

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

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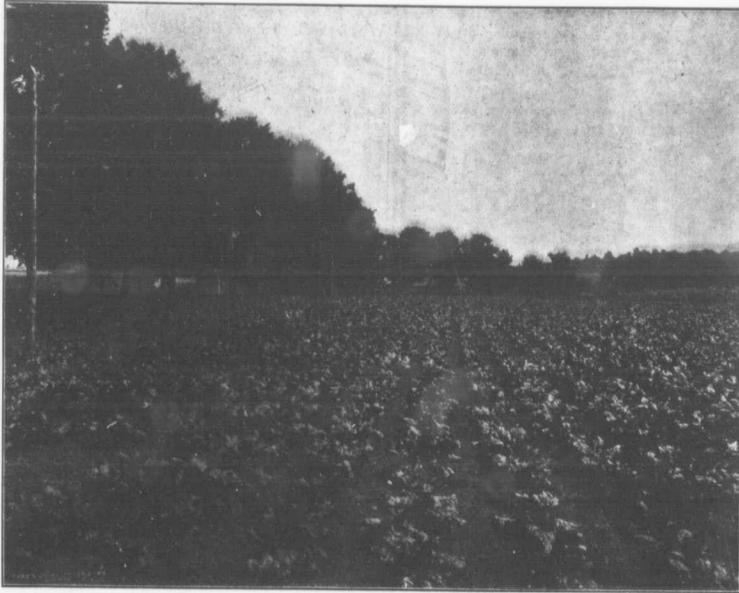
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cold Store
Commissioner D.

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 12,



MANGLES SHOULD BE GROWN ON EVERY DAIRY FARM

Mr. F. A. Hutton, of Peel Co., Ont., a prize winning farmer in the Dairy Farms Competition, on whose place the above illustration was taken, gives in this issue his method of handling the crop.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Farmers Don't Want the Service

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In regard to the remarks made by Mr. Armstrong in the House of Commons recently, extracts of which were published in Farm and Dairy April 28, we live on a Rural Route in this county and one-third of the people won't have the service, some of these people being the main supporters of Mr. Armstrong. They won't have the free delivery for the reason that they think they should not pay for the boxes—that these should be free.

It would be the same in other districts over the Dominion. The people do not seem ready for free delivery as yet, and it would put the Government to too much expense to give free delivery to all considering the revenue that they would get out of the service.—Wm. Waller, Lambton Co., Ont.

[Note.—Of course, no effort is being put forth to force rural free mail delivery on the people. The many new routes that are being established and the way farmers in unfavored districts are clamoring for the service show that the spirit pointed out by Mr. Waller is by no means general and that there is a general demand for the great boon of rural free mail delivery.—Editor.]

Why is the Englishman Despised?

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I noticed in Farm and Dairy recently an article in which there was plenty of farming help in Ireland and Scotland (omitting England) who would come out to Ontario to fill the places of those who went West. Why was the Englishman omitted? My name sounds Scotch, but I have been English ever since I can remember and shall remain so.

I have been in Canada for five years and have worked alongside representatives of all the above named nationalities and do not think them any better than the average Englishman. I myself do not care for any one of them so far as a day's work goes, but there is no getting away from the fact that the Englishman is despised in certain parts of Ontario and does not get the credit that is his due. The married men have probably had the worst of it, being a little more tied.—G. W. Henderson, Waterloo Co., Ont.

The Long Hours of Labor

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—There has appeared from time to time such a large number of good articles in your very fine paper, Farm and Dairy, relating to the success of different farmers in their operations, and you have taken up so many subjects that I have thought it well to offer another subject for discussion.

It is now the time of year when we must plan to provide fodder for another season, if we have not already done so. And for the dairyman at least there is no getting away from work very long hours. Is this as it should be? Is it giving the hired man fair play; or for that matter, the young man, or anyone else, about the place? For one to get out at about five a. m. and to keep going at almost a break-neck pace till eight p. m. is too much of a good thing.

It must not be understood, of course, that field work lasts until eight o'clock, but after the teams are stopped at six p. m. there is a lot of milking and chores to be done, and eight o'clock comes around before you know it. Nor is this all, for on many farms hours almost like those herein stated are kept up the year round for approximately seven days a week.

ARE LONG HOURS NECESSARY?

The point that has come to me as a young farmer anxious to begin my life work is this: Is this thing necessary? Could we not get just as much done and accomplish as much if we made it a point to finish all our work at six p. m. each day, as is done

in most other lines of work or professions?

It seems to me that life is too short to attempt to work from 15 to 18 hours daily. Such hours of work certainly make life not worth living. Is it any wonder so many of us young men and women early develop a great dislike for farm work and leave it for other forms of life—offering many disadvantages, it is true, when compared with the farm, but calling for shorter hours of employment?

When a man works from five a. m. to eight p. m. he does not feel much like sitting up till 10 o'clock to read Farm and Dairy or anything else; and therein is a weak point. To obtain the best from our farms we must read and study our profession in its many forms.

WHAT DO OTHERS SAY?

I would like to hear from some men on this subject through the columns of Farm and Dairy who have succeeded in farming, particularly in dairying. What hours of labor are the rule on your farm? I know what I would do. W. F. Stephens, Canada, and many other dairy men throughout Canada whose names are now almost taken as the standard. A discussion on this subject through the columns of Farm and Dairy will be most interesting and profitable and may be the means of bringing about such conditions on many farms as will induce many a young man to reconsider his decision to quit farming for something that seems a whole lot better.

Then, again, is the hired man to work from five a. m. to eight p. m. and be paid for it as one day? If I were a hired man I know what I would do. I would move quick. But, as I am the boy on the farm I've got to stay for a time at any rate. Hoping to see this in your columns and wishing to start a healthy discussion on this subject, I will sign myself—"The Young Man on the Farm."

Marshfield, P. E. I.

Items of Interest

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has issued its eighth bulletin entitled "Forestry Products of Canada, 1908." The total value of the products of lumber, lath, shingles, cross-ties, poles and pulpwood during the year was \$67,425,944.

The unofficial estimate of the population of the United States, as handed out last week by the Census office, Washington, is 91,421,423.

Greater New York	4,563,603
Chicago	2,282,926
Philadelphia	1,540,429
New Orleans	882,132
St. Louis	682,716
Baltimore	585,314
Washington	250,145
The increases since 1900 are:	
United States	15,121,836
New York	1,131,000
Chicago	584,000
Philadelphia	247,000
The population of France is given as 38 millions; Germany, 63 millions; Austria, 46 millions; Italy, 32 millions; Britain, 42 millions; as compared with the 91 millions in the United States.	

Considerable agricultural extension work will be carried on throughout the Province of Manitoba this summer. Demonstrations will be given in the judging of live stock by score cards and in the identification of noxious weeds. Lectures will be given on such subjects as "The Breeding, Care and Management of Live Stock," "Soil Cultivation," "Control of Insects," "The Cause and Control of Alkali Soil," "The Growing of Cereal and Fodder Crops," "Insects Injurious to Our Farm Crops," "The Care and Handling of Farm Machinery," and "The Use of Concrete for Building Construction." Also illustrated lectures on the "Beautifying of Farm Homes."

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXIX.

The Value Dr. H. G.

Many farmers that it makes ities of a stall mal or a grad conformation w which be sprun all as to what have been. W rned so far as rned for ordi from the truth

No buyer of h crosses a fig abou Provided he get horse he buys, a then he is at on and conformatio as to what kind

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It is one thing breeding animal assured that the lished through a him prepotent am mit that type to Any observant bre instances in proof to find grade sta typical appearance put in the stud as good as them behind them in th gel or other und surely break out i progeny.

The man who is of high class horse y high class stalli behind that good pedigree extending tions; if more, all vided he traces to assuring himself th atteristic for man of the animal to w The pedigree of a we can satisfy ourse



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Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 12, 1910.

No. 19

The Value of Pedigree in a Stallion

Dr. H. G. Reed, V. S., *Haltcn Co., Ont.*

Many farmers throughout the country maintain that it makes no difference in the breeding qualities of a stallion whether he be a registered animal or a grade. They claim that, given a good conformation with the type of the breed from which he sprung, that it makes no difference at all as to what kind of animals his ancestors may have been. While this argument holds perfectly true so far as the usefulness of an animal is concerned for ordinary work purposes, it is very far from the truth as applied to the breeding horse.

No buyer of horses for ordinary utility purposes cares a fig about the ancestry of the horse he buys. Provided he gets the type he is looking for in the horse he buys, that is all he cares. But when it comes to buying a stallion for breeding purposes, then he is at once interested not only in the type and conformation of the horse himself, but also as to what kind of animals his ancestors were.

THE LAW OF REVERSION.

The buyer has been taught by experience that the great natural law called the "law of reversion" is acting strongly in all our breeding operations. This law teaches that the progeny of an animal is going to be more or less strongly affected for good or evil by the qualities of his ancestors. In all breeding there is a tendency for the progeny to "hark back" for several generations and resemble some ancestor more or less remote to a greater extent than either the immediate sire or dam. It has passed into a proverb among breeders that "you cannot depend on a half-breed to breed true to type," and this rule holds in a corresponding degree to three-quarters bred or other grades.

It is one thing to have the desired type in a breeding animal but quite another thing to be assured that the type has been sufficiently established through a long line of ancestors to make him prepotent and assure him the power to transmit that type to his progeny with uniformity. Any observant breeder cannot have failed to notice instances in proof of this. It is no unusual thing to find grade stallions of good conformation and typical appearance, but where these animals are put in the stud they fail to produce many foals as good as themselves because they have close up behind them in their ancestry more or less mongrel or other undesirable blood, which will most surely break out in a greater or lesser degree in their progeny.

HIGH CLASS STALLIONS.

The man who is ambitious to become a breeder of high class horses must always select first a really high class stallion and then satisfy himself that behind that good individuality there is a good pedigree extending back at least for five generations; if more, all the better, and letter still, providing he traces to some illustrious ancestor, thus assuring himself that there is no undesirable characteristic for many generations in the ancestry of the animal to which his progeny could revert.

The pedigree of a horse is the only way in which we can satisfy ourselves on this point and is conse-

quently of the greatest importance in selecting a sire that will be likely to give us good results. The day of the grade stallion is drawing rapidly to a close. The handwriting is on the wall. The agricultural press has done much towards this end as well as the teaching of prominent breeders. The death knell of grade stallions has been sounded and it cannot come too soon.

Test Seed Corn for Vitality

T. G. Raynor, B. S. A. Seed Branch, *Ottawa.*

The corn crop is becoming a more valuable one each year to the farmers of our country. How important it is that the seed should give satisfaction! There is great danger this year that many will meet with disappointment owing to the low vitality of much of the corn which will be used for seed. Last year the vitality of corn was exceptionally strong, and few failed, although in the Kingston district, owing, I believe, to a blunder made by a dealer in letting his seed corn heat in the bin after he got it, some inconvenience was experienced, as several corn fields had to be re-sown; fortunately the season was long enough that it became far enough advanced for the silo.

There are so many simple ways of testing seed corn that no one is excusable for not doing it. Added to the simple methods is the fact that the Seed Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, undertakes this work in a wholesale way free of charge, and the seed is carried there free by the mails.

The least danger is experienced in securing seed corn on the ear. But even in this case it should be tested, as too much moisture may have remained in the cob and have kept the kernel so moist that hard freezing weather would affect the germ.

SOME METHODS FOR TESTING.

The soil test outside in a sheltered place is the most reliable. Take 50 or 100 seeds representative of the bulk lot, or from several ears, as the case may be, and plant them under favorable conditions for growth. Another method is to place the kernels between dampened folds of blotting paper or flannel between two plates, the one inverted over the other, and set in a warm place. The soil method in a box inside may be tried. The seeds may either be planted in the soil or they may be placed on cotton with a fold of it over as well as under and between the soil, which must be kept quite moist.

Very many farmers are making such tests every year and find that it pays them. There are hundreds of others who never think of this until they are ready to plant, and so the corn is planted and the chance is taken.

As mentioned before, the vitality of the seed corn last year was good everywhere, but this year the reverse is true. Fortunately there is a lot of old seed corn in the country, and if properly kept it is all right for planting this year.

Mixing spraying materials by guess is a common practice. For accurate and economical results, the mixing must be done by definite proportions. The exact strength should be known and accurately measured each time materials are to be mixed.

The Culture of Corn as a Grain Crop

Frank Sutor, *Kent Co., Ont.*

In order to grow a good crop of corn, or, in fact, any crop, it is necessary to have well drained land. The drainage pays every time. My land is a sandy loam, some fields being clay loam, with clay subsoil. For corn I plow mostly in the spring, as the soil runs together during winter and spring and therefore an opener and warmer seed bed is secured from the spring plowing.

I practice a four-year rotation, two years in corn and one year oats and barley seeded down to clover for one year. The clover sod is prepared for corn by applying from 12 to 15 loads of good barnyard manure plowed under in the spring.

As soon as possible after the land is plowed it is rolled and then disced, going angling across the field and giving it two strokes in the same place. It is then harrowed thoroughly, sometimes harrowing it each way. The disc is run down the furrows in order to fill them and get the land as level as possible. I always harrow the land just before planting, and if too rough to see the marker track, the land is rolled. I use a horse planter, which plants two rows 46 inches apart each way and drops three or four kernels in each hill. We always test our corn and plant nothing but seed of good vitality.

HARROWING AFTER PLANTING.

In about six days after planting, I harrow the corn twice in a place with a slant tooth smoothing harrow, driving the horses between the rows so that they do not tread on the young corn plants that are coming through. If this part of the work is properly done and the weather is favorable, it is one of the best cultivations that the corn crop receives. The harrows at this time destroy the young weeds in and around the hills, opens up the soil, admits air and heat, and thus hastens growth. Then in a few days we go on with the cultivator. I use a single cultivator for the first time, as it gets closer to the plant than is possible with the large two-horse machine. After this, I cultivate as often as possible, continuing to cultivate until the ears are formed.

I go through the crop with the hoe once and remove any weeds, extra stalks, or suckers, as these latter are an injury as well as are the weeds. One can do a great deal of good by going through the corn by hand if one uses judgment and removes barren stalks and smut.

140 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

The Early Learning is my favorite variety. Last year I planted it on the 25th of May. The corn all matured, and although it was a poor season, I had 140 bushels of ears to the acre. Corn from this crop took first prize in the county competition and also first prize in the Field Crops Competition for the Province at the Guelph Winter Fair.

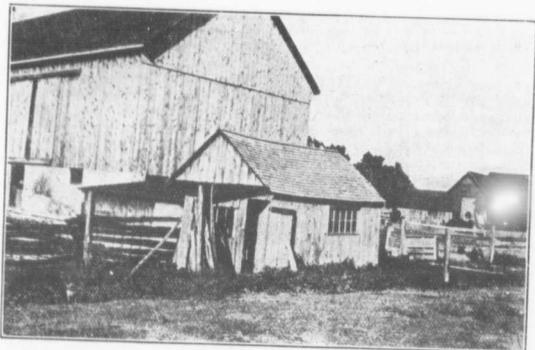
It might be well for me to explain that in my four-year rotation of crops, the reason that I grow two crops of corn in succession is that the land would be too rich otherwise to grow small grain, as the crop would all lodge. For the third crop, I just break down the old corn stubs, disc it and drill in the oats and barley, a mixture of equal quantities, two bushels to the acre, and seed it down to clover.

Recording Yields of Individual Cows

Eliza Ruby, Oxford Co., Ont.

There is not a thing that I have as yet taken to hand that has paid me as well as individual cow testing and feed recording. The difference in the price of cows is not as great as is the difference in their production of milk. Cow testing affords one of the best educators for the dairy man, and of course records of feed should also be kept to guarantee certainty of profit.

Cow testing introduces better feeding, better care of cows, weeding out the poor ones, selecting a good male animal to breed from, raising calves from best cows only, more feed and it of the right kind. Records show us just where we are at with our poor cows. I noticed in Farm and Dairy where one man had raised heifers from his best cows that these heifers gave 2,000 pounds more milk than their matured dams.



The Location of the Pig Pen is a Matter of Much Importance

The pig pen too near the dairy stable or the milk stand is a menace to clean milk. How is your pig pen in this particular? Would it pass the critical eye of a sanitary inspector? In your own interests, it should.

The following is a statement of my herd of six cows during 1909, ending Dec. 30.

NO.	TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCT	COST OF FEED	NO. OF DAYS		
			MILK-	ING	
1	7964	\$83.22	\$35.58	\$47.60	266
2	5540	57.18	34.94	22.24	274
3	7078	72.39	30.77	41.62	251
4	6184	65.34	31.53	33.81	252
5	6820	70.18	32.03	38.15	247
6	5605	57.11	24.06	33.08	209

Milk for cheese making is taken at 88c. a cwt.; whey, 85 per cent. of whole milk, 15c. a cwt.; butter fat, figured at 25c. a pound; skimmed milk, 80 per cent. of whole milk, 25c. a cwt.

If we figure it out we will notice that cow No. 1 made 10 cents a day more profit than cow No. 2. This taken for 300 days would mean \$30.00 more from No. 1 than from No. 2.

The difference in the price of Nos. 1 and 2 was \$10. Which was the cheapest cow?

While it is necessary to keep accounts with cows it is also necessary to keep an account of farm products. We need to know the cheapest kind of food to feed. I have no silo, but I had lots of roots and corn. I feed meal, consisting of oats, bran and oil cake.

For summer feed I make use of soiling crops, such as oats and peas and Hungarian grass. Then green corn and white turnips. I hadn't enough green feed in July and August last year, so the cows went down in production, whereas from August to December, when I had lots of feed, I kept them pretty steady at the flow. Had I provided enough feed during July and August, I could have kept them at a better flow all the summer and fall. These cows paid their way in January and gave a little profit besides. Then I dried them up, to stand dry for about eight

weeks. My cows were then in as good condition as they were when they dropped their calves. By the time they dropped their next calves they were worth at least \$10 more than they were last year.

I aim to have my cows in good condition at calving time. The best way to have them in condition is to supply them with enough good feed at all times, provide lots of salt, fresh air, fresh water, groom them in winter and spray them for flies in summer.

Early Attention Rendered to Foals

F. E. Caldwell, Russell Co., Ont.

In over 40 years of experience in breeding horses, having raised from one to four foals in a season, I have only lost one foal, and that through neglect of the treatment, outlined in the following:

Should the mare have to be stabled, the first

How to Grow and Cultivate Beans

F. W. Scott, Kent Co., Ont.

The field I use to plant beans on is a clover sod. I manure it in the early spring, and as soon as the ground is fit to plow I plow it about five inches deep and roll it down every day as plowed. This is done to retain the moisture. When the field is all plowed and rolled I harrow it well. If the sod is inclined to be tough, I disc it lightly before harrowing. I harrow it well till the top is as fine as can be; then roll it again. This helps to retain the moisture and starts the manure to heat. It is kept in this state for 10 days or two weeks. Then I disc it good, but never deep enough to tear up the sods, and after which it is again harrowed well and rolled and left till a few days before planting. By this time all the weeds will have started.

I plant the beans any time between the 5th and 15th of June, according to the season.

SELECTING THE SEED.

In preparing the seed I put the beans through the fanning mill and then I take the bean screen and screen them all by hand. By doing this one gets out all the small ones. Then I hand pick them, taking out all the poor beans and beans of any other variety. This leaves the seed clean and of uniform size. Great care should be taken so see that beans are not planted too deeply; one and one-half inches or less, if covered, will be best. If the drill or planter fails to cover them, I run a light harrow over the field. I generally harrow the field with a light harrow or a weeder the second day after the beans are planted if the land is dry. If it should rain after planting and the ground should cake or bake, it is a good plan to run the harrows over them, and even if the beans are coming up, you will do more good than harm.

CULTIVATION.

As soon as they are up so that the rows can be plainly seen, I start the cultivator. I use a two-horse cultivator with shields. I cultivate at intervals till the plants get too large, but never cultivate when they are wet with rain or dew. When the plants become too large to cultivate, we go through with the hoes and cut out weeds that the cultivator missed. After that, if an odd weed shows up we go through and pull them out by hand—we never have much of this work to do, as we get them nearly all killed before planting.

In harvesting we have a bean puller made for the purpose. It is drawn by one horse. It pulls two rows at a time. One horse and two men will pull four or five acres a day. Some bean growers use side delivery rakes. Sometimes these work well, but I prefer the men and forks in a good crop; we put four rows into one, and in from four days to a week the beans are ready to go in the barn.

