

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVIII

NUMBER 15

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 15 1909



CANADIAN FARMER:—"I wonder what is wrong with my hog? Not long ago he was almost the biggest of the bunch."

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CREAM SEPARATORS?

Do You Know that every important mechanical device has its imitators?

Do You Know that the Simplex Link-Blade Separator has its imitators?

Do You Know that the Simplex is the only separator having the self-centering bearings?

There is considerable you ought to know about separators, and the better you know

The Simplex Link-Blade Separator



the better you like it. The better you know some separators the less you like them. The best way to know a SIMPLEX is to have one sent on trial: you will like it so well you won't want to part with it. There are thousands of satisfied SIMPLEX users in all parts of the world, which should convince you that The Simplex Link-Blade is still in the lead.

Send to-day for our new illustrated booklet: it's free for the asking.

D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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

WE WANT AGENTS FOR A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

The Dairy Farms Competition

The announcement published in last week's issue that Farm and Dairy is endeavoring to arrange for the holding of a dairy farms competition, this year through the province of Ontario, has created widespread interest. We regret that we are unable to state definitely in this issue whether or not the competition will be conducted on a limited or on the larger scale. We still hope, however, to be able to extend the competition over the Province.

In arranging for this competition, Farm and Dairy, has several objects in view. There are thousands of dairy farmers in the Province who are making a great success of their farm operations, because of the intelligent manner in which they handle their farms and their live stock. There are thousands of other farmers who are not nearly so successful as they might be were they better acquainted with improved methods of farming. Such a competition as is proposed should have the effect of drawing attention to some of the best dairy farms in practically every county in Ontario. If other papers, as well as Farm and Dairy, both agricultural and local, will publish descriptions of the prize winning farms the information thus made public should be of immense value to the farmers of the country at large.

DO NOT BE AFRAID.

There are many splendid farmers throughout Ontario who, because they have got poor buildings, may be afraid to enter the competition. This fear should not deter them. In previous competitions of this nature it has very frequently happened that men with splendid buildings have come out very low down in the prize list owing to the other departments of their farms not being up to the stand-

ard of their buildings. The object of the competition is to find the best all-round dairy farms and the question of buildings is only one among many other points that will be considered.

THE FARM HOUSES.

In the judging of the farm houses, the judges will take into consideration more the efforts that have been made to increase the comfortableness of the home, than that they will the size of the house. In the dairy farms competition held two years ago, by Farm and Dairy, the homes of the first and third prize winners had been erected many years before. In both cases, however, the owners had put forth efforts to improve their homes. In one case, a back bedroom on the ground floor had been converted into a library, a bath room had been put in the cellar near the furnace, additional windows had been cut in some of the living rooms and other similar improvements had been made at but comparatively small expense.

Where buildings on the farm, judges judge the buildings far more critically than they do old buildings that have been doing duty for many years. In the case of new buildings the judges expect to see a modern system of ventilation, plenty of light, a construction providing the greatest possible economy of labor and many other advantages that only too many of the new barns that have been erected during the past few years lack to some extent. The judges in the approaching competition will endeavor to find, more than anything else, what the farmers who enter the competition have been doing and are doing with their opportunities. Where a man is making the best possible out of poor land, he will be given credit for his efforts.

Germany Studying Our Methods

Farm and Dairy was recently honored by a call from Dr. H. Hucho, an agricultural attaché of the Imperial German Consulate, Montreal. Dr. Hucho holds a commission direct from the Imperial German Government. He has made a study of agriculture in all European countries. He has been eight years in Australia investigating agricultural conditions there in the interests of his government and he is now in Canada on a similar mission. The Doctor has already been in Canada some three years and has covered the country from Halifax to Victoria enquiring into agriculture in all the different phases in the different provinces at different seasons of the year.

Speaking of his work in connection with his commission, the Doctor said: "It is not my object to get all information in detail, but rather to obtain a general idea of agricultural conditions as a whole. Cereal growing, animal breeding, other live stock interests, import and export business are the things with which I am chiefly concerned." Asked as to the value to his country of such information, he replied, "We are all dependent one on the other. So many different ways of doing things exist and so many new things and new ways of doing things are constantly being discovered, that in order to keep in touch with them, it is necessary that personal enquiry be made. Statistics and other valuable information are available on these subjects but they are not of the same use as direct enquiry."

"Germany has similar commissions out investigating conditions in many lands. They are left in one country for a period of years and are then changed to another. The information gained in this way is invaluable to the home interests. Other countries are alive to the value of such work, in fact all ad-

vanced nations recognize its value and send people to study things in this way."

This is only another indication that Hon. Sydney Fisher will be acting wisely if he decides to send a commission of Canadian farmers to Denmark to study the bacon industry of that country. When other countries are studying our methods at a time that we were examining theirs.

The Taxation Question

Exempt Improvements from Taxation

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—I have read from time to time the discussions on the taxation question that have appeared in Farm and Dairy. It is entirely wrong to assess a man for his buildings and the ornamental part of his farm just because he is a man of taste, a man of energy, a man of industry, or a man who tries to make his home a comfort for his family, himself and his stock, and a credit to the country in which he lives. Such a man, or men, should be encouraged rather than be loaded with taxes from year to year. There is little encouragement for such men to put up fine buildings, make a nice lawn and driveway and spend time and money on other improvements when he knows that he will have to pay taxes for same and be taxed for the hours of rest that he lost in studying out the most up-to-date plans for making such improvements.

Let us take Mr. B. and Mr. D. who are neighbors side by side. Both farms are of about the same value. Each have fair buildings with small orchards and respective equipment. Each answer the purpose, but they are in no way attractive or comfortable. This does not suit Mr. B. He

(Continued on page 11)

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXVIII

Thirty Years of Ex

THE discuss
For some
"Deep Pl
have been of muc
to be a lull in t
some of your corr
ence of some of
I may be permitte
I can scarcely be
I shall endeavor
sonal experiences,
ning to stiff clay
on the surface.
whole possesses of
province. As a h
and straight and
per angle; the de
The land being ne
good crops.

My first experie
seed on ground the
vious without plo
To some extent it
fall previous to the
turnip tops, frost
half plowed. It st
the earliest on the
waiting anxiously
the fences, so that
the remainder of t
noon to see in w
I found it fine and
snow banks had r
In walking over
and the unplowed
to ask myself the
plowing this land I
decided to sow th
must confess that
matter. There wor
tivators in those d
Seeder made at Osh
noon was and used it
plowed and unplug
grain I worked up
and the next day a
seeded it down wit
probably never wat
with greater intere

In the early stag
difference could b
so that the wheat
little taller and
field was a fine crop
but rather producti
but rather dry. Th
seen when the wheat

SEND FOR CATALOG

FINEST QUALITY ICE TOOLS
NEW DESIGNS ORIGINAL
COAL and ICE ELEVATORS - CONVEYORS

Gifford Wood Co.
HUDSON, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ARLINGTON, MASS.

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

Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1909.

No. 15.

THE SURFACE CULTIVATION OF CORN AND ROOT LAND

By Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

Thirty Years of Experience have shown that it is Not Advisable to Plow Such Land, save in Exceptional Cases. Some Misconceptions of Different Methods Set Right

THE discussions that have been carried on for some time in Farm and Dairy on "Deep Plowing vs. Surface Cultivation," have been of much interest to me. There appears to be a lull in the discussion just now, and as some of your correspondents asked for the experience of some of the older men upon the subject, I may be permitted to say a word in that class, as I can scarcely be called a boy any longer.

I shall endeavor to give you some of my personal experiences. Our land is a clay loam running to stiff clay with a good depth of humus on the surface. This section of the country as a whole possesses one of the deepest soils in the province. As a boy I was taught to plow deep and straight and to lay the furrow up at the proper angle; the deeper it was plowed the better. The land being new and the soil deep we grow good crops.

FIRST EXPERIENCE.

My first experience of sowing grain and grass seed on ground that had grown roots the year previous without plowing, dates back over 30 years. To some extent it happened by accident. The fall previous to this when busy plowing down the turnip tops, frost came when the field was about half plowed. It stopped the work. The field was the earliest on the farm and in the spring I was waiting anxiously for the snow to get away from the fences, so that I could get to work and plow the remainder of the field. I went out one forenoon to see in what condition the land was. I found it fine and dry except some spots where snow banks had recently melted.

In walking over the field I found the plowed and the unplowed land equally mellow. I began to ask myself the question, what will I gain by plowing this land? After some hard thinking I decided to sow the piece without plowing. I must confess that I had some misgivings in the matter. There were no disc or spring-toothed cultivators in those days, but I had a Broadcast Seeder made at Oshawa. I got it out that afternoon and used it as a cultivator, going across the plowed and unplowed land without sowing the grain. I worked up a fine tith on the whole field and the next day sowed it to spring wheat and seeded it down with red clover and timothy. I probably never watched a crop come up and grow with greater interest than that one.

THE RESULTS.

In the early stages of growth little or no difference could be seen. At maturity one could see that the wheat on the unplowed land was a little taller and heavier. However the whole was a fine crop. The season had been fine for wheat production; the weather had been fine but rather dry. The greatest difference could be seen when the wheat was cut. The catch of clover

or on the unplowed land was such that the reaper cut the tops off the clover plants, while that on the plowed land was not as high as the stubble.

As one swallow does not make a summer and as one experiment should not determine a man for all time, I tried the next fall by plowing every alternate ridge of the land where I had grown my roots. The field was sowed to spring wheat and seeded with clover and timothy, with results similar to the year previous. Since that time I have never plowed land that has grown roots or corn before sowing, except when there was a spot of quack grass that had not been destroyed; that we plow lightly as the grass roots can be more readily worked to the surface with the spring toothed cultivator and harrows. We have quack grass, but do not think that shallow plowing is responsible for it. I purchased a farm four

Brought Big Results

Ed. Farm and Dairy, —\$5.00 spent in advertising in your valuable paper brought me sales of Holstein cattle to the value of nearly \$1,000. When I have anything more to offer, I shall be pleased to use your columns.—A. E. Hulet, Oxford Co., Ont.

years ago that had been rented continuously for over 50 years and under many tenants. This farm is badly infested with it.

MR. RENNIE'S SYSTEM.

In reading the letters of some of your correspondents it appears to me that they think that Mr. Rennie's system as taught by him consisted only of shallow plowing and ribbing. The shallow plowing and ribbing is only a part of his system. They state that they had to use the plow to break up and pulverize the soil. When the land is seeded to clover every three or four years they will find it is not necessary to plow deep or use a subsoiler of any kind to pulverize it. The clover roots go deeper into the soil than any implement has ever gone yet. In a field that has a good thick stand of clover the soil has been moved by the action of the roots to a greater depth than any plow ever penetrated. Farmers are all familiar with the action upon the soil of a crop of carrots, or sugar beets grown in drills. It has been observed then that the ground is split from one end of the field to the other by the action of the root growth. With the clover we have the same force applied evenly all over the field. This is not so visible, but is no less effective. The lateral roots are thrown out on the sides in great numbers which break up and pulverize the soil in the best possible manner. During life these roots have gone down deep into the subsoil and

have brought back the mineral elements consisting principally of lime, potash, and phosphoric acid, that was far beyond the reach of ordinary farm crops. After the death of the clover plant the spaces that those roots occupied make excellent drainage and allow the air to pass down into the soil, thus giving all of the advantages of deep mechanical cultivation without any of the disadvantages of bringing up any of the cold barren soil to the surface. This is all accomplished by calling to our aid the forces of nature, requiring less horse flesh and labor on the part of man and wear and tear upon implements.

APPLYING MANURE.

In applying manure we aim to keep it as near the surface as possible. Here it rapidly becomes available for plant food through the action of the air and the bacteria that work near the surface. This with the clover roots and stubble gives us a larger amount of humus on the surface, makes the soil warm and retentive of moisture, and is the ideal seed bed for grain or grass seed.

As to being troubled with corn roots: When we have to plow any piece of corn land as stated before for quack, that is where we have the greatest trouble with roots and rubbish. We do not find that the spring toothed cultivator brings many of them to the surface, when they are not previously plowed under.

DEEP PLOWING OF MANURE.

I well remember when we followed the deep plowing in of manure. The next year we would plow up the manure from the bottom of the furrow only partly rotted, and the portion that had decomposed was largely beyond the roots of ordinary farm crops, as the majority of our grains and grasses are surface feeders. One day in the fall some years ago a neighbor came to me and asked how it was that our teams could plow so, while he on the other side of the fence had to give up plowing stubble on account of it being so dry and hard. We went together to investigate. We found that in our sod field the land had a fair amount of moisture and was turning up mellow and nice, while his was dry and hard. The reason was we kept the manure near the surface, never plowing more than four inches deep and seeding with clover, every three years. On the other hand his land had been plowed seven or eight inches deep and the manure had been put down there for 50 or more years.

While we have not plowed root or corn ground as a rule for over 30 years it is only about 15 years since we started the shallow plowing as advocated by Mr. Rennie. Some years ago I purchased a subsoiler that was drawn by four horses. This implement broke up the subsoil without bringing any of it to the surface. I soon found that the clover was much more effective than my four horses.

RIBBING IN THE FALL.

We do not always rib in the fall for the reason that we do not always have time, but I am much in favor of it. By ribbing we can get on in the spring several days earlier, the land does not wash and it is finely pulverized by the action

of the front. We have never had any trouble in leveling down the ribs. With some of the ribbing that I have done, the furrow was made too deep and the ribs too high. It required considerable work to level them.

By following the system of surface cultivation and a short rotation with clover every three or four years we can keep the weeds down without much extra labor, as there are very few weeds that will survive that treatment.

As to results of our past 15 years of shallow plowing and surface condition. If we take any ten years in the history of the farm and compare it with the last ten year term we find that the output for the latter far exceeds that of any former period.

Selecting a Stallion

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

It is hardly necessary to say that a stallion should be sound, yet it is easily possible that an animal may be sound and yet altogether unfit for breeding purposes. Good conformation is just as essential as soundness for while soundness is often hereditary, bad conformation is even more so. The pedigree ought to be taken into consideration. A stallion may be a high-class animal so far as conformation and soundness are concerned and yet not be desirable for breeding purposes because of not being highly bred. Many breeders do not pay attention enough to the pedigree. They think that if a horse is all right in himself it makes no great difference what his ancestors may have been.

In selecting a stallion we are interested not only in what he is in himself, but also in what he is likely to produce. Experience has abundantly proven that a horse's ability to produce is influenced to a great extent by the qualities of his ancestors. Type is all right in an animal and for ordinary utility purposes it is all we look for; but when it comes to using an animal for breeding it is necessary not simply to have type, but to see to it that the type has been sufficiently established through a long line of ancestry to make the animal prepotent and enable him with uniformity to transmit his type to his progeny.

CROSS-BREDS NOT DEPENDABLE.

It is an old saying among breeders that "You cannot depend on a half breed to breed true to type." The great natural law of reversion is working in all our breeding operations and because of its action there is a strong tendency for the progeny of any animal to "hark back two or three generations and to resemble some ancestor more or less remote to a greater extent than its immediate sire or dam." As a consequence an animal with a good pedigree, especially if it traces back to some illustrious sire or dam, is a very great advantage to any breeding animal. The horse with only one or two crosses, (I care not how good he may be in himself) will not transmit his characteristics to his progeny as uniformly as the most highly bred animal. In the present condition of the horse trade it is only the good ones that make a profit for the breeder and the man who wishes to breed high-class animals will always find it to his best interests to patronize the best stallion at his disposal.

THE KIND TO GET.

Get a first class individual and get behind that a first class pedigree and you will have gone a long way to produce high class animals, provided always that your brood mare is a reasonably good one. A farmer who has not got a fairly good brood mare might better not go into horse breeding at all for the foals from a very inferior dam very seldom sell for enough to pay the cost of rearing them. With a good brood mare and a judicious selection of a stallion any farmer ought to be able to rear horses that will do him credit as a breeder and make him a handsome profit as well.

The writer of this article does not intend to advocate the use of any particular breed. That is a question which must always be settled by the tastes or interests of the breeder. In most sections of Ontario, good animals of all the different breeds are available. Unfortunately, however, in many parts the cross-bred or low grade or worse still the mongrel stallion are out for business. As

those animals are usually standing at a low price, and in the hands of a glib-tongued manager, many farmers are induced to save a few dollars in insurance fee, losing sight of the fact that three or four years hence when their young horses are fit to sell they will realize anywhere from \$50 to \$100 less for them than if they had been sired by a good animal.

ILLUSTRATION FARMS AS EDUCATORS

A New Plan of Educational Work That is to Be Tried in Canada. Private Farms to Be Used as Object Lessons. More Good Work by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson

THE new system of agricultural education, that is to be inaugurated this year by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Principal of Macdonald College, Que., by which illustration farms will be operated in different sections of the country, is something absolutely new in the line of agricultural education in Canada. Dr. Robertson proposes to have young men take charge of farms in various sections of the country and hopes that by giving them judicious assistance, they will be able to make such a success of their farms as to give object lessons to farmers in their vicinity. This system of education aims to overcome one of the greatest objections that is advanced against advanced agricultural methods, namely, that they are impractical. Even to-day there are many farmers who claim to have but little use for the methods taught at our Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms on the ground that the men who teach these methods are not practical and that they would not be able to make a success of them were they to apply them on the average farm.

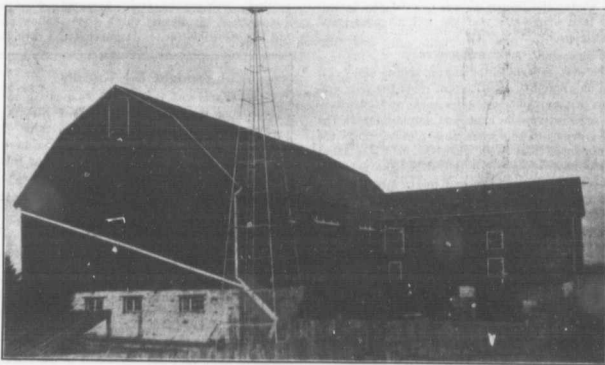
A few days ago an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy visited Macdonald College and gathered some interesting information from Dr.

decided as yet, just how this money will be advanced, but this point will be determined in the course of a few days. We may form a joint stock company and advance the money through it. The work will be carried out independent of the Macdonald College. This year nothing will be attempted outside of the Province of Quebec except possibly in the province of New Brunswick.

SUCCESSFUL METHODS.

"I desire to see if we cannot make a success, on farms centrally located throughout the country, of methods of farming that have been tried successfully already both by practical farmers and by our colleges and experiment stations. Thus other farmers, living near their farms may be led to adopt these methods. Several farmers have told me that in less than ten years they doubled the quantity of crops from their land. They did that without increasing the area under cultivation. At the same time the quality of the crop was improved and the soil had become more fertile for future production. They had followed the plan of farm management which is now being called the Macdonald College Tripod of Agriculture, viz:

"The use of selected seed on properly prepared



Well Equipped Dairy Barn on a Poul Co., Ont., Farm

The barn proper is 50 x 90 ft. and 40 ft. from barn floor to gable. The shed forming the L is 30 x 45 ft. Seventy-two head of cattle, of which forty were milk cows, were housed in these stables this past winter. Mr. L. J. C. Bull, the proprietor, ships cream to the Toronto trade.

Robertson in regard to his plans. "It is worth while," said Dr. Robertson, "to endeavor to have illustration farms in rural sections where they will do the most good. Such farms would cause their essential features and fundamental principles, that determine their quality, to be repeated and applied over and over again. It is worth while to endeavor to have such farms repeated over and over again until the whole land is in the way of being transformed by its influence.

HOW FINANCED.

"Some of my friends and I propose supplying the money that will enable us to start a few of these farms this year in the Province of Quebec and possibly in New Brunswick. We have not

soil, a suitable rotation of crops and protection against insects, weeds and diseases.

"What has been done by a few men can be done by every man who will bring to bear on local conditions similar methods of intelligent management. There ought to be some means whereby fine illustrations of good farming would be effectively brought before all the people. It is of fundamental importance to provide this illustrative education in agriculture for those who labor on the land; it is essential for the maintenance of prosperity, of contentment and of progress.

DENMARK LEADS.

"The little kingdom of Denmark sends to England some of the same sort of products as Canada. And Denmark received in 1903, \$8,400,000

more than that received in 1904 of the three per cent. That was the mark for superiority has had 30 years. The ed towards ability, and the p of co-operation from England



Every farm womanfolk can Robert Miller, the women of

her farm produce equal quantities. For education. Many schools. It leads rural activities. Creative inco-creating testing association

ILLUSTRATION

"Some 22 year little kingdom started on a cou agriculture. Denmark poorest nations provinces had be courageous and together cast do leadership of pul ed in to improve a means of saving

"Under the R selected a number they could find. men to spend their ber of those farm who might be call articles on what th they learn homes, they help methods they had knowledge of the kingdom were available. At the a ried on systematic in their rural schoo young people into their own locality.

FIVE FA

"Illustration farm in Canada in 50 y lic schools of to-day

more than other competing countries would have received in the same markets for an equal quantity of the three products, butter, bacon and eggs. That was the premium obtained by the Danes for superiority of quality and condition. Denmark has had the kind of schools I advocate for 30 years. The rural population has been educated towards ability, intelligence in regard to rural life, and the public spirit that makes for successful co-operation. That little kingdom receives from England an immensely larger amount for

children who could be sent far from home could obtain a good education. Now the opportunity is close by everybody's door. A similar development for the service of agriculture—the fundamental occupation of the people—is coming. In the meantime much would be accomplished by even a few illustration farms in each province.

"As a bare outline of what might be undertaken here in Canada, I would propose say five illustration farms, each with a specialty as well as with good general agriculture. For an illus-

"Except in work for research and for instruction of students, the operations of agriculture can be carried on most economically by those who follow it for what they can make out of it. But these men can be helped by expert counsel and supervision, and perhaps by a little money, to give illustrations of what may be done when the counsel of highly trained experts, the knowledge of local conditions, and energy with enthusiasm are united to render definite public service. With illustrations of the occupation at its best, of the rural home at its best, and the rural school at its best for the children, we should be in a fair way to make real progress worthy of our heritage and of our obligations."

Treatment of Grains for Smut

J. W. Eastham, B.Sc., O.A.C., Guelph.

Since with the Stinking Smut and Loose Smut of Oats infection takes place by means of the spores which adhere to the grain, any treatment which will kill these without damaging the grain, will control smut satisfactorily. The two following methods are the ones usually adopted.

1. *Bluestone Method.*—Requirements:—Two barrels, a coarse sack, bluestone, lime and water. In one barrel is placed a solution of bluestone of a strength of 1 lb. to 25 gallons, in the other lime water of a strength of 1 lb. in 10 gallons. The seed is put in the sack and immersed for 12 hours in the bluestone solution, and then five or 10 minutes in the lime water, which prevents injury to the grain from prolonged action of bluestone. The seed should now be dried as rapidly as possible by spreading it in a thin layer on a clean floor and shovelling it over at intervals.

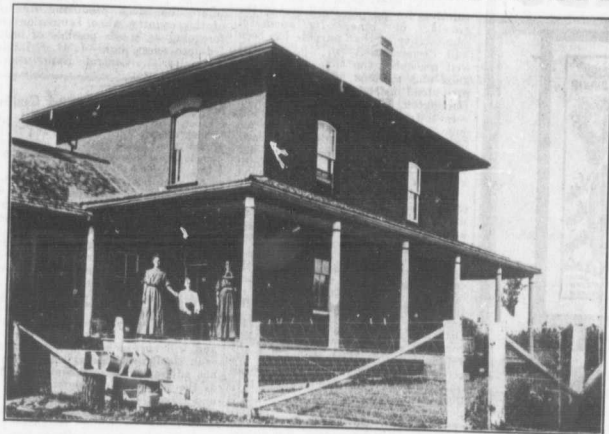
2. *Formalin Method.*—This has now largely taken the place of the bluestone methods since it is easier to supply and there is less risk of damaging the grain, especially in the case of oats. A solution of one pound (1 pint) of formalin in 42 gallons of water is placed in a barrel. The seed is placed in a coarse sack, immersed for about 20 minutes, and then spread out and dried as above.

A convenient modification of this method which has been found effective consists in using a strong solution ($\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 5 gallons water) and sprinkling the seed with it. After each sprinkling the seed should be well mixed until the surface of each seed is covered with the liquid.

TREATMENT FOR LOOSE SMUT.

The above treatments are useless for Loose Smut of Wheat since in this case the pest is in the seed when the latter is harvested, and any measures taken to kill it will be likely to injure the grain. The only treatment yet devised is the following: Soak the seed for four hours in cold water, allow to stand four hours in the wet sacks, and then then place for five minutes in water at 132 degrees to 135 degrees. Care must be taken that the temperature is not allowed to rise above this latter figure, and that the seed is not immersed more than a few minutes, or it will be injured. Spread out immediately to dry. Some grain will be killed by this process and it will be necessary to sow slightly more seed.

It is not so much what a horse eats as what he thoroughly masticates and assimilates that maintains the animal in thrifty condition, says "The Horseman." Horses that go to the stable heated from work and tired from exertion should be watered and allowed to rest for thirty minutes before receiving their feed of grain. A tired animal is in abnormal condition to assimilate its food properly. The horse should be watered before being served with food, for watering the animal after feeding washes a portion of the food out of the stomach into the large intestines, where it ferments and creates gas and colic.



The Business Side of a Peterboro County (Ont.) Farm House

Every farmer should have apart from the ordinary business of the farm, something from which the womenfolk can realize both pleasure and profit. The above illustration is from a photo of the home of Mr. Robert Miller, Peterboro Co. On this farm the chicken and cream side of the business is left entirely to the women of the house. They have made a distinct success of these.

her farm products than any other country for equal quantities. That is the premium for superior education. Much of it originates in the rural schools. It leads on to co-operations in many rural activities. Co-operative creameries, co-operative bacon-curing establishments and co-vesting associations are but instances.

ILLUSTRATION FROM DENMARK.

"Some 22 years ago I paid a brief visit to the little kingdom of Denmark which had then started on a course of development by improved agriculture. Denmark had become one of the poorest nations in Europe. Two of her richest provinces had been taken by Germany; but the courageous and tenacious Danes were not altogether cast down on that account. Under the leadership of public-spirited citizens they started in to improve the agriculture of the nation as a means of saving it from stagnation.

"Under the Royal Agricultural Society, they selected a number of the best farmers and farms they could find. They encouraged selected young men to spend three months or longer on a number of those farms in turn. These young men, who might be called apprentice students, wrote articles on what they observed, what they did and what they learned. Returning to their own homes, they helped to put into practice the best methods they had acquired. In a short time the knowledge of the best farming methods in the kingdom were available to the farmers in every locality. At the same time to the women was carried on systematic improvement of the education in their rural schools, looking towards training the young people into ability for life at its best in their own locality.

FIVE FARMS PER PROVINCE.

"Illustration farms will be no more remarkable in Canada in 50 years or less than are the public schools of to-day. It is not so long since only

tration dairy farm I would pick out some young farmer of intelligence and public spirit. His place should be of easy access to visiting farmers. Then if he needed a little financial help to put his farm buildings or herd into good shape that might be arranged. A sum of \$1,000 might be lent to him for those purposes under an advisory committee. In consideration he would undertake to carry on his farming according to the counsel and plans of the committee and to let visiting farmers observe and learn. He should also furnish an annual report of progress for publication. For such service \$200 of the loan might be written off annually. If he failed in those respects there would be no cancellation of the loan.

"Under such skilled advice and supervision as would be furnished, I think that within five years that young farmer would have doubled his farm revenue. If the whole \$1,000 were cancelled to him in five years in return for the labor expended in initiating the better system of farming in showing visitors what he was doing and in preparing reports, it would be money well spent. If his success were seen by many and understood by even a few it would be repeated over and over again. Thousands of men would want to do the same thing with their crops and their stables and their cows and their products.

SPECIAL LINES OF FARMING.

"Another young farmer might be engaged to give similar illustrations with a specialty of fruit farming; a third man with a poultry farm and pigs; and a fourth with improved farm machinery and the growing of special seed grain. Another farm might particularly illustrate the production of beef and horses. A few thousand dollars expended through the right men in the right places for such illustration work would have a mighty effect upon rural conditions.

STEELE, BRIGGS' FAMOUS TURNIP SEEDS



THE FINEST VARIETIES GROWN

EVERY variety of turnip seeds offered you by us is the product of the most careful cultivation. No expense or pains have been spared in the perfection of these famous strains. They are seeds of the highest reputation—grown from carefully selected bulbs.

Do not accept any substitutes. Plant the seeds that will give you the greatest returns on the value of your land—the greatest yield for your season's work. Wherever grown these celebrated varieties have shown themselves worthy of their names.

Here are Some of Our Strongest Leaders :

STEELE, BRIGGS' Selected "Purple Top."
STEELE, BRIGGS' Selected "Jumbo."
STEELE, BRIGGS' "Perfection."
STEELE, BRIGGS' "Good Luck" Purple Top.
STEELE, BRIGGS' "Selected Westbury."
Famous "Kangaroo." "Enrivalled Canadian Gem."

These select varieties are sold only in carefully sealed packets—for both your protection and ours. Look for our name on the outside. Refuse substitutes.

Sold by reliable dealers everywhere. If you cannot procure them locally, send direct to us.

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

Steele, Briggs' Seed Co. Limited
TORONTO
HAMILTON WINNIPEG

Favors Forestry Suggestions

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Having considered the matter very carefully, I have concluded, after obtaining all the information that I can on the subject, that it would be a wise policy to begin at once upon a system of reforestation in Ontario. I am further convinced that the Counties of Northumberland and Durham offer exceptional advantages for this purpose. As you are fully aware, Durham has some 6,000 acres and Northumberland 8,000 acres of land almost valueless for purposes other than the growing of pine. Its wonderful adaptability to that purpose has been well demonstrated in the past; I will remember the time when thousands and millions of feet of choice pine stood on the high sandy hills of Burlington, Clarke, Hope and Manvers townships. As this has largely gone into lumber years ago, I am firmly of the opinion that with care, and replanting, we can grow just such a crop of pine again, and it would be a good investment.

Prof. B. E. Fernow's estimation of the cost of replanting should be well within the mark, viz., \$10 to \$12 an acre. There is no doubt that for \$2.00 to \$3.00 an acre or \$1,000 to \$1,200 to fence a 400 acre block, for it should be well protected during the early stages of growth. Large areas of this land have been deserted by its former owners, some falling into the hands of Trust and Loan Companies that would gladly sell at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 an acre. The total cost of reforesting this land should not exceed \$13 to \$20 per acre. Large quantities of this land would produce a big crop of pine if only properly protected without any replanting. If our Government advanced this money at 3 per cent. this should prove a capital investment in the next half century.

This matter should be taken up by the Institutes, Agricultural Societies, Municipal Councils and County Councils, as suggested by Farm and Dairy and arrangements made to hold a monster mass meeting say at the June session of the County Council. I should like to see a full and free discussion of this subject through the columns of your valuable paper.—A. A. Colwell, Chairman Agricultural Committee, Co. Council, of Durham and Northumberland.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Breeds of Hogs for Bacon

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—My attention has been drawn to a remark in a letter from Thos. McFarlane, Esq., Carleton Co., Ont. Mr. McFarlane says: "In your issue of Farm and Dairy for Feb. 11th, I also noted some questions asked by A. S. Renfrew Co., Ont., concerning swine, answered by J. H. G., where he seemed to select four different breeds. I would like to know how we are going to get the uniform side of bacon from the many breeds that he had recommended." This appears on page 4 of your issue for Feb. 25th, '09.

Mr. McFarlane is no doubt a breeder of pure bred swine. I have to confess to ignorance of the breed he handles. It is no doubt one of the four breeds which are, in my experience and opinion capable of producing a good side of bacon, Yorkshire, Tamworth, Berkshire or Chester White. Whichever breed it is, I have no doubt Mr. McFarlane considers it the one best bred for bacon production. If Mr. McFarlane can feed his swine so that each and every individual turns out a select hog at killing time he is just in his opinion. Good feeders can do as much with pigs of any of the breeds mentioned. I have seen it done with one

and all of these breeds time and again, both for shows and commercially. I have had it done here time and again under my own supervision. Now a select is select, be it black, white or red, so who shall say that from these four breeds we shall be unable to get uniform sides of bacon.

Further, pigs from any of these breeds are to select in the feeding; I have seen short, thick Tamworths, chunky away back Yorkshires, heavy shouldered Berkshires and broad backed Chester Whites. Hence I consider I do nothing to in any way injure the bacon producing interest of this country when I mention the foregoing as breeds possible of being fed into select pigs.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Cement For Walls and Ceiling

I note that you answer questions concerning cement work in Farm and Dairy. Would you please tell me how much cement could be required for a barn 26 x 3 feet, also for a floor in same?—R. E. M.

As your correspondent does not state height or thickness of walls we figure on the basis which would be appropriate for that building, namely walls 9 in. thick and 9 ft. high, made of proportions 1 part cement to 7 parts clean coarse gravel, and a cement floor 3 in. thick made of the same mixture throughout 1 part cement to 5 parts coarse sand will take type of floor is the best for stable purposes, as it being the same throughout will not wear on top, and will always have a good surface, even though worn very thin. We do not advise two coat floors for stables as the top coat in time will wear off and leave the coarse gravel below. It also is very slippery. A one coat floor made according to those proportions will wear equally as well and always affords sure footing for animals standing thereon.

A barn 36x34 with walls 9 ft. high and 9 in. thick will require 48 yds. by measurement of gravel and 44 yds. of cement. A building 36x32 with walls 9 ft. high and 9 in. thick will require 1139 lbs. 8x10x16, which will require material to make 28 yds. sand and 32 bbls. cement made of a proportion 1 part cement to 6 parts gravel.

A cement floor 20x36 ft. and 3 in. thick made of a proportion 1 part cement to 5 parts coarse sand will take by measurement 7 yds. sand and 9½ bbls. cement.

You will note there is extra gravel and cement given than the actual number of feet in the wall. The additional amount in each material being added for loss in tamping.—H. Pooock.

Our Free Pig Offer

Our offer to send free, a pure bred pig, in return for seven new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, is becoming more and more popular. The pigs are going out to subscribers faster than ever. Have you won one yet? If not you had better start a club to-day. Show your copy of Farm and Dairy to your neighbors, and induce them to subscribe for the best weekly agricultural paper published in Canada, at the low price of only \$1 a year.

Point out to them that they will receive 52 copies of the paper during the year. Also don't forget to tell them that our special magazine issues of this year have already appeared, which year are alone worth the price asked for the subscription. Five more of these special magazine issues are still to come this year. May 5 will be our Farm Improvement number. Farm Machinery will be dealt with on June 2. Our special Exhibition number on Sept. 1 will be filled with good things from cover to cover. The special Household num-

ber will interest you. It will appear on our special magazine be the Breeder's Nov 3.

Don't fail, my friends to subscribe. You will not only get the best of our Dairies, but also the best of our pig breeders, and the best of our farm; add to this when doing so our "pig offer" will give you seven new subscribers.

Our Veterinarian

WARTS.—What warts on her feet.

Those with corns be cut off with a sharp knife. Rub the raw surface daily with oil. Use 25 parts sweet oil to 1 part 25 parts sweet oil to 1 part butter of antiseptic feather until the

SWOLLEN TEAT.—Milk out of one teat only. She will be quite swollen in Co. Ont.

Better treat her hot water and add with camphorated oil at any drug store get your calves get your teat on it.

LITTLE TUMORS.—Horse has small tumors. J. M. F. Glouster.

These are little external applications. Each tumor should be cut and the wound dressed three times a day. Use a 10 per cent. solution of ter until healed.

Twine in

Editor Farm and Dairy.—I noticed in the veterinary column a complaint of twine prevalent in some cases has been short years, and straw feed. In the Hunt where I first saw one, they also at Upton only one removed. If you must feed straw, the twine of the shives them to go through the Job. W. Taylor, H.

How to Train

An experienced alien owner presents the following advice regarding a collie in a recent issue of Sheep Breeder. He is good and may be used by all who attempt useful dog.

In order to secure a dog with a broken by the one I have. I have one offered to work in a dog in our own have never seen her good work for anyone. She will not work first place I would have a puppy was with it when from two of it should be fed of its master and shod.

Never kick or strike.

POSITIONS VACANT FOR CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKERS. IF YOU HAVE NOT SECURED A SITUATION FOR THE COMING SEASON, ADVERTISE IN FARM AND DAIRY WANT COLUMNS. COST, TWO CENTS A WORD.

GET A FREE COPY

Write for a free copy of our New Catalogue of Dairy and Farm Books. A post card will bring it. Address:

Book Department
RURAL PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
Peterboro - Ontario

her will interest the housewives. It will appear on O.C. 8th. The last special magazine issue for the year will be the Breeders' Number. It appears Nov. 3.

Don't fail, when urging upon your friends to subscribe, to mention that we only accept reliable and thorough advertisements in Farm and Dairy. You can deal with our advertisers with every degree of confidence; you will find them truly as represented.

Replenish the live stock on your farm; add to it, and add the best when doing so. Take advantage of our "pig offer" and start a club of seven new subscriptions at once.

Our Veterinary Adviser

WARTS—What can be done for a cow with warts on her teats?—Sue, Halton Co., Ont.

Those with constricted necks should be cut off with a knife or shears and the raw surfaces dressed three times daily with one part carbolic acid to 25 parts sweet oil. The flat ones should be dressed once daily with a butter of antimony applied with a feather until they disappear.

SWOLLEN TEAT—Cow gave chunky milk out of one teat last fall. I dried her. She will not get milk and her teat is quite swollen now.—E. B. Welland Co., Ont.

Better treat long and often with hot water and alcohol with wet and with emporated oil (which you can get at any drug store). If you cannot get milk from the teat after she calves get your veterinary to operate on it.

LITTLE TUMORS ON SHOULDER—Horse has small hard lumps on its shoulder.—J. M. F. Gloucester Co., N. S.

These are little fibrous tumors and extensive applications will do no good. Each tumor must be carefully dissected and the matter kept clean and dressed three times daily with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in water until healed.

Twine in Stomach

Editor Farm and Dairy,—In your valuable paper issued March 25th, I noticed in the veterinary department a complaint of twine in stomach causing death. This has been quite prevalent in some sections where hay has been short during the last two years, and straw has been a staple feed. In the Huntingdon section was where I first saw or heard of it, and then later at Upton, Que. There is only one remedy as yet for this trouble, and that is stop feeding straw. If you must feed straw see that when threshing the twine is carefully pulled off the shelves before allowing them to go through the machine.—Job. W. Taylor, Hochelaga Co., Que.

How to Train a Collie

An experienced shepman and collie owner presents the following excellent advice regarding the training of a collie in a recent issue of the American Sheep Breeder. The suggestions are good and may well be followed by all who attempt the making of a useful dog.

In order to secure the best results with dogs as workers they should be broken by the one who is to handle them. I have one bit that I have offered to work in competition with any dog in our country, and yet I have never seen her do reasonably well unless she will not go to red. In the kennels a puppy was from and would old. It should be fed from two or four months of its master and should learn to love him.

Never kick or strike a collie. Scold

him or pull his ear for punishment. And never call him to you for this. Make him "down" where he is and go to him. If you call him to you, he is liable to suspect you and make a sulky dog. His first lesson should be to "come here." Use it whenever you call to feed him, and he will get into the habit of coming when called. Next teach him to "down" by saying "down" and pressing down with the hand. Be very thorough with this lesson and make him keep his position while you go any distance from him and stay any length of time. He should be taken among the stock from the first and learn to like them.

If you keep him constantly with you he will soon try to help you whatever he sees you doing. By petting and encouraging him when he does right and scolding when he does not please you, he will soon do as you wish. But remember "licking" spoils more collies than all the other things combined. Never try to teach but one thing at a time and have that well learned before you try to make him learn another. Patience and perseverance will make a good work dog of any bright and well-bred dog.

Munroe Pure Bred Holstein Sale

The largest dispersion sale of pure bred dairy stock ever held in Western Canada took place on April 1 and 2 just outside the City of Winnipeg. The entire Holstein herd of the Munroe Pure Milk Company numbering 130 head, was sold by public auction. The Munroe herd is now the world over for its number of prize-winning animals. Buyers came from far and near to share in the spoils of the sale where such high-class animals were sold to the highest bidder. Good prices were realized in nearly every instance although the two prize bulls of the her Johanna Colantha and Sir Payne No. 6908 were not sold. The latter was the first prize bull under six months, champion bull in, under two year old class, and grand champion of all ages at International, Chicago, at Winnipeg and Calgary Expositions.

Buyers from all over the West were present, coming from Regina, Minnesota, Calgary, Neepawa and Portage la Prairie and a few from Wisconsin state. The Manitoba Agricultural College bought several likely animals.

most of them yearlings. W. A. Smith, of St. James, Man., was the largest purchaser, although J. E. Boyd, of Regina and J. Brewster of Pierson, Man., also bought a number.

The prices for the pure-bred stock ran from \$150 to \$500 and some of the grade dairy cows sold as high as \$110. J. Head, of Prince Albert, paid \$500 for the six-year old heifer or Corona Clothilde De Koi girl 2nd. W. Gibson, of Winnipeg bought an-

other four year old at \$310. J. Emitt, of Selkirk, paid \$350 for a two year old heifer of high record.

The young animals averaged from \$175 to \$250. Dairy stock in the west is in fast demand and the dairy industry is destined to be a prominent feature of Western Agriculture.—L. A. B.

The breeding season will soon be on, and everything should be made ready.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING



WORMS

SUCCESSFUL EVERY TIME

An Infallible Remedy for all Intestinal Worms in Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Hogs, and Dogs.

COOPER'S WORM TABLETS

Boxes of 100 Tablets \$1.00, postpaid

(Copy)
To MESSRS Wm. COOPER & NEPHEWS, TORONTO.

Claresmont, Ont. March 3rd, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—I have used your Worm tablets on a Clyde Stallion, the Favorite (1862) and have much pleasure in stating that after trying many other preparations which failed, the Cooper Worm Tablets completely cured the colic. It was a very bad case, indeed so bad that I thought the colic would die. I afterwards sold him for a big price, so can confidently recommend your cure for worms.

(Sgd.) THOMAS GRAHAM.

Wm. COOPER & NEPHEWS

152 Bay Street - - TORONTO

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

This New Picture of DAN PATCH 1:55 in Six Brilliant Colors

MAILED FREE



This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Grand Photograph" it shows Dan as a lifelike horse. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free With Postage Paid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a \$5,000 Dan Patch stallion if you will simply write me.

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. How you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch" bred by Dan Patch, dam a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion to be given away and means a small fortune free for someone. We need \$50,000 for Dan Patch and have offered \$50,000. You would have lost money if we had sold Dan for One Million Dollars. You might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a first stock horse and an extremely handsome he will make a splendid stallion with great style and beautiful conformation.

Z. E. SAVAAGE, International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Canada.

Mail this Free Coupon To-Day to Z. E. S. SAVAAGE, Toronto, Can. You Must Fill in These Blank Lines in This Free Coupon:

My Name..... My Address..... My Occupation..... My Telephone..... My Post Office.....

Save, International Stock Food Co., Toronto. Will you please mail me Postage Paid the Beautiful Six Color Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, and also full particulars of your plan of Giving Away a \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion. I have filled out the coupon, giving the number of live stock I own, and my name and address.

HORTICULTURE

The Fruit Crop Outlook

There has been no apparent change in the condition of fruit trees and buds since last report. Present ap-



Except in Exceptional Seasons, Clean Fruit Cannot be Grown Without Spraying

The time for the first spraying is in spring, before the buds swell. To give the best results, the work must be done thoroughly. Every twig and branch must be covered with the mixture. Spraying on the wind side of the trees, when the wind comes from the opposite direction spray the other side. Our illustration shows a power sprayer in operation.

pearances give promise of good crops during the coming season. The following reports from crop correspondents of Farm and Dairy state present conditions in some districts of Ontario that were not mentioned in last week's issue:

BRUCE CO., ONT.

Walkerton.—All trees and bushes seem to be in fine condition. The buds are healthy. The prospects are for an early spring. The winter was remarkable. The lowest temperature was five degrees below zero and that only once.—A. E. S.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

Ivan.—The outlook for fruit is good. The long ripening season in the fall makes us look for a bumper crop of apples, plums and pears, which are the principal crops grown here.—E. T. C.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

Fruitland.—All kinds of fruit trees vines and bushes have come through the winter in good condition. Pear, cherry and plum fruit buds are abundant. In orchards near the mountain, peach fruit buds are in good condition, but nearer the lake, they are badly killed.—W. M. O.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

Belleville.—Apple trees appear to have come through the winter in fine condition and the green bark trees appear to have escaped injury from mice during the winter. The show of fruit buds on apple trees is very promising.—F. S. W.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

Newcastle.—Most varieties of apple trees are full of fruit buds, also Bartlett pears and all kinds of plums and cherries. Strawberry rows are narrow because of the dry autumn. Will plant extensively apple and pear trees in this locality this spring. The Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association received good prices for apples exported this winter.—W. H. G.

Send reports of crop conditions and prospects for publication.

Crotch Injury In Fruit Trees

W. T. Macoun, Central Experimental Farm.

The effects of crotch injury have been very serious in the province of Quebec and in some parts of Ontario in recent years. On examination it is found that in the centre of the crotch and on the branches diverging from it, but close to it, the bark is

tree is destroyed by the loss of one limb after another at the crotch.

This crotch injury is evidently due to ice lodging in the crotch. There are several theories as to why the ice should cause the bark to die. One is, that it acts as a lens and concentrates the rays of the sun, causing a scalding of the bark. The position of the injured limbs alone would seem to be sufficient to show that this theory is not a good one. It seems more likely that the injury is caused by the softening of the bark by the melted snow or water before freezing and that after freezing the bark, which is, even before this probably, tenderer than any other part owing to its being most shaded there in summer, is subjected to severe frost, and it and the cambium are both destroyed. One of the best means of preventing crotch injury is to grow trees with an little crotch as possible, training with a central leader.

I received the post cards you sent me for securing one new subscription to Farm and Dairy. They are much better than you told me they were. I take a delight in showing them to my friends.—B. Milgate, Wellington Co.

dead. As a result of this killing in the crotch the tree loses its strength there, rot sets in and eventually the

READ AND LEARN

Renew your Subscription now and take advantage of our offer to send you Horticultural Books Free. Send for premium list of reliable and standard books on Horticulture, sent absolutely FREE, if you renew your subscription before the end of the year.

Write CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd.

PETERBORO, ONTARIO

Renewing Seedless Apples

In 1907, I planted two seedless apple trees that were about eight feet high. The following winter, I thought that they had been killed but last summer two or three shoots sprang out just above the ground. The rest of the tree was dead. The shoots are about 15 to 18 inches long. What should I do?—R. A. H. Hastings Co., Ont.

Whether the shoots are of any value will depend upon the point of their origin. If the shoots came from a point above where the trees have been grafted, as it is probable that they did, (as you say that they start from above the ground), it would be best to select the strongest one, cut away the rest of the old tree and allow the chosen root to grow. When it reaches three feet in height, nip off the top to induce formation of branches, if such do not start naturally. Another thing to do perhaps the best from a commercial standpoint would be to throw the whole thing away and replant with some good standard variety. No seedless apple yet originated is worth growing other than for the sake of novelty.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

Why buy another farm?

Are you thinking of buying another farm in order to extend your operations and produce larger crops?

You will find it better in almost every way to build a new farm on top of the one you now have.

Do not seek to farm more acres but make your land produce more bushels.

If the farm you now have produces—say 35 bushels of oats per acre, instead of buying more land to get an additional 35-bushel yield, why not make the farm you have produce 70 bushels per acre? You can do it.

Buy an I. H. C. Manure Spreader

It is the machine which enables you to take the manure produced on the farm and in a few years fully double the productive power of your land.

It does this by placing the manure on the soil in the most available condition to support plant life.

It also makes the manure go further than can be done in any other way.

I. H. C. manure spreaders are made in two styles: Corn King and Cloverleaf.

The Corn King is of the return apron type. The steel roller equipment of the apron on this machine reduces friction to the minimum, even with the heaviest loads. This machine will be supplied with either a ratchet feed or a double pawl worm feed for the apron. Either of these feeds can be regulated to bring the desired amount of manure to the beater. The beater is equipped with long, square steel teeth with chisel points. It is driven by means of a chain from a large sprocket on the rear axle. A vibrating rake is used on this machine to level the load as it comes to the beater. The Corn King spreader has steel wheels of the most serviceable construction and a frame made of thor-

oughly air-dried wood stock and put together in a very durable manner. There are three sizes of this machine: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large.

The Cloverleaf is of the endless apron type. It is also supplied with two feeds for the apron—ratchet or double pawl worm feed. The beater on this machine is constructed the same as the beater on the Corn King. This spreader also has a vibrating rake to level the load as it comes to the beater, has steel wheels and a well made main frame. This spreader is made in three sizes: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large. It is very attractive, being well painted and symmetrically designed.

Many Excellent Features

It is impossible to describe all of the features of the above machines in this small space. However, we have catalogs which illustrate and describe in detail the many excellent features of these machines. These catalogs are well worth procuring, not only because they describe the spreaders, but because they contain information on soil fertility.

Points that are well to bear in mind in connection with these spreaders are that you can top-dress your fields and grow large crops of clover to turn under and enrich the soil, so that you may grow still larger crops and add to the soil's fertility. They do double the value of the manure, save much time and labor and greatly increase the value of your land by increasing the soil's fertility.

Any one of these machines will pay for itself in from one to two years, depending upon the amount of work you have for it to do.

Call on the International local agent and see about owning one of these manure spreaders. He will supply you with catalog and full information, or write direct to nearest branch house.

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

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

(Incorporated)

POULTRY

Raising

Poultrymen are rough were fortunate Prof. W. R. rior Agricultural popular illustration to and how not Professor review industry of Ontario all classes of millionaires to interested in p- strides have been industry in recent times are correct, per cent. more Ontario to-day th years ago, and deal with the bird or than 25 years. 000,000 chickens.

An increase in pre hens of one egg p an increased year province of \$200,0 The remarkable try industry at that in spite of the price for poultry as their numbers a der such conditions of overcrowding the

"We need better poultry products." "Our eggs are smaller." "Our chickens are fat but in better condition placed on a great national plan can be produced in flesh. The difference the finished product thus the loss in market birds is apparent."

A fine collection shown. They are interesting and of present. Some of the different varieties were used to demonstrate as constitution of Poultry houses of were illustrated. Men from the O. C. A. ment, poultry science pist Monastery, scenes from Connecticut.

POULTRY E

TWO CENTS A WORD.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA can be produced in strain.—R. D. Robson, Peterboro, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH hatching, from Game-cock and pullet male Joseph Kelly, 267

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Cockerels for sale from strain of H. Lushers.—Robert Matland, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. from Rose and single Burrell.—R. D. Robson, Peterboro, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS, BUFF Fertile eggs from best per \$1.50 per 100.—W. S. Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED—Your order for Burrell Plymouth Rock Fertile eggs from best pendence invited.—E. S. Main, Ont.

EGGS—Highland Rose Single Comb White Leg.—J. H. Butterfield, Gt.

ROUNDER DICK EGGS for 15 These are the best bred eggs.—J. H. Butterfield, Gt.

WANTED—100 boys to see eggs. Any standard of RIVON free in return for subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Peterboro, Ont.

POULTRY YARD

Raising Chickens

Poultrymen and others of Peterborough were fortunate recently in having Prof. W. R. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College deliver his popular illustrated lecture on "How to do and how not to raise chickens." The Professor reviewed the poultry industry of Ontario. He showed how all classes of people from the millionaire to the street cleaner are interested in poultry. Wonderful strides have been made by the poultry industry in recent years. If statistics are correct, there are over 25 per cent. more chickens on farms in Ontario to-day than there were two years ago, and these figures do not deal with the birds kept on lots smaller than 25 acres. There are over 12,000,000 chickens on Ontario farms. An increase in production with these hens of one egg per year would mean an increased yearly revenue for the province of \$200,000.

The remarkable feature of the poultry industry at the present time is that in spite of decreasing exports the price for poultry and eggs as well as their numbers are increasing. Under such conditions there is no fear of overworking the market.

"We need better quality in our poultry products," stated the Professor. "Our eggs are a little bit small. Our chickens before marketing need to be put in better condition. Every thin chicken placed on the market entails a great national loss. Chicken flesh can be produced as cheaply as pig flesh. The difference in the prices of the finished product is familiar to all, thus the loss in marketing unfinished birds is apparent."

A fine collection of slides were shown. They proved an intensely interesting and of great value to all present. Some of the slides showed different varieties of birds. These were used to demonstrate such points as constitution, desirable type, etc. Poultry houses of different designs were illustrated. Many of the buildings at the O. A. C. poultry department, poultry scenes from the Trapist Monastery, Oka, Que., and scenes from Connecticut poultry farms

were shown and commented upon. A number of slides illustrated chickens affected with white diarrhoea, and the raising of chickens in orchards and in corn fields.

While the slides were being run through much valuable information regarding poultry and its care was thrown out by Professor Graham and was much appreciated by his attentive audience.

Fancy Poultry Breeding

A visit that proved very interesting was paid by an editorial representative of Farm & Dairy recently to the farm of Mr. Jas. Baptie, of Springville, Ont. Mr. Baptie has been a very successful breeder and importer of numerous varieties of fowl including Silver Laced and Golden Laced Wyandottes, Silver Spangled, Golden Spangled and Black Hamburgs, Silver Grey Dorkings, bronze turkeys and White and Black Cochin Bantams. Birds bred and successfully by Mr. Baptie have been shown at not only all the leading exhibition Canadian shows but at exhibitions such as those held in New York and at the St. Louis World's Fair. His pens contain a number of birds imported from Great Britain.

The mating and breeding of birds, such as those bred by Mr. Baptie, is a science in itself. It necessitates the production of one type of bird for the breeding of another type of the same breed for the production of pullets. Later, Farm and Dairy expects to publish an illustration of Mr. Baptie's poultry plants and a description of some of his methods of breeding.

Poultry Pointers

Gape Worms.—These come from the ground and we have found that boarded floors will prevent them.

The song of the hen may not be very musical to a cultivated ear, but it is a prelude to the jingle of the egg money.

Fowls should have shade and plenty of pure water and hens keep clean, if they are to prove a source of profit to their owners during the hot summer.

Automobile Legislation

Much was expected in the way of automobile legislation at the session of the legislature just closed. Small private bills were introduced early in the session looking to such regulation of the traffic on country roads as would make it possible for farmers to drive upon them with some degree of security. These were delegated to a sub-committee of the Municipal committee of the legislature for consideration. On the special report of that committee, a bill was based and which passed the legislature without amendment.

The chief features of this bill are a compulsory license upon all drivers of automobiles for hire and increasing the penalties for violation of the speed regulations. All drivers of motor vehicles for hire or, produce a license. No automobile shall pass a stationary street car at more than four miles an hour. For a first offence for violation of the speed regulations the fine is \$50 or one week's imprisonment or both; for a second offence, \$100, or one month or both; and for a third offence, imprisonment not exceeding six months, without the option of a fine.

Offences under the act are of two kinds; major and minor offences. The major offences are racing for a bet, indicating a serious injury or driving away without furnishing the name. For minor offences the present fine of \$10 is changed to read up to \$50.

Great Success

THE Dairy Number of FARM & DAIRY was a great success. There was over 65 columns of pure wholesome advertising carried and not a word of it was medical or questionable. Our readers liked it because it told them a lot of good things that they should know about dairying. The next big magazine number, "Farm Improvement," will be out May 6th. Advertisers please note that forms close April 28th. Space should be reserved at once.

Prior convictions shall be kept track of by the entering upon the driver's license by the convicting magistrate of the date and nature of the conviction. Where a driver comes up for a third offence, the license will be cancelled for three years. If the driver does not hold a license at the time of the conviction he shall not be allowed to take one out for a period of time which shall be determined by the magistrate. The motor shall be taken into custody for three months and the costs of storage shall be held against it. If the owner can guarantee that the car will not be drawn for three months, he may keep it, but if operated in that time it shall be considered to be without a license. The chauffeur and employer are both liable if the former works for hire. The employer is liable for the conviction along with the chauffeur.

The committee was not unanimous, however, and a minority report was brought in, the chief feature of which was that between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. on Sundays, no motor vehicles shall be allowed on country roads, or even remain stationary on them. On the final vote on the bill in the legislature an endeavor was made to have this restriction on country roads to

certain hours incorporated in it; but without success.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
HOMESEEKERS'
EXCURSIONS

TO
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Special Train Leaves Toronto 2:00 p. m.
APRIL 6, 20 MAY 4, 18 JUNE 1, 16, 20
JULY 13, 27 AUG. 10, 24 SEPT. 7, 21

Second class tickets from Ontario stations to principal Northwest points at

LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES
Winnipeg and return \$32.00, Edmonton and return \$42.50, and to other points in proportion. Tickets good to return within 60 days from going date.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be occupied at moderate rates through local agents.

Early application must be made
ASK FOR HOMESEEKERS' PAMPHLET
containing rates and full information.
Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent or to L. Thompson,
Dist. Pass. Advt. Toronto.

ONLY DIRECT LINE NO CHARGE OF CARS

POULTRY EXCHANGE

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Eggs for hatching, \$1 and \$2.50 a trade; pure Minshall strain.—R. D. Hobson, 350 London street, Peterboro, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Eggs for hatching, from Gardiner and Dunning's cockerel and pullet mating—\$2 a setting.—J. Kelly, 254 King street, Peterboro.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Eggs, Pullets and wing strain of E. Lush. Will make winners.—Robert Matland, Fowlers Corners, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Eggs for setting from rose and single comb birds. Two pairs of each, headed by high scoring eggs. One dollar and one-fifth per 15 for 15. —J. LOUAG, North Glanford, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Fertile eggs from best laying strain; \$1 per 14 per 10.—Wilbur Bennett, Box 200, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED.—Your order for eggs from my Barred Plymouth Rock a winners at Toronto, London and Guelph. Correspondence invited.—Leslie Kerns, Freeport, Ont.

EGGS.—High-class Rose Comb Brown and Single Comb White Leghorns; \$1.50 per 15.—J. H. Rutherford, Galedon East, Ont.

ROULETTE R EGGS at \$1 for six, or \$3 for 15. These ducks are noted for imported eggs.—J. H. Rutherford, Galedon East, Ont.

WANTED.—100 hogs to earn a setting of bacon from in return for four new yearlings to be shipped to this paper. Write Box 333, Peterboro, Ont.

WORK FOR SOMETHING

Employ your time when working to the best advantage.

Get something that will earn you money.

FREE EGGS

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

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

TO
WESTERN CANADA

VIA
Chicago and St. Paul
Minneapolis or Duluth

April 30, May 4, 18, June 1, 15, 29,
July 13, 27, August 10, 24, Sept. 7, 21.

Tickets good for 60 days.

Winnipeg and return, \$32.00.
Edmonton and return, \$42.50.

Proportionate Rates to other Points.

Low Rates For Settlers

To certain points in Saskatchewan and Alberta each Tuesday during April.

Full information from Grand Trunk Agent.

The Macdonald College Farm

John Fietzer, Farm Supt., Macdonald College, Quebec

The College Farm consists of 387 acres. The crops grown are hay, pasture, corn, potatoes, roots, oats and barley. We have a definite system of rotation. Our system is a four year one. The first year, cultivated crops; the second year grain, sowed with a good mixture of grasses and clover; the third year, hay; fourth year, pasture or hay. Our object is to grow the heaviest crops of the very best quality.

In working out the rotation of crops certain principles must be adhered to in order that the fertility of the soil may not only be retained but increased, and this at the least possible cost. The four year rotation might not be possible in all parts of Canada. One must consider the location, the kind of soil and the number of animals to be provided for. I sometimes advise the three or four year rotation. It is very essential that a crop of clover sod be plowed under every three or four years in addition to applications of farm manure. In this way we can restore the required amount of vegetable matter for the growth of cereal and other crops. It is necessary not only to fill the soil with vegetable matter, but these fertilizing constituents must be available for plant food before the crops can derive any benefit from them. This we accomplish by thorough cultivation.

LAI D OUT IN RANGES

The college farm is laid out in four ranges. Each range has different sections. The ranges are one quarter of the farm. The sections are the different fields in the range. On range No. 1 we had a good crop of grain and also secured a splendid catch of grasses and clovers last year. This range was devoted to corn and roots in 1907 the 35 acres gave 622 tons

of feed. This field was thoroughly worked before and after the corn was sown. It also received a coating of 18 tons of farmyard manure. After the corn was harvested, the land was thoroughly ploughed, deep as the soil would allow. In the spring the soil was in a fine state mechanically. We used the cultivator freely, then harrowed with the smoothing harrows before sowing our grains and grasses.

The grain sown on this range was banner oats. These we prefer to other varieties. We also had the Licow and the Siberian varieties. We sow barley at the rate of two bushels an acre. The Mensury varieties, sown one and a quarter bushels an acre. Our grasses are timothy and orchard grass. Our clovers are red, alfalfa and alsike, sown at the rate of 20 pounds an acre. We prefer the mixture of grass as we get a very much larger yield of fodder from the mixture. It also makes better pasture.

THE HAY CROPS

On range two, sections 1, 2 and 3. We took our first year's hay crop last season, also a second crop from the same range. The first crop would average two and a half to three tons an acre; the second crop, probably one and a half tons. It would pay farmers to produce more clover seed. We had some excellent patch. It would have paid farmers to have some long distances to see these fields and get instructions how to save their clover and grass seed. There need be no cry of expensive clovers and grasses, when farmers can grow and save their own seed. Much of our hay is stored in stacks. We unload by means of a single pole which are attached three guy ropes. This system is an excellent arrangement and is one that can be put up better by any farmer. It only requires a single rope and two

pulleys. Our stacks are all thatched. This is done with the corn that has been thinned out from our fields. It makes splendid material for thatching.

On range 3, sections 2 and 3, we practised after-harvest cultivation. Visitors saw us ploughing, cultivating, disk-harrowing and dragging on these sections. It was somewhat of a surprise



A heavy milking Grade with a Record of 17,170 lbs. in Ten Months

The record of this cow should be an inducement to all dairymen to grade up their stock. This cow gave 8½ pounds per day at two milkings. She proves that good cows may also be grades. She is owned by Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Elgin Co. Ont.

to them. If more summer cultivation was practised after the crop comes off there would be fewer weeds in the country besides the mechanical condition of the soil would be much improved.

STICKLERS FOR CULTIVATING

We are sticklers for cultivating. We even prefer to cultivate sod land rather than to plough it. We aim to keep all weeds on the surface and to dry them out in the sun. It is much better than trying to root them. Later in the autumn, if the land is intended for potatoes or roots the following year, we try, if possible, to get the manure on in the autumn. Then we plow the land as deep as the soil will allow. We find sub-sol ploughing is beneficial for roots. When ploughing we do not turn the furrows over flat. We set them up well on edge so that the manure will be from top to bottom of each furrow. Land intended for roots may be ribbed in the fall.

Range 4, sections 1 and 2 were devoted to roots last year. Our roots in 1907 gave us 22 tons to the acre. The crop last year was even better. We had 11 acres of mangels and five of turnips. We sowed the mammoth long red variety of mangels. We also sowed a few sugar white and sugar root mangels. In turnips we prefer the purple top Swede and Hartley's Bronze top.

HANDLING THE CORN CROP

Our corn was an excellent crop. On August 14th it measured 12½ feet. It was extra well cared. We had 30 acres of the Leaming variety, 5 of Champion White Pearl and 5 acres of Longfellow. I would prefer Mastodon to unable to procure the seed. Our corn land was manured with green manure during the winter. This was ploughed under with a good growth of clover before sowing and then planted with the ordinary disk seed drill. After the corn had been sown for 2 or 3 days we put on the harrows. We harrowed before the corn comes up; the last harrowing takes place just as some of the plants are appearing. This harrowing means a great saving in hoeing and cultivating. It also forces the growth of the corn just at the right time.

Cultivating should be done frequently, especially in dry weather. Great care must be taken not to cultivate too close to the rows or too deeply when the corn gets three or four feet high as the roots have such a spreading habit. We made this mistake on a few rows last year. They did not yield as much by one or two tons per acre as

was a good paid out for this collection. I made any destroyed by ship in Nor been collected which the covered \$2,000 paid. I recently the decided not to be killed, but same to show. In that sheep owner of the pelled to call reasonable time cause of death. Lt.-Col. M. one of the was in that lect when d owned outside Cities and ted to enforce many sheep from the cities.

Mr. Telfer be undertake fishing illust which the covered \$500. The 12 sheep with ferent parts they fed an so as to show how profitable sheep. It is work much so further a demand for

Mr. Harding what the tation had said council to look dog that did have the sh pointed out the taxes had been over and above Lt.-Col. M. of dogs, expressed in favor of mena.

Exempt In

(Continued)

wants improve be an up-to-da to have better the looks of his attractive and rying out his neighbor's land as his in the outbuildings, balcony to his of coats of paint, sets out a some ornaments a nice driveway in front of his gates with his dog. He has a completed loan. He raises his as 000, the value or still it is th that it has a n was bought. out of the f whole lot of m loss of many ho ing out and plaments.

Now, Mr. Edman B or any such improve Council or his Couse can contribute one cent. These men go to none for their and doing so prosper to the try. Perhaps the some money to ments and pay

BE READY FOR HARVEST

NATURE will soon have done her part. If you are to receive the full reward of your year's labor, you must be prepared to harvest your grain promptly when it is ready—to harvest it without waste—to do it with the least amount of labor.

A modern harvesting machine is indispensable. You cannot cut your grain the way farmers did a generation ago—and you cannot afford, when the grain is full ripe, to be at the mercy of machines that break down or waste the grain. Do some thinking about the matter now.

You will want a harvesting machine next year and the year after, as well as this year.

Ask yourself whether the old reliable McCormick binder would not be a wise investment for you at this time.

You know that the McCormick binder has been the main dependence at harvest time for tens of thousands of farmers for as long a time as you can remember.

It is a machine that makes you sure of being ready for harvest. It gives you all your grain. It does it with the least labor. It enables you to harvest your crop in the shortest possible time. It handles grain in the down and tangled condition to as good advantage, at least, as any other harvesting machine in the world.

You cannot doubt the great and long continued service that a McCormick binder will give you. You have need for such a machine.

Will you see to making the purchase in time? The McCormick binder is but one of a long line of famous McCormick machines and implements. Among them are—

Corn Harvesters, Binder Twines, Mowers, Tedders, Reel Makers, Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Disk Drills, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Mowers, Seedboxes, Spring Teeth and Disk Harrows, Hay Rollers, Scoffers, McCormick agents also handle Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Hay Presses, Wagons, Sleighs and Horse Spreader.

Catalogues and particulars relative to the McCormick line may be had from any local agent, or write direct to the nearest branch house.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (Incorporated)



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

was a good deal more than the amount paid out for sheep losses. Some townships collected a tax and refused to make any compensation for sheep destroyed by dogs. In his own township in North Middlesex \$15,000 had been collected in dog tax since the present law was established and only \$2,000 paid out for sheep killed. Recently the township council has decided not to pay anything for sheep killed, but to collect the tax just the same. In regard to making sure that sheep were injured by dogs, the owner of the sheep should be compelled to call in the inspector in a reasonable time so that he could tell the cause of death.

Lt.-Col. McCrea pointed out that one of the chief defects in the Act was in that a township cannot collect when damages are done by dogs owned outside of the municipality. Cities and towns should be compelled to enforce the Act also, as very many sheep were destroyed by dogs from the neighboring towns and cities.

Mr. Telfer referred to the work to be undertaken in the way of establishing illustration stations and for which the government has appropriated \$500. The plan is to place 10 or 12 sheep with 8 or 10 farmers in different parts of the province and have them fed and kept in the best way so as to show farmers in the district how profitable it is to feed and raise sheep. It is also expected that this work will show the consumer what good mutton or lamb is and encourage a demand for this class of meat.

Mr. Harding, while he agreed with what the other members of the deputation had said, stated that he would go further and place the onus on the council to look up the owner of the dog that did the damage, rather than have the sheep owner do so. He pointed out that over \$50,000 in dog losses had been collected in Ontario over and above what had been paid out to sheep owners.

Lt.-Col. McEwan, who is a breeder of dogs, expressed himself as being quite in favor of the proposed amendments.

Exempt Improvements from Taxation

(Continued from page 2)

wants improvements. He wants to be an up-to-date farmer. He wishes to have better buildings, to improve the locks of his farm, to make it more attractive and to add prosperity to his home and to his country. In carrying out his policy he makes his neighbor's land more valuable as well as his own. He remodels his own outbuildings, puts a verandah or a balcony to his house, applies a couple of coats of paint, lays out a nice lawn, sets out an evergreen hedge, also some ornamental trees. He makes a nice driveway, erects a wire fence in front of his place, puts in good gates with his name or the name of his farm on them. After all is accomplished along comes the assessor. He raises his assessment \$1500 or \$2,000, the value of his land \$5.00 more, and still it is the same old farm, only that it has a new dress, which dress was bought with the proceeds made out of the farm together with a whole lot of manual labor and the loss of many hours' rest while figuring out and planning those improvements.

Now, Mr. Editor, why should this man B or any other man be taxed for such improvements to which the Council or his neighbors do not contribute one cent towards installing? These men go to this trouble and expense for their own special benefit, and in doing so they add wealth and prosperity to the surrounding country. Perhaps they had to borrow some money to make these improvements and pay interest thereon.

Then to be taxed at the same time it is pretty hard. Farmers of the type of B. should be encouraged in place of being burdened with taxes for years while Mr. D. makes no improvements whatever, but rather puts his money in the bank or lends it to those men to make improvements. Mr. D. and others, however, will tell you: Oh, these men have such fine farms worth so much more money and they should pay more taxes. Did Mr. D. and others contribute one cent towards these farms? No. But they want these improved farms to help pay their taxes while if they would only go to work like men, they would have just as beautiful and up-to-date farms, and all would be on the same footing.

Assess the land for what it is worth wherever it is situated, and I believe you would see more men take hold and improve their farms. The country would then have the benefit; besides home would be made a comfort and farming a pleasure.—D. A. Graham, Lambton Co., Ont.

Send In Your Name

When sending remittances for subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, be sure and send us your name. We're holding several dollar bills received from parties subscribing for Farm and Dairy, who have neglected to send their names, or their addresses with their remittances.

We cannot tell to whom they belong, and therefore some people are not receiving Farm and Dairy and blaming us, possibly for the deputation of their paper. The greatest care is necessary when giving name and address.

I think a great deal of Farm and Dairy and would not be without it for twice the price it now is.—R. S. Southworth, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Amatite ROOFING

A Cure for Leaky Roofs

DON'T waste time trying to patch a leaky roof! A roof which leaks in one place is generally on the verge of leaking in many other places.

The cheapest method of repair is to cover the whole roof with Amatite. Amatite costs so little that the entire job can frequently be done for the expense of caring for a leaky roof. After the old roof is covered with Amatite you will have no further worry or expense.

Most ready roofings require a coat of paint every two years to keep them in order. But Amatite is not the ordinary kind of Ready Roofing. Amatite has a real mineral surface, firmly imbedded in the Coal Tar Pitch waterproofing. This surface resists the attacks of the elements like a stone wall. It demands no additional protection or covering, such as a coat of paint.

Buying Amatite is the same as buying an ordinary ready roofing with an agreement from the dealer to keep it painted free of charge. Such an agreement on the ordinary roofing would double its value. You practically get such an agreement with every roll of Amatite; yet the price is no greater than that of the ordinary kind.

Send us your name and address, and we will forward you by return mail a free sample of Amatite, and you can see how tough, durable and substantial it is. Write to-day to nearest office.

The Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S.

The Most Modern STRAIGHT-STAY FENCE

The most modern fence machinery in the Dominion makes the Monarch Stiff-Stay fence. This machinery is blessed with almost human intelligence. It produces a fence just as you would build it yourself. It makes the "Monarch" arch. And every Stay stands perfectly plumb when fence is stretched up. Thanks to this machinery—the Monarch lock is applied without requiring the strand wire to be unduly kinked. But the whole story of the Monarch super-detailed.

THE DILLON HINGE-STAY FENCE

The only complete hinge-stay fence in Canada. The hinge-stay prevents the fence from becoming disfigured when people climb over it or cattle press to get past.

If You're a hustler write us

We've a fence agency proposition we would like to submit to you. No other fence concern has a line equal to the Monarch and Dillon combination.

The Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Limited
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

MONARCH STIFF STAY FENCE

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

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, Australia and Great Britain, ad. 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the 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 received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid-in-advance subscriptions to Farm and Dairy show the actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 9,300 copies to 12,000 copies. Subscriptions under the name of discontinued as they expire. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full 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 countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:
Room 304 Manning Chambers, 75 Queen
St., West, Toronto.

CHANGE THE METHOD

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has accomplished splendid work through the cow testing associations. The time has come, however, when the basis of conducting the work should be radically changed. At present the members of the cow testing associations are asked to take samples of the milk from their cows only once every 10 days. This is not frequent enough to interest a man in the work. A man who realizes the importance of cow testing will be willing to take samples of the cow's milk at least two days a week. Until the samples are taken that often the work of the associations will not be as accurate and valuable as it might be. When a farmer has to take a sample of milk only once every 10 days, he is apt to forget about it.

It is understood that the Depart-

ment of Agriculture feels that the results of their work have not been such as to justify increased expenditures. One reason that the results have not been more satisfactory has been because too many have been interested in the work of the associations in a superficial manner. The results obtained would have been infinitely more valuable had only about one-third the number of associations been organized, the members being induced to weigh their milk more frequently.

Farm and Dairy believes that the Dominion Government should devote more attention to increasing the interest of those already in the association rather than to forming more associations, and that an effort should be made, by putting special men at the work, to ascertain the cost of feeding, and the net profit per cow. The net profit per cow is the only thing that counts in the long run. Until the associations are so organized as to give more idea of the profit realized from the cows under test the associations will not accomplish the valuable work that they should.

SHELVING NECESSARY LEGISLATION

For several years there has been an agricultural committee of the Ontario Legislature. Until the present session this committee has been known largely in name only. A different policy has been adopted under the new Minister of Agriculture. The committee has been addressed this session by several deputations representing different branches of agriculture seeking legislation in their respective interests. The fruit growers, the horse-breeders and the sheep-breeders presented their claims for further recognition in the way of legislation. Nothing unreasonable was asked for, and yet the session closes without any of their requests being granted.

If the agricultural committee is to be used as a means of shelving necessary legislation in the interests of the farmer, then it had better be relegated to its former standing of being merely a nominal adjunct to the legislative machinery that could do little harm if it did not do any good. It is always well to weigh carefully all requests for legislation, but it would seem as if the agricultural committee this session was all "weight" and no action. The results will be unfortunate as some of the legislation asked for should have been granted at this session.

For instance, there is no sufficient reason why the request of the fruitmen, that the San Jose Scale Act be enlarged to include certain other insect pests injurious to fruit, should not have been granted at this session. The situation is urgent. Codling moth and other pests besides the scale played sad havoc with many orchards last year. To postpone a matter of this kind for further consideration indicates that the members of the committee and the government do not grasp the seriousness of the situation and that the country is going to have to suffer on that account.

The request of the sheepmen should have been granted this session also. The amendments asked for in regard to the Act have been before the sheep breeders of the province for several years. The question has been discussed pro and con till it is almost worn threadbare. And yet the committee decided upon a postponement till next session under the plea that a fuller consideration of the question was necessary.

The licensing of stallions and legislation regulating the breeding of horses is a big question and there was some excuse for postponing action. And yet this is a matter that has been thoroughly threshed out by the Horse Breeders' Association and at the winter fairs as well as at meetings held all through the province, where all classes of farmers had an opportunity to have their say. Surely the information that the legislators have had at their disposal for many months past should have enabled them to have come to some decision on this important question at the present session. A draft bill at least might have been submitted to the legislature, and its final enactment postponed for another year. This would have brought the question forcibly before the people and given an opportunity to hear from those opposed to such legislation being enacted, in the interval.

Some of the legislation asked for was just as urgent as that granted to the dairymen and should have become law at this session of the legislature. This being the first session with Hon. Mr. Duff as Minister of Agriculture, some allowances will have to be made on that score. Lack of time to thoroughly acquaint himself with the details of much of the legislation asked for may be given with reason as an explanation for more not having been done. Better things will be expected at the next session of the legislature.

WEEDS IN FEEDING STUFFS

From recent analyses made by the seed branch at Ottawa of 35 samples of feeding stuffs collected from different parts of Ontario by the seed inspectors, it is indicated that feed stuffs are a strong factor to be reckoned with when combatting the weed evil. Out of 24 samples of bran, nine only were free from weed seeds, the other 15 samples averaged 23 per pound. The largest number of weed seeds in any one of the bran samples was 83 per pound. Wild oats, hall mustard, wild buckwheat, ragweed, stinkweed, chess, and lambs' quarters were the weed seeds most commonly found. A sample of shorts analysed contained darnel and wild buckwheat at the rate of 11 per pound.

In six samples of ground feed analysed, only one was free from weed seeds, the average being 200 per pound. A sample of chopped barley contained 1,021 weed seeds per pound. These were seeds of Canada thistle catchfly, false flax, perennial sow thistle and seven other species. Three samples of crushed oats analysed were all contaminated, the average being 1,786 weed seeds per

pound. One sample contained 2,942 per pound. The seeds most commonly found in rolled oats were wild oats, Canada thistle, wild mustard, catchfly, perennial sow thistle and bladder campion.

The results of the analyses clearly indicate that there is great danger of weed contamination in feeding stuffs. Feeds should be examined carefully for purity before feeding. The grinding as ordinarily done is not sufficiently fine to destroy the vitality of even the larger weed seeds. Provision should be made for extracting weed seed from all grain before grinding. This can be done by careful cleaning with the fanning mill, or by a home-made contrivance such as is used by many farmers in Durham Co., Ont., and elsewhere, in connection with their choppers, which serves the same purpose as the fanning mill, only that it requires no extra labor. Several Durham Co. farmers recently interviewed by an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, assured us that it was astounding the amount of weed seed that was extracted from even their own grain, which they thought to be, at least, fairly pure. Take no chances on the grinder injuring the vitality of the weed seeds. Extract them from the grain before grinding.

LESSENING COST OF PRODUCTION

To lessen the cost of production is the aim of our most progressive dairymen. The price of finished products, such as butter and cheese, is practically wholly beyond our control. Fortunately this factor is one which all can regulate and upon its effectual solution depends the extent of the profits earned by the dairy and by the farm.

Corn and alfalfa are two crops that must figure in all calculations where it is sought to lessen the cost of the production of milk. The greater of these is corn. No better crop can be grown by our Canadian farmers, and no better feed can be fed to our dairy cows than that strong-growing nutritious and palatable corn. No other crop permits of carrying a large stock on a small area as does corn. It may be fed in summer and as silage in all seasons. There are practically as many ways of utilizing corn as there are varieties of this crop. Long as corn has been known, it has not been adopted by dairymen as widely as its value merits, though our more progressive dairymen are loud in its praises at all times.

In seasons of drought and in times of shortage of other crops, the merits of corn stand out prominently. The possibilities of corn were brought home to many during the past year. In many parts, the crops during the year 1907 were insufficient to provide for the stock. Those once caught in this way turned to corn, which accounts for the greater area under this crop in 1908.

After many years' experience, one may safely assert that corn is never a complete failure. We have often seen it a bumper crop. The stockman who grows corn and devotes a sufficient acreage to this crop, need have no fear of shortage in his feed supply.

An acre for the herd is more than any rate.

Judging Cl

The judging and Alliston, so well attended, especially that. The local branch of the Ontario Agricultural Society, the Institute provided arrangements for the plenary course, Orillia, Ontario, Notawa, March 27th; 4th; 30th; Elmville, Ont. Dr. H. C. engaged with horses, seeds, were taken and I. F.

The course was Mr. John Holton, with Mr. Mortimer, of the Ontario Holders' Association, demonstration of bacon. Dr. Reed, emphasizing the substitution, good muscle for the tenderness reached some very good some of the local

Messrs. Morton, Beef Cattle and family of Mr. F. only about 35 to the storm of Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Mortimer was conspicuous in the Mansion Hotel, attended by 24 of the horse-judging places. At the work, the Minister spoke to the assistance of the Department was

The class was Bacon's. Mr. Yed the use of the ed the importance of reasons Mr. Woodville, conducting the some of Mr. Bacon's and beefers farmers participating in public meetings in the evening by 100 men. Mr. Mortimer addressed the meeting, Putnam, Superintendent's Institutes, address on Agriculture. Mr. John Campbell, list of the speaker's interesting observations.

The next morning taken up in the direction of Mr. Yed's samples of oats much useful information the oat crop in general. In the afternoon, Mr. Yed's judgment of light two hundred and present during the

The work began ternon in Mr. F.

An acre for every five or six cows in the herd is not too much to start on. More may be grown in later years. At any rate, grow corn.

Judging Classes in Simcoe Co., Ont.

The judging classes at Cremore and Alliston, recently reported were so well attended and so successful generally, that others were undertaken. The local branch of the Department of Agriculture at Collingwood, through the Institutes Branch at Toronto, made arrangements for holding supplementary courses at Nottawa, Cookstown, Orillia and Elmvale, as follows: Nottawa, March 26th; Cookstown, March 27th; Orillia, March 29th and 30th; Elmvale, March 31st and April 1st. Dr. H. G. Reed, of Georgetown, was engaged to conduct the classes with horses, while cattle, swine and seeds, were taken up by R. E. Mortimer and I. F. Metcalf, respectively.

NOTTAWA.

The course at Nottawa was held at Mr. John Holdershaw's. In the forenoon, with about 25 or 30 farmers, Mr. Mortimer, district representative, conducted a class in the judging of beef cattle using one of Mr. Holdershaw's Shorthorn heifers for demonstration purposes. The question of bacon swine was discussed. Dr. Reed took up horse-judging, emphasizing the importance of constitution, good bone and plenty of muscle for the draft horse. The attendance reached 110, and there were some very good discussions led by some of the local farmers.

COOKSTOWN.

Messrs. Mortimer and Metcalf conducted their classes in the judging of Beef Cattle and Bacon Hogs at the farm of Mr. J. A. Kidd. There were only about 35 farmers present, owing to the storm of the morning, but the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. S. Duff was conspicuous among them.

The afternoon session was held in the Mansion House yards, and was attended by 240 farmers and farmers' sons. Dr. Reed took up the work of horse-judging, similarly to the other places. At the conclusion of this work, the Minister of Agriculture spoke to the assembly upon the importance of the work that the Branch Department was doing.

ORILLIA.

The class was held at Mr. Wm. Bacon's. Mr. Mortimer demonstrated the use of the score card, and showed the importance of giving satisfactory reasons. Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville, conducted the practical judging of the Beef Cattle, using some of Mr. Bacon's famous Jersey cows and heifers. There were 50 farmers participating in this class. A public meeting held in the Council chamber in the evening was attended by 100 men. Mayor Goffat presided. Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Metcalf addressed the meeting. Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, gave an interesting address on Agricultural Education. Mr. John Campbell, concluded the list of the speakers, giving some very interesting observations on Ontario Agriculture.

The next morning, seed-judging was taken up in the market room, under the direction of Mr. Metcalf. Several samples of oats were judged, and much useful information regarding the oat crop in general was disseminated. In the afternoon, bacon hogs were dealt with by Mr. Metcalf, after which Dr. Reed conducted the judging of light and heavy horses. Two hundred and fifty people were present during the afternoon.

ELMVALE.

The work began on Wednesday afternoon in Mr. G. E. Copeland's

stock yards. The bacon hog and beef cattle were handled by Messrs. Metcalf and Mortimer respectively. A public meeting in the evening was presided over by Reeve McDermid. Dr. Reed urged the farmers to make good use of the opportunities provided by the Department at Collingwood, then he considered the subject of horse breeding. Richard Graham advised his fellow farmers to keep in touch with the local branch as well as they could, and to visit the experimental plots at Collingwood whenever an opportunity was provided.

Thursday morning was devoted to seed-judging. Three hundred farmers gathered in the afternoon in the yard at the Central Hotel, where Dr. Reed took up the work with horses again. Messrs. Kidd & Story furnished draft horses for the classwork. Mr. Copeland's team of carriage fillies were also used.

Dairying in British Columbia

R. W. Hodson, B.S.A., Live Stock Commissioner, B.C.

Owing to the favourable climate of British Columbia, dairying is destined to become one of the greatest branches of agriculture. The dairy industry of the province is steadily on the increase; during the last two years many more creameries have been established at different points throughout the province. The number of creamery patrons has greatly increased, and more butter, of a better and more uniform quality has been turned out, also the market price paid for dairy produce has increased. Milk, cream and butter bring excellent prices in this Province, annual average prices which are not surpassed by any province or state in America.

These prices are due partly to the market supply not equaling the demand, but largely to the high uniform quality of butter put on the market. Each year the demand for dairy produce becomes greater, and with the increase in demand, a higher price is paid for B. C. creamery butter. In 1907, the average wholesale price per lb. was 32 cents; in 1908, 34 1/2 cents. During 1908, the dairy industry was worth over half a million dollars more to the province, than during the preceding year.

The dairymen realize what the industry is worth to them, and are grading up their herds, making use of the best and most up-to-date methods of caring for and handling the product. Not only are the herds being tested for production, and the boarders weeded out, but the tuberculin test is also being applied, and the reactors destroyed, or quarantined. By following these tests, healthy herds capable of larger production are being, and will be built up.

The breeders of this province are giving less prominence to the fancy points of the different breeds, but are wisely emphasizing a utility for production. The beautiful, comfortable homes of the dairymen answer the question, "Is dairying profitable?"

Send us the Names of your friends and neighbors who do not take Farm and Dairy, that we may send them some copies. If the paper helps you, it will help them. You can thus spread the gospel of good farming, and confer upon us a favor that we will appreciate.

A cow that is going to give a large flow of milk will drink a number of times in the day. One day in my own stable I watched one cow, and she drank twelve different times that I altogether, because, I think, she would drink when I was out of the stable,— Henry Glendinning.



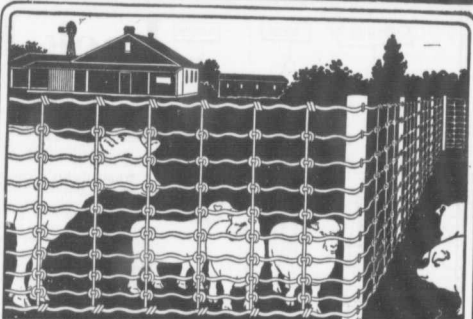
The Cows on a Thousand Hills

Get Full Credit — when the —

De Laval Cream Separator

Skims Their Milk.

Free Book THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. 173-177 William St. WINNIPEG MONTREAL VANCOUVER

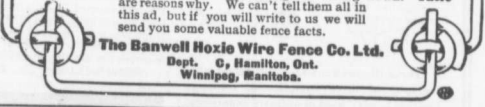


IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

Your fences are your fortress against loss and damage. They must be strong enough to resist invasion from without, and to keep within bounds your flocks and herds. You can't afford to take chances on soft, slack, or brittle wire fences, which may fail just when needed.

Peerless Woven Wire Fence

Has the elastic springiness and resisting qualities that make an A 1 farm fence. Once up it lasts—no breaking—no falling down. There are reasons why. We can't tell them all in this ad, but if you will write to us we will send you some valuable fence facts.



GET A FREE COPY

We have just issued a new book catalogue, giving the latest and most up-to-date books on Gardening, Dairying, and General Farming. A free copy will be mailed you on request. THE BOOK DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD., PETERBORO, ONT.

Creamery Department

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

O. A. C. Dairy School Exams

The class of 1909 at the O. A. C. Dairy School was about an average class in numbers, but possibly above the average as students. All who wrote on the final examinations, 31 in number, passed the rather severe tests which were imposed on the Theory and Practice of Dairying. Some who had expected to remain until the end of the term were obliged to leave. As usual, the students were drawn from a wide extent including Japan, Jamaica, New Zealand, Ireland, Scotland, England, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Quebec. Most, however, were from the Province of Ontario. Among the former was the Superintendent of Dairying in Saskatchewan and among the latter was a cheesemaker who had a testimonial as to his ability to make fine cheese, which was dated 1867. There were thus gathered together in the Dairy School the oldest, who had seen the dairy industry as an infant, and the youngest, full of hope for the future and eager to make their mark in the halls of fame. We shall likely hear from a number of these young men in the future.

The proficiency list is as follows:

Factory Class.—A. L. Andress, Indian River, Peterboro Co., Ont.; Geo. B. Craven, Helenaville, Auckland, New Zealand; Wm. Brown, Ayer's Cliff, Que.; R. A. Pressey, Malahide, Elgin Co., Ont.; J. R. Clubb, Briggden, Lambton Co., