once for our free booklet containing prospectus and full particulars of our position. Now is the time to invest in Minnesota iron lands. Take advantage of this opportunity and write today.

THE IRON PRODUCING LANDS CO.,
822 Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD is published every Wednesday. It is published in the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario and Bedford District Quebec Dairyman's Association, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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

3. 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 25 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

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

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-in-advance subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed 11,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and some of the associated press.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

Room 306 Mansfield Building, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

CULTIVATION NECESSARY IN SPITE OF HAYING

Since the busy season of haying is upon us, it has become increasingly difficult to give the proper amount of attention to our root and corn crops. Busy as the season may be, we cannot afford to neglect the cultivation of our staple fodders. It is poor economy, indeed, to permit the corn and roots to suffer from inattention at this, the trying time, in their period of growth. True, the hay must be looked after and safely housed in the barn while the sun shines. At the same time, that sun is causing weeds to grow with vigor in our fields, as well as robbing the soil of its moisture through evaporation.

Busy, as we are, we must give attention to the stirring of the soil in hoed crops. It will take a little time, and delay our haying for a day or

two, but when we consider the great importance that is attached to these crops to be cultivated, it is clear that they demand our first attention, rather than the hay. We are all agreed that in an average season, the yields per acre of our hoed crops are in direct ratio to the amount of cultivation which they receive. If this be true, and results yearly prove it to be, then our course in the matter should be clear—keep the cultivator going at all costs.

But it is not only from the standpoint of increased production that we should give our hoed crops regular attention. Since relegating the bare fallow, to the years gone by, practically our only means for cleaning the soil is through the cultivation which we give while the land is under corn or roots. It has been well said, "One year's seedling, seven years' weeding," and all farmers know too well how this works out in practice. On the average dairy farm the hay crop is of comparative insignificance, when measured alongside our corn and roots. Therefore, it is readily apparent when we consider how much depends upon the ultimate success of these crops, especially our corn, that we can ill afford to neglect it, even though we regard what appears to be more important work, and, possibly, spoil a load or two of hay.

WHY THIS INDIFFERENCE?

It is to be regretted that farmers, as a class, do not appreciate as fully as they might, the opportunities they have at their disposal for self-improvement, and for gaining a more intimate knowledge of their business. The Dominion Government, and the various Provincial Governments, through their agricultural departments, have done, and are doing, much towards the educational advancement of the farming community. They might have done, and might do, a great deal more. But what encouragement do we give them? It is a wonder that we have so much done for us in matters of education when we show so little appreciation of the efforts that are being put forth.

In the older settled districts it has become a difficult proposition to get a representative audience together to listen to an address upon an agricultural topic, as has been evidenced throughout the past winter, as well as on several occasions lately. Even where the speaker is of the first rank, and his subject a live one of infinite concern to the farmers in the immediate vicinity of the meeting, there are to be found but a paltry handful of men to encourage the speaker and the Department in their work.

If we would reap the benefit of what is being done for us, and if we would have our grants by the various governments increased, we must show our appreciation of this effort and expenditure by a more healthy interest in these matters, and a much larger attendance at all meetings held under the auspices of the Dominion or Provincial Governments. If we would

make the most of ourselves as farmers, we must devote more of our time to attendance at such meetings, as well as spending more of our time in getting in touch with the leaders in agricultural thought. Such lack of interest on the part of our farmers, our institutes, and our agricultural societies, can result in but one thing, smaller appropriations for these purposes. As regards the field crop competition, there is danger at the present time of the grant made for this purpose not being used up, and how can we expect to get new grants or increased grants another year, if we have not used what was put at our disposal? Let us see to it, then, that a larger audience is in attendance at all meetings held by our institutes and our agricultural societies, and let us leave no stone unturned in endeavoring to take advantage wisely of the money appropriated by the Government for agricultural purposes.

THE EVER-PREVALENT WEEDS

Through the various agencies which act in the dissemination of weeds, the farmers in the older-settled districts, as well as those living upon newer soil, are well nigh loaded up with what appears to be the unmitigated curse of the present day farming. As the years go by, weeds are becoming increasingly numerous. This year is no exception to this rule, and the farms in many districts are blossoming forth in all the glory of wild mustard, ox-eye daisy, bladder campion and other noxious weeds. From present appearances, it looks as if weeds were bound to gain the upper hand. In some districts, the weed seeds imported in Ontario from the West, along with the frozen wheat which was fed during the past winter, are making the problem more complicated. It is well known that half mustard, pennycress (stinkweed), and sow thistle were brought down in large quantities. The ordinary grain grinders could not break these seeds, and the cattle could not digest them. What else could we expect but that these would produce weeds that would be much in evidence after the manure in which they were contained was applied to the soil?

As farmers, we must unite to fight these pests. We cannot exterminate them, nor can we well keep them in check by individual effort. What would it profit a man if he be a careful farmer, and do all in his power to rid himself of these plagues, if his careless neighbor permits his sow thistles to go to seed? The seed of this weed, being readily carried by the wind, will soon infest the whole community, if it is not attended to at the proper time. If our laws do not take into their jurisdiction the control of this weed, then it is up to us as farmers to assert our rights and see that we have protection from men who will not protect themselves, or have no consideration for their neighbors.

Weeds are the source of great loss. They increase the cost of practically every operation on the farm—

in plowing, cultivating, binding, threshing, etc. Are we going to permit this great annual loss to go on for ever, or are we going to take more radical steps towards holding them in check, and, if possible, bring about their complete eradication? No weed is so bad but it permits of its eradication, if we but know the nature of it, and how to go about the work that is necessary to exterminate that particular plant. As stated above, we can do little by individual effort. We must stand united upon this question, and see to it that our members of Parliament enact laws that will control this great evil, and see to it that such laws are enforced to the letter. In this way, and in this way only, can we abate this great nuisance.

BUY BARRELS NOW

Every fruit grower who expects to have to sell next fall, should buy at least 75 per cent. of his barrels now. If the apple crop next fall is a normal one, or above, it is probable that barrels will cost more later in the season than now. It may be practically impossible to secure barrels at any price at picking time, as has occurred in some past years.

Present crop indications point to a large export trade this year, and barrels are sure to cost more after September, than before. There is no reason why every grower should not estimate the crop which he is likely to have within the limit of 25 per cent, more or less. If, then, our growers order at the present time barrels for what they think will be 75 per cent. of their crop, in case their estimates should be too low, they will not have to buy more than 25 per cent. at higher prices. If their estimates should be higher, they will have, at most, only 25 per cent. to carry over, and with proper care, they will be out only their interest on a small sum for this.

As some growers may want to sell their fruit on the trees they may hesitate to buy barrels. While his system of selling is not always the best, particularly where the sale is made by the lump, it is followed year after year by many who should know better. In such cases it often happens that the best way to sell the fruit on the trees is to be able to furnish the packages. Indeed, this is very often an inducement by which growers can get an advance of one half the price of the barrels. Buyers, as well as growers, have difficulty in securing barrels in seasons of scarcity. If the grower has a supply stored on his farm, he may be able to make a profit on the barrels, as well as sell his apples at good prices. Every farmer who has an apple orchard should buy at least a portion of his barrels now.

Among the Scottish farmers who are coming to Canada in August for a seven weeks' tour, in response to the invitation of the Dominion Government, are a number of influential men, including Sir J. Sinclair, cousin of the Secretary for Scotland in the Asquith Cabinet.

Don't You Think

It is worth your while to give your spare moments to gain a few subscriptions for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World? Others win prizes, why not you? Look at the back cover of this issue, and see what is going past you to others. Testimonials, such as the following, will show you how easily you might make your spare moments of value.

"As I saw the prize of a meat cutter, which you offered in June 3rd paper, I thought I would try and get three new subscribers for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, at \$1.00 a year. My father has been a subscriber to your paper for a number of years. Please find enclosed \$3.00, for which send the paper for one year to each of the enclosed names."—T. Gallagher, Simcoe Co.

"Please send me the butter mould offered for one new subscriber for one year to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, whose name I send with \$1.00."—Mrs. Wm. Parkinson, Wellington Co., Ont.

"You will find enclosed \$1.00 for one new subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, for one year. Please send me the little patterns offered in your June 10th paper."—Mrs. C. Stephenson, Durham Co., Ontario.

Here is an extract from a letter recently received, which will show you the satisfaction which our prizes in pure bred live stock give:

"The pig which I received as a prize for 7 new subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, reached me in good condition from Mr. Ira Howlett of Keldion, Ontario, and I am well pleased with it. I think it is a very fine pig, and would like to receive a pair of such pigs."—J. Fisher, Nipissing Co., Ontario.

Try to secure a small club of subscriptions. When speaking to a neighbor, take advantage of the opportunity to speak a good word for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and show them a copy of the paper. If you send us only one new subscription at \$1.00 a year, we will allow you a rebate on it, or will advance your own subscription six months in return for sending us this new subscription. If you secure a club of new subscribers, you will be in a position to take advantage of our live stock offer. If you have time enough to secure a club of 50 new subscriptions, we will pay you \$35.00 in cash.

We want new subscribers. The more we get the better paper we can publish. Write us for sample copies of the paper, and particulars regarding our premium offers. We will be glad to do anything we can to help you. DO IT NOW.

Crop Conditions for June

The crop reporter for June, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has the following to say of the crops reported.

SPRING WHEAT.—Area sown to spring wheat is estimated to be 3.7 per cent. more than the area sown last year, indicating a total area of about 17,710,000 acres, or 631,000 acres more than sown last year. The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 95 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 88.7 on June 1, 1907, 93.4 June 1, 1906, and 93.2, the June 1 average of the past ten years.

WINTER WHEAT.—The condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 86 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 89 on May 1, 1908, 77.4 on June 1, 1907, 82.7 June 1, 1906, and 81, the June 1 average of the past ten years.

OATS.—The area of oats is estimated to be 0.6 per cent. less than the area sown last year, indicating a

total area of about 31,644,000 acres, or 103,000 acres less than last year. The condition of the oats crop on June 1 was 92.0 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 87.6 on June 1, 1907, 85.0 on June 1, 1906, and 88.9 the June 1 average of the past ten years.

BARLEY.—The area sown to barley is estimated to be 3.0 per cent. more than the area sown last year, indicating a total area of about 6,697,000 acres, or 249,000 acres more than last year. The condition of the crop on June 1, was 89.7 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 84.0 on June 1, 1907, 93.5 on June 1, 1906, and 89.5, the June 1 average of the past ten years.

RYE.—The condition of rye on June 1 was 91.3 per cent. of a normal as compared with 90.3 on May 1, 1908, 83.1 on June 1, 1907, 89.9 on June 1, 1906, and 90, the June 1 average of the past ten years.

MEADOWS.—The condition of meadows (hay) on June 1 was 96.8 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 93.4 on May 1.

PASTURES.—The condition of pastures on June 1, was 97.7 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 92.6 on June 1, 86.6 on June 1, 1907, and 91.3, the June 1 average of the past ten years.

Comparing the prospects this year with last, as given above, they are approximately 83 per cent. as good as last year, and 85 per cent. This will no doubt mean much to the ultimate prosperity of the country.

EUROPEAN CONDITIONS

Throughout most of Europe there has been a visible and in some parts a great improvement in crop promise during May. In central and western Europe generally the excessive rainfall of April was succeeded by sunshine and genial weather, and the progress of the crops was proportional to the extent of the change. In Hungary and Italy the most extreme contrast between the two months was experienced, and when the crops developed rapidly in consequence, danger has now made its appearance in an urgent need of rain. The warm, dry spell was entirely beneficial to Germany, where an abundance of moisture was stored in the soil, and here perhaps the maximum improvement in plant life is to be found. France, especially in the north, was favored with less warmth and sunshine and Great Britain with still less, so that in both countries fine, growing weather is required. The south of France, like Italy, needs additional moisture.

Great Britain.—The weather of May while not so warm as desired, has caused a decided improvement in crop prospects. Vegetation made rapid strides, and wheat largely regained its lost color. At the same time the effort of the continuous cold and damp of the preceding months has not been entirely dissipated, and the crops remain decidedly backward in growth as compared with their normal development at this date. It is noteworthy that the better results are now anticipated on the poorer soils, on light and chalky soil rather than on clay. It seems to be commonly assumed that the wheat area is slightly larger than last year, but no definite information on the subject is available. Spring grain seems likely to suffer less seriously than wheat from the general backwardness of the season. The prospects are said to be satisfactory, and heavy yields of clover and mixed grasses are looked for. Local complaints of damage from insects, of the blackening of oats from frost, of the yellowing of wheat, and of the rotting of potatoes, are heard; these drawbacks are attributed largely to insufficient warmth and sunshine, and to excessive precipitation.



The 1908 De Laval Model

**The Delight of Users and
Envy of Competitors**

Three years constant experimenting by the world's best engineers and separator experts were required to bring the new machines to their present stage of perfection. The expense of time and money are amply justified, however, by their overwhelming popularity and a demand for them greatly in excess of the capacity of the company's three factories to supply.

Write for catalog and name of nearest local agent carrying a sample of the new De Laval Separators.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The SUCCESS MANURE SPREADER

**OLDEST
NICEST WORKING
BEST WORK
LIGHTEST DRAFT
MOST DURABLE**



The "Success" has the largest rear axle and strongest drive-chain of any spreader made. It is the only machine with Hester freeing-device and many other points covered by strong patents. Our catalogue tells all about it and gives much valuable information for farmers. Write for it.

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

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

who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label

J. C. DREHICH, President. F. D. PALMER, Treasurer
C. J. SHUKLY, Vice-president. C. K. JANSEN, Secretary

Creamery Department

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

The Practicability of Grading Cream

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—Of late there has been considerable discussion in your paper re the above subject, and as the Chicago Dairy Produce remarks, "some pointed and difficult questions have been asked by a writer signing himself Mack." Also the Chicago Dairy Produce says that "the questions indicate that the writer has at some time of his life been up against the real conditions."

I do not know who "Mack" is, but I agree with the Chicago Dairy Produce that the writer has, at some time of his life been up against the real conditions, and I would make a further guess and say that it is more than probable that he is still up against them.

In talking this matter over with some of the creamerymen and makers, some thought that Mack had brought forward questions which would have been better not brought forward, while others thought his points were well taken, and should be discussed. I agree with the latter view. Why be ostriches, and imagine we are safe because we have our heads stuck in the sand? If these points are going to be difficulties in the way of grading cream, then we may as well face them, and solve them, or give up the idea of grading cream.

Allow me also to offer some objections to the practicability of grading

cream. At present we might claim that there is a system of grading cream in vogue in all creameries; that is, grading according to butter fat. The patron who sends forty per cent. cream, receives twice as much money a one hundred pounds, as does his neighbor who only sends twenty per cent. cream. Therefore, we might justly claim that there is one system of grading, and I am sure Mack will agree with me that this system, while just and proper, is an ever present bone of contention between many patrons and the butter maker, because the patron with the low test wears high shoes, and is a splendid "kicker." Therefore, if we introduce the grading system with regard to the condition of the cream, as well as butter fat, we immediately introduce another element of kickers, and the patron whose cream is graded as second class, will put the method down as another way of Jewing him out of his rights.

Again, let us presume that we do grade cream, and at the end of the month we have fifty or one hundred boxes of butter made from second class cream. What are we going to do with the stuff? Can we imagine Mr. Butter Buyer saying that he will take the whole lot at top market price or even at a cut of only $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound? No, if the buyers who travel this end of the country are a fair sample. Ten chances to one he will not want the stuff at all, but, if he does, he will want it at about 3 cents less per pound, and wherein would Mr. Creamery Man's profits come in, in that kind of business?

WHY IS GRADING NECESSARY?

Again, what has made grading or some such method, necessary? Isn't the over-keen competition between creamery men for patronage, the led them into accepting any kind of cream, so long as it was cream, and is

not the competition just as keen to-day as ever? Would it not be a fact that if one particular creamery started grading its cream, that all those patrons, or at least many of them, whose cream was graded second, would be giving the drawer for the opposition factory an invitation to call and get their cream? Wherein would the Creamery Man's profits come in that kind of business?

Once more, do we hear any talk of grading milk at cheese factories? What would they do with second grade milk? Would they not say "back to the farm" for each can that was second grade, and, after all, is not that the proper place for all such milk and cream? What do we as cheese makers and butter makers want to be bothered with it for? If grading is practical, then refusing second grade is also practical, and that would be the writer's idea as to the best way of disposing of it. Also the patron could not accuse the maker, or creamery man of any mercenary motive, as he would also be a partial loser in any cream he refused to accept, while if he accepts it as second grade, his patrons will always have a vision of Mr. Creamery Man selling the product at top market price and pocketing the difference. Next.

Am-her Mack.

Ontario Cheese Improving

Reports received at the Provincial Department of Agriculture would indicate that there is a gradual improvement in the conditions surrounding the manufacture of cheese throughout the province, with the result that the general quality of the goods exported as well as those consumed locally, are of a higher standard than heretofore. It is most gratifying to learn that the farmers do not hesitate to undertake a little additional exertion or extra work if it means a betterment of the quality.

A number of factories, especially in Western Ontario, have this year installed the necessary equipment for pasteurizing the whey, as soon as it is drawn from the vats. It is thus kept sweet and returned to the farmer in a condition which makes it more valuable for feeding purposes, and, at the same time, renders it a much easier matter to wash the cans.

In those districts where the pasteurization of whey has been adopted the raw material furnished the factories is of a better quality than in former years. With the pat-ns and the factorymen co-operating in carrying out the recommendations and instructions given by the department, from time to time, we can look for still further improvement in the quality of Canadian cheese.

Reports from Montreal indicate that the quality so far this season, is in advance of that of previous years.

G. A. Putnam,
Director of Dairy Instruction.

The Dairying Industry

Last February, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, delivered an address on the dairying industry before the May Court Club, Ottawa. That address has recently been issued in pamphlet form and contains a lot of valuable information relating to Canadian dairying.

Mr. Ruddick places the number of cheese factories and creameries in Canada at 4,355, distributed as follows: Ontario, 2,884; Quebec, 2,866, and in the remaining provinces 265. The first cheese was exported from Canada in 1864, and the maximum in exports of this article was reached in 1901, when the value was \$31,667,561. He ascribes the shrinkage in exports since that date more to an increase in home consumption rather than to any decline in the industry. There are nearly 100 instructors employed in the different pro-

Windsor Cheese Salt

never cakes. Each crystal keeps pure and dry—dissolving uniformly—flavouring equally.

You could not wish for a more satisfactory salt. It stays in the curd, giving a full, rich flavour, a fine texture to the cheese.

If you're not been using Windsor Cheese Salt—try it and note the improvement in your cheese.

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Easily the world's leading Butter Making Machine. It is a labor saver and a quality maker. The butter is not removed from Churn until ready to pack.

Butter is protected while working from unfavorable room

conditions. Working is absolutely uniform, Cannot injure the grain of the butter, Made in all sizes from 50 to 1000 pounds capacity, Canadian Customers supplied from Canadian Factory; no duty. Write for full particulars and prices mentioning the Canadian Dairyman.

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Men should look for this Tag on Chewing Tobacco. It guarantees the high quality of

Black Watch

The Big Black Plug.

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Cheese Department

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

Cornwall Cheese Board Makes a New Move

The action of the Cornwall Cheese Board in shipping their cheese, or most of it, to Loid's cold storage in Montreal, and sending representatives there to sell the product, will likely meet with the hearty approval of the buyers. For some time the Montreal Produce Association has been urging the Cornwall Board to change its day of meeting from Saturday to Thursday. On May 30th this question was to have been decided. The exporters tried to force matters by keeping their buyers away from the board, with the following result: Most of the factory men agreed to ship to Montreal, and J. W. McLeod, of Cornwall, and S. J. McDowell, of Strathmore, were appointed to represent the factorymen, and sell the cheese on the Wednesday following at Montreal.

What effect this action will have generally on the buying and selling of cheese, remains to be seen. It looks like the thin edge of the wedge, in a movement that might revolutionize the marketing of cheese adjacent to Montreal. Were the majority of the factories in that section to adopt the same plan, and send representatives to Montreal to sell their output, it would greatly simplify the selling of cheese subject to Montreal inspection. The cheese

could be inspected in the warehouse before offering for sale, and the quality was right there should be plenty of competition. One competent salesman could represent a number of factories, and there is no reason why the producers should not get all that is coming to them. The cheese would be on the spot for the buyer to examine, and would have no expense in sending buyers to the country boards, and should be willing to pay the factories enough over the market price to cover freight charges, and the salesman's expenses.

It will be interesting to note how this experiment on the part of the Cornwall board will work out.

Returning Milk Unfit for Cheese Making

Suppose a can of sour, tainted or gassy milk arrives at the factory what should the maker do with it? When the maker is hired by the patrons, it is supposed that he will turn out first class cheese that will bring the highest price, and that he will protect the individual interests of his patrons. A can of gassy, tainted or over-ripe milk mixed with five or six thousand pounds of good milk in a vat will ruin the whole vat of its deteriorated quality.

If the can of milk is gassy it will impart a gassy taint to the whole vat or if over-ripe it will cause the milk to become sour in a short time. The whole of the milk then carries the bad qualities of this can into the finished cheese and which will spoil the flavor or texture as the case may be. As the quality made will be inferior, a lower price may have to be taken, and in a great many cases more milk will be required to make a pound of cheese. Should the patrons who produce the good milk suffer for the neglect of the poor milk who produced the can of poor milk? Would the maker be protecting the individual interests of his patrons by accepting such a can of milk when he knows and the patron should know the result?

Sometimes when a can of milk is returned by the maker as unfit for cheese making, the patron may not really understand the situation. In the patron's judgment the milk was all right, but in the maker's judgment it was all wrong. Now to my mind, the maker must be the judge of the milk, and if he is not a judge of milk then he should not be in the business. I am quite sure that no cheese-maker who knows his business will return milk that can be made into fine cheese.

If the patron will stop to consider that when the can of tainted or over-ripe milk was sent home it merely meant the loss of this one can which loss fell on the right person, and that the patron who produced it and what if it had been taken in and mixed with all the other milk which was first-class in quality, the loss would fall on all the patrons instead of on the one who produced the poor milk. This one admittance is an injustice to the patron who produced the good milk. Some patrons apparently do not realize that with one rotten factory system, where all the milk is mixed that improperly cared for milk brings a loss on all the patrons who produce it. Until this fact is well understood by those who produce good as well as those who produce poor milk, misunderstandings will occur between the maker and the producer when poor milk has to be sent home.

I am sure that if the patrons of our cheese factories always produce and send to the factory clean sweet milk could fully realize the loss to them through the patrons who

would not take proper care of the milk they would insist more strongly than they do that the maker should not take in milk, which in his judgment will not make the finest cheese. The maker must also protect himself and be should know that in taking in tainted or over-ripe milk he is likely to suffer from loss on poor quality as well as the patrons. This is another reason why he is obliged to return poor milk. Therefore let me say to patrons: prepare a place for properly cooling milk, take proper care of it, handle it in clean cans sent to the factory sweet and clean, and there will never be any necessity for milk being returned. Insist that the whey, if returned, shall be clean and sent from clean tanks.—Frank Hertz, Chief Dairy Instructor, Western Ontario.

Western Ontario Cheese

The dairy instructors of western Ontario spent a day recently at the Innerkip factory, Oxford County, inspecting the septic tank system in operation there and the direction of the Provincial Health Department. Chief Instructor Hertz reports this system as working most satisfactorily. The best being made at Innerkip is likely to result in the general recommendation of this plan of disposing of cheese factory sewage.

Mr. Hertz also reports the quality of the cheese being made at the Innerkip factory, one of the largest in Canada, as of very fine quality. In fact the cheese now being made in all the factories in the West is of uniformly good quality. With first class quality and a good price, the patron will get a large return from the cheese factory this season.

After the cows have been milked the milk should be taken to an adjoining room and strained immediately. It is imperative to have the strainer very clean, as if milk is left on it to sour, it will turn green and will gather on the joints of the strainer, and when the warm milk is strained through the latter it comes in contact with the sour stuff and develops a bad flavor.

The milk should have a pair of clean overalls or trousers to put on while at this work and should exercise the greatest care as to his own cleanliness. He should also have a clean, dry rag to wipe off the cow's bags. It is necessary to have a well ventilated clean barn to milk in. There should be plenty of light.

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F bitterness has crept into the heart in the friction of the busy day's moments, be sure that it steals away with the setting sun. Twilight is God's interval for peace-making.—*Langfellow.*

Actual Testimony

Continued from last week.

THE stone on which she sat rested on a great rock, which sloped off sharply to the edge of the cliff. He bent forward and looked down below. It was a frightful height. The cliff rose as perpendicular as a wall for over three hundred feet.

He said nothing in reply to her remark, not knowing what to say just then, and she got up to go. "I don't like it so near the cliff," she said, "It makes my head swim."

As she stepped round the stone on which she sat, she put her foot on a pencil, which fell from her lap; it rolled, and before he could render assistance she had screamed and fallen, and three-fourths of her body had disappeared over the precipice.

By the merest chance her feet caught upon some projecting part of the cliff's face, and with hands pressed tightly against the top, she held herself poised, her head and shoulders only in view.

He bent over her, but as he did so he saw that he would be powerless to lift her, for he could not brace his feet firmly enough on the sloping stone. He did not dare to release her hands from the rock, knowing that he could not support her weight with such an insecure footing. When she saw him bending over her, she said firmly, "No, you cannot lift me, your feet will slip; it's too steep."

Her face was as white as that of a corpse. He knew she was right, and his heart stood still. The thought occurred to him that he was looking at her for the last time alive, and that she was all that he cared for in the world.

Then he heard the grinding sound of breaking stones at her feet, and she cried: "O, I'm falling; it's giving way."

He heard the rumble of bounding stones below, and saw her sink lower.

As quick as an electric flash it occurred to him that with his body prone upon the rock, he might save her; so he threw himself down on his side, and grasped her arms, just as the last particle of her support gave way, and went rattling down below. Her weight falling so suddenly on his arms, drew him perilously near the brink. His arms were almost breaking, and to lessen the strain on them he drew her firmly against the rock. He was horrified by the thought that it would be impossible to lift her into safety, owing to the insecurity of his hold.

"I am afraid I cannot possibly save you," he panted. "I can't hold you this way long. Cry for help—I can't."

"It would do no good," she said calmly; "it is too far."

might with the right feel for a hold for his fingers on the sloping rock above him. He was already about to faint with exhaustion, but it was his only hope. As he tightened the muscles on his left arm, he was glad that he had been able during his college days to swing over and over many times on a bar by his arms. That reminded him of what they could endure a great strain.

She seemed to comprehend what he was about to do, and her white lips moved as if in prayer. He held her by his left arm, and groaning under the strain, began to feel for an uneven place on the stone.

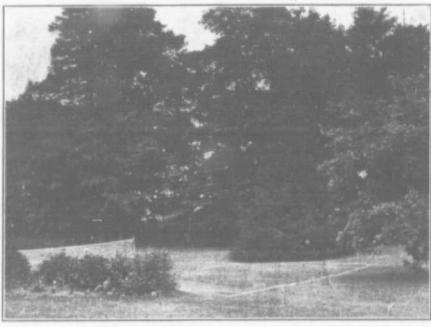
"Thank God," he exclaimed, as his strong fingers went into a firm fissure. "Now cling to my coat sleeve, and help me lift. I will bring you up in a minute."

She clutched his sleeve, and with his arm drawn around her like a big tightening cable, he drew her up till she could crawl over his body on to the great sloping rock. Even when she had reached a place of safety, she clung into his arm, as if afraid he would fall below.

For a moment he lay still, flatted on his back, too much exhausted to move. The red was going from his face; his eyelids were dropping, his hands in the fissure relaxing.

She drew firmly on his arm. "Come quick," she cried, "you are about to faint, and will fall."

He opened his eyes, laughed feebly, and slowly wormed himself up.



The above cut shows a portion of the charming grounds surrounding the farm home of Mr. D. Duncan, Ont. Mr. Duncan's farm won a gold place in our Dairy Farms competition held last year. The beautiful, large trees and fine shrubs are an addition almost beyond value to any farm home, and do much to help keep the young people on the farm, when the grounds can be utilized for games, as has this portion of Mr. Duncan's farm. It is a pity more of the farm grounds about our homes could be similarly used.

in her eyes that gave him strength. He felt that if only he could depend on his hold on the rock, he might draw her up over him, but there was scarcely a chance in his favor. Already he could feel his body sliding in his clinging coat. He would soon be too far down to hold to the rock.

"Be perfectly passive," he cautioned, his face almost purple from the strain; "if you stir we shall both go down. I shall never let you go."

She closed her eyes to keep from seeing his distorted features, as he began to draw her closer to him. Then, in a superhuman effort to lift her, he was drawn down lower and lower, till his body lay parallel with the sharp edge of the precipice, but there his hold seemed to become a little truer. If only he could reach over and catch hold of her skirt, without overbalancing, he might yet save her.

He could feel the breeze cutting upward in his hair, and he knew that half of his head was over the edge of the cliff. He could not reach her skirt. He gave up that hope. He wondered next if he could support her with his left hand alone, that he

On the plateau above they paused, and each looked into the other's eyes. All the mingled tenderness, joy and gratitude of her being seemed to ignite and burn in her face. She tried to speak, but for a moment her moving lips produced nothing. She put out her quivering hand till it touched him. His clasped seemed to bring speech to her.

"And I—I thought you were—a coward. Can you ever forgive that? I wanted to take it back when you held me suspended there in the air."

"That is nothing," he laughed. "I was a coward. I refrained from striking Maynell for fear you would not approve of it. I love you, you see. If you had not been there—if you had been alone—it might have been different."

"I love you," she said simply, and I respect you more than any man on earth."

As they reached the steps of the hotel they met Mrs. Barrett standing towards them. "I saw it with a glass from the tower," he panted. "I thought you were both done for. I couldn't get down quicker; the roof door closed after me. I am almost crazy."

"Mr. Farley saved my life at the risk of his own, papa," said the girl. "I know it, I know it, the major, extending his hand, "and a braver act I have never witnessed in all my life."

A crowd of ladies and gentlemen had quickly gathered around them, and there was a storm of congratulations and praise for Farley's conduct. Charles Maynell was in the midst of the group, listening to what was being said. He came forward and held out his hand to the hero of the hour.

"I want to beg your pardon for what I said and did just now," he said; "I feel ashamed of having questioned the courage of a man like you, and shall never be satisfied until you slap me in the face. Major Barrett says you were quite correct in your statement about the condition of the southern army any way."

"Quite so," quipped so, said the major gruffly. "Old soldiers on neither side are keeping up the fight at this late day; it is only you young ones who never faced a bullet, or smelt gunpowder outside of a fire-cracker."

That night, after supper, Mary Barrett came to her father in the smoking room, and putting her arm around his neck, and twisting her fingers in his heavy beard, she whispered in his ear: "Papa, Mr. Farley is out on the veranda, and wants to see you."

"Send him in here then," said the major, scratching a match on the broad sole of his boot; he is younger than I am, and when the major caught his daughter's eye, and for an instant he looked at her with a puzzled expression in his face.

"O, that it is, it is?" I thought so a week ago; I might have known this accident would finish the job. I—"

But his daughter bent and closed his mouth with a kiss. The major rose and went out on the veranda, and after a while, when he came back, he called his son, Edgar, to one side, and told him that he had consented to the engagement of Mary and Farley.

"I am glad of it," replied Edgar. "He is a man, every inch of him. He will make me happy, and she is in love with him."

A mother noticed that her little boy had shut and fastened the door on a very wet day, and was comforting his little sister to remain out in the rain. "Why, Leslie," she said, "Open the door, and let Dolly in out of the rain!" "I can't mama," was the answer. "We're playing Noah's Ark, and Dolly is the sinner."

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

SPICED RHUBARB JAM

To 2½ lbs rhubarb, cut in small pieces, add 2 cups sugar, 1 scant cup vinegar, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon and ½ teaspoonful cloves. Boil about ½ hour, and when thick pour in glasses, cork and seal with paraffin.—A. McLaren, Hastings.

RHUBARB AND GOOSEBERRIES

Boil together equal parts of rhubarb and gooseberries, and when soft strain through a sieve, then return to the fire and boil until it looks clear and begins to thicken. Add sugar of equal weight with the fruit, measured before boiling, and boil about fifteen minutes longer. Pour into jelly glass or jars, and when perfectly cold, cover with melted paraffin or paper. This need not be sealed airtight.—Mrs. F. E. A., Adams, Alberta.

TO CAN PEAS

Can peas immediately after gathering. Shell them and pack them in the cans as tightly as possible without breaking them, add a little salt, then fill the cans with full weight of cold water, pouring it in until all bubbles have disappeared. Put on rubbers and covers, but do not screw the covers tight. Place the cans in a boiler, bring to a boil, and boil steadily for three hours. Then remove boiler from fire, screw the covers on the cans as tightly as possible and leave in the hot water until cold.—Miss G. Reynolds, York Co., Ont.

RHUBARB PIE

A pleasant change in the plain rhubarb pie is to take tender peach or strawberry leaves, steep to, a very strong tea, strain and pour over the rhubarb while boiling hot. Skim out, after the rhubarb has scalded soft, but don't use too much of the water, or the rhubarb will become too soft. Put in good crust, sprinkle with flour and sugar to sweeten, dot with bits of butter, cover and bake. This is a fine substitute for peach pie.—Mrs. T. A. McKay, Wentworth Co., Ont.

CANNED STRAWBERRIES

To can strawberries that will retain their flavor allow 2 qts sugar to 1 qt berries. Wash the berries well and mix with the sugar, place in a stone jar and let stand for 48 hours. After that fill into self-sealing jars that have been well-scalded and cooled, seal airtight. No cooking is required by this process.—Mrs. D. B. Pratt, Nova Scotia.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

To 1 qt flour, add ½ cup butter, 1 beaten egg, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder, and about 2 cups of sweet

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milk, or just enough to make a dough that can be rolled nicely. Knead in shape and roll 1 inch thick. Bake in a quick oven, then split, butter the sides and spread with strawberries. Sprinkle with sugar, cover the top with whipped cream and serve.

CHERRY CATSUP

To 2 qts chopped, stoned cherries, add 2 cups each sugar and vinegar, ½ teaspoonful ground cloves and 1 tablespoonful ground cinnamon. Boil 15 minutes, set the kettle away until the next day, then boil fifteen minutes longer, and cans while hot, or bottle, cork and seal.—C. T. Danvers, Peel Co., Ont.

Does a Farmer's Wife Need a Holiday?

Who ever heard of a farmer's wife taking a holiday? It is a fact in life that the most obvious needs are often the least taken into account. Everyone needs a period of relaxation from the routine of life. All nature thrives because of the variety of elements, and men and women do their best work of any one or environment. Those of us who spend our days amid the rapidly succeeding scenes in the city or town, realize very keenly the necessity of resting and relieving the nervous tension and worn out body. But who thinks of inculcating the farmer's wife under this heading?

Some years ago an incident was narrated in one of our magazines of a farmer's wife who through years of routine duties about the farm, had hoped against hope for a visit to the city, but the fulfillment of her wish was deferred so long that her mind weakened and failed. Surrounded by the beauties of nature, the bugbear of monotony proved too much for her. This may or may not be a true story, but who of us has not felt a well-nigh irresistible desire to get free of the routine for a time, and see new faces and places? There are no doubt thousands of brave, cheerful women on our Canadian farms, who plod on year in, and year out, at the ever-increasing demands made upon their strength and time, and at an age comparatively early, are worn out and nervous wrecks.

The average farmer means well, but he does not realize the need of a holiday for his wife. His one aim is to make a home for his family, and he, too, works hard to accomplish this. An intelligent farmer knows it is wisdom to rest his fields every few years, if he is to maintain a high average of results. He knows that his horses require a fair proportion of time to rest, and every farmer prides himself on his stock. But for the poor tired wife and mother, seldom, if ever, gives a thought. This is not due to studied indifference at all, but it has never come into his notice.

THE DAILY DUTIES

Listen to the average day of the woman on the farm, where good help is not obtainable for any money. She is mistress, cook, laundress, chambermaid, nurse, and performs the hundred kindred duties in the house, and often outside it. She is up at four o'clock in the morning. There is the milking, breakfast to prepare, eggs to hunt, vegetables to prepare, bread to bake, dishes to wash, children to bathe, chickens to feed, and, between times give her undivided attention to the immediate wants of the baby. Churning has its day, and the subsequent preparations for market all demand her best efforts. At first these duties are entered into with zest, but physical strength often fails, even when the spirit is willing. Then washings and preparations come around with fateful persistency. Never any spare time to think or rest, because there is the mending, or the

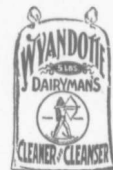
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Cleanliness prevents sickness and disease and the outlay in doctor bills. In fact, there is no part of the household economy more necessary than cleanliness. These, then, are some of the best reasons why you should select your cleaning material with the greatest care.

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is pure and purifying; it cleans everything clean. It makes all sour and stale places sweet like new. It rinses easily. It contains no poison or preservatives. It makes no suds, neither does it burn or eat. We could send you letters of endorsement from the highest authorities in the land, but the work it does will be as good an endorsement as you could ask. To try it is to know what we say is true.



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garden to weed. At the end of the day, the men come in for tea, and, after the chores are done, they are through for the day. Not so with the woman of the house. The preparations for the morrow are all important then. If by any chance, an hour is free, she is in no condition to enjoy reading or recreation. Her eyes are tired already; her back and shoulders ache; she is happy, perhaps, but, oh, so tired.

Does such a woman need a holiday? This is an average woman's work on a farm. I visited just such a home not long ago, and every reader will know many such cases. Nothing but a complete change will save that woman from being a nervous wreck.

If the butterflies, who spend their days worrying with dressmakers, going to theatres, afternoon teas and bridge parties, need a rest, surely the woman who is putting her best into life, needs now and again a holiday.

Marion Dallas.

Wash Dresses for Summer

There is nothing that mitigates the discomfort of warm summer days as a plentiful supply of cool comfortable dresses. Heavy skirts are not only warm and uncomfortable, but they soon become untidy when worn around the house with shirt waists or to be made over for the children's winter school dresses.

Simple prints, percales, ginghams or lawns can be found in inexpensive patterns. For long and satisfactory service, Indian linen has no equal, as it can be laundered easily, does not fade and wears well. Prints or percales, with white background, and colored or black dots or figures, make cool serviceable dresses, and always look fresh and neat.

Green, pink or lavender do not hold their color so well. Not only soap and water, but sunlight fades them easily. Dark blue chambray or chambray gingham, would make a dress that would be suitable for use at home or in town. Chambray gingham has a softer finish than chambray, is less stiff to sew on, and does not shrink as much.

These dresses should be made simply, with a view to having them cool and comfortable, as well as easy to iron. It is wise to make two waists with each skirt, as one skirt will usually outlast two waists and can often be worn twice as long without washing. When the waists are discarded, the skirts make excellent undershirts.

Preserving Fruit

By Maria Parlow, in *Farmers' Bulletin*, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The method of preserving fruit for home use is, from all points, the most desirable. It is the easiest and commonly considered the most economical and the best, because the fruit is

kept in a soft and juicy condition, in which it is believed to be easily digested. The wise housekeeper will can her principal fruit supply, making only enough left preserves to serve for variety and special occasions.

The success of canning depends upon absolute sterilization. If the proper care is exercised, there need be no failure, except in rare cases, when a spore has developed in the can. There are several methods of canning; and, while the principle is the same in all methods, the condition under which one housekeeper must do her work may, in her case, make one method more convenient than the other. For this reason three will be given, which are considered the best and easiest. These are: Cooking the fruit in the jars in an oven; cooking the fruit in the jars in boiling water; and steaming the fruit before it is put in the jars. The quantity of sugar may be increased if the fruit is liked sweet.

UTENSILS TO USE

It is most important that the jars, covers and rubber rings be in perfect condition. Examine each jar and cover to see that there is no defect in it. Use only new rubber rings, for if the rubber is not soft and elastic, one sealing will not be perfect. Each year numbers of jars of fruit are lost because of the false economy in using an old ring that has lost its softness and elasticity. Having the jars, covers and rings in perfect condition, the next thing is to wash and sterilize them.

PROCESS OF CANNING

Have two pans partially filled with cold water. Put some jars in one, laying them on their sides, and some covers in the other. Place the pans on the stove where the water will heat to the boiling point. The water should boil at least ten or fifteen minutes. Have on the stove a shallow milk pan in which there is about two inches of boiling water. Sterilize the cups, spoons and funnel, if you use one, by immersing in boiling water for a few minutes. When ready to pour the prepared fruit in the jars, slip a broad skimmer under a jar, and lift it and drain free of water. Set the jar in the shallow milk pan and fill to over-flowing with the boiling fruit. Slip a silver-plated knife, or the handle of a spoon, around the side of the jar, so that the fruit and juice may be packed solidly. Wipe the rim of the jar, dip the rubber ring in the boiling water, and put it smoothly on the jar, then put on the cover, and fasten. Place the jar on the board, and out of a draft of cold air.

The work of filling and sealing must be done rapidly, and the fruit must be boiling hot when it is put into the jars. If screw covers are used, it will be necessary to tighten them after the glass has cooled and contracted. When the fruit is cold, wipe the jars with a wet cloth. Paste on the labels, if any, and put the jars on shelves in a cool, dark closet. Jars must not touch each other.

In canning, any proportion of sugar may be used, or fruit may be canned without the addition of any sugar. However, that which is designed to be served as a sauce, should have the sugar cooked with it. Fruit intended for cooking purposes need not have the sugar added to it.

Juicy fruits, such as berries and cherries, require little or no water. Strawberries are better not to have water added to them. The only exception to this, is when they are cooked in a heavy syrup.

Put a window-shade in front of your pantry shelves, if they are unprotected by doors. It will keep out the dust much better than a curtain on a rod. The shade should have a spring roller, and be hung just as it would be at a window.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents 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 Pattern Department.



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6010 Loose Fitting Coat, 24 1/2 to 42 bust.



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6022 Russian House Suit, 4 to 10 years.



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QUELPH, ONTARIO

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COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

GLENGARRY COUNTY

Marville—Pastures have been fine but are now beginning to feel the drought. Cows are looking fair, but everything needs rain. The weather has been very dry and fine. Milk cows \$50 to \$60 each; calves, \$2 to \$5; beef, 4 to 6; hogs, 6 to 8; pigs, 6 to 8; sheep, 1 to 1.5; lambs, 50c to 75c; hens, 60c a pr.; Potatoes, 10c a bu.; 75c a bu.; fresh eggs, 15c a doz.; creamery butter, 25c a lb.; rolls, 25c; printers, 50c colored cheese, 11c to 11½c; Timothy hay, \$15 a ton; mixed, \$12; baled straw, \$8; bran, \$24; middlings, 50c; oats, 5c a bu.; barley, 65c—A. B. YORK.

CARLETON COUNTY, ONT.

Mervale—Pastures are in excellent condition—the best in many years. Crops are about three weeks later than usual. The weather has been very dry and windy. A good shower is needed very much at the present time as the hay is about at the middling and not going to be so good as was expected earlier in the season. The late-sown grains also need rain badly as a good deal of the land was somewhat wet when sown and consequently is pretty dry and hard at present. The markets are considerably lower all round. Potatoes, 7c a bu.; carrots, 30c; turnips, 30c; fresh eggs, 15c to 18c a doz.; creamery butter, 25c to 30c; printers, 30c to 35c; colored cheese, 12c; milk, 75c; Timothee hay, \$15 a ton; mixed 10 to \$12; baled straw, \$7; loam \$6 to \$7; bran \$23; middlings \$25; oats, 45c to 50c a bu.; barley, 75c; peas, 1.10; calves, \$35 to \$50 each; calves, \$3 to \$7; beef, 5c a lb.; exporters, 2c to 5c; hogs, 6c; lamb, 5c to 12c; chickens, \$1 to \$1.50 a pr.; hens, 80c to \$1.25—G. B.

FRONTENAC COUNTY, ONT.

Ellingsburg—Pastures are very dry and are beginning to fall. Crops are looking fair but in need of rain. Weather is very dry and warm. Large quantities of corn are being planted this year and all will be ready to feed next winter. Potatoes, \$1.10 a bag; fresh eggs, 20c a doz.; creamery butter, 25c a lb.; printers, 26c; colored cheese, 15c; milk, 75c; Timothee hay, \$15 a ton; mixed, \$14; baled straw, \$8; bran, \$22.50; middlings, \$24.50; oats, 50c a bu.; corn, 15c; chickens, \$1.10 a pr.; hogs, \$5 a lb.; l.w. chickens, \$1 a pr.; hens, \$1.25—J. K.

EAST PETERBORO COUNTY, ONT.

That there should be more interest and more enthusiasm as well as more members in connection with the East Peterboro Farmers' Institute was the unanimous opinion of the members and directors present at their annual meeting at Storrington on June 23d. The president, Mr. Birdsell, after the minutes of the last meeting were read, said, "The membership of the institute was not what it should be. There was a great lack of interest on the part of those whom the institute should benefit and unless more members could be obtained, it had been secured to date, it would be hard to get funds to keep the institute going."

The president called upon Mr. T. G. Raynor of the Seed Dept. of Ottawa, who was the speaker the day, to give some suggestions as to how they could build up a stronger institute in East Peterboro. Mr. Raynor accordingly rendered the following suggestions: (1) The institute should get directors who would work, who were enthusiastic. Bright young men that would get out and hustle for the institute should have a place on the directorate. (2) It was a good practice to send small letters to prospective members who might appreciate the literature and the advantage which the institute affords. A return slip with a place in it for a \$5 coupon sent out in this way was of great service in bringing in new members, and had worked out to advantage in some districts. (3) In order to get enthusiasm up, it was necessary to get people talking about the meeting. By getting your neighbors interested in the institute meetings, and by personal canvass, a helpful enthusiasm could be worked up which would be found to considerably augment the membership.

The officers of the old institute were re-elected, with one exception, Mr. E. Heston of Warawa, being elected vice-president. It was decided to hold the regular meetings of the institute for the coming season the same as last year at Keene and Warawa. At the close of the annual meeting, Mr. Raynor went fully into the

subject of noxious weeds and their eradication, having before him on the table, a large collection of weeds selected in the immediate vicinity of Norwood.

Great interest was taken by all present in the discussion of this very important subject—the eradication of weeds. A report of Mr. Raynor's address will be found on another page of this issue.

WEST PETERBORO CO.

The agricultural society of West Peterboro on Thursday last ran a very enjoyable excursion in connection with their annual picnic to Lilyville. A large crowd took advantage of this occasion to spend a holiday. Three societies, Peterboro, Durham and Ixington, was represented. The agricultural society were honored in having present with them Mr. J. Lewis Wilson, Sup't. of Fairs and Exhibitions for Ontario, and Mr. Bureau, of Peterboro, who delivered inspiring addresses during the course of the afternoon.

MANITOULIN ISLAND, ONT.

Owing to the fact that grasshoppers destroyed the crop last season, a very large number of cows were sold off over the winter set in. As a result, the cow population is too small to permit of operating any creamery this season. The crops this season are looking much better than last but grasshoppers are hatching out in large numbers than ever and we scarcely know just what they are going to do. If the weather keeps damp and cool, it will prove a set-back to the pests and at the same time hasten along the crops.

The weather has been all that could be desired so far and hay and grain are doing well. More potatoes are being planted than last season. More peas are also being sown. These two crops were not injured by the grasshoppers last season. We feel that hay will not be so scarce as it was a year ago. It has a good start now ahead of the grasshoppers. There is a great demand for corn for planting. From present appearance it looks as if twice the amount of corn will be planted this summer as was planted last.

CHILLIWALK, B. C.

We had a wet, cold April. Seeding, except on a few well drained farms, is very late. About all the seeding was finished by the 15th of May in this locality. The pastures were never better and the prospects for all the hay crops are very good.

All the crops are looking well except mangels and turnips, the former has been treated with the flea-bottle and the latter by a little white maggot. We have just commenced cutting clover and putting it

green in the stock for silage. Our ensilage corn of the Longfield variety planted 15th of May is doing well and promises a heavy crop.—A. G. WELLS.

GOSSIP

The Morrisham herd of Tamworths owned by Chas. Currie, Morrisham, Ont., total over 100 head now, 26 of which are brood sows. Some of these are bred to Mr. Hallam's imp. boar Knowle King David. An imp. son of Knowle Suttana is being used on the younger sows. This herd has been very successful when shown at the larger exhibitions. Among other prizes won at Toronto was 1st, 2nd, 3rd in the class under 12 months on sows, all of these prize-winners are still in the herd.

Mr. Currie has been breeding large Yorkshires also. He has come to the conclusion, however, that one breed is enough on one farm, and is therefore pinning his faith to the Tamworth. As a consequence, he has a few Yorkshires to dispose of. Among them are some imported ones bred by the Earl of Rosebery. Mr. Currie has good stuff on hand at all times for sale, and will meet you at St. Catharines, C.P.R., or Guelph, G.T.R. by appointment.

AYRSHIRE PROGRESS

Breeders of Ayrshire cattle have every reason to be gratified with the progress made by their favorites during the last year. There is an ever-increasing interest in the breed by the public, especially those who are preparing certified milk and other high-class dairy products for our large cities. For the interest confined to any particular section. From the Virginia to Vermont, and from Maine to the Rockies in their productivity and utility is being recognised. The year's progress is especially seen in the prices realized at sales in all sections, the largely increased returns of the home tests, the interest caused by their appearance in the show ring, and the satisfactory results of the various public butter-tests. Though the numbers shown were not so large as some of the other dairy breeds, the results have been very gratifying.

It has been said that the great value of the Ayrshire cow has not been realized by the large majority of dairy farmers. But this statement is, in all likelihood, a thing of the past. It is true that she has new fields to conquer, and

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Gaustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Croup, Spint, Soreness, Croup, Hoax, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind, Pulls, and all lameness from Spavin, Splints and other low humors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Ringworm, Eruptions, Eczema, all Bunches from Heres or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, etc. Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction or return \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. 12¢ per bottle for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

many old prejudices to remove. But she is doing this rapidly, thanks to the energy displayed by such good friends as Mr. Geo. H. McFadden, Mr. C. M. Winslow, Mr. Geo. W. Ballou, whose enthusiasm is infectious, Mr. John R. Valentine, Mr. C. S. Hayes, Mr. John Oakley, who recognise no other breed, Mr. W. W. B. Arceole, a young man but an old enthusiast, M. H. R. Ness, who backs his opinion with unlimited dollars, Mr. J. G. Clark, M. W. T. Wells, the Connecticut boomer, Mr. Hayward, who is showing the Virginia people "how," Rev. E. F. Penha of Maine and many others. These are the breeders who have brought the Ayrshire to her high estate in this country and who will continue to keep her in the forefront for years to come. Extract from address delivered by Leader F. Herick before the New England Ayrshire Club at its Boston meeting.

What's the worth of one horse's day's work? How much do you pay your hired man? Why not save many a day's work for both? Turning

SAVE THE TIME OF A MAN AND EASILY HANDLED

MAKES A HORSE AND A WAGON DO THE WORK

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will do, besides saving the use of a single plow. Three horses, one man and a "Crown" will do a bigger day's work, and easier, than two men, four horses and two ordinary plows. Get a "Crown," save money, and do your work quicker. The "Crown" is easily adjusted to any depth; three levers work smoothly, all conveniently located. Wrenches have disengaged boxes with rolling bearings. Our local agent near you will gladly answer any question. Send now for our circular and price book and catalog.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, June 29th, 1908.—General trade conditions continue to show some improvement. At this season of the year there is usually a quiet period. This is approaching now and conditions may be quiet till after harvest. Confidence in the future is good and with the crop getting in general trade conditions are bound to improve. The money market keeps about the same. There is a little more loaning on call which may be taken as an indication that money is becoming more plentiful with the banks.

WHEAT

The statistical position of wheat is strong and if this alone governed prices, values would be high. The world's stock of wheat on June 1st was estimated at 125,000,000 bushels. This shows a reduction of about 60,000,000 bushels during April and May, and is the smallest since 1903. But these figures count for little with a big crop almost assured. Already this year's winter wheat is being marketed in the South Western States and harvest will soon be in full swing in all the fall wheat areas. It is, therefore, no chance of a rise in values, though when the crop is harvested and the yield is more definitely known things may improve, but this is doubtful. The price for wheat is quiet. Cables are weaker and the market is quiet. There has been some knowledge of the new crop and business is quiet. Cables are weaker and the market is quiet. There has been some knowledge of the new crop and business is quiet. Cables are weaker and the market is quiet. There has been some knowledge of the new crop and business is quiet.

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CORN & GRAINS

The oat market is in a somewhat unsettled condition. There has been some attempt to control the market by some Northwest firms, which has upset the bearings of things considerably. Prices rule here at 43c to 44c outside. Some Ontario oats have been offered for July shipment at 40c, so the outlook for continued high prices is not very promising. The barley market is quiet. The oat market is in a somewhat unsettled condition. There has been some attempt to control the market by some Northwest firms, which has upset the bearings of things considerably. Prices rule here at 43c to 44c outside. Some Ontario oats have been offered for July shipment at 40c, so the outlook for continued high prices is not very promising. The barley market is quiet.

FEEDS

With abundance of good posturage farmers will not mind paying for feed these days. This is having its effect on the feed market, especially that for mill feeds. Bran is offered at 32c, oatmeal at 31c, and shorts at \$19 a ton for car lots in bulk. At Montreal, Ontario car lots are \$20.50 a ton in bags but there is little buying at that. Feed wheat is quoted there at 67c to 67c a bushel in car lots. There is no change in the corn market. Prices are too high for much buying.

HAY AND STRAW

There will be no possibility of a big hay crop now in Canada but in the United States and Great Britain as well. The outlook for better prices is not very bright. In fact indications are that they will go lower. A great deal of hay of the cheaper grades is being exported to the United States. Offerings of old hay and the market is very much depressed at Montreal. No. 1 baled hay is quoted at \$12.50 a ton in bulk, a ton in car lots on track, and undergrades down to \$7 a ton. Clover hay is well wanted but at 40c on track and the yield is quite up to expectations. The hay market here rules steady at 89c to \$9.50 for Timothy and \$8 to \$9.25 a ton for No. 2 in car lots on track in Toronto. Baled straw sells at \$6.50 to \$8 a ton in car lots. On the farmers' market here loose hay sells at \$2 to \$4, straw in bundles at \$11 and loose straw at \$6 to \$7 a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Ontario potatoes are quoted here at 75c to 80c a bag in car lots on track, Toronto, and on the farmers' market at 85c to \$1.10 a bag for old and 80c to 85c a peck for new.

High prices for beans still continue, though the highest values are curtailings the demand somewhat. Ontario beans are selling at Montreal at \$2. Austrian beans are selling at \$1.80 to \$2.10 in bulk. Prices are firm here with stocks very light. Several dealers here are importing car lots of Italian Primos and quote here at \$2 to \$2.10 and hand grades at \$1.20 to \$1.50 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There is an easing off in egg receipts and though the consumption of eggs has fallen off prices rule steady. The hot weather causes a shrinkage owing to eggs spoiling and buyers have to make a further reduction at country points to cover this. From 14c to 15c a dozen were the prices paid at country points last week, and though the consumption of eggs has fallen off prices rule steady. The hot weather causes a shrinkage owing to eggs spoiling and buyers have to make a further reduction at country points to cover this. From 14c to 15c a dozen were the prices paid at country points last week, and though the consumption of eggs has fallen off prices rule steady. The hot weather causes a shrinkage owing to eggs spoiling and buyers have to make a further reduction at country points to cover this.

FRUIT

The strawberry season is in full blast and receipts from Ontario growers have made their appearance last week and trade in small fruits will be active for some time. Strawberries are quoted at 5c to 7c for the first crop and 6c to 7c for a box for extra choice quality. Canadian cherries sell at 75c to \$1.25 a basket and 6c to 7c a bushel for the first crop. These are wholesale prices. The apple orchards all

over Ontario show evidences of a good crop. The fruit has set well. A fair crop is expected in Quebec.

DAIRY INDUSTRIES

The cheese market has taken a strong turn upwards since last writings and prices are from 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c a lb. higher. Some cheese sold at 1 1/2c a lb. The bulk of last week's sales were made at 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c. The English market for cheese has advanced and Canadian cheese is quoted at 50c to 55c. The export demand is good and English dealers are raising their prices. Cheese exports continue below those of last year and it does not look now as if the shortage would be made up. From May 1st to June 25th the decrease in exports, the United States included, show a falling off of 64,184 boxes. The shrinkage in Canadian exports for that time is over 30,000 boxes.

The butter market has also advanced under a good local and export demand. Stocks are reported light in England and the cable is 4c higher. Canadian being quoted at 11 1/2 to 12c. The consumptive price at 11c to 12c, ordinary price at 10c to 11c and dairy tubs at 10c to 11c. On Toronto farmers' market dairy butter sells at 22c to 24c and creamery at 24c to 25c a lb.

WOOL

There are no new developments in wool. Dewlaine's rules are quoted at 7c to 8c unwashed at 12c to 13c a lb. at country points. At Montreal Canadian washed fleeces are quoted at 15c to 16c and unwashed at 11c to 12c a lb.

UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

Trade at the Horse Exchange, Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, last week was quiet. There is a demand for horses and for stock horses for work and more could have been sold had they been on hand. A few stallions still cannot be sold in the country at a price that will

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Of both sexes and all ages bred from good blood and added to the pedigree lists. Four young bulls, dropped between September and January last. Prices reasonable. W. M. OWENS, Proprietor, Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que. 6-4-16-09

HUME FARM AYRSHIRES

Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting in females of 3 year olds, 2 year olds, yearlings and calves. In bulls, yearlings and calves dams record up to 1,100 lbs. milk in Scotland. We also have calves from our own record of Merit bred by Mr. Hume. One also recorded, age, either imp. or home-bred. Come and see our herd. Phone in residence, Hoar's Station, G. R. Y. 6-4-16-09

SPRINGFIELD AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. Write for the leading shows this fall. Write prices. Holt, Hunter & Sons, Maxwell, Ont. 6-5-31-09

THIS STADACONA AYRSHIRE

deserves special consideration. Bull, dropped July 24, 1907, sire, Sir Oliver of Woodruffe, 16555; lat Quebec 96 and W; 2nd Dams, 16555 and 16555. This bull is in the Stadacona Silver Queen, 20043, now in the lot. She has given in 300 days more milk than she is quoted for by the Advance Registry, and is due to calve 70 days before being mated. Her dam, 16555, was a first after calving, was 49 lbs. 70 days was by Silver King, Price, 850 lbs. cars, Queen, Dominion Co. Langclair, Cap Rouge, Que. 6-2-29-09

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Imported and Canadian bred. I offer for sale a number of pure bred Ayrshires, 18283, and "North Star of Ravensdale," 8 months old. Orders booked for calves of this year. 6-4-16-09

W. F. KAY, Proprietor, Ravensdale Farm, Montebello, Que. St. Armand Stn., C. V. Ry. 6-4-16-09

Ayrshires on Sts. Marguerite Farm have been selected from the best milking strains in Scotland, are large shrew animals, with great milk yield. A single cow will yield 50 lbs. for sale ranging from 2 years in several months. Also Tamworth and Shropshire shires for sale for prices. P. A. Gouin, Proprietor, Three Rivers, Que. 6-15-29-08

AYRSHIRES AND PONIES

A few bull calves of 1906, and a fine pair of young geldings imported Shetland mares for sale. P. A. Beaudoin, 107 St. James St., Montreal. 6-5-29-08

NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES

Bull Calves dropped this spring. By imported bulls of last spring Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax. Long distance Phone. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. 6-4-09

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

are noted for being large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock of all ages for sale. A choice bull calves of 1908 now ready to ship. Price right. Write or call on W. P. Stephens, Hamilton, Ont. 6-11-10-09

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Have been bred and imported with a view to combine quality with production. The herd contains some noted winners. Write for Goodwin's (Imported) records heads the best going. Write for prices. Address—J. W. LOGAN, Hamilton, Ont. 6-5-09

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Imported Canadian bred offered for sale several young bulls, 8 months old, also bulls and cows for sale. One bull from milking stock. I have on hand a number of choice Yorkshire sows several months old. Write for prices. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor, Lakeside Farm, Hillsburgh, Que. St. Armand Stn., C. V. Ry. 6-4-16-09

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Harold M. Morgan, prop. St. Anne de Bellevue. Choice young Ayrshire Bulls and Cows for sale. Also imported Shropshire and Dams, February and March years. Largest selection. High quality. Write for prices. Address—E. W. Bjorkland, Me.-6-5-09

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers as at once to make room for the natural increase of the herd. Write for a list of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we are mainly, Write for prices. Pontiac, Hermes, imp. son of Haverdell DeKok, World's greatest sire, head of herds. Come see them. H. E. GEORGE, CAMPTON, ONT. Putnam Stn., 1 1/2 miles—C.P.R. 6-4-16-09

HOLSTEINS

I have only three sons of Brightest Canary to offer for sale. Speak quick if you want one. Gordon H. Manshard, Leeds Co. Manhard P.O., Ont. 6-5-40-09

NEIL SANGSTER

Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle of high-class merit. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Write for prices. 6-4-28-09

SUNNADALE HOLSTEINS

Bull calves from 2 to 4 months old, bred by Dutchland Sir Hengerville Maple Croft, he is imported from the celebrated Friesian King Haverdell DeKok, champion by Pieter Hengerville Ont. DeKok, sire of bulls of the world. He is only one sire in his line of daughters that made over 30 butter in 7 days. Official prices reasonable. A. D. Foster, Brimley, Ont. 6-2-11-09

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEIN AND TAMWORTH

YOUTHFUL young sons in farrow to 10 months old. Write for prices ready service. Spring Hillers by Imp. bull imported in Holland. 3 months old. 1st bull calves had a few females. J. Motto, "Quality," Waterloo, Ont. 6-5-11-09

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

Holstein cattle and Tamworth sows. Bull calves for sale, with good official records. Write for prices. Star 24, 10 miles. Spring Valley P.O., Brockville, Ont. 6-5-09-09

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE. 2 year olds and two cows and two yearling bulls. One cow, bred by Sir Oliver of Woodruffe. SAMUEL LEMON, London, Ont. 6-4-16-09

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FARMS FOR SALE

A BARGAIN, \$2400, NEAR GUELPH—100 acres good wheat land, clay loam soil; about 3500 worth hardwood timber still on farm—good sugar bush. First class bank barn 20x50, basement paved with cedar blocks; large concrete frame house, 4 rooms with pantry, also large summer kitchen, good stone cellar; convenient to church, school, post office; good roads everywhere; 10 miles to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Reason for selling; compelled to give up farming on account of accident. For full particulars write to Box 88, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

ONE of the most up-to-date stock or grain farms in Western Ontario, 500 acres, good barns, silo, windmill, two deep wells, water from artesian wells, 10 buildings, two houses, brick and frame, apple and peach orchard. Box 2, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—Fine litter Scotch Collies by prize-winning and champion. L. E. McMeo, No. 670, Prices reasonable. John McCormick, Paris, Ont.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE AND HOW TO GREAT THEM.—A new book, 32 pages, book prepared especially for the use of horsemen, farmers, and students. 100 pages, 18 illustrations, 180 pages. Cloth, \$1.25 post paid. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. Our complete catalog of farm books sent free on request.

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—Silt, clay loam to good soil, cultivation, solid brick house and kitchen, barn on stone foundation, 5 1/2 acres of 30 head, 1000 bushels of apples, 5 acres B. H. station from school; mile from G. T. E. Station and village of T. Wood and running water.—T. Brunton, Tara, Ontario.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home, waste space in cellar, garden or farm. We are making to yield fifteen to twenty-five dollars per year. Send stamp for illustrated book and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

Colorado Crops

Where Cheap Land and
"Scientific Agriculture"
are Making Farmers Rich



Look at the baskets and alfalfa stack! No exaggeration. We were mighty careful when we made these figures. They are fair, average results gained by scientific farming in Ribert County, on and around the Great Bison Ranch which is now being sold at bargain figures—\$20 to \$25 per acre. Within a few years the value will increase 30 percent. Soil Culture is doing wonders. It is the essence of practical agriculture. It's up to you to



"Hurry to Colorado" Now

Don't wait and ponder sad wonder and hesitate till this exceptional opportunity is gone. Huddle up and get out into this new country. Breathe the life-giving ozone from the great Rockies. Own one of these wealth-producing farms. Sell your crops in Denver or Omaha or St. Louis. Two railroads within a mile—now one has just been surveyed through the ranch.



Rainfall is over 20 inches annually; water is near surface for wells. Air is invigorating. Lung diseases are practically unknown. Schools and churches are really reached; soil is deep, sandy loam, mellow and easily handled. You don't need much money to buy. We take part in cash and trust you for the rest. If you have enough cash for a small comfortable house and a few out buildings, a team of horses, ten cows and five brood sows you can clear \$100 a year on one of our 80-acre tracts. How can you decide quickly? This way—



Send for Booklet fresh from press

"The New Colorado"

It answers questions like the following and scores of others: How much cash you'll need, how to divide it, where to get building materials, coal and wood. It shows map of ranch and distance to the nearest towns, big city markets and shipping points. It explains all about rainfall, attractiveness of climate; why you'll be glad after you come; how long you'll need to wait for profits; social advantages with schools, churches, etc. It's a book just brimming over with accurate, truthful and reasonable facts for the settler's guidance. It's yours for a postal. Sit down right off and write for it. Address quick, Dept. 12.



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Explanation of Photo below:—On farm of Henry G. Trapp of Kansas City, Mo. He bought 80 acres. Tractors engine is hauling plow, harrow and seed drill all working at once finishing it over a day.



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

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Money or Pure Bred Stock

Premiums Offered by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World

Many energetic persons during the past year have obtained one or more of the following premiums:

Do you not think that a little hustling on your part would well repay you?

Why not commence work now—to-day?

READ THIS OFFER CAREFULLY:

PURE BRED STOCK

We will give a setting of eggs, of any of the standard varieties of fowl, for only 75¢ new subscribers.

A pure bred pig, of any of the standard breeds, from six to eight weeks old, with pedigree for registration, for only seven new subscribers, at one dollar a year.

A pure bred Arabian, or Jersey bull or heifer calf, with pedigree for registration, for only thirty new subscribers, at one dollar a year.

A purchased Holstein heifer calf for forty-five new subscribers.

CASH PRIZES

If you do not desire to take advantage of any of the foregoing offers, we will give the following cash prizes:

\$1,500 for only 1,000 new subscribers secured

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within a year from the time you start work, at only one dollar a year.

\$1,200 for 800 new subscribers.

\$1,000 for 700 new subscribers.

\$800 for 600 new subscribers.

\$700 for 500 new subscribers.

\$600 for 400 new subscribers.

\$500 for 300 new subscribers.

\$400 for 200 new subscribers.

\$300 for 100 new subscribers.

\$250 for 50 new subscribers.

All the subscriptions must be new and for one year at a dollar a year each. We positively guarantee to pay the prizes mentioned.

Smaller cash prizes are offered for smaller lists. If you are interested, write us for sample copies, and filler particulars. Now, while auction sales are numerous, it is a splendid time to secure clubs of new subscribers. Remember that The Dairyman and Farming World is the only purely farm paper in Canada published weekly for one dollar a year.

The Dairyman and Farming World

PETERBORO, ONT.