GETTING READY FOR THE NEXT CROP.

After the beans are off, I cultivate the ground twice, harrow well and drill in fall wheat, also about one and one-half lbs. of timothy seed. In the spring I sow about six lbs. of red clover seed, two lbs. alsike, one lb. of alfalfa, and harrow it in well. I cut one crop of hay, pasture the field one year and then manure it again and get ready for beans again. My land is a sandy gravelly soil. The variety of beans I grow is the Yellow Eye. For heavy lands, clay or loam, I would recommend Boston Pea beans, as they generally yield better on sand and gravelly soil. The Yellow Eyes are equal to any, and nearly every year are higher in price than the Pea bean. This past year they were \$1 a bushel higher than the Pea bean.

Many persons think that if a little spray mixture is good, more is better. They are inclined to increase the strength of the mixture. The truth is that too much is worse than too little. It is liable to injure the trees, and it will not perform the desired result.

Your methods and experience will be appreciated for publication in Farm and Dairy.

Light

R. H.
Plenty of light for the health of well-saved, pig food is a necessity, especially in winter. These two tenton. I have it necessary to be able to tion is being than was for enough light

I fancy I about all the That may be the windows windows light shine in

As to ventila pens upon d It can certain manner, but n all the time. fresh air thro ing a draft up are used, cons atable from th moisture from above.

It is just as have a constan keep them heat fresh air. If c from which on cured, how car sionally health in the not very spread in diam remedy is large ter light and ve GOOD

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OUTL For every flue outlet flue the sa

"Mr. Harding's Farm Dairy Farms Compe by Mr. Harding w April 14th.

Light and Ventilation in Stables*

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Plenty of light and fresh air is just as essential for the health and comfort of our live stock as is well-saved, palatable food. Anyone will say good food is a necessity. Warm stables are the rule today, especially in Ontario, rather than the exception. But what about light and ventilation? These two necessities have received very little attention.

I have been in many a stable where it was necessary to throw a door or two open in order to be able to see where to go. To-day more attention is being paid to light in building new stables than was formerly done, but only about half enough light is being let in even now.

DEEPER WINDOWS NEEDED.

I fancy I hear someone say that they put in about all the windows that they had room for. That may be partially true. The chief trouble is the windows are not deep enough. If the usual windows were doubled in depth it would let the light shine in lower down where it is most needed.

As to ventilation, practically every farmer depends upon doors and feed chutes for fresh air. It can certainly be gotten that way in a wholesale manner, but not as we prefer to have it, a little all the time. It is next to impossible to let in fresh air through doors or windows without throwing a draft upon some of the stock. If feed chutes are used, considerable good feed is made unpalatable from the rush of warm air from the stable, moisture from which condenses upon the feed above.

It is just as necessary that our live stock should have a constant supply of fresh air (if we would keep them healthy) as it is for ourselves to have fresh air. If we don't aim to grow healthy stock from which our supply of milk and meat is procured, how can we hope to continue to be a reasonably healthy people? I believe we will be told in the not very distant future that bovine tuberculosis very largely originated and continues to spread in dismal, ill-ventilated stables, while the remedy is largely within our own reach, viz., better light and ventilation.

GOOD SYSTEMS OFTEN COSTLY.

There are several good systems of ventilation. The great trouble is that the cost of installing the more up-to-date ones is apt to put the farmer of ordinary means (and there are a large number of us in that class) out of the notion, as building is expensive, without putting a few hundred dollars extra into fresh air ducts. It is also true that none of us can afford to neglect the health of our stock by failing to supply fresh air for them. I might be able to assist some Farm and Dairy readers along this line by explaining herewith a practically inexpensive system that was arranged in the stable on the Mapleview Farm, when overhauling and enlarging the barn in 1907. It cost me scarcely anything excepting a little forethought, and it is giving excellent satisfaction.

My wall is built of hollow cement blocks, which is no doubt the driest, warmest and most durable wall built. With a chisel and mallet, I cut off the end projection on the outside corner of the block 2x9 in. and the same on the inside of another block. These two are laid directly over each other, one near the bottom of the wall outside just high enough to prevent being covered with snow. The lower outside opening is in the second course from the ground. The other one is second from the top inside, making a flue about four and a quarter inches square, which lets in a current of fresh air near the stable ceiling.

OUTLET FLUES AS WELL.

For every flue that comes in as above, I put an outlet flue the same as above, excepting that the

*Mr. Harding's farm scored a high standing in the Dairy Farms Competition last year. An essay on alfalfa by Mr. Harding was published in Farm and Dairy, April 14th.

opening is within one block of the floor inside while the outlet is within one block of the top outside. Of course, in very windy, cold weather, we close these openings on the windy side of the stable with a wisp of hay, which does not stop the circulation of air altogether, but breaks any draft that there might be.

Our stable is 40x84 ft. with a root cellar 15 ft. 6 in. x 25 ft. under double driveway. It has 14 large windows and three fanlights, which aggregate 213 feet. There are 18 air holes 2x9 in. in the stable, which if put into one hole on each side of the stable would make each 9x18 in. I intended to have more holes in the wall, but failed to get them placed clear of the windows, so I had to be content with the number mentioned.

Lice and ringworms, both so very common in most basement stables, have no place in well-lighted and well-ventilated stables. This alone would pay for letting a flow of fresh air into the farm stables of Canada.

Mammoth Clover—How We Grow It

Alec. Smith, Durham Co., Ont.

As a money crop, mammoth clover seed is considerably better than red clover. It yields on the average two bushels to the acre more than red clover, and it commands a price on the market



It is a Stable, Neat and Clean, But Badly Ventilated and Lighted

It is attempting the impossible to try to get the best results from stock housed in a stable devoid of light and pure air in sufficient quantity. Not many stables are so poorly lighted as the one shown above, but practically all our stables could be improved in this respect.

of at least 25 cents more per bushel. Our practice of handling this crop is as follows: We sow it with spring grain, barley, oats or wheat. It is sown generally pure at the rate of 14 pounds to the acre. This is never pastured in the fall, as we value the stubble for holding the snow in winter.

The mammoth clover furnishes excellent pasture in the spring. We pasture ours until about June 15, then allow it to go to seed. We cut it with a mower to which is attached a galvanized table. A slat table should never be used for this purpose. It is a money loser. With the galvanized table, the clover slides off much more readily and there is little shelling when it is used.

Mammoth clover is not popular for hay. It is altogether too coarse. We grow it for seed alone, getting from four to five bushels an acre. And then we have the early pasture as well, thereby saving the other fields, and when the crop is harvested we have the roots left to plow down. Like other clovers and other leguminous plants, a crop of mammoth clover adds greatly to the fertility of the soil.

The manure spreader will save your strength by letting the horses do the work. They can do the work better than you can possibly do it by hand.—W. H. Taylor, Brant Co., Ont.

Mangels—How We Grow Them*

F. A. Hutton, Peel Co., Ont.

Mangels have always seemed to us to be a necessity for our dairy cows. Perhaps they do not greatly increase the flow of milk save in an indirect way by keeping the digestive organs in such a condition that the cow can more readily put to proper use the stronger foods supplied her. Very rarely are our cows troubled with indigestion. This I attribute largely to the free use of the mangel.

For feeding to the hogs the mangel is the best root grown.

When we erected a silo 14 years ago I thought that the silage would take its place. Time and experience has shown that both are needful.

We always select our lighter soils—black loam and sandy loam, of which we have only a limited area, for our mangels. We plow the ground in the fall, giving it a top dressing of fine manure during the winter or early spring. As soon as possible in the spring we disc harrow it, getting the manure well mixed with the soil. This cultivation also helps to keep the moisture in the ground.

SOWS ON THE LEVEL.

We aim to sow our mangels about the 10th of May. We sow on the level, using an ordinary

grain drill, and allow about six pounds of seed an acre. The drills are made 28 inches apart.

There is, perhaps, some disadvantage when the time comes for hoeing from having sown the mangels on the level. With the grain drill, however, we get an even seedling than we do with a seed drill. There are other advantages which more than offset any extra work in thinning.

The varieties we have sown in recent years are the Long Red, Yellow Intermediate and Yellow Leviathan. We tried the last named variety last year for the first. It did so well we will sow it again this year.

As soon as we can see the rows of mangels we run the scuffer through. When the plants are one or two inches high we go through with the hoes, cutting the weeds that the scuffer has left close to the rows, also cutting out the mangels, leaving them in bunches to be thinned when the plants become stronger.

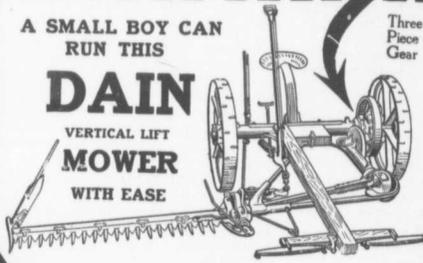
In harvesting we usually start before the middle of October. We have made a practice when pulling, after wringing the tops off, of throwing the mangels in convenient piles. We have since found that we can do the work more speedily by using a truck wagon and loading them as they are pulled.

*Mr. Hutton is one of the prize winning farmers. Note the illustration of his mangel field on the front cover.

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MOWER
WITH EASE



Three
Piece
Gear

AND THIS IS WHY

The Dain Vertical Lift feature is controlled mechanically—not by sheer human strength, when raising the cutter bar over stumps or stones; or in turning corners. A pull at the hand lever or a push on the foot lever, and the cutter escapes all obstructions. In raising the cutter bar to an upright position, for transportation, the operation is made an easy and rapid one by using the hand lever and the foot lever together. This automatic control is at the driver's right. It is worked while in the seat.

The draft of the Dain Vertical Lift Mower is reduced to the smallest possible resistance because the weight of the cutting apparatus is carried on the wheels by means of the Dain adjustable coil spring. This heavy strong coil spring keeps the cutter bar down to its work, and the cutting power is largely increased. Conditions being equal, the Dain Vertical Lift Mower will cut more hay and cut it easier than any mower made, and after the same amount of work will be in better condition than any other mower. For this reason, it lasts longer, and proves without doubt the very best mower investment that you could possibly make, from your standpoint.

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Strong enough
to keep the cattle out.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Manurial Requirements and Preparation for Corn*

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F.
The best fertilizing material for corn is good barnyard manure. A mixture of one part horse manure to three parts cattle manure applied gross at the rate of 12 or 15 tons an acre, may be expected to give very good results. The application might be made in the fall, winter or spring, or during the preceding summer. If plowed in, only a shallow furrow should be turned. Commercial fertilizers are not necessary, nor are they likely to prove profitable where the above mentioned dressing of farmyard manure can be applied.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Where clay land is to be used for corn, it is generally well to plow in the autumn, turning a well set-up moderately deep furrow (6 to 8 inches deep), leaving carefully, of course, no deeper than usual. If light land is to be used, it is generally advisable to plow in the spring, turning a flat shallow furrow, four or five inches deep. In either case, the manure may be plowed in or worked in on the surface with the disc harrow.

The land should be worked down till a smooth, mellow, yet solid seed bed has been prepared. To get the land into shape, it may be necessary to disc and roll several times as well as work with a smoothing harrow. In any case, no planting should be done until what might be called a perfect seed bed has been prepared. Success or failure will depend very largely upon this feature of thorough soil preparation before seeding.

FOR LEVEL OR CLAYEY LANDS.

Where either heavy land or very level land not under-drained is to be used, it is not infrequently advisable to make special preparation by plowing and working in a special way. The land should be plowed in nicely rounded ridges exactly 10 or 12 ft. from centre to centre. All necessary cultivation should be so done as to preserve the rounding surface of the ridges, and the dead furrows should be kept clean and should open into a well-kept ditch, thus insuring good drainage.

In planting the first row should be run down the middle of the ridge and two others on the same ridge, one on each side, 42 inches away. Thus the rows on the whole field will be uniformly 3 ft. 6 in. apart and always clear of dead furrows.

WHEN TO SOW.

Corn should be sown as early as weather and soil conditions permit. From the 15th to the end of May, according to district and season, is a very good rule, and in general will do so later than June 5th or 6th. Sow when soil is warm and dry.

METHODS OF SEEDING.

Corn for forage or ensilage may be planted in rows or hills. If planted in rows, as is usually advisable, the rows should be at least 36 inches (3 ft. 6 in.) apart. The plants should stand about eight inches apart in the rows. In seeding, it would not be advisable to try to sow as sparsely as this. It is better to give a rather heavier seeding and then thin out to the desired thickness with a hoe when plants are six or eight inches high.

If land intended for corn is very dirty, whether from the presence of weed seeds or couch grass, it is usually advisable to plant in hills. The hills should be at least three feet apart each way and from three to five

*An extract from Bulletin No. 68, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which is not being distributed and can be had on application to the C. E. F., Ottawa.

kernels should be planted in each hill. For planting in rows there are special corn planting machines made by various agricultural implement manufacturers. Where the farmer has a grain seeder that sows in rows, he can, by closing up part of the seed spouts, use it as a corn planter and so get along without the special implement.

If it is desired to plant in hills, here again special horse planters are available. There are also hand planters of various descriptions on the market which will enable a man to mark the hills and plant the corn when the land is ready. If no planter is available, planting may be done with a hoe or even with the foot, when the soil is loose and friable by running the soil in hills.

If the hill planting is to be done other than with a horse planter, it will be necessary to mark the land off into three-foot squares, the hills to be at the corners of the squares. This may be done by a man dragging a heavy chain tack and forth across the field till it is marked off into three-foot strips, then doing the same thing lengthwise till the field is marked off into three-foot squares. A better plan and a much more rapid, however, is to construct a marker to pull by horse power, then mark the field into strips by running first lengthwise and later crosswise.

SUITABLE VARIETIES.

The varieties of corn to sow will depend upon the district where the seeding is to be done. For the Maritime Provinces, for those parts of Quebec north of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, and east of Three Rivers, and for northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the flint varieties should be grown most largely. Some of the best varieties are Longfellow, Compton's Early, and Golden Wonder. In North Dakota White Flint and Sanford. In these same districts a few of the dents may be expected to give good results, as the best being White Cap Yellow Dent. In those parts of Michigan, Ontario, and north of Toronto, as far as Muskoka, in the southern parts of Quebec and in the Eastern Townships, considerably larger varieties may be expected to give good results. As varieties mentioned any of the flints, White Cap Yellow Dent, Leaming and occasionally some of the larger varieties as Mammoth Cuban or Early Mastodon. In those parts of Ontario south and west of Toronto, any variety, no matter how large, may be expected to give satisfaction. When sowing in rows, it will be found best to sow about 25 lbs. of the flint varieties and about 30 lbs. of the dent varieties an acre, about 15 lbs. flint and 18 lbs. dent an acre.

How to Seed with Clover

We often sow clover seed but for some reason or other land has been sown, and gives a fair crop of grain, it does not grow as it should. Mr. J. H. Grisdale, mentioned red vernal vention at Belleville, mentioned red vernal clover. Is that a different strain than ordinary red clover? Mammoth clover generally does better than the common red. How would you advise handling clover in this district in order to get a good catch?—E. H. Kilmount, Ont.

Clover does best after a hoed crop. Apply manure with hoed crop. Do not apply manure same year as seeding down, results are almost certain to be unsatisfactory unless season is very wet. Give liberal application of seed, 10 to 12 lbs. clover, 12 lbs. timothy per acre. Mix seeds thoroughly, divide into two equal parts, sow half the seed lengthwise of the other half crosswise. Follow with very light harrow, then Harrow with very light harrow. If soil is dry, roll twice right after seeding and then roll once more when grain or nurse crop is six or eight inches high.

Red Western Clover and Red Clover are the same thing.—J. H. G.

Rape

What is the Gibe ration to figured in-feed mill feeds—It

Rape is an for hogs. It \$4 a ton which sows and you to pasture it with red or rape or they For feed along with for one pound shorts, about an extra along with red fed long, but mixed with m

Kaffir Corn

I am a you have advice o

1. I have a g and corn making of corn will be dry this way North Dakota, west corn

2. Would K here to warra milch cows du three three used? If viar?

3. Would it give to sprin

Please give re and without r Co., Ont.

1. I think o Leaming w for such purp North Dakota, would not g make them a recommended

2. Kafir co well in East is a dangerou its growth, a at which it feed.

3. Ground r abl in Canada unless treated you could g phate rocks a Southern Sta stable.—J. H.

Scour

Scours in o many instan in grown anim tures of its infectious int far more seri the full grow

Scours in c suddenly. A may be seiz without any The symptom reha usually two or three cases occur after the ani may die with unless it rec treatment. I to be afflictio ly at birth, ture to suck water.

The first in soiled conditio petic, such as salva flowing tent being t have a starin lose strengt follows in fro prompt measu the disease. for any lengt will be accomp ulation of membrane ca secretions. A ease, partial sometimes bro To prevent

Rape for Hog Feed

What is the value of rape for hog feed? The answer to this question, on having rape figured in feeds—always being a very good feed—is—E. T. Whiteale, Ont.

Rape is an exceedingly valuable feed for hogs. It is probably worth \$3 to \$4 a ton where fed judiciously. For sows and young pigs the best plan is to pasture it. Care must be taken with red or white pigs on pasture in rape or they might get scalded backs. For feeding pigs it should be cut along with meal, about two lbs. rape for one pound meal. Corn, barley and shorts, about equal parts, would constitute an excellent meal ration to feed along with rape. The rape might be fed long, but had better be fed cut and mixed with meal.—J. H. G.

Kaffir Corn—Rock Phosphate

I am a young farmer and would like to have advice on following matters:

1. I have a gasoline engine and cut straw and corn mixing with turpentine, what variety of corn will be best for me to grow to cut this way? What do you think of North Dakota, and Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn?

2. Would kaffir corn do well enough there to warrant one sowing some to feed mixed with rape during winter? Will it produce three crops, as advertised by some seed men? If not, what would you advise?

3. Would it pay to buy ground phosphate rock to sprinkle on manure in stable? Please give relative value of manure with and without phosphate rock.—T. Ontario Co., Ont.

1. I think White Cap-Yellow Dent or Leaming would be the best varieties for such purpose in Ontario County. North Dakota and Stowell's Evergreen would not give sufficient forage to make them as valuable as the varieties recommended.

2. Kaffir corn is not likely to do very well in Eastern Canada, but, if it is, it is a dangerous feed at certain stages of its growth, and these are the very stages at which it is likely to be cut for feed.

3. Ground phosphate rock, as available in Canada is of very small value, unless treated with sulphuric acid. If you could get some of the soft phosphate rocks as mined in some of the Southern States, then it might be profitable.—J. H. G.

Scours in Calves

Scours in calves or calf cholera in many instances differs from diarrhea in grown animals, and has special features of its own, taking the form of infectious intestinal catarrh, which is far more serious than the diarrhoea of the full grown animal.

Scours in calves generally appears suddenly. A perfectly healthy calf may be seized all at once, apparently, without any change in food or care. The symptoms of this infantile diarrhoea usually appear during the first two or three weeks of life. In many cases scours appears within a few hours after the animal is born, and the calf may die within from 12 to 48 hours unless it receives prompt and proper treatment. It is common for the calf to be afflicted with scours immediately at birth, even before it has had time to suck or take any nourishment whatever.

The first indication of scours is the soiled condition of the tail, loss of appetite, sinking of the animal, sometimes saliva flowing from the mouth, no attempt being made to swallow. They have a staring coat, grow thin, and lose strength rapidly. Death usually follows in from 12 to 24 hours unless prompt measures are taken to check the disease. If allowed to continue for any length of time, the scouring will be accompanied by congestion and irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane caused by the irritating secretions. As a result of this disease, partial or double blindness is sometimes brought on.

To prevent scours in calves, proper

care should be given to the mother while pregnant, that she may be able to give birth to a healthy calf. As scours is a germ disease, it is important that the calf be free from this disease when born. Cows afflicted with the disease of abortion convey this disease to their offspring. It is for this reason that calves so often die of scours before they have ever taken any nourishment. It is therefore very necessary that the cow be kept free from disease in order to obtain healthy calves.

Calves born, afflicted with the germ of this disease in their system, are in a position to spread the disease to other calves that they may come in contact with in the same herd, or if shipped to other herds. This is another proof of its infectious nature.

To prevent and overcome scours in calves, they should be given medicines that prevent fermentation of food to the irritation and congestion, soothe and heal inflamed mucous membranes, act as an antiseptic, as this is quite necessary when the disease is due to a germ.

The most important factor in the raising of cattle is their care in this young. Do not think that you are doing the correct thing if you are only managing to keep the life in the calf until it is three months old, and then have a calf that dies before the winter comes. If you do this, you will be apt to have a lot of stunted calves with their digestive organs destroyed which will never make strong, healthy cattle, and will not be fit for either dairy beef or breeding animals.—Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin.

The Corn Plant is King

"Corn is king; it gives the greatest amount of feed per acre for milk or beef production of any other crop," said Mr. Jeff, a farmer from Beaudry, head, Simcoe Co., Ont., who evidently had seen the grass grow for more than 60 years, and who dealt with the subject of corn at a meeting at Oxenden, Ont., held under the auspices of the North Bruce Farmers' Institute. "I grew corn before the days of silos. In 1860 I fed it to shorthorn cattle. There is this peculiarity about corn, that whereas one may sow wheat and have nothing more to do with it until the harvest, on the other hand if he did not pay special attention to his corn while it was growing, there would be no harvest. The fertility of the soil is one of the main things to which we farmers in this country need to pay special attention. Products should not be sold off the farm save in the finished state."

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Mr. Jeff then went into detail as to the cultivation of corn. Preparation of the soil is the first thing to be considered. It is best to plow up a fairly clean clover sod, having first manured it. Coarse, unrotted manure answers very well. It should be plowed down about five or six inches deep, work the land up well, then wait until the ground is warm enough to plant the corn, say from the 20th of May to the 1st of June. Corn cannot stand cold wet feet. A loamy soil, or well drained clay soil, is the best for corn. If clover sod is not available, any kind of clean stubble land will answer.

After the corn is planted, it is most important that it be harrowed once a week until it is three inches high. It should then be cultivated at regular intervals until it becomes so high that one can scarcely see the horse. Corn is generally sown too thickly. About one-half bushel to the acre is ample seed. When harrowing the corn after it first comes up, a light straight-toothed harrow should be used, narrowing crosswise of the rows. One need not mind if some of the corn is torn up, since there will be plenty left.

The Dent corns are not generally recommended for Bruce or for Grey

County. The White Cap Yellow Dent, however, does well in Simcoe, and it should be well in Grey. It would be safe, however, to try Compton's Early, Salzer's North Dakota and the Genesee Valley.

ADD ONE DOLLAR TO EACH TEN.

In answer to questions, Mr. Jeff stated that corn silage will not rot the teeth of cattle; that a cement silo was the best, or one built of cement for, say, 12 feet and the rest of staves. The silo made entirely of pine lumber is liable to decay near the base in the course of time, although there are wooden silos that have been up for 18 years or so and are quite good today. Corn will not keep as well in a square silo as in a round one, for it generally spoils more or less in the corners. In concluding, Mr. Jeff stated that a silo adds one dollar to every ton of corn that it contains; hence the silo pays for itself the first year.

This meeting at Oxenden was but one of a series, which included as well Colpoys, Mar, and Clavering, held under the auspices of the North Bruce Farmers' Institute. Grasshoppers have been particularly destructive in the Bruce peninsula in recent years, and owing to their ravages, a considerable amount of feed has had to be purchased from other parts, hence the inauguration of this corn campaign. Great interest was shown on the part of the farmers, and it is believed that practically every farmer in the district will plant corn this year, and on this account it is predicted that the thousands of dollars will not be spent in vain, for at least some time, in order to import feed to the district, as has been necessary in recent years.

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

The Nine Club.—Another subscriber to Farm and Dairy, Mr. J. H. Crepeau of St. Camille, Quebec, has just received a pure bred Chester White pig sent him by Farm and Dairy for a club of nine new subscribers. The pig was sent to Mr. Crepeau by A. L. Goodhue of Fredrichsburg, Quebec. Mr. Crepeau writes as follows: "The pure bred Chester White pig arrived in good condition and is a fine one. I am very much pleased at the result of my efforts on behalf of Farm and Dairy."

The Tamworth pig I received from Mr. William Keith & Sons, Listowel, Ont., for getting 7 new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, speaks well for Mr. Keith as a breeder and for Farm and Dairy for square dealing.—D. M. Anderson, York County, Ont.

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HORTICULTURE

The Principles of Pruning

Prof. O. B. Whipple, Colorado Experiment Station.

To be an intelligent pruner one must know something of plant physiology. He should know the effects produced by pruning at different seasons of the year, how to make a cut that will heal most readily, and the influence of pruning on the fruit-bearing habit of the tree. It is generally conceded that pruning during the dormant season incites wood growth, while pruning during the growing season promotes fruitfulness.

Although it is said that pruning during the summer season may encourage the formation of fruit buds on tardy-bearing varieties, it may have the opposite effect, unless done at the proper time, and may cause late growth and unfruitfulness. To give the desired results one must summer-prune shortly before the season of growth ends; earlier pruning starts new results. The benefit derived from summer pruning seems to depend upon the ability of the pruner to prune at a time to bring about early maturity.

Both the season at which the wound is made and the character of the cut

Trees which produce axillary fruit buds are naturally more prolific and thinning the fruit. In fact, a system of pruning under a means of thinning the fruit. In fact, a system of pruning under a means of thinning the fruit. In fact, a system of pruning under a means of thinning the fruit.

The point may be more fully illustrated by comparing the peach and the cherry. Although both develop axillary fruit buds, they differ in their pruning habits; the fruit buds of the cherry are seldom found on the stronger growing new wood, and so, peach, would throw much of the strength of the tree into the production of strong wood that would carry very few fruit buds. We have said bearing is from terminal buds, yet many varieties develop axillary fruit buds. Varieties which develop axillary fruit buds on young spurs all tend to overbear, and require severe pruning. So to a certain extent one can decide for himself how much to prune by observing how the tree bears its fruit.

A Timely Spray Calendar

The farming public is just alarmed at the loss of fruits and trees from insects. Fruit is often so imperfect and scarce that apples are lighter

was greatly taken with Mr. Begg's speech made at the meeting at Moose Creek, and I am sure there is great credit to Mr. and Mrs. Begg for their work in turning a bush farm and swamp into a first prize dairy farm. J. T. Muslow, Lamton Co., Ont.

Acid Soil—Strawberries

1. What test can be made by fruit grower to ascertain whether a soil is sour or not?
2. Does new land, lately covered by fir and birch, require fertilizing?
3. How many crops should a strawberry patch yield? In planting a new patch should new plants be purchased—a new patch Salmon A. B. C.
4. Get a piece of blue litmus paper from a druggist; select a place in the orchard where the soil is moist and insert the paper. If paper remains blue, the soil is alkaline; if it turns red, it terms the fact but not the degree.
5. The quality and luxuriance of the crop grown on this soil will tell whether or not it needs fertilizing. Virgin soils vary in fertility like other soils. It is probable that the soil referred to is rich enough to start with.
6. As a rule, one crop from a commercial plantation is enough. Fertility of plant growth from weeds, nature will tell whether or not the patch may be fruited more than once. When starting a new patch use strong, well-grown young plants, whether dug from the old patch or purchased. If you have a satisfactory variety, best results probably will be had by using plants grown on your own place.

Orchard and Garden in May

Planting raspberries, most of growing grapes, cranberry culture, selection of nursery stock, lime-sulphur vs. Bordeaux for spraying, co-operative buying of supplies, spraying peaches

and controlling brown-tail moth are among the many topics for fruit growers that are discussed in the May issue of the Canadian Horticulturist, published at Peterborough, Ont. A valuable article is contributed also by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, on "The Construction of Cold Storage Warehouses." For vegetable growers there are articles on onions, potatoes, asparagus, celery, tomatoes, peppers and starting seedlings. Amateur gardeners on sweet peas, asters, dahlias, lilacs, and so forth. Horticultural notes from all the provinces constitute a strong feature of the issue.

The young Ontario contributors are L. Woolverton, Grimsby; J. F. Carpenter, Fruitland; A. W. Ackerman, Delhi; A. V. Main, Almonte; Prof. H. L. Hunt, Guelph; Arthur Gibson, Ottawa; J. N. Watts, Portsmouth; E. E. Adams, Leamington, and P. W. Hodgett, Toronto; and Prof. W. S. James, Macdonald College, Que. The issue is well illustrated. Sample copies may be had on request to the above mentioned address.

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 Write For Catalogues



A Practical Demonstration on How to Trim an Apple Tree

The illustration shows a class in agriculture that attended the high school in Coltingwood last winter receiving a most practical lesson in orchard work. The agricultural schools are now established in 11 counties of Ontario. Provision has been made for four more, the location of which will be announced in the near future.

have an influence upon the healing process. The pruner should remember that all food material capable of healing a wound is taking a downward course through the inner bark, and that to heal well a wound must be in a position to intercept the downward flow of sap from the top of the tree. When a limb is to be removed entirely, the cut should be at the union with and parallel to the surface from which the limb arises. Where limbs are to be lopped back, they should be cut to a side limb and not to a bare stub. Wounds naturally heal best when made at a season of the year when growth is most active, but with the exception of winter wounds made in early winter and subjected to a long season of drying, the healing process, which the wound is made upon, should be delayed until as near the opening of the growing season as possible.

The influence of pruning upon the fruit-bearing habit of the tree has been briefly mentioned, but a fruit-bearing habit may, to a certain extent, dictate a course in pruning. The buds with which this discussion has to deal have two general types of fruit-bearing—from terminal fruit buds and from axillary fruit buds. The first type of fruit bud is well represented in the apple and pear, and the latter in the stone fruits.

than oranges. Now is the time to get ready to spray. Spraying carried out as per the following calendar will prove effective for the most common pests.

Apples—First spraying, just before buds open. For scale, canker worm and leaf spot use Bordeaux mixture. For codling moth, bud moth and leaf-roller use Paris green or arsenate of lead. This may be prepared just before the blossoms open, and should be used thoroughly after the blossoms fall.

Wounds—The Bordeaux mixture is helpful against rust and leaf spot, but for leaf eaters use the arsenate of lead. This should be diluted one-half for Japan varieties. Should be applied just before blossoms open and again after they fall.

For pears use same as for apple. The lime sulphur wash is good, applied just before buds start, to prevent twig blight.

The mildew of currants and gooseberries is greatly helped by spraying with Bordeaux mixture before the buds open. If leaf-eating worms appear use Paris green, when fruit is well grown use hellebore for leaf-rollers.—R. L.

credit Where Due.—Farm & Dairy deserves great credit for the good work it is doing to help us "old clod-hoppers" on the way. I am like Mr. Begg, one of the first prize farmers in Eastern Ontario, who believes in giving credit when credit is due.

PREPARE NOW TO MAKE EVERY MINUTE COUNT AT HARVEST TIME

For you must make every minute count then to be sure of getting the full profit from your acres. Smooth, rapid, uninterrupted work is a necessity when the grain is ripe for cutting. Every delay due to a slow, inefficient broken-down machine will rob you of a part of the reward you have a perfect right to expect.

You have used great care in preparing the ground—sowing the seed—caring for it while it is growing.

Don't, through lack of foresight now, run any risk of making valueless at harvest time the hours of labor spent in preparing for it.

Be prepared to get all the crop with a McCormick.

Your grain may be tangled or down.

It does not matter, a McCormick Binder will pick it up quickly and bind it in the best possible shape.

The McCormick Binder is made to meet the requirements of the Canadian farmer.

It does so as no other machine does—it has stood the test of time. Its light draft, strength and uniform good work will permit you to save all your grain with the least labor on your part.

The McCormick line embraces a large number of other machines just as valuable as the binder, such as drilling implements, gasoline engines, cream separators, wagons, hay presses, manure spreaders and more.

Every McCormick machine is the superior product of expert designers and skilled workmen.

Look over your machines today. See what you need to properly handle the harvest this year. Then call on a local dealer or write direct further from your harvest.

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May 12, 1910.

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POULTRY YARD

The Care of Young Turkeys

I am just starting in the turkey raising business and would like some information through Farm and Dairy. I have one turkey hen set, and a number of hens. What is the best feed for them? How can I prevent lice? How can I prevent disease that beset young turkeys? Is it better to let the young turkeys run with the turkey hen, or keep them in a pen?—L. N. Norfolk Co., Ont.

The young turkeys may receive their first meal on the second day after hatching. On one point, all turkey growers agree: No sloppy food must be given the young birds. In a natural state, turkey chicks feed largely upon flies, spiders, grasshoppers, grubs, snails, slugs, worms and eggs etc., and if watched on a bright day will be seen to be constantly chasing flies, etc., about the meadows and woods. Berries, etc., make the variation. The first meal should be hard boiled eggs (boiled 20 minutes), and stale wheat bread dipped in hot milk, the milk squeezed out, and both crumbled fine and seasoned with black pepper.

SUBSTITUTE FOR INSECTS.

This feed may be continued for two or three weeks with now and then a variation to a mixture of cheese (made from sour skim milk) in place of the egg. The egg is a substitute for insects, which the young turkey has in its wild state; so as opportunities open for the chicks to get insects, the eggs should be omitted.

Dry meal must not be given them, nor wet meal insufficiently swelled. If the meal swells in their crops, death is almost certain. The best way to feed the meal is in the form of "Johnny cake."

After the young birds are three weeks old their eggs and clean meat scraps and ground bone, or clean water or milk must be before them all the time.

ATTACK THE LICE.

Before having set the turkey, or the common hen or turkey eggs, it should have been thoroughly powdered with Persian insect powder (Pyrethrum). Flour or sulphur should be well scattered over the nest. If lice are detected before the four weeks are up, more insect powder should be dusted on the hen. Two days after hatching, thoroughly powder the hen again, but use no more sulphur.

Many and varied are the hindrances and diseases that beset young turkeys. Lice are perhaps the worst enemy, and one must quickly rid the young birds of them or losses will be great. If the young turkey begins to droop, refuses to eat and acts depressed, at once examine the head for lice. You may find three or four large brown ones half buried in the flesh. Remove them and rub the head with sweet oil or fresh lard mixed with kerosene. Examine also the ends of the wings. There you may find more large grey lice, which must be treated in like manner.

PREVENT DISEASE.

Filth will soon make short work of young turkeys. They should be fed on a clean surface, given liberty on dry warm days and everything about them kept scrupulously clean. Great care needs to be exercised when purchasing chicks for they may bring all sorts of diseases and parasites. Birds showing the slightest signs of disease should not be purchased. A flock should be

kept away from infected birds. Every fowl which dies from any cause should be subject to post-mortem examination, for in this way the disease may be discovered before it becomes prevalent. Carcasses of all diseased birds should be promptly buried deep in the ground, or better still, boiled or burned, that the infectious germs may be destroyed.

Young turkeys should not be out in heavy showers until their backs are well covered with feathers. If they get wet they may die more. Some raisers find that young turkeys do best when neither they nor the hen is confined, providing they are put in a grassed top high and dry, where the pasture is short and there are no trees.—Mrs. N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

Methods of Egg Preservation

Eggs at this season of the year are so plentiful and so abundant, they are likely to be at any time during the season. Those who make a practice of preserving eggs for fall and winter use several methods during May. Several methods of preserving eggs have been tested in the poultry department at the Ontario Agricultural College. The methods used included water glass, and preservative mixtures. These are set forth, with comments on results, in the following:

Method No. 1.—A solution composed of one part water glass (sodium silicate) and five parts water that has been previously used for this purpose was a very strong solution, and unless an egg was absolutely fresh it would not sink in the solution.

The eggs kept in this solution were of fairly good flavor, and all were well preserved.

Method No. 2.—This was similar to No. 1, except that eight parts of water were used instead of five parts. The eggs in this were nearly as good as those in No. 1. This is a good preservative where it is desired to use summer eggs for winter use.

Method No. 3.—This consisted of 10 parts of water to one part of water glass. There were no bad eggs in this solution, but the eggs were inferior in flavor and in poaching quality to those kept by methods No. 1 and No. 2.

Method No. 4.—This consisted of the same solution as No. 2; but in place of allowing the eggs to remain in the liquid they were removed after having been in it for a week, except the last lot, which was put into the solution. This lot was left in the solution for the remainder of the season.

(a) The eggs, after being in the solution for a week, were removed and placed in an ordinary egg case in the cellar. They were all good when tested, but had lost considerably and were lacking in flavor.

(b) These were the second lot of eggs to be placed in the liquid. They were handled similarly to those in (a) and were of about equal quality.

(c) These eggs were allowed to remain in liquid. They were well preserved, all being good.

They were scarcely equal in quality to those from No. 1 method; but were superior to those from No. 3.

Method No. 5.—A lime solution was used, and was made as follows:

Two pounds of fresh lime were slacked in a pail and a pint of salt was added to the water. After mixing, the contents of the pail were put into a tub containing four gallons of water. This was well stirred and left to settle. Then it was stirred thoroughly the second time and left to settle; after which the clear liquid was poured over the eggs, which had previously been placed in a crock or tub. Only the clear liquid was used. These eggs were well preserved; but those from the bottom of the tub had a decidedly limey taste, and the yolk in them was somewhat hardened. Those who intend packing eggs

should make their selections and pack early in the season. The eggs are then much more liable to be fresh and better results will be obtained than if packing is put off until late on in the summer, when many of the hens are broody and there is danger of getting eggs partially incubated.

Some Things Worth Considering

W. J. Kerr, Carleton Co., Ont.

I have often wondered why the great majority of farmers throughout the country keep scrub fowl, or if pure breeds, why they allow them to run down by inbreeding and lack of proper care, till they are at least not very profitable, if indeed they pay for their keep at all. There is no person to whom pure bred, well-kept fowl should be so profitable, as to the farmer. He has his own grain, and wide, unrestricted range, and a plentiful supply of fresh, clean grass and insects.

I can see no excuse for anyone keeping scrubs. They eat just as much, scratch just as much, take just as much room in winter quarters, lay no more, or better eggs, are no better in flesh, and in fact have absolutely no advantage over pure breeds. The latter, on the other hand, have the advantage that if there is a surplus of eggs in hatching season, the egg may be sold to neighbors for a good price. If there is a surplus of chickens in the fall the best of them may be sold at a good price, for breeding purposes.

But pure bred poultry, like pure bred cattle, have been bred for special purposes. The farmer should consider for what purpose he is going to keep poultry; then select the breed to suit his purpose. If he wants fine table fowl, there is no use selecting the Leghorn or Minorca. On the other hand, if he has comfortable winter quarters, and his chief aim is to get a great quantity of eggs during summer months, these breeds are about the best to keep. For an all-round farmer's hen, there is no better than the Orpington, Rock or Wyandotte. If the farmer is to get the best care is taken to select from a good strain, not necessarily prize winners, but as the dairyman says, "performing stock," and they be intelligently handled, there is good profit in them. The care and profit of the poultry may well be given into the hands of one or more of the boys, or girls. It will prove a strong incentive to such youngsters, to devote their thoughts to agricultural subjects, than which there is no more honorable, nor independent source of livelihood.

The month of May in Ontario is a little unfavorable for starting turkeys, being cool and sometimes wet, but if a little care is exercised and a place made on the south side of the farm buildings where the young birds get the warmth from the sun until they are started, there is no difficulty in raising them.—I. W. Steinhoff, Perth Co., Ont.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER.

FOR SALE—Shoe gun, never used. Highest grade manufactured, 25 per cent off list price. For particulars, apply to Box H., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

CREMERY FOR SALE or rent in Western Ontario. Set own charge for making Apply Box P., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED in all localities for the new "Parky's Sanitary Closet." Latest invention in sanitation for private residences, schools and hotels. Liberal commissions. Address H. M. Suckling & Co., 625 St. Nicholas Bldg., Montreal, Que.

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

MY BIRDS won over five hundred first prizes at eleven shows. Barred and White, Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Black and Spangled Hamburgs, Buff Orpingtons, Black Java, White Crested Black Poland, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rose and Single Combed R. I. Cochin, Blue Andalusians, two pens of each No. 1, 82; No. 2, 81 per 15 eggs. Black Orpingtons, Houdans, Light Brahma, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Silver Pencilled and Columbia Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Anconas, Golden Seabird, Bantams, one pen, only 82 for 15 eggs.—F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Stock and eggs for sale. Thirteen eggs, \$1.00. One hundred, \$8.00.—W. McGehe, St., Beachville, Ont.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 81 per setting. One hundred \$5.00.—John McCormick, Paris, Ont.

FOR SALE—Six Buff Orpington and twelve Brown Leghorn pullets, 81 each, from prize winners; Leghorn eggs, 81 per 15.—H. Weston Park, Princeton, Ont.

EGGS GIVEN AWAY in return for new subscriptions. A setting of eggs of any standard variety of fowl, given away free to new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. Send to Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.



Galvanized Steel Shingles

A roofing material for your home nothing else can compare with "GALT" Steel Shingles. Light in weight, handsome and dignified in appearance, a roof constructed of this material is fire proof, and in fact is fire proof more so because steel is also lightning-proof. "GALT" Steel Shingles cost little if any more than wood shingles and they last from two to five times as long without any attention whatsoever. They are made of galvanized steel from which they are stamped in shape and they are not subject to burn, crack, curl up or rust. They last indefinitely. The patented construction of locks or seams is so tight as to exclude even light. You can get "GALT" Shingles with a home "GALT" book for 10c. It contains information that every progressive-minded property owner should have. It's free to interested people.

THE GALT IRON METAL CO., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO.
Windsor, Dem Bldg.

Elm Grove Poultry Farm

Guaranteed Fertile Eggs for sale from the following breeds: Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Grey Dorkings, Eight Bantams, Barred Rocks, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Embury Old English Ducks.

Send for Catalogue

J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 82, Caledon E., Ont.
Member of the Leathers Club of Canada
Telephone 7 on 8

Agents wanted in some localities

Corn for Forage or Ensilage*

J. H. Grisdale, *Agriculturist, C. E. F.*
 Corn for forage or ensilage crop can be grown to advantage in almost all parts of Canada at present occupied by farmers or stockmen. Results have not been satisfactory in every case where efforts have been made to grow it, but this has very often been due to unsuitable varieties practised or rather to adverse peculiarities, making an attempt to grow this forage crop wherever live stock are kept in any numbers a most judicious and cogent. A few of them follow:

1. As a plant capable of yielding a large amount of valuable forage under a great variety of soil and climatic conditions, without an equal.
2. When properly preserved, whether as ensilage or dried, it can be used as material to render other less palatable roughage more acceptable to farm animals.
3. It is the best plant or crop for ensiling that can be grown to advantage in Canada. It is practically a perfect crop for this purpose, hence it helps to solve a great problem of how to furnish an abundant and cheap supply of succulent food for winter or summer feeding of dairy or beef cattle.
4. When properly grown and well preserved as ensilage, it is the equal or superior to roots in feeding value and palatability. It can, however, generally speaking, be more cheaply grown and more easily preserved than roots.
5. The labour of growing an acre of corn of a character much more arduous than that of growing an acre of roots of any description.
6. Corn being a cultivated or hoed crop, serves well to clean the land; that is, free it from weeds, so fitting it for grain growing and putting it into shape to seed down to grass or hay.
7. Corn is a gross feeder and may be depended upon to make good use of a never so abundant supply of plant food. It is, for this reason, particularly well adapted to occupy that place in the rotation where humifying vegetable matter and a fairly liberal supply of large quantities of plant food suitable for root, leaf and stem growth rather than for seed production.
8. The growing of corn on a fair proportion of the acre on a farm will permit of keeping more cattle and so increase the revenue as well as augment the manure supply so essential to the maintenance of soil fertility.
9. Corn when preserved as ensilage can be stored much more cheaply in much less space than any other roughage. In addition, stored in this way it will keep indefinitely and is always ready to feed.
10. In 30 years' experience in farming in the Ottawa valley, the writer has seen all kinds of grain crops suffer failures, he has seen hay so light as to not pay for the making, and roots and potatoes practically nil, but in all that time he has never seen a failure in the corn crop. There has always been a fairly profitable return from the fields in corn.

WHERE TO GROW IT.

Corn will grow in any kind of soil, provided always that there is good drainage. Under draining is not absolutely necessary, although advisable as well as with most other farm crops. On low-lying or level lands, ditches should be in good working condition here and water furrows kept open all summer. If a choice of land may be made, then warm-bottomed light loamy soil may be expected to prove the most satisfactory under most weather conditions.

*Extract from Bulletin No. 65 of the C. E. F. Ottawa, entitled "Growing and Using Corn for Ensilage or Fodder Corn."

In the rotation, corn should follow clover hay, pasture or meadow. Stubble land as well as lands that have just been in hoed crops are not suitable since the supply of humus or humifying material is likely to be small, and since corn needs much food such as these substances provide, it would account for the lack thereof. Corn might advantageously come after grain or even follow a hoed crop, provided the land were very fertile or a very heavy dressing of manure were applied.

A Home-Made Bag Truck

Much labor is saved on any farm where considerable quantities of grain are grown, by a well constructed bag truck. These little labor savers can be purchased at a very reasonable price, but any man of a mechanical



A Home-Made Bag Truck

Anyone of a mechanical turn need not do without a bag truck. The one illustrated is owned by Mr. Will Smith, Durham Co., Ont., and is entirely home-made.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.
 turn can make a bag truck equally as good or better than can be bought. The truck herewith illustrated is entirely home-made. Mr. Will Smith, Durham Co., Ont., put it together in spare time. Even the irons on it were shaped at home.

How to Build a Stave Silo

Who like if you would give me full instructions how to build a stave silo. The timber is cheap in this section, and I think it would be the cheapest it is last? I want it for six or eight cows.—H. L. Coe Hill, Ont.

A stave silo for six or eight cows should be large enough to hold about 40 tons of ensilage. Usually the building of a silo on the farm leads to the loss of more cattle, hence I would suggest that your correspondent build a silo capable of holding 60 or 70 tons of ensilage. Such a silo should be about 12 feet in diameter and about 27 feet high.

- The material necessary for such a silo would be about as follows:
- One yard field stone.
 - One yard sand.
 - One barrel Portland cement.
 - 120 pieces of red pine or spruce or extra good quality hemlock lumber 18 ft. long, 6 in. wide and 2 in. thick.
 - 12 pieces same wood 18 ft. long, 4 in. wide and 2 in. thick.
 - 32 pieces round $\frac{3}{8}$ iron 11 ft. long, threaded 6 in. each end, 2 nuts each end.
 - 8 pieces flat iron 2 in. wide, 1/2 in. thick, 9 ft. long. Threaded, 1/2 in. pieces, one foot long on each end.
 - 60 3-in. washers, 3/4 in. thick, 3/4 in. bore to go on rods, 2 for each rod.

One gross staples large enough to fasten rods to staves.

PREPARING THE MATERIAL.

The staves should be sized and dressed one side. They might be tongued and grooved, in which case it would be necessary to prepare three more pieces than mentioned above.

Four posts should be constructed by using for each length and a half of 6 in. by 2 in. stuff which should be nailed on each side the same lengths of the 4 in. by 2 in. stuff. Break joints. Nail pieces in such a way as to form a uniform surface of 6 in. wide made up of 2 in. wide edges of three pieces making up posts. The protruding parts of the centres or 6 in. by 2 in. stuff will serve as parts of silo wall coming between two staves. There should be 19 or 20 staves between posts.

Dig a circular trench two feet wide for foundation of silo. Construct wall in trench whereon to stand silo. When cement is set (three or four days) erect posts at equal distances on the wall. Fill in with staves.

Iron rods should be bent and used as hoops. They should go far enough through posts to allow for washers and nuts being put on without difficulty. Tighten as convenient or necessary.

Holes to receive hoops should have been bored in the posts before erecting. These hoops should be placed about as follows, starting at the bottom: (1) 3 in.; (2) 12 in.; (3) 30 in.; (4) 30 in.; (5) 33 in.; (6) 36 in.; (7) 36 in.; (8) 36 in.; (9) 48 in.; (10) 48 in.

TWO FLAT HOOPS.

Hoops Nos. 5 and 8 should be flat. The holes for the hoops should be bored on the inside, starting about 1 in. from the inside edge of the 4 in. piece and ending up about 1 1/2 in. from the outside edge of the other 4 in. piece, against which the washer is to press. The holes should be close together at the crossing points in the centre of the posts.

In placing the staves, start in with an 18 ft. piece, topped by a 9 ft. piece, the next should be a 9 ft. piece topped by an 18 ft. This joints will be broken by 18 ft. The staves will come opposite the flat hoops.

Doors should be cut between hoops 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 6 and 7, and between 8 and 9. When placing staves, start by sawing on level about half through one of the staves to form part of door. Be sure to start top and bottom of each door, or there will be trouble later on.—J. H. G.

I am very much pleased with Farm and Dairy and am sending my renewal for another year. Farm and Dairy is worth a place in every home.—J. G. Lethbridge, Sec.-Treas. Dominion Grange, Middlesex Co., Ontario.

NORTHERN ONTARIO

160 acres of land for the settlers in Northern Ontario. Situated south of the G. T. P. Transcontinental Railway, South of Winnipeg, and 800 miles nearer the seaboard. A rich and productive soil, covered with valuable timber. It is rapidly increasing in value.

For full information as to terms of sale, homestead regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to

D'SUTHERLAND
 The Director of Colonization
 PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA
 OR TO
HON. J. S. DUFF
 Minister of Agriculture

IMPORTATION OF STOCK

Space in the Association cars will be reserved for all stock coming from the East to B. C.; providing the owners, or importers, make application for definite space before April 30th to R. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Victoria, B. C.

The B. C. Stock Breeders' and B. C. Dairymen's Associations pay half the transportation expenses.

WESTERN CANADA FARMS FOR SALE

H. F. LINDE'S LIST

I am in a position to give you the most valuable information regarding Western Canada Lands I have many desirable properties for sale:

1129 ACRES—MANITOBA — SOURIS DISTRICT—You know its reputation; 1,000 acres cultivated, excellent, new 2 1/2 roomed frame house, two large stables and bushels of stock; this farm produced over 25,000 lbs. of stock last year; this is a grand investment; forty-two acre terms arranged; might consider good tario farms as part pay.

320 ACRES — SASKATCHEWAN — JUST SOUTH OF WADENA ON THE QUILLAINS; 2nd class house, granary, two stables, implements, piggy and henneries, trees planted around buildings; 220 3 bushels No. 3 Northern wheat; acre last season; \$20.00 per acre; terms arranged.

I have some attractive FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS to offer in the FRASER VALLEY, near LANGRIPPER, NEW WESTMINSTER and CHILLIWACK, B. C. Write today.

523 ACRES — SOUTHERN ALBERTA — one mile from shipping point, nine mile buildings; all under cultivation; excellent land; \$15 per acre, 13 cash.

328 ACRES — SOUTHERN ALBERTA—first class land, 1/2 in. an Al buy, and the price will be raised in a few weeks if not sold before then; \$15 per acre; 13 cash.

160 ACRES — SOUTHERN ALBERTA—situated about 70 miles from Winnipeg; prairie; \$120 per acre; balance 2 yearly payments at 6 per cent.

969 ACRES — SASKATCHEWAN — 3 1/2 miles from Bladworth on the C. N. Ry.; excellent soil; good settlement; \$10 per acre; \$150 per acre cash; balance 4 yearly payments at 6 per cent. This is a snap.

38 ACRES — CENTRAL ALBERTA—6 miles from Innisfail, the best of Dominion Grange, Middlesex Co., Ontario; \$15 per acre; easy terms.

169 ACRES—CENTRAL ALBERTA—Close to Innisfail; has been improved; this is a first class buy; \$12 per acre.

328 ACRES—SOUTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN—7 miles from the prosperous town of TANTALON on 20 acres; excellent pasture, 120 acres alfalfa, and outbuildings; 160 acre fenced; will make an ideal grain and dairy farm; \$12 per acre; \$50 cash, balance 4 yearly payments to purchaser.

160 ACRES — 16 miles from Girvin and 6 miles from Dawson, American and Canadian settlement; 400 acres under cultivation; 120 acres alfalfa, and the balance prairie; good 6 room frame house with stone foundation; fair outbuildings; 7 horses with harness. The machinery consists of two new gang plows, 1 binder, 1 mow, 1 rake, 1 disk, 1 sled, 2 wagons, 1 hay rake, 1 disk drill, 1 plow, 2 carriage, 1 silky plow, 2 walking plows and other tools too numerous to mention. We will sell this farm as a going concern at \$12 per acre; \$200 cash, balance half crop each year at 10 per cent. This is a Real Bargain.

In addition to the above I have hundreds of choice selected grain, stock, dairy and poultry farms to offer at rock-bottom prices on the vast prairie lands of Alberta and British Columbia. Write me your wants. I can fill the bill at the lowest money.

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

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, 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. On all checks add 2c for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

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

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to **Farm and Dairy** exceed 5,300. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and other copies, is from 5,000 to 10,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at a rate less than the subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of **Farm and Dairy** to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisements. Should any advertiser have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we 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. This will not only protect our readers, but our reporters to entitle you well. All that is necessary to include in all your advertisements is to advertise in the **Farm and Dairy**. Complaints should be sent us as soon as possible after removal of dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

STUPENDOUS WASTE

If one quarter of the attention were given by the nations of the world to the promotion of international peace, that is given to the strengthening of standing armies and navies, war would soon be a thing of the past. The disarmament of nations was strongly advocated recently by the National Grange of the United States. At its annual session lately, a committee that had been appointed for the purpose, brought in a report showing the stupendous folly of the expenditures of European nations for war purposes.

During 37 years of armed peace in Europe there has been expended in war preparation the sum of 111 billions of dollars. In order that some idea might be gained of what this expenditure means, the committee pointed out that the peaceful cruise of the United States battle ships around the world alone cost a year's salary of 1,700 ministers, and that it would have built 500 school houses at \$20,000 each. A single shot from a big gun of a modern battle ship is equal to the earnings of a female teacher for over four years.

Canadian farmers will echo the sentiment of the grange when it said: "In time of peace, let us prepare for peace that all the world may enjoy peace. Let heart and voice, pen, pulpit and grange, press and parliament, work for peace and not for war."

MORE FARMERS NEEDED

Any person who reads the reports in Hansard of the debates in the House of Commons during the consideration of the work of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, must be struck by the need that exists for more farmers in the House of Commons. Many of those who took part in the discussion showed their utter unfamiliarity with the agricultural problems of the day. This is hardly to be wondered at when we remember that the Province of Ontario has only six farmer representatives in the House of Commons.

As long as we are content to let lawyers, merchants, doctors and representatives of other professions, represent us in the House of Commons, we need not expect that agricultural matters will receive the attention at the hands of our legislators that their importance demands. We will not have more farmers in the House of Commons until we shake off more of our party affiliations and organize through our farmers' clubs and the Grange, to better protect our interests. Altho' we have allowed ourselves to be the prey of other interests. It is time for a change.

REDUCE LOSS IN CHEESE MAKING

There is a considerable leak in the manufacture of cheese that can be stopped. No matter how carefully cheese is made and how good the milk from which it is manufactured, there is certain to be loss of fat and of casein in the resulting whey. The loss of fat in the whey for the Peterboro district last year averaged .24. The loss in other districts is approximately the same, in some instances lower, in others somewhat higher. Experimental work in cheese making at the O. A. C. and Kingston Dairy Schools shows that an average loss of .24 is much higher than need be. At Kingston, even in winter time, an average loss as low as .12 was had. Dairy Instructor Ward of the Peterboro district asserts that a loss as low as .10 is quite possible for the whole district and that it should not exceed .2 on any occasion.

To some these figures may seem mere trifles. What do they amount to when applied to the output of, say, a 100-ton factory? Rate the butter fat at 25 cents a pound, which is a fair valuation, and the saving would be worth \$400. This does not take into account the loss of casein, which always accompanies the loss of fat in cheese making. It is safe to assume that in a 100-ton factory there would be \$500 to the good in favor of the larger yield, and all of which would go into the pockets of producers sending to that factory.

The responsibility for this loss cannot all be saddled on the cheese makers; in fact, it rests largely on the

producers. There is usually a much greater loss of fat in the whey from milk delivered in an over-ripe, gassy or unclean condition, and these factors the producer has immediately under his control. Only insofar as we deliver milk of first-class quality and in first-class condition can we put the responsibility on the maker for this extra loss of fat in whey.

It is a most rational thing to do to stop this waste. As producers we should do our part in delivering milk in the best possible condition and then see to it that the cheese maker does his part. Makers who manufacture cheese with a loss of fat in whey as low as .16 are most valuable acquisitions to any cheese district. We need to recognize the value of such men and to rate their pay accordingly.

CANNED EGGS FROM RUSSIA

London, Ont., April 21.—"A two-ton shipment of 'canned eggs' has been received in the city by a 'wholesale confectioner, and has been placed in cold storage. The 'product is Russian, and comes in cans containing 40 or 45 pounds. It is taken from the shell, frozen 'in the tins and sold in ton lots, 'thaw the eggs out the cans are 'placed in cold water. They cost 'less after freight is paid than the 'local product, it is claimed."

The above despatch, which appeared recently in a number of our Canadian papers, shows the tremendous change that is taking place in agricultural conditions in this country. Forty or 50 years ago our farm produce was practically all sold on our local markets. Later we were forced to find an outlet for our surplus produce on the British market, where our goods entered into competition with those of foreign nations. Now we find that foreign nations are beginning to compete with us in our home markets. The time has come when we can no longer be satisfied with conducting our farm operations in a manner "just as good" as our farm neighbors. We have got to conduct our affairs "just as good" and better, if possible, than our foreign competitors.

From now on we must study the methods of farmers in other countries more closely than we have ever done before. The report of the Swine Commission shows that the reasons why the Danes have been driving our bacon out of the British market is because in the aggregate they are better organized, better breeders, better feeders and more consistent producers than our Canadian farmers are as a class. Butter is now being imported into Canada from Europe. We have got to exert ourselves for improvement in all branches of farm work more than we have ever done before. Year by year competition is becoming more keen, and we must recognize the fact and act accordingly or suffer the consequences.

Unlimited possibilities for advancement, in practically all branches of the farm, lie before us. It is for each one to say what shall be done with the opportunities.

THE QUESTION OF FREE PAPERS

We recently received a polite request from an officer of one of the leading agricultural colleges in the United States asking us to send **Farm and Dairy** free to the students' club of the college. The letter politely intimated that as the college was sending **Farm and Dairy** its reports free, the publishers of **Farm and Dairy** should return the courtesy by sending them the paper free. If this were an isolated case, we would not mention it. The fact is that we are constantly in receipt of letters of this nature. They come from Government institutions and officials in all parts of the United States and Canada and from Great Britain as well.

In every case the officials seem to think that there is some special reason why they should receive the paper free. Wherever the request is not granted, they are apt to feel insulted and hurt, and we can only presume, from the tenor of their letters requesting free copies, that they will use their influence against the paper if it is not sent to them free. No one not actually in touch with the situation can have any idea of how many letters of this nature are received.

While the publishers of every agricultural paper desire to do everything within their power to assist the spread of educational information, there is a limit to their possibilities. We are not in the same position as an agricultural college or other government institution. The expense of government work, including the sending out of bulletins, is defrayed by public funds. A paper is published by private funds.

The actual cost of merely printing and sending a copy of **Farm and Dairy** to a person for one year is something over \$2.00. This does not take into consideration the cost of editorial management, illustrations and other general expense. The same condition exists with practically every other agricultural paper on the continent. In no case does the subscription price come near meeting the cost of producing the paper. Were it not for the revenue derived from advertisements, the subscription prices of farm papers would be very much higher than they are. It will be seen, therefore, that when any agricultural paper is expected to send a copy of the paper free to government officials and institutions of one class and another, that the expense amounts to hundreds of dollars.

Governments should request reports from their officers—as a few of them do—as to what papers they require for their work and then see that these papers are subscribed for in the regular way. If an official cannot induce his superiors to subscribe for papers that he requires them to use, he should appreciate the assistance many government officials are extending to **Farm and Dairy**, with only a few exceptions, we feel that we should not be expected to show our appreciation by sending free copies of the paper.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

Farm and Dairy readers would find it interesting if they were to pick up any agricultural paper that may come into their homes as well as other papers, and catalogue a list of the medical, electric bell, liquor and other questionable advertisements that appear in the columns of each paper. A comparison of the lists thus made will show Farm and Dairy to be the only agricultural paper in Canada that refuses all such advertising, and which gives a guarantee concerning its advertisements.

The policy of rejecting medical and questionable advertisements costs Farm and Dairy considerable loss of immediate revenue each year. Our advertisers appreciate this policy, however, and we know that our readers approve of a paper such as Farm and Dairy, the advertising in which they know to be reliable, and quite fit and proper to lay before anyone in their homes. They further know that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of their reliability.

The Senses of the Horse

If the nature of the horse were better understood he could be more easily trained and accidents would be of less frequent occurrence. John S. Rarey, the celebrated horse trainer and tamer, said: "Of the five senses of the horse, the worst is that of sight, better is that of taste, still better that of touch, and of hearing is excellent, and most excellent is that of smell."

Considering this subject in the same sequence, beginning with the sense of sight and ending with that of smell, it will be shown that Rarey was mistaken. The construction of the eye of the horse demonstrates that it is a wonderful organ. What we call a stinct is in reality the development of the senses. A peculiarity of the horse's eye is the location of the sensitive retina (that oblong spot in the eye) which reflects in a special manner objects lying on the ground. The organ is capable of receiving more rays of light at one time than that of man or of most animals. The horse sees in the darkest night. It is an old story that asserts that the bedlam and bewildered traveler throws his reins upon his horse's neck or loosens them and trusts to his ability to find his way home; and the roads have been known to jump ditches or avoid holes or obstacles in the road that were undistinguishable to his rider or driver. Observing persons may see horses grazing when at pasture during the hours of darkness, while cattle and sheep, which perchance are in the same pasture, are lying down either sleeping or chewing their cuds. Wonderful indeed is the horse's eye and sight is not the worst of his five senses, Mr. Rarey to the contrary notwithstanding.

The sense of taste is not so highly developed as that of some of the other senses, for while musty hay or fermented grain is not relished, it is a well-known fact that in sections where noxious and poisonous herbs are often eaten, and who shall say that the sense of smell has not as much, if not more to do, with the rejection of bad food as that of taste.

Regarding the sense of touch or feeling, it must be borne in mind that almost the entire surface of the horse's body is endowed with corrugating muscles. The twitching of the skin all over the body to shake off stinging insects, flies and the like, proves this conclusively. Man has these corrugated muscles only in the forehead, which enable him to frown—possibly at this statement.

The upper lip of the horse has growing, from nerve centres, long hairs or feelers, which enable him to

know when his nose is within an inch or two from the ground; thus the lip, the forehead and the tongue form a partial substitute for hands. Indian ponies on the Western plains have been seen to place one forefoot upon the green cotton-wood sticks, thus holding them down while they tote the bark off with their teeth and devoured it.

In the horse the sense of hearing is quite wonderful. Each ear can be turned exactly half way around. The right or off ear turns to the right, the left or near ear to the left. The strobilus muscle turns the ear backward, the atrobilus muscle forward; the atrobilus muscle lifts the ear up. Thus it is shown that the horse can hear in a circle when his head is in a stationary position.

Many horsemen believe that the sense of smell is the most highly developed of all in the horse. The horse belongs to that class of animals which are endowed with "scent." Undoubtedly this faculty aids the animal in finding his way in the dark. A totally blind horse driven singly was known always to leave the highway at the correct spot which led to the stable. The horse is very susceptible to the smell of blood. A horse knows if a man fears him by the "fear scent" emanating from the man, and acts accordingly. An energetic, fearless man has no trouble where a timid person fails to manage a vicious animal.—J. W. Dixon, in Rider and Driver.

Results of O.A.C. Exams.

The medals, scholarships and prizes awarded April 1910, at the Ontario Agricultural College are as follows:

Governor-General's silver medal, the Geo. Chapman Scholarship, prizes \$10 in books—First in general proficiency, first and second year work, all three won by P. O. Van Sickle, Trinity, Ont.

Barton-Hamer medal (awarded December, 1909), O. C. White, Ashburn, Ont.

Valedictory prizeman—R. Macdonald, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Scholarships awarded on first year work, theory and practice, \$20 in books—Agriculture, L. J. Hextall, Calgary, Alta.; biological science, P. S. D. Harding, Lacombe, Alta.; English and mathematics, J. Miller, Mt. Edging; physical science, G. W. Stanley, Granton.

Special prizes in English—Third year, J. Spry; second year, F. T. S. Powell.

The following is a list, in order of proficiency, of the first 20 students in each of the first, second and third years:

First year (maximum 2,400)—1, Stanley, 1935; 2, Hopkins, 1912; 3, Hextall, 1889; 4, Stark, 1851; 5, Britton, 1820; 6, Yarr, 1920; 7, Tisdale, 1805; 8, Henry, 1804; 9, Grange, 1753; 10, Kay, 1749; 11, King, 1680; 12, Nixon, 1688; 13, Krenhild, 1680; 14, Reed, 1680; 15, Harding, 1673; 16, Tregillas, 1670; 17, Fry, 1601; 18, Stairs, 1600; 19, Miller, 1594; 20, Davis, 1578.

Second year (maximum 3000)—1, McElham, 2317; 2, Van Sickle, 2299; 3, Palmer, 2244; 4, Rebobch, 2232; 5, Knapp, 2210; 6, Davison, 2149; 7, Kelly, 2104; 8, Weir, 2080; 9, McRostie, 2049; 10, Phillips, 2044; 11, McTaggart, 2026; 12, Dawson, 2003; 13, Fraser, 1986; 14, Beaves, 1972; 15, Bosman, 1966; 16, Stevenson, 1966; 17, Fay, 1951; 18, McCullough, 1946; 19, Green, 1936; 20, White, 1924.

Third year (maximum 2100)—1, Webster, 1715; 2, Galbraith, A. J., 1659; 3, Toole, W., 1654; 4, Landels, 1634; 5, Longley, 1581; 6, Baker, A. C., 1578; 7, Smith, 1574; 8, Toole, A. A., 1530; 9, Ross, 1521; 10, Clement, 1503; 11, Emerson, 1501; 12, MacKay, 1478; 13, Porter, 1470; 14, Dorrance, 1469; 15, Gandier, 1463; 16, Hopkins, 1458; 17, Galbraith, C. A., 1448; 18, King, 1436; 19, Dempsey, 1432; 20, Newhall, 1428.



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Cream Separator

Because of its years of Demonstrated Superiority in Skimming, Durability, and ease of Operation

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SUMMER PREMIUM TALK No. 2

THIS USEFUL FOOD CHOPPER

GIVEN AWAY

CHOPS EVERY VARIETY OF FOOD

Meats	Vegetables		GRATES
Fruits	Nuts		Horseradish
	PULVERIZES		Cocoanuts
Crackers	Stale Bread		Chocolate
Spices	Etc.		Etc.

Save Yourself Work This Summer

Send us Three New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each, and we will send you Free, this excellent Food Cutter, complete.

DESCRIPTION.—It has only two parts, the case and the roll, and can be taken apart for cleaning.

Four knives are supplied with each machine: to cut coarse, to cut fine, to pulverize, and to make nut butter. Substitution of one for another can be made without taking the cutter apart. Any particle of food which can be cut with a chopping knife, can be minced with this machine more quickly, quietly and thoroughly. Working against the steel disk the knives sharpen themselves. The cutters are nickel-plated; all other parts of the machine heavy-tinned. Constant use keeps the cutters sharp.

Address—Circulation Manager

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

Metallic Ceilings

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are fast-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co.
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TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

Purity Salt

is the best on the market. Why?

BECAUSE

it makes richer and tastier butter.

It does not cake or harden, being in perfect crystal form.

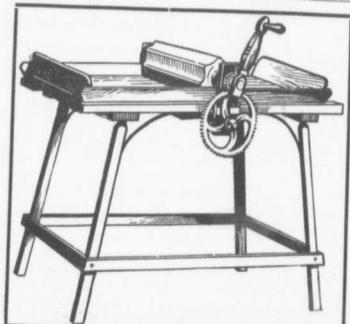
It dissolves quickly. It works in evenly, needs LESS, and draws a larger margin of profit for the dairyman.

THE WESTERN SALT CO., LIMITED
"DEPT. A." MOORETOWN ONTARIO

SEED CORN

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

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RUTHVEN, ESSEX CO., ONT.



THE NATIONAL BUTTER WORKER

THE NATIONAL MFG. CO., Ltd.
FACTORIES:—Ottawa and St. Catharines BRANCHES:—Regina, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., Montreal, N.B.

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 letters to Creamery Department.

Iced Butter Car Service

Commencing Monday, May 16, and acting further notice, an iced refrigerator car will be established for the carriage of butter only to Montreal, also shipments for export forwarded via Quebec; the intention being to have the car arrive at Outremont (Montreal) Thursday morning so that the contents may be delivered Thursday afternoon or Friday morning.

The service will be four cars week-ly, as follows:

1. From Windsor, iced car every Monday on "Way-Freight Extra." This car will leave London by "Way-Freight Extra" Tuesday a. m., and Toronto by No. 62 Wednesday night. Shipments from intermediate main line stations west of Toronto will be loaded in this car. Shipments from Port Burwell, Ingersoll and St. Marys branches should be way-freighted to Woodstock for transhipment to iced car from Windsor.

2. From Goderich, iced car every Tuesday on "Way-Freight Extra," connecting with "Train 56 at Guelph Junction. Shipment from Listowel branch should be way-freighted to Linwood Junction for transhipment to iced car from Goderich.

3. From Owen Sound, iced car every Tuesday on "Way-Freight Extra" for West Toronto, to be transferred at Toronto whenever possible to car from Windsor. Shipments from Walkerton branch should be way-freighted to Sauguen Junction and shipments to Muskoka branch should be way-freighted to Bolton for transhipment to iced car from Owen Sound.

4. From Owen Sound, iced car every Monday on "Way-Freight Extra" running via Oranville and Streetsville Junction for connection at Toronto, whenever possible, with car from Windsor.

Note.—If cars from Owen Sound and Twoes time to allow transfer of butter to car on train No. 62 from Toronto, they will be consolidated, and then sent east from Toronto on first through freight train.

Current less-than-carload tariff rates may be used for local shipments of butter. This service will be operated for the transportation of butter ship-

ments only. Cheese and other dairy products must not be accepted for shipment in these iced cars.—W. M. Kirkpatrick, General Freight Agent.

Possibilities of the Industry

Some idea of the importance of the creamery industry of Western Ontario was given by Mr. Mack Robertson, Creamery Instructor, St. Marys, while addressing a meeting of farmers at Oxenden, Ont., recently on milk production. He stated that there were last year 65,000,000 pounds of cream-butter made in Western Ontario. This represented a value of \$1,500,000 to the farmers. There was, too, the dairy butter and the milk and cream, sold in towns and cities, which must be considered if one would have an adequate idea of the dairy interests of Western Ontario.

"The creamery production could be doubled," said Mr. Robertson, "if the proper feed were given to the proper cows. The average herd is judged as the herd not as individuals. We must study each individual cow and if one is not paying, get rid of her and get a profitable cow to take her place. These unprofitable cows, as well as the profitable cows, are discovered by testing; by weighing and testing the milk from each cow. To this end we need small scales in the barn and rule-paper on which the weights can be recorded (the government furnished blank forms for this purpose), keep out hot milk, butter fat is contained in the milk from each cow—the Babcock test to be used in making this determination.

The average yield per cow in Ontario is 3,000 pounds each year. In Denmark, the average yield is 9,000 pounds. In other words, it takes three average Ontario cows to produce as much as one Danish cow. How is that great difference to be explained? Not dairy years ago, the mark found here bankrupt. The government took hold of the dairy industry and gave thought and care to this matter of cow testing, hence the result. There are many farmers who think they have a good cow but on testing her for a year they might find her to be only an average or even a poor cow, whereas on the other hand, what many farmers regard as their poor cows, these often prove to be their best."

Mr. Robertson at this point instanced the case of a farmer who bought a cow for \$100. This cow soon came into the hands of a man who

weighed and tested her milk and afterwards he sold that cow for \$500. Another cow was sold for \$32, and that same cow at the factory netted \$144 the following year. A farmer near Hamilton says that the average 5,000 pounds per year on the average stated that he had brought them up to this high average through testing and weighing their milk.

A Voice from New Ontario

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Having had considerable experience with both the scales and pipette for sampling cream, I am very much in favor of the scales. As I came up here in New Ontario to "bush-whack," and left all my creamery figures behind, I cannot give definite data, but can say only that the results I got were similar to those you published from Mr. Mack Robertson.

I am likely to be a beautiful country up here before long. In fact, it is that now. I am much taken with it and have been looking for a suitable farm for dairying with the prospect of starting a creamery when the time comes that the roads will be opened up and people will have enough cows.

I got Farm and Dairy regularly all winter even if I was back in the bush and I enjoyed it very much, as well as did seven other fellows who were in the camp and an old man who lived a mile away to whom we passed it on. Butter sells for 35 cents a pound up here.—R. N. Crutshank, Nipissing District, Ont.

An Advocate of Individual Cans

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—My opinion on scales vs. pipette, which subject is being discussed through the Creamery Department of your good paper, is somewhat similar to that of Mr. R. H. Cranston, Elgin Co., Ont., who gave his opinions in your issue of February 17. I am strongly in favor of the individual can system, which is the way we have our cream delivered here. We believe, like Mr. Cranston, that it does away to a great extent with the testing difficulties.

A great deal depends on the way you take the sample from the paper can, as well as in the testing. The scales, I think, should give the more accurate test, but bringing out the quantity required you are apt to be not any more accurate than with the pipette. I have used both the scales and pipette. The past two or three seasons I used the pipette and got very good results and did not have very many complaints about their tests, but I think it does not matter whether you use the scales or pipette, you will always have some not satisfied.

However, if the dairymen's associations take the matter up as suggested by Mr. Cranston and they decide to ask us to use the scales instead of the pipette I will be only too willing to comply.—John Anderson, Mgr. Renfrew Creamery Co., Ltd.

Satisfied Patrons.—The Creameries of Saskatchewan under Government control have adopted the weighing of samples of cream in connection with the Babcock test and have found a great improvement in the number of satisfied patrons. I am more impressed than ever that the use of scales will help creamery conditions more than can anything else.—Wm. Newman, Regina, Sask.

Butter is always going to be high priced. It sold wholesale in April from 28 to 30 cents a pound. Our country is growing rapidly. We are developing new markets in New Ontario and in the Northwest; consequently we need not look for cheap butter.—Mack Robertson, Creamery Instructor, St. Marys, Ont.

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The date Peterboro prospects of an eve of the recent year. Ward, who last Saturday of milk cows much cream ago. Practicing milking machines report as being received. Mr. Ward is all getting for all the things up



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"I tell all the "that no matter was that they can make bette cheese this year, their curd kept condition, keep

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 letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

An Encouraging Report from the Peterboro District

The dairy season has opened in Peterboro Co., Ont., with very bright prospects for a large make of cheese of an even higher standard than has been the cheese from this district in recent years. Dairy Instructor H. W. Ward, who called on Farm and Dairy last Saturday, reports that the supply of milk coming into the factories is much greater than was the case a year ago. Practically every factory is receiving more milk, while some factories report double the quantity of milk being received over last year.

Mr. Ward stated that the boys were all getting things in very good shape for the season, they were cleaning things up and putting things right

factory right, set the milk right and there will be no doubt but that they will make more cheese than formerly, or in other words, there will be less loss of fat in the whey. And there is no reason why the boys should not make more cheese than formerly from a given quantity of milk. Patrons have made decided improvements in recent years. In fact, I believe the milk is now delivered in condition 100 per cent. better than was the case 10 years ago. Notwithstanding this fact, however, there is still much room for improvement on the part of many other patrons."

Cleaning Up the Factory

Paint is cheap. Its application on the vats, presses, the walls and ceilings in liberal doses will pay. So important is this that if the factory owner will not pay for the painting, it will pay the maker himself to put it on. Paint will remove the griminess that a factory has after the operations of a season. It will give things a fresh look, purify the surroundings and make it easier to keep

This mixture is excellent for cleaning windows, sinks, wash basins, and will save a lot of time and strength in any kind of cleaning. In cleaning cloths, put them in cold water, add enough of the compound to form a good suds, and let them come to a boil.

THE CURING ROOM.

The curing room needs special attention. After the making season closes cleaned up for the winter. Not so with the curing room. There are always cheese to be cured, which may remain in the curing room for several weeks after the making season is over. When they are shipped there is usually heating water having been put in order for the spring, therefore, the curing room attention usually than the make-room, though both will be the better of a good cleaning. The curing room, in addition to a cleaning, should be well disinfected and thoroughly aired.—J. W. W.

Pay By Test.—We have been paying for the milk as delivered at our cheese factory on the basis of the straight test for the last 15 years. This method of dividing has given good satisfaction. The patrons all think it is the fairest way since the man who feeds the best care of his cows and feeds them well, gets all that is coming to him, which encourages him to keep on feeding them to the best possible advantage.—G. E. Johnson, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Let Him Alone

Perhaps some maker or agent of common cream separators is trying to sell you a disk filled or other complicated machine by claiming it is simpler, most efficient.



52 disks from one common separator exchanged for Dairy Tubular. The motor calls it simple and easy to clean.

Sharple's Dairy Tubular Cream Separators use neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, skim twice as clean, wash easier and wear longer than common machines. If he tries to dispute these facts, ask him to go with you to the nearest Tubular agent and disprove them. If he refuses to go, just let him alone—his machine is not the kind you want.

Tubulars are The World's Best. Sales easily exceed most, if not all others combined. Probably more than 100,000 separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write for Catalogue No. 253.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Renew your subscription now.



Places Like This Are Accountable for Much "Out of Condition" Milk

The illustration shows a not uncommon stable yard through which cows must wade to the banks and udders of the cattle is any wonder that the milk comes to the factory in over-ripe or gassy condition? Many makers have herein a great opportunity to do a little "missionary" work in connection with patrons who send milk out of condition.

generally and that all indications were for a prosperous season. The factories that made why butter last year will continue to manufacture the product.

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE.

Substantial improvements are reported in connection with some of the factories, notable among which are at Maple Leaf and at Villiers. A first-class cement floor has been installed in the make-room at the Maple Leaf factory. The make-room has also been enlarged. "Cave siding" (ship lath) has been put on the building and it is to be painted. The whey tanks have been overhauled and other needed improvements made at Villiers. In this connection Mr. Ward states that the matter of registration affords considerable lever in demanding improved conditions. As it is now, the instructors can tell those responsible to fit up or otherwise they will be unable to gain their "papers." So far Mr. Ward says everything is running very smoothly, the boys all seem to be making a good effort to clean up and to comply with the law. He hopes that patrons will do likewise.

MAKE MORE CHEESE.

"I tell all the boys," said Mr. Ward, "that no matter how good the cheese was that they made last year, they can make better cheese and more cheese this year. They should all keep their curd knives in the very best condition, keep everything about the

factory clean and in order during the season.

WHITEWASH.

A thorough cleaning up before the season begins is always in order and will help the work out wonderfully when the making has begun. If painting cannot be done, then whitewash should be practiced. In fact, there is no better way of purifying a building and making it sweet and clean than by a liberal application of lime. Formulas can be had for making whitewash that will not rub off. Whitewash often will serve the purpose as well as paint, though paint will give things a newer and better appearance. Carbolic acid in the proportion of four ounces to one gallon of whitewash will make it more effective in destroying germ life and in purifying the atmosphere.

A GOOD RECIPE.

Here is a good recipe for cleaning up utensils and other things that need a good scouring. It will be useful to keep on hand during the season: Shave five cakes of good hard soap into just enough boiling water to dissolve them nicely. Stir constantly until the soap is dissolved, then add two scant teacup of kerosene. Remove the mixture from the stove before pouring into a covered jar, and use whenever anything dirty, either cloth, tinware, woodwork or iron utensils are to be cleaned.

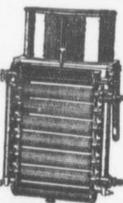


PERFECT STEEL CHEESE VAT

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

Patented August 14, 1909

Write for new catalogue with prices reduced. **THE STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., Limited** TWEED, ONT.



Why Don't You Get A Bigger Price For Your Milk?

There are thousands of dairy-farmers using the Root Sanitary Milk Cooler and Aerator, and they are getting big prices for their milk simply because they can guarantee it absolutely pure and sweet and that it will keep sweet for at least 48 hours. Why don't you do the same when the price of a Root Cooler is so small? It really pays for itself in a few weeks. And don't forget that the Government authorities are testing the milk supplies all over Canada—stringent laws are now being considered. The

ROOT SANITARY MILK COOLER-AERATOR

will keep the milk sweet for 48 hours because it kills the animal heat quickly and cools the milk to the same temperature as cold running water. The water is admitted at the bottom, flows through the bottom tube, then from the water column into the second tube, then until it reaches the top tube. Thus the cylinders corrugated the milk down them slowly, reaching the bottom pan thoroughly cooled and aerated. Cylinders are made of heavy copper, better coated than tin, and are guaranteed to last for years. Perfectly simple to operate. No complicated parts—will clean easily with the water you use. Write for a catalogue—will send from 40 to 75 pages about Root's Root Cooler—It's a big money maker. Address: **W. A. Drummond & Co., 177 King St. E., Toronto**

"It's so easy to clean."



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



YOU may not be able to leave your children a great inheritance, but day by day, you may be weaving coats for them which they will wear through all eternity.

—T. L. Cuyler

In a Fence Corner

By Minnie Barbour Adams.
(Concluded from last week)

THERE was silence, broken at last by Emmeline. "I think they've been just lost without each other since we've had 'em," she declared. "An' this spring your pa was just too queer for anything."

"Your ma was, too," added Jennie, seeing things in a new light.

"I don't know but you girls was a leetle mite hasty in dividin' up their things an' separatin' 'em as you did," remarked Dave.

"Why, Dave Bingham!" cried Jennie wrathfully. "You know the doctor said they'd never git up again; an' I noticed that you boys snapped up the farm most mighty quick when your pa divided it."

"Are you going to try to find them?" asked Robert at length, after the affair had been discussed in all its aspects.

"Dave an' me was talkin' about that when you come, Robbie," Ezra replied; "an' we've about made up our minds we'd better not. They don't want us to, an' they ain't no spring chickens, anyway."

"What! not goin' so soon?" expostulated Jennie when, on rising from the table, Robert picked up his hat and gloves.

Far back in the Big Woods, so termed to distinguish it from the lesser patches of forest in the neighborhood, was a strange habitation. It stood on the edge of an abandoned farm, whose owner had vainly striven to wrest it from the wild-erness, but had given up after house and barns had been destroyed by fire. Roses and lilacs clustered about, and an unkempt orchard vainly tried to hide its ugliness behind a new growth of underbrush. In a little opening, asparagus tips peeped shyly above the ground, and the ever-constant rhubarb and horseradish raised their great leaves to the sun.

Near these mutely relics of a home, a neat rock, rising precipitously from the hillside, formed the north wall of the new one. The builders of the stake-and-rider fence that approached the rock had found it easier to thrust the ends of the rails into the crevices than to build an extra panel, thus leaving a huge fence corner, as it were, twelve feet across. The addition of a few rails supported the roof, which was laid across them.

The furniture, with the exception of the cotbed and rocking-chairs, was home-made, and the old clock, that Mr. Bingham had wondrously kept for fifty years, ticked loudly from a shelving bit of rock. A small sheet-iron camp stove stood in one corner, and a kettle of greens and a basin of pie-plant sent an odorous breath out to join that of the roses and lilacs.

It was all very cozy and homelike, and it needed only the presence of the old couple, who were in the shade of a mighty elm near the door, to complete the scene. Mr. Bingham was lying on a blanket, fast asleep, his head in his wife's lap.

"Come, Sam-u-el," she cried, dividing the word oddly into three distinct syllables; "I want you to wake up and talk to me."

The old man opened his eyes wearily, but when he saw the face bending



Parlor Arrangement No. 1

Note the pleasing decoration carried out in the wall paper, as in contrast to that shown in illustration No. 2, page 17. The well selected pictures and curtains also are a good feature of this decoration. Read article on Interior Home Decoration, page 17.

over him, they brightened into life, and he smiled up to her.

"I was dreamin'!" he said, drawing her face down and kissing her. "O, I say, Lucy, ain't this great! I feel just like I used to when I played hooky."

"So do I. An' we're to play it this rest of our lives," she returned, decidedly. "What's that, Sam-u-el?"

"They listened, and Loth could hear through the underbrush, and the great scrambling down the steep hill like I used to when I played hooky."

"Suey's playing she's a mountain goat, most likely, an' is a-comin' home that way," he chuckled.

"No, I heard someone speak—it's a man on horseback. Why, it's Robbie!"

She unceremoniously slipped from

beneath the gray head she had been holding, and an instant later was laughing and almost crying over the brown one held within her encircling arms.

"What ever possessed you to run off?" asked Robert.

"Ask our ma; I didn't have no hand in it."

"Oh, yes, it was the woman; that's what you men always say," replied Mrs. Bingham scornfully.

"Well, who hinted in a letter that on a certain dark night they'd be at the cross-roads with a carriage a-waitin' for their lover, an' would elope with him?" demanded Mr. Bingham. "I did; an' I didn't hint at it either," retorted his wife. "I knowed that if you was as bashful as you was forty years ago, you'd never get up courage to ask me." Both men laughed.

"She's ahead, father," cried Robert.

"She allers is," returned Mr. Bingham.

"But you haven't answered my question, mother?"

"Well, you see, it was this way, Robbie," Mrs. Bingham began;

"we'd never have agreed to be separated if we'd a' known we was goin' to get well, but the folks had run over all winter takin' care of us, an' with the spring work comin' on, we didn't see how we was to do it any longer. We reckoned it wouldn't be right for Emmeline here to take us to school. Anyway, we didn't think the end was far off, did we, Sam-u-el?"

"No, we figured that winter'd find us sleepin' side by side ag'in, under a whiter blanket than you'd ever wear."

"But we got real well an' spry an'—"

me as good a home as I was used to. An' in the one I wrote back, I told him I'd a sight rather live with him in a fence corner than in a palace with anyone else."

"I give in then," put in Mr. Bingham slyly, but she smilingly drew his head into her lap again and went on:

"Then I remembered seein' this place once when I was strollin' around, an'—well, here we are."

Robert laughed in reply. "But I was awfully disappointed when I got 'o Ezra's to-day and found you gone, for I had a favor to ask."

"What is it, Robbie?" his mother asked, and Mr. Bingham sat up and looked at him inquiringly.

"I want to buy a little place in Seabury," he replied. "It's away out east and is close to the edge of that deep ravine. The woods come right up to the back door—in, if you'd let 'em."

"I'd let 'em," declared his mother emphatically.

"It's a wid, beautiful place—will practically remain as it is for years."

Mr. Bingham got ahead of his wife for once.

"Well, Robbie," he said heartily, "we've got a little more in the bank and we'll need to fit us out for that journey we're goin' to take one of these days, an' you'er welcome to it, ain't he, Lucy?"

"Of course, he is," she replied, patting his arm lovingly. "We'd be glad—"

"Thank you both, but it isn't money I care for," interrupted Robert huskily. "If I can't get this house-keeper I want, I'll not buy the place."

"Oh, Robbie I—we didn't know there was anyone! Do we know her?" asked his mother sympathetically.

"But her name her—or thinks he does," he corrected.

"An' you ain't asked her yet?"

"No, but I'm going to right away. Oh, it's the cutest, handiest little bandbox of a house—climbing roses, wistaria and all that sort of thing," he went on dreamily. "Nice tidy little garden; plenty of room for a cow and chickens. Babbling brook at the bottom of the ravine, and the woods just chuck-full of birds and things."

Mrs. Bingham sighed.

"An' you think she's the kind that'll appreciate all that, Robbie?" she asked wistfully.

"Oh, she just doses on it, doesn't she, father?"

"Hey! What! I can't imagine who it is!" declared Mr. Bingham.

"Who is she, honey?" coaxed Mrs. Bingham.

"Well, it's not only she; it's they," returned the boy gently. "It's your father. When you get tired of your fence corner, why don't you come to the little white house in Seabury. Will you?"

Advantages of Separate Purses in the Family

Miss Ida L. Foster, Delhi, Ont.

It has been suggested that separate purses in a family would be a very great mistake, a promoter of discord, and a lone of contention. Be that as it may, this paper, to be true to itself, must uphold the advantages and not the disadvantages of separate purses.

Over yonder in the station ya, a early morning till late at night every day in the week, except Sunday. His hands are often blistered and his shoulders always ache, but he never stops. Why? Across the track in a little four-room cottage is a woman and three children. They belong to him. They are poor. They have hard work to keep the wolf from the door and make ends meet, but that hard-

and is determined they are not going to suffer if he can help it, so he works early and late year in and year out.

Yonder is another man. He is not a poor man like the first, but a few hundred dollars, possibly a thou-

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and or more laid by for a rainy day. His family is very comfortably situated in a nice brick cottage on East avenue. He, too, is a hard-working man and never misses a day at the shop.

Let us just glance at one more family. Squire Jones is rich. He owns a farm out west and has mortgages and stocks and money to loan. But he, too, is working for more. He never in this world could use all he has, but he is not satisfied. He doesn't work as hard as the first man, nor does he appear at a shop every morning, as the second man. His work is of a more genteel nature, but he is none the less attentive to business, and his wealth is accumulating faster than that of either of the others. These three men are not exceptional men as you might suppose. They represent the men of the world-to-day. Everybody is after money. The first man, because he must have it in order to

Now, let us ask when this pleasure in earning and spending money ceases to exist in one's life? When the boy gets to be a young man? No. When the No. When she leaves this stage of life and becomes a married woman and is called "Mrs So-and-So"? No, never. This desire to be independent, to have a dollar of our own, to spend as we like or to give as we like, has come in our lives to stay.

And yet yonder is a poor man, and we sincerely pity him. He is not poor financially, but his wife holds the purse and every cent of the poor fellow has to spend he must ask his wife for. She holds the purse strings so tight he would rather go without it than ask for it. Yet he must have it in order to be decently dressed. He is a hard-working man of good habits, and we sincerely pity him. It must be dreadful to have to ask for every

around to see Miss Jerusha. She seemed pleased to have him come and one day there was a pretty wedding in the village church. In the solemn stillness could be heard the words: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," and money, "for better or for worse, for richer or poorer, in sickness and in health, do part." The honey-moon is over, his money more than a year he cherishes his money more than his wife and Miss Jerusha, otherwise Mrs. Hezekiah Higgins, hasn't a dollar to call her own. When she needs a little money she has to ask for it and meets the same sarcastic queries: "What do you want it for? And what did you do with the last \$5 I gave you?"

If the wife's dress is thread-Lare, and her shoes out at the toes, the needs, but that desire that every woman has, to have money of her own for all the rest of her life.

(To be concluded next week)

Interior Home Decoration

C. M. Bell, Peterboro Co., Ont.

We are publishing on this page two illustrations of interiors of two Ontario farm homes, both of which show tasteful and pleasant surroundings to which we would like to draw attention. Decoration, like everything else, is a matter of personality to a great extent. In order to obtain success in the entire furnishing of a room must be looked after. The modern tendency is to surround oneself with all sorts of pretty things, when crowded together may and often do present a most incongruous and unpleasant effect. A room, in fact, which is so decorated and arranged as to appear to lack nothing, and yet not be inconspicuously crowded.

There is nothing which will improve orative scheme more strength and properly executed, has infinitely more character than made work, and although we cannot all afford hand-made carpets, and papers, we can at any rate put some individuality into our homes.

WALL PAPERS.

The common practice of buying wall papers without consider of the aspect of the rooms, or the carpet, is one to avoid. The coloring of the furniture, the lighting of the room, and the use when papering or carpeting a room.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the difference shown in the two illustrations as regards the wall paper. How much more pleasing number 1, than that shown in number 2. The plain paper in number 1, with more pleasing and effective border, is far showy bordered paper than the gaudy and other room. Note how much better number 1, against the plain background. A gaudy wall paper or border draws attention from pictures, no matter how nice they may be.

Just a word about pictures. We are all fond of good pictures. If not, for the beautiful in this line. Even if we have not got much money, a little sacrifice in other ways will often be the best copies to surround ourselves with masterpieces. Dainty etchings or water color sums these days, and photographs are published of nearly all had for very small sums. Framed in plain wood, inexpensive frames, stained black, or dark brown, then pictures are more pleasing to strangers and our friends when they enter our homes, than are the large, life sized

crayon portraits of some of our departed friends.

I would not infer that we should not reverence with the greatest respect the memories of our loved ones, who have left us, but the large pictures of this kind, as shown in illustration number 2, are of interest to family cases to only our immediate family, and are better when shown in our bedroom, where we can see them every day. The painter, therefore, in it let us strive to surround ourselves with pictures and ornaments of some value as works of art, and which will be an uplift to us and to our friends who spend a little time under our roof.

In the matter of window curtains, or lace curtains, those chosen in number 1 seem to the writer to be most appropriate. They are not so heavy and thick, are better to see through, let in the air from outside are the better element to choose. Such a pattern or design can be purchased just as cheaply as the heavier and thicker pair, and will be far more pleasing in general use. If lace curtains cannot be found in the dainty style which are now so cheap and durable.

A pleasing feature of illustration number 2, is the vase of flowers and the fern on the tables. Have flowers and plants wherever you can, and in every room sleeping room, but not to excess in the summer time, in our sleeping rooms, is quite sufficient. Plants where one is sleeping, and should be relegated to a living room, dining room and parlor, if desired.

We would suggest, also, that the placing of the piano across the corner of the room would be a much more satisfactory arrangement than the one shown in our illustration. The tones issuing from an instrument set against a wall are not nearly so good as if the piano is placed out in the room, or across the corner. Try this for yourself. Also the couch shown in number 2 would add much to the attractiveness of the arrangement of this large room were it placed so that it extended from the corner of the room, out into the room, leaving it accessible from either side. The table placed near the foot of the couch, near by, would break up the stiffness of arrangement.

One authority gives us the following good suggestions for general information in furnishing and arrangement: Don't make any mistake of trying to match everything in the furnishing of a room. Contrasts for good contrast are always harmonious and contentment more pleasing than one general color scheme for every article in a room.

The ceilings should always be tinted if possible; never let a dead white. Also remember that a little bit of gold-leaf in a green carpet brings green carpet to a room. An entirely new room.

We cannot always reach our ideals in house furnishing any more than we can in any other phase of our every day life. We cannot all have the best there is to be purchased. Many times we live in a constant war with ourselves that we have to make the best of what we have. We can, however, at least strive with a definite aim in view to make use of what we are able to have that to surround ourselves with ornaments and furnishings, simple in character, useful in service, so that they will indeed be things of joy and beauties forever.

The dirtiest frying-pan will become clean if soaked five minutes in ammonia and water.



Parlor Arrangement No. 2

Contrast the wall decorations in this room with those shown in illustration No. 1; also the pictures. It is far more pleasing to have smaller pictures, of more general subjects, like those shown in our other illustration. They will then be far more enjoyed by our friends.

live; the second, because he has not yet reached the stage of ease and luxury that he sees just ahead of him, and then too, he would like to help, and then too, he would like to help some other poor fellow, a little who is now struggling along, as he himself once had to, which time he remembers only too well.

The third, he would like to help some other poor fellow, a little who is now struggling along, as he himself once had to, which time he remembers only too well.

This desire for money is a God-given instinct of human nature. It is as natural as life, and it is right that it should be so. We are told to be "diligent in business." If a man won't work, neither shall he eat. But this ambition must be rightly directed, and a wise use made of the money after it is earned. It is not intended to be hoarded and kept in a miserly way.

When did this desire for money begin? At first the tin-leafed shiny coppers are not half so valuable as that little tin whistle that could have been purchased with one of those cop-changed and that had of seven will give up his Saturday afternoon of coasting on the hill to shovel paths for his father, not at all because he prefers to shovel paths, but because he wants the ten cents his father has offered him when his work is done. The girl is just as anxious to earn money as her brother and she prizes it just as much. A doll bought and paid for with her own money is prized a great deal more than one her mother buys for her.

cent you want, after you have earned it yourself. "Where does that man live? And who is his wife?" you ask. After most diligent search we discover that his address has been lost and he can't possibly be found.

There are three ways in which the finances of the family might be arranged: First, the wife could hold the purse, and dole out to her husband a \$5 bill occasionally. This arrangement is a very improbable one and would be just as unwise, as a man if the husband was a sober, hard-working same man. Secondly, the husband could hold the purse, and his wife be told every time that she is spending, and that she must spend, to which each one has access; or the finances are divided and each one has a share.

How should the finances of a family be divided? How much belongs to the husband, or bread-winner, and how much belongs to the wife? Before she was married, she was a nurse, earning from \$12 to \$20 a week or with a salary of \$200 a year. On her wedding day she had a nice little bank account of over \$1,000. "What good faith it is put into her husband's pocket when she had a nice little bank account of over \$1,000." In all business or in interest from it? And she gets it any interest from it? And she doesn't she do any more work after her marriage and aren't her services in the home of any value?

Jerusha McMillin was a young lady of exceptional beauty and moral character so the neighbors said, and no one knew this better than young Hezekiah Higgins, who occasionally called

SAVES MONEY—TIME—WORK—

AND REALLY COSTS NOTHING

You can easily afford this handsome, practical kit, when necessary. For our special offer (please send for details of it) lets you pay for it out of what it actually saves in lessened grocery bills. You should ask us about it at once.



Whole Table-Top one heavy sheet of

BRIGHT ALUMINUM

You cannot begin to know the CHATHAM by this picture, for the picture cannot show even one of its most pleasing and valuable features—the SOLID SHEET OF BRIGHTLY-POLISHED HEAVY ALUMINUM that forms the covering of the table-top and extension leaves. This ALUMINUM is extra-heavy weight, pure metal—LOOKS LIKE SILVER—LASTS LIKE STEEL—cannot rust—won't gather dust or dirt—easily cleaned—simply perfection! And this is the ONLY kitchen cabinet you can buy with an aluminum top—WHICH ADDS FULLY FIVE DOLLARS TO ITS VALUE. Yet you pay NOTHING EXTRA for it!

YOU MUST SEE IT TO KNOW IT

You must see the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet to appreciate how handy, compact, sensible it is. Exterior of specially-selected black ash, hard as rock and beautifully polished. Panels of golden chestnut. Bake-board, drawers and flour-bin of snow-white basswood.

With the CHATHAM everything you use in cooking is at your fingertips. You can get meals ready sitting down. Your four-bin (metal lined—holds 75 pounds!) is right under your hand in easy reach. Sugar bin (opened or closed by a touch) is just in front of you. Six air-tight canisters (free with every Chatham Cabinet) stand in the shelf-rack. Big, dust-tight drawers hold spoons, egg-beater, funnels, strainers, etc. simple closers for kettles, pans and the like.

Everything in its place. And you can tidy up as you go along when you have moved its place. CHATHAM. There is a to sweep under place provided for all the things you now hawk back and forth for, between pantry and table. The CHATHAM spares you all those countless steps. Cupboards for jars and tinned foods; three roomy drawers (besides the two large ones) for small packages. High top makes a fine shelf for dishes—enclosed on three sides, and a rod at the back as a plate rack. Fine French plate mirror in center door—fix your hair in a second if any one comes. The CHATHAM is mounted on ball bearing castors. You can readily move it when you are sweeping up. Yet it is most solidly built—nothing shaky or wobbly about it. Whole thing is dust-tight, mouse proof—a permanent, durable, satisfying kitchen help.

YOU SHOULD NOW INVESTIGATE

Yet, with all these conveniences—features found in nothing else—the cost of a CHATHAM is probably less than you imagine. You should write us for the address of our agent nearest you. He can name you a price that will surprise—and he will gladly show you the Cabinet and point out its merits. Allow us to send you illustrated, explanatory

FREE BOOK
JUST ADDRESS

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO.
CHATHAM, ONTARIO LIMITED

Makers of the famous Chatham Fanning Mill



And I know we built it so well it can safely be GUARANTEED to you.
MANSON CAMPBELL, President

We use one of my Cabinets in my own home; and the women-folk say frankly that they simply could not get on without it. It certainly does cut kitchen-work square in half.

EDWARD, THE PEACEMAKER, PASSES TO HIS REST

The world mourns! All nations are bowed with grief! King Edward, the Peacemaker, is dead. A great King, beloved not only by his own subjects but by all civilized peoples, has passed to the great beyond. Foremost among the mourners are Canada and Canadians. Loyal always to the crown and devoted specially to the personality of Edward, we are filled with grief in-

timately associated with the social life of the country without neglecting the immense demands made on his energy by business of State. His loss to the nation at the moment of a serious constitutional crisis awakes the boding fears of all who have the welfare and dignity of Great Britain at heart. His vast knowledge of men, his singular insight into affairs and his incomparable judgment were assets which the nation could little afford to lose. It may well be that the burden of anxiety in this connection hastened his end. As Victoria's last hours were clouded by the dark shadow of the South African War, so King Edward in his closing days was harassed by a fierce constitutional conflict, which he bequeathed for solution to a young man far less acquainted than his father with matters of State. In regard to the son, King George V., it is recognized that his character and ambitions are almost unknown quantities. It is remarked, however, that he has received all the training in public affairs which it is possible to impart to an heir-apparent, and confidence is expressed that the opportunities of kingship will call forth inherited abilities.



THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.

describable and sincere—a real personal sorrow.

With the exception of his illustrious mother, no sovereign ever had a greater hold on the hearts of his people than had King Edward VII. There seemed to be a personal bond in the relationship of one to the other. Tactful, competent, humane—King Edward had true regard for his subjects and a genuine love for his empire.

When King Edward came to the throne there was a natural tendency on the part of the nation to look back and wonder whether the high level to which had been gradually reached and sustained in public and national life during his mother's long reign would be further maintained. After his reign of nine years the nation gives a verdict which leaves no doubt of its favorable opinion. His touching declaration when he took the oath before the Privy Council that he desired and intended to rule wisely and well has been made good, and the genuine sorrow with which his loss is deplored is a tribute to his subjects' recognition of the fact that they and the world will long remember his work for peace among the nations and the striking results he achieved therein by his tact and bonhomie.

Far more than his mother he was in-

My Motto

- I would be true, for there are those who trust me;
- I would be pure, for there are those who care;
- I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
- I would be brave, for there is much to dare.
- I would be friend of all—the foe, the friendless;
- I would be giving and forget the gift;
- I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
- I would look up, and laugh, and love, and lift.

When Eye-glasses Blur

People wearing eye-glasses find it very annoying when the glass steams, blurs and gets frosted. To prevent this, use any good glycerine soap, rub a little on each side of the glass (use no water), then polish with tissue-paper or a soft cloth. It removes grease and grime, also stays polished much longer than with the ordinary cleaning.

A great deal of the trouble in securing every-day neatness in homes is that the housewife does not set apart a convenient place for the articles in daily use.



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN VICTORIA
The New Sovereigns of the British Empire

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Peterboro

The Upward Look

The Things Worth While

Take heed and beware of covetousness; for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth.—St. Luke, 12:15.

What a great truth is contained in these words, and yet how many fail to realize it. That this is the case is evidenced by the fact that much of the misery of the world is caused by covetousness. We are prone to reject Christ's advice and to conclude that we know best what we need to make us happy. This leads us to long for those things that we lack and to conclude that if we only had them we would be content. Many yearn for wealth. Others seek power. They conceive that through it the world could be brought to their feet. The desires of others may be much more simple but equally intense.

Those who expect to find happiness in the possession of material things or in bodily comfort overlook the great fact that happiness does not consist in material possessions or in gratifying one's every desire. Happiness is a condition of mind. How often we see the child of the pampered parent who is the rich man's heir, surrounded by his family, is often more content than is the rich man with all his responsibilities and worries. Those who have an opportunity to move in high society find few really happy people.

The fact is that our desires grow in proportion as we endeavor to gratify them. When a man acquires wealth he then wants more wealth, and later still more. The man who endeavors to satisfy his appetites finds that they are pandered to until at last they become the master and he becomes the slave. "Man's unhappiness," says Carlyle, "comes from his greatness. It is because there is an infinite in him which, with all his cunning, he cannot quite bury under the finite." To suppose, therefore, that anyone who makes the satisfaction of all his desires his object, can ever attain the satisfaction he seeks is to suppose that the desire for the Infinite can be fed by the finite.

The trust and best thing in the world cannot be bought with money. Love, we are told, is the greatest thing in the world. True love cannot be purchased like a house or yacht. There are childless couples who would give most of their possessions for children of their own. Wealth cannot obtain them. Health, once lost, cannot be bought back. A keen, well trained

intellect is something that money is unable to acquire.

"He is senseless," writes Charles Wagner, in *The Simple Life*, "who seeks for happiness in material possessions. The more desires and needs a man has, the more occasion he finds for conflict with his fellow men, and these conflicts are more bitter in proportion as their causes are less just. One must go among those who are beginning to enjoy a little ease, to learn how greatly satisfaction in what one has may be disturbed by regret for what one lacks. The more simply you live, the more secure is your future; you are less at the mercy of surprises and reverses. The individual causes that disturb and complicate our social life all lead back to one general cause, the confusion of the secondary with the essential."

If we desire to make a true success of our lives we must recognize that it can be done only by developing our characters. Happiness can be found only in service to others. Just as Christ taught, they who lose their lives in this way shall find them.—I. H. N.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the Household Editor, *Farm and Dairy*, Peterboro, Ont.

Some Tested Recipes Contributed by "A Farmer's Wife" of Quebec

BROWN BREAD.

Two cups corn meal, 1 cup flour, 2 cups sour or buttermilk, 1 cup sweet milk, ½ cup molasses, 1 level teaspoon, 2 rounding teasp. soda. Steam 4 hours. Use 5 lb. lard with cover for this.

SNOW PUDDING.

One pt. water, 2 tablesp. corn starch, a little sugar and lit of salt, boiled together. Beat the whites of 2 eggs to a stiff froth and beat into the hot cornstarch mixture. Flavor with lemon.

Make a custard 1 pt. of milk, yolks of 2 eggs, 1 tablesp. cornstarch, ½ cup sugar, a little salt. Flavor with vanilla. Serve cold, pouring on the custard as you serve.

SWEET PUDDING.

One cup molasses, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 cup suet, 1 teasp. soda, 1 teasp. cream of tartar, 2 cups flour, a teasp. salt, spices and fruit as liked. Steam 2 hours.

SAUCE.

One pt. boiling water, 2 tablesp. flour, a little butter, a cup sugar, if liked very sweet, if not ½ cup, if liked enough. When cool stir in the beaten yolk of an egg and flavor with lemon. JOHNNY CAKE, No. 1.

One cup sour milk, ½ cup sweet cream, 1 cup corn meal, ½ cup flour, level teasp. soda, level teasp. salt. JOHNNY CAKE, No. 2.

One egg, 2 tablesp. melted butter, 3 tablesp. sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 level teasp. cream of tartar, 1 of soda, 1½ cup flour, ½ cup meal. A quick oven. Beat the whites and add last thing before putting in flour.

GINGER SNAPS.

One cup molasses, ¾ cup of lard and butter mixed, 1 teasp. soda, 1 teasp. of ginger. Boil all together for 5 minutes; cool, then stir in flour to mold hard, and bake.

Summer Premium Talks

Housewives will do well to read our Summer Premium Talks that are being published for the next few weeks on the page opposite the editorial page. These talks are sure to inter-

est every woman. They tell you how you can secure some modern and useful household article for only a few hours' work. Look up the Talk in May 5 issue. It surely will interest you. Watch the Talks in each issue. Perhaps something will appear that you want especially. In the meantime start young folks working along the lines indicated in the Talks.

A Novel Playhouse

While driving through a country town last summer I saw a contrivance built around a large apple tree, similar to that shown in the cut. There were two little children on this inclosed platform, playing with their toys and having a jolly good time.

They were under the shade of the large, spreading tree, and not sitting on the damp ground, where they are liable to get cold, even in warm days, and were bothered with ants, sand fleas or bugs of any kind. Such a platform is easily built out on old boards that may be lying around, with a few short supports underneath, raising it a few inches from the ground. A railing at a small angle, a step or two and a gate may be easily added, and what better playground for the baby and other little ones? A swing can be adjusted to a heavyough near, if desired, and even the best mother can find many minutes to spend with the little ones in their pleasant summerhouse.—C. B. M.

Our Youngest Agent

Several small boys have secured a pure bred pig as a result of their work in sending *Farm and Dairy* cards to new subscribers. The latest addition to our staff of workers is a little boy in Quebec who is only 9 years old. His name is Clifton A. Temple. Clifton writes *Farm and Dairy* the following letter:

"I think your offer to send a pure bred pig for a club of new subscribers is a grand idea. My father is a farmer and we take *Farm and Dairy*. We have 15 cows and 6 heifers, mostly Ayrshires. Twelve of them are registered. I will start my club of new subscribers right away."

The Ordering of Patterns

Our pattern department has been booming for the past month. Orders have come in as never before, all of which we are glad to relate. But we must caution readers in ordering pattern, that their orders may be filled with accuracy and promptness. At this present writing we have about thirty orders waiting to be filled, every one of which lacks one of the following essentials: Name and address, number of pattern desired, or size of pattern ordered. This last information is the chief one that bothers most people ordering, who do not give all necessary details in their order. We are loth to send out patterns unless we have size desired, as should the pattern not be correct, it takes much time to return it, as well as expense and annoyance. Hereafter, all patterns received, that do not mention size, we shall take it on ourselves to order a medium size, thus saving time and any annoyance when pattern is received. As the price of the patterns is so very low, we cannot very well arrange to write a letter and have postage in inquiring what size reader desires. Be sure to state size, number of pattern and name and address.

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

The Sewing Room

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

TWO FLOUNCE SKIRT 615.

Flounce skirts are pretty and the one illustrated is among the latest. It is graceful and smart and it is adapted both to plain and to fancy materials. Embroidered flounce makes a good one.

Material required for medium size is 5½ yds. plain flounce, 25 in. wide with 1½ yds. of plain material. For 27 inch waist, 23 or 25 yds. 44 in. wide flounce, 27 in. wide. The pattern is cut for 22, 24, 26, 28 receipt of 10 etc.

TUCKED BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 616.

Tucked waists are always smart and elegant. Nothing else is quite so general for this general wear. The material suits all the latest fashions. It is suitable for waists of the sort and can be utilized with equal success for the gown and for the odd waist. It is finished in a distinctive novel manner at the front edge. There are tiny tucks with a deep in-turn, making a deep, which the buttonholes are placed in.

Material required for medium size is 3½ yds. 24, 3½ yds. 27 or 4 yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 etc.

EIGHT GORED PLAITED SKIRT WITH TUNIC 617.

The short tunic is one that is well liked and is apt to be generally coming. This one forms points at the sides that mean graceful lines and is combined with a plaited skirt. The skirt is made with full length front and back gored and with a smoothly fitted foundation at the sides to which the various plaited are attached and over which the pointed tunic is arranged.

Material required for medium size is 12½ yds. 24, 10½ yds. 27, 6½ yds. 44 or 6 yds. 48 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 etc.

HOUSE DRESS 595.

The handsome dress made in semi-princess style, or with the skirt and waist joined by means of a belt, is always satisfactory. It is simple and easy to make, it means an assurance of perfect neatness and it is comfortable.

Material required for medium size is 11½ yds. 24, 9 yds. 27, 11½ yds. 44 in. wide with ¾ yd. 27 in. wide for collar and cuffs. The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 etc.



Save Your Dimes

For a Club of two new nearly subscriptions to *Farm and Dairy*, we will send one of these fine metal basket banks free. Cannot be opened until 35¢ has been put inside. It will hold 85¢ in dimes. See a description of this bank in another column.

Remember only TWO NEW subscriptions required. Send them to-day, as supply is limited.

CIRCULATION MANAGER,
FARM AND DAIRY
Peterboro Ontario

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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

MARSHFIELD.—Clover came through the winter in good shape and grass is looking fine. Seeding is becoming quite general. Feed is plentiful and cattle are coming through in good shape. Creamery butter is selling wholesale at 30c; dairy prints, 25c to 27c a lb.; oats, 45c to 46c a bush; potatoes, 25c to 26c a bush; hay, 45c to 50c a ton; dressed pork, 25c to 30c a lb. at Charlottetown.—C. T. F.

KING'S CO., N. S.

WATERVILLE.—The months of March and April have been exceptionally fine and warm, and vegetation is about a month earlier than usual, consequently spring work is ahead of the usual time. Road work was done in April, the conditions being favorable; in other years it is usually delayed until after planting in May or June. The split-log drag is gaining favor in several localities. Owing to the trees leafing out earlier than usual there has been a rush to get them planted. The orchard trees have been somewhat mousy, so that much nursery stock has been imported. Every year sees an improvement in the beautifying of home surroundings, such as the mowing and setting of spruce hedges; also the addition of the latest kind of machinery, which speaks of increasing prosperity in the country.

On April 20th, 25th and 30th, there were falls of snow and heavy frosts, which were felt more after the warm weather. The frost felled the unusually early rhubarb, and nipped the young leaves on the apples, roses and other venturesome vegetation. Some pessimistic people feared that the apple buds were injured, but no serious damage is anticipated. Most orchards are heavily laden with blossom buds and spraying is the chief work of the week. Several orchardists are experimenting with lime-sulphur sprays for the first time. Other works, such as planting fruit trees, spruce hedges, gardens, fencing, plowing and cleaning up generally, are in progress. Butter has risen to 22c per lb.; eggs are 15c and 16c a dozen. Young pigs charged for most old pigs. The fourth annual horse show and parade held at Kentville, with Dr. Standish as judge, was a huge success, the weather and other things being favorable for it.—Eunice Watts.

QUEBEC

MISSISSQUOI CO., QUE.

FREILHUBSBERG.—Spring seeding was commenced earlier than ever before. One piece of grain was sown March 26th, but the majority waited until towards the last of April. New-seeded meadows look good. The frost is starting nicely, but recent hard frosts hurt some clover on low lands. Numbers of cattle are already on pasture and nearly everyone is prepared to turn out stock two or three weeks earlier than usual. Butter is selling well at 22c to 23c; eggs, 16c a dozen. Pork has fallen from its high estate to \$10 a cwt., live weight. There has been a keen demand for young pigs at from \$3.50 to \$5 each at the age of four weeks. Judging from reports, there has been an unusual mortality among young pigs. Hauling is high, 15c to 16c a lb. live weight. Poultry has been paid recently for fowl.—C. A. W.

RICHMOND CO., QUE.

DANVILLE.—We have had some hard frosts, and the weather continues cold, with occasional wet days. The seeding has not progressed as rapidly as was anticipated by the dry warm weather we had in April. Most of the garden seed is in the ground, but there is very little growth as yet. The plum blossoms were nipped with the frost. Potatoes are plentiful, and new-seeded meadows are looking well. There is plenty of hay, and some have turned out their cattle. Grass is fairly good for this time of the year. Butter is bringing 22c a lb., and eggs, 15c a dozen. Beef and pork remain very high in price.—M. D. B.

COMPTON CO., QUE.

WATERVILLE.—This was a very poor year for the province, a pound of wheat being the average. The meadows and pastures are looking exceptionally well. Most of the April frost has been turned out. The weather is very cold, and there is not much growth. It is feared that the new-seeded meadows will be damaged by the frost. Potatoes are very plentiful and cheap, and farmers are feeding them to their cattle.—W. A. M.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

ATKINSON.—Seeding is not finished yet on account of so much rain; some land is so low and wet it cannot be worked. The weather is very cold, and there is not much growth. It is feared that the new-seeded meadows will be damaged by the frost. Potatoes are very plentiful and cheap, and farmers are feeding them to their cattle.—W. A. M.

HALBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT.—The rain which fell during the last two weeks has done much good by making the clover and grass grow rapidly. Cattle have been at pasture for

two weeks, the earliest in years. Most all the spring grain is up well. Cattle buyers are paying 4c a lb. for full delivery and 3 1/2c for cull delivered now. Pigs and four weeks old are selling from \$5 to \$5 1/2 a pair. Oats have declined, 6c a bush, but have paid now. Hay still keeps at \$15 a ton. Potatoes are not wanted at any price.—S. T.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

NEW HAMBURG.—Heavy rains have retarded the past week. Favorable conditions during the month of April were regarded as an advantage. Experience of the previous year has been remembered and it is very pleasant at this early date to see the spring grain making such progress. In driving about the country one sees many well cultivated farms. There are many fields of beautiful new clover. The stump and rail fences are now disappearing. Fencing is being attended to by many. The heavy woven wire, ready to put on, seems far more popular. Wooden shingles are again becoming popular for roofing purposes. Factories are now receiving milk. In all cases the whey is pasturized and returned to the patrons. The creameries did a good business during the winter.—A. R. G.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

PERGUS.—Seeding is well under way, but has been hindered lately on account of a great deal of rain, which was badly needed to start everything growing. Hay and grass are plentiful. Everyone seems to have more potatoes than they require, but can't get any sale for them. There is a little lower in price, but young pigs are very scarce and high in price, selling as high as \$8 a pound. Butter and eggs are somewhat higher, selling at 25c a lb. and 15c a dozen.—W. A. M.

PERGUS.—Some farmers have finished seeding two weeks ago, while others who did not get their land down before the rains of the last two weeks, find their land much wetter now than it was when the snow went away. Those who finished early got their crops in, in excellent condition. Some fields are taking on a green shade already, the grain being nicely through, and looking well, fully a month earlier than in the case in most seasons. Some of the recent rain at times froze as it fell, covering the trees and fences with a heavy coating of ice that would be hard on the cattle. There is very little fall wheat growing, but what there is has wintered well.—W. B.

GOLSPIE—SPRING CO., ONT.

GOLSPIE.—Sowing seed is all finished in fine shape. Farmers are preparing the ground for mangels and corn. We are having some frost at night, yet the grain

seems to grow all right, and this cold weather hardens it a good deal. It will have stiffer straw. Very few cattle are out to pasture yet. There is plenty of feed. Hay and oats are cheap. Hay is selling for \$12 to \$13, and oats 30c to 35c a bush. Milk and prices are good, so that farmers need not be satisfied. Cattle, as a rule, get to pasture in fine condition.—A. M. McD.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

GLANWORTH.—Many farms have changed hands lately. A number of the old vanguard farmers have retired. A few have moved to the West, hoping there to find more land, better buyers' market, and with less labor than in Ontario. Some of the farms touched the \$100 per acre mark, and rail fences are now disappearing. Some of the new buyers have been held, and high prices were realized at a fence from one concession to another concession is being built—about one mile long.—J. E. O.

CALDER.—An up-to-date farmer of this place has put in a carload of high grade steers every winter, but on account of the scarcity of feed, only had 12 big calves or yearlings this spring. The feeding of these calves this spring, the farmer kept up the fertility of the farm. My friend of here is the White Leghorns; we needed to start everything growing. He found them the best layers fatter, and the chickens come quickly for broilers. From 125 hens in a season we sold \$195 worth of eggs, besides so, when sold. I don't like to get all the manure out of the winter time that we possibly can, for it saves much heavy labor in the heat of summer.—J. E. O.

LAMBTON CO., ONT.

WYOMING.—There seems to be a general activity in agriculture. Small farmers are getting out in from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. this spring. One man who has been in the business for some time, has paid out about \$500 for fuel and labor for putting them in. Land values are advancing and seem bound to increase. Grain prices are high, and the weather is plentiful. Spring crops are looking well, and farmers are now busy with the corn ground.—W. A. M.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

CLUNY.—Seeding is about done in these parts. A great number of the grass cattle are out this week. The frost was so hard last week that the farmers in some places was turned yellow. The prices of some produce here are a little better. Eggs, quoted at 27c a dozen, but 25c a lb. Potatoes are plentiful that it is hard to get a bush for 15c a bush, but farmers are feeding them to cows and hogs.—J. McK.

HURON CO., ONT.

PORTER'S HILL.—Most farmers are coming up through seeding. Grain is coming up fairly even, but owing to cool weather conditions, the growth is very slow, though the soil is very advanced for this year. Many have been engaged in ditching operations. Out of a large number of the yards throughout the country, no tile can be secured, as they are all used, which is a decidedly good sign that the agriculturist is noticing the advantage of draining wet land. There is a very good showing of fruit bloom. Plums and cherries are out in full bloom, nearly a month earlier than last year. Many more than usual are spraying their orchards, quite a number using lime-sulphur for the first time.—W. A. M.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

MUNRO.—Some crops are up well. Pasture is good. The Government has established the rural mail delivery throughout the valley. Lambs are looking well. The cattle are milking fine. Butter and eggs are still a good price.—J. C.

GOSSIP

CONCRETE POST MOLDS.—Farm and Dairy readers should note the advertisement of the West Lonsdale foundry, of which we have written before. It is one of our regular \$10 molds, during the next thirty days, to any one sending them only \$5, no matter what the price of the mold, how well he liked it. This is a very liberal offer. Concrete Fence Post and Anchor Post Molds are largely used in nearly all parts of Canada, and have given satisfaction.

The pic which you sent me by Mr. Bertram Hoskin, of the Gully, Ontario, in return for a club of seven new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, was received all right. It is a much pleasanter gift than it is a credit to Mr. Hoskin as well as to Farm and Dairy.—Stanley Crummy, Ont.

Preston Steel Shingles are safe-locked on all four sides



You can only get the safe-lock construction in PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles.

Look at picture of our side lock. See how the sides of the shingles hook over each other. This is on the principle of the sailor's grip. It is utterly impossible for shingles locked in this way to pull apart. The heavier the shingle the firmer the grip.

The top of a shingle is where the greatest strain falls. Now look at our top lock. It is twice as strong as our wonderfully secure side lock. Notice that it consists of three thicknesses of sheet steel. Notice that it is unaffected by strains due to settling of building or shrinking of sheathing.

PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are proof against rain, snow, wind, frost and lightning. The only way to get the nails one by one and unhook each shingle separately, so that you can stay.

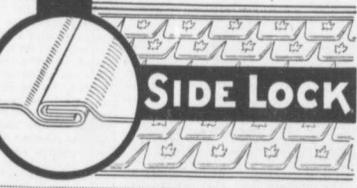
PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are the only shingles made and galvanized according to British Government Specifications. They are also galvanized according to these specifications are good for twice the service of shingles

galvanized in the ordinary way. They are also the only shingles with a Free Lightning Guarantee.

Send today for our free booklet "Truth About Roofing." We will send it free as reward to you who cut out, fill in and mail the coupon to us now.

METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., Limited, PRESTON, ONT.

Branch Office and Factory, Montreal, P.Q.



Dover Street Factory. Please send me your new booklet, "Truth About Roofing." I am interested in roofing, and would like to receive information about PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles and British Government Specifications.

Name.....
P. O. Address.....
County..... Province.....

SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

Write To

BEATTY

The "BEATTY"

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 9, 1910.—The chief item that overshadows all things else in the eyes of Britisheers is the lamentable news of the King's death, which has come with such a shock to all his subjects through out his vast empire. No more splendid life in the whole roll of British sovereigns, with the noble exception of his great and good mother, ever adorned the British throne, and the mourning for him will be sincere and lasting.

That his son may prove a worthy successor to so grand a pattern of a constitutional monarch, should be the earnest prayer of all who value the peace and prosperity of Great and Great Britain.

WHEAT

If the bulls cannot raise a scare in one way, they do it in another. This time rumors are afloat with regard to damage by the Hessian fly in the Southern States, but such favorable crop reports are pouring in from almost every state in the Union and the crop in Russia is showing up excellent. Prices have not been materially affected. At last advances in wheat closed in Chicago at \$1.12 1/2, July, \$1.08 1/2, September at \$1.02. Quotations on the local market are as follows: No. 1 Northern, \$1.04 1/2; No. 2, \$1.00 1/2; No. 3, \$1.00. On Ontario wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.04 outside. An advice states that the Ontario wheat crop is splendid condition. Rain is needed in Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces. On the farmers' market, fall wheat is selling at \$1.08 to \$1.08 a bush, and goose wheat at \$1 to \$1.05 a bush. In Montreal, No. 1, Northern, is quoted at \$1.04 and No. 2, \$1.02 a bush, lake ports.

COARSE GRAINS

Prices are unchanged in regard to coarse grains and the market is steady. American corn is selling here at \$2. 60c to 67c; No. 3, 65c to 66c a bushel; Canadian, 66c to 67c a bushel; Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35c; Ontario white, No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 34c outside, and 37c on track, 51c to 52c a bush. Peas, 75c to 76c; buckwheat, 51c; rye, 67c a bush. On the farmers' market, oats are quoted at 41c; peas, 70c; barley, 56c; buckwheat, 53c; rye, 55c a bush.

In Montreal, Canadian western oats are quoted at 37c to 38c a bushel, according to quality; Ontario white, 35c to 37c a bushel, according to quality; peas, 65c; barley, 52c; buckwheat, 55c; rye, 67c to 68c a bush.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay is keeping at a good figure and is quoted by dealers at \$14 to \$15 a ton for choice timothy; the best of loose straw is unchanged at \$7 to \$7.50 a ton. Baled straw is realizing on the farmers' market from \$14 to \$15 a ton. Loads of choice timothy hay are selling quickly at \$19 to \$21 a ton; clover and clover mixed at \$14 to \$16; and loose straw at \$8 to \$9 a ton.

MILL FEEDS

Mill feeds are unchanged from last week's quotations. Manitoba bran selling at \$13 and shorts at \$21 a ton, on track, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$20, and shorts, \$22 a ton, on track, Montreal. Montreal prices are as follows: Manitoba bran, \$21; shorts, \$22 a ton; Ontario bran, \$21; shorts, \$22 to \$23 a ton, on track, Montreal.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs are daily increasing,

but there is no diminution in the demand, and prices remain steady at 20c to 21c a dozen, in cases. Many are being placed in cold storage, and of course this helps to keep up the prices. On the farmers' market, eggs are falling at 21c to 23c a dozen. Receipts in Montreal are enormous, but the demand continues unabated. Eggs are quoted by dealers at 19c to 20c a dozen in cases.

Poultry in Toronto are quoted as follows: Turkeys, 20c to 23c; fowl, 15c to 17c; ducks and geese, 15c to 16c a lb. On the farmers' market turkeys are selling at 19c to 20c; ducks and geese at 15c to 16c; chickens, 15c to 20c, and fowl, 12c to 14c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE

With the increasing supplies of butter, the market is relatively quiet, but there does not seem to be much likelihood of prices lowering to a very marked extent. Undoubtedly on account of advances, there will be easier prices for the consumer, but there is no probability of a break below that of a good profit for the producer. The last few days have brought the pastures on wonderfully. One great factor in the retention of high prices for butter is that of a good supply of cream that is being shipped across the border by farmers living along the frontier section of the Dominion.

Local quotations are as follows: Choice creamery prints, 30c to 31c a lb.; dairy 25c, and ordinary quality, 15c to 17c a lb. On the farmers' market, choice dairy butter is quoted at 34c to 35c a lb., and ordinary in Montreal is 30c a lb. The butter situation is settling at easy a lb., a decline of about 1/2 c a lb. from last week's quotations. A consignment of butter from Australia is expected shortly, and rumor has it that it will be placed on the market there at between 25c and 27c a lb. New cheese in Toronto is quoted at 12c for large and 12 1/2 c for twin.

There is an increased make reported from Montreal over that of last week. This market, but the market is dull and prices are quoted at 11 1/2c to 12c a lb.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are so cheap as ever, and Delawares are selling at 40c a bag out of store. Other varieties are as low as 30c and 40c a bag, and 45c to 50c a bag out of store. On the farmers' market, potatoes are selling at 60c to 65c a bag. The Montreal trade is light. Green Mountain and few purchasers even at 35c a bag, and other varieties do not seem to be wanted at all.

There is not much demand for beans in Toronto; prices are quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 and three pound pickers at \$2.15 to \$2.35.

HIDES

The following prices are quoted by dealers for hides on the local market: Inspected steer and cow hides, 10c to 11 1/2c a lb.; calf skins, 15c to 16c; horsehides, 45 each; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.10 each; horsehair, 30c a lb.; tallow, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c a lb. In Montreal, hides are quoted as follows: Steer and cow hides, 10c to 12 1/2c a lb., according to quality; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.25; horsehides, \$2 to \$2.50 each.

SEEDS

Prices for seeds in Toronto remain unchanged from last week's quotations. Hay timothy prices are quoted at \$10.50 to \$11 a bush; alsike, \$7.50 to \$9.50, according to quality, and alfalfa, \$14 to \$15 a bush.

It Works
write
The
Warrant



Two years ago, I bought a colt that was badly spavined, and completely cured him with only two bottles of your Spavin Cure. Worked him steady all the time and sold him last winter for a top price."
Howard Brock,
\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On the Horse," or write us.
DR. D. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

If horses go lame, you don't have to lame them off to cure them. Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure them white they work—and cures them while they earn their keep. For Spavin, Curb, Kingbone, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints, Lameness

Kendall's Spavin Cure
"Completely Cured Him"

HORSE MARKET.

There is nothing much doing in horses. West, but so long as the farmers are engaged in their spring work, they are not likely to be tempted by the good sums offered. The prices quoted last week hold good this week and are as follows: Heavy draught horses, \$190 to \$240; agricultural horses, \$175 to \$200; drivers, \$125 to \$200; pressers, \$175 to \$225; seriously sound horses, \$100 to \$100.

LIVE STOCK

The chief features to be recorded of last week's markets are the lower prices that were prevalent on cattle, and the tremendous heavy consignments of hogs, which last year, United States buyers have ceased off in their demands for cattle, and export buyers are not yet in a position to do much buying on account of restricted shipping facilities. The receipt of heavy consignments, therefore, has had the effect of lowering prices anywhere from 30c to 40c a cwt. in live stock.

In the United States there is a great scarcity of hogs again, and prices are rising. Hogs in Buffalo are quoted at \$9.50, and at Chicago at \$9.20 to \$9.40. There is a slight tendency upward also in the local market.

Following are the local quotations for live stock:
Export cattle, choice—\$6.50 to \$7.25; medium, \$5.50 to \$6.25; ordinary quality, \$5.00 to \$5.50.
Butchers' cattle—Choice, \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium, \$6 to \$6.50; ordinary, \$5.50 to \$5.75.
Stockers—\$3.25 to \$5.25, according to quality.
Feeders—Choice steers, \$5 to \$5.65; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.
Milk cows—Choice, \$55 to \$75; medium, \$45 to \$60; ordinary \$30 to \$45.
Canners—\$2.25 to \$2.75; springers, \$35 to \$60; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.75, according to quality.
Sheep—Ewes, \$5.50 to \$6; bucks, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.50; spring lambs, \$4 to \$5.50.
Hogs—f-a-b., \$3.75 fed and watered, \$9.00 a cwt.
The Trade Bulletin's London correspondent cables: "The market is firm and 2s higher, at 67s to 70s."

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, May 7th.—We have report still further declines in prices paid here for live hogs. The supply this week has been more than equal to the demand, and buyers had no difficulty in forcing prices down about 25c a cwt. at the beginning of the week, and they have ever since at from \$9.75 to \$9.85 a cwt. for selected lots weighed off cars. Tressed hogs are quoted at from \$13 to \$13.50 a cwt. for fresh killed abattoir stock and even at these reduced prices there is only a fair demand.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, May 7th.—The prices paid in the country for cheese this week have ruled almost 1/2 c a lb. under those current a week ago. The decline has been entirely due to the lack of demand from Great Britain, and the unwillingness of local dealers to stock up cheese at present prices, especially in view of the fact that the present receipts from the country are foddier make. The prices paid in the country ranged from 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c a lb. the bulk of the sales being made at about the

latter figure. At these prices the market is closing with a better feeling all around, and the trade generally report more encouragement from the other side, with a few orders coming for immediate shipment. Unless receipts increase very rapidly or from Great Britain present prices should hold for a few days, or at least until the fodder cheese are all disposed of.

The market is heavy for the season of the year, and receipts show a decided increase over last year, the total for this week being almost double that of the corresponding week a year ago. Reports from all sections of the country tell of fine pastures, with herds in good condition, and everything points to a big output during the early portion of the summer.

Butter is rapidly becoming more plentiful.

LOUDEN'S HAY TOOLS

Have been in use for more than forty years. Each year the demand for them has grown until they are now used from coast to coast, and the best advertisement other than use for their good qualities that they are

AS GOOD AS GOLD

We manage however to keep the lead we have always had and manufacture the best line of hay tools ever offered to the Farmer. This one thing we are sure of—our Hay Carriers we make.

Write for catalogue and prices to

LOUDEN JUNIOR & CO.
LUDER MACHINERY CO., Guelph, Ont.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hay Tools, Barn Door Hangers, Feed and Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, etc.

RUN IT YOURSELF.

You can quickly learn to run steam engines by studying Young Business's Gasoline Engine. The expense of hiring an engineer. Book contains 254 pages. Illustrated. Endorsed by leading manufacturers and leading engineers throughout the country. Postpaid \$1.00. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ontario.

FREE—Our large catalogue "Engineers' Bargains"

OUR STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE

is simpler than any other on the market. You can learn to run it

IN 10 MINUTES

We can easily get you started on this killer.

POWER IS GUARANTEED

Our Booklet No. 57 is full of interesting stories.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO. LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Write To-day for a Copy of the New "BT" Catalogue on

Steel Stalls and Stanchions

If you are building a new barn, or remodeling an old one, why not put "BT" STANCHIONS AND STEEL STALLS IN IT? They will make it brighter and neater, are stronger, more durable, and cost less than any other kind of stall. With them your cows will be kept clean and comfortable. Ask us to lay out your stalls, or if you wish it pays to use "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls.

— WRITE —

BEATTY BROS., FERGUSON, CANADA
Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers, etc.



The "BT" Lifting Manger.

HOLSTEINS

BULLS! BULLS! BULLS!

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

GORDON H. MANHARD

MANHARD, ONT., Leeds Co.

SPECIAL OFFERING

Bull one year old. Dam Jessie Bewande...

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SON

Box 264 Aymer West, Ont.

SUNNYDALE

OFFERS A GREAT BULL. Duchsider Sir...

A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Count Hengerveld Farnie De Kol heads...

E. F. OSLER, Bronto, Ont.

GLENSIDE HOLSTEINS

Several fine young bull calves from A. R. O. and R. O. P. Cows now on hand.

E. B. MALLORY, Frankfort, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

FOR SALE, 3 Bull Calves, sired by Sir...

P. J. SALLEY, Luckins Rapids, Que.

THE SUMMER HILL HEAD OF HOLSTEINS

In making some wonderful Records. This year it has produced the champion...

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

Farm Phone, No. 571 Hamilton.

HOLSTEINS

WINNERS IN THE RING

Gold Medal Head at Ottawa Fair

WINNERS AT THE PAIL

See Our A.R.O. Records

Just the kind we want. They combine...

CONFORMATION

AND PRODUCTION

Bull and Heifer Calves for Sale from Our Winners

"LES CHENAUX FARMS"

Vaudreuil, Que.

Dr. Harwood, Prop. D. Bodea, Mgr.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Cornelia's Bull, five times...

THOS. HARTLEY Downsview, Ont

LYNDEAL HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—One bull calf, 11 months old...

SAMUEL LEMON, Lynden, Ont.

FOR SALE

An extra good yearling Holstein bull...

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

HILLSIDE VILLA HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE From great milking strain; three bulls...

GORGE ROACH, Abbotsford, Que.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a 13 mo. old son of "Count E. Kol..."

BROWN BROS., LYN., ONT.

NORTH STAR HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Bulls ready for service, out of high testing A.R.O. dams...

J. W. STEWART, Lyn, Ont.

WANTED—Carload of Holstein heifers, 1 and 2 years...

Winnipeg, Man.

HOLSTEINS

23,351 Lbs.

FOUR YEAR OLD

An offering this cow that made her test in March, 1910...

G. ARTHUR PAYNE BRINSTON'S, ONT.

IROQUOIS STATION, G.T.

EDGEMONT HOLSTEINS

For sale, one yearling bull, fit for service...

G. H. MCKENZIE, Thornhill, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

BULL CALVES

Bull Calves only from R. O. P. Cows and others...

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

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Having disposed of my 1909 importation, I intend leaving about March...

Phone, etc. Burnsides Stock Farm, Howick, Que.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED STANCHION



Henry H. Albertson, Registrar of Patents...

WALLACE B. CRUMB, 147 Cox Stable Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures skin diseases...

MISCELLANEOUS

TANWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE—Bones and sows for sale...

FOR SALE

A choice lot of pure bred Chester White Pigs...

L. M. CALDWELL, Manotick, Ont.

TANWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Young and matured sows sired by Imp. Champion Bore...

A. A. COLWILL, Box 3, Newcastle, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—Ayrshire bull, 2 1/2 months (25989) bred by Wm. Stewart & Son...

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULLS

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

"La Bois de la Roche's" Stock Farm

Registered Ayrshire, two years old, from extra milking strain...

CHERRY BANK STOCK FARM

FOR SALE—Bull calves, sired by Meth. Bull Milkmaid...

STADACONA FARM Show a Record for 1909

At Three Rivers, Quebec's Provincial Exhibition at Sherbrooke...

GUS. LANGELIER Stadacona Farm, Cap Rouge, Que.

AYRSHIRES

Ayrshires of the right stamp for production combined with good type and quality...

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of all sizes...

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS

Long distance phone. Marville, Ont. E-7-10

ful and prices in consequence are declining. The market broke badly on Friday...

CHEESE BOARDS

Winchester, Ont., April 23—449 white registered, a few sold on the board at 11 1/2c...

Bellefleur, May 5—1284 white and 85 colored boarded...

Winchester, May 5—184 colored and 404 white registered...

Truquais, May 6—43 colored and 278 white cheese offered...

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Farm and Dairy members of the Ontario Agricultural Association...

The following annual address of Stratford, meeting of the Ontario Agricultural Association...

Through the kindness of the Queen's College, Ontario, a number of the Ontario Agricultural Association...

The following is a list of the Ontario Agricultural Association members...

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The following is a list of the Ontario Agricultural Association members...

THICK & SWICK... ABSORBENT... W. F. YOUNG, Prop., 123...

40 Million Square Feet of Oshawa Shingles

Cover Canadian Roofs Today

A ROOFER'S square is 10 x 10 ft.—100 square feet. There are 400,000 such squares of Oshawa Steel Shingles in use to-day in Canada. Enough steel, that, to make a pathway a foot wide and 7,576 miles long. Almost

thrice the length of the C.P.R. tracks. Nearly enough to roof in a thousand acres of land! And the greater part of those Oshawa Shingles will be tight on the job, good, weather-tight, raft-proof roofs when your grandsons are old, old men. They are good for 100 years.

This is the One Roofing It Pays Best to Buy

Figured by price-cost, "Oshawa" Guaranteed Steel Shingles are as cheap as the poorest wood shingles. Figured by service-cost—the length of time they will make even a passably good roof—wood shingles cost Ten Times as much; slate costs six times as much; and the stuff they call "ready roofing" costs Thirty-Three Times as much! These are facts. They can be proved to you. Proved by figures; by the experience of hundreds of other people who doubted at first, just as you perhaps doubt. Proved, absolutely! You want that proof before you roof. Get it! Send for it to-day.

No Other Roofing Does This

Stays rain- and snow- and wet-proof for fully a hundred years. Absolutely fireproofs the top of the building for a hundred years. Protects the building from lightning for a hundred years. Resists the hardest winds that blow for a hundred years. Keeps the building it covers cooler in summer, warmer in winter, for a hundred years. Gathers no moisture, and never sweats on the under side for a hundred years. Needs no painting, no patching, no care nor attention for a hundred years. WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK OF A ROOF?

THEY KEEP ON SELLING BECAUSE THEY MAKE GOOD

THEY DO ALL WE SAY THEY WILL AND MORE TOO



The picture above, on the right, shows the new Spanish pattern Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingle (Guaranteed). That on left is the standard pattern.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about **seventy-eight** pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the **weight of metal** per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the **metal only**. Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds **without the box**. Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

G. A. Pedlar

It Will Pay You To Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repairs. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

ADVERTISING alone never sold that vast area of Pedlar Shingles. Smooth salesmanship never kept them selling; nor glib talk; nor

lying abuse of competing goods; nor cut price. Those things do sell shingles, right here in Canada's roofing trade. But Oshawa Shingles sell, and keep on selling, for a different reason. They make good. They keep out the wet, year after year, as we say they will. They protect buildings from fire and lightning, as we say they will. They make good.

This is the One Roofing That is Guaranteed

Some makers of 'metal shingles' (ever notice how careful they are to avoid saying steel?) point with pride to roofs of theirs 25 years in service. **BUT THEY DON'T GUARANTEE** their shingles for 25 years to come. You buy Oshawa Steel Shingles—the only kind that is guaranteed—upon the plain English warranty that if the roof goes back on you in the next quarter-century you get a new roof for nothing. You can read the Guarantee before you decide. Send for it. See if it isn't as fair as your own lawyer would make it on your behalf. Isn't that square?

Book and Sample Shingle Free

Send for free book and free sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing to order you have studied this shingle. **Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 9.**

GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE 310



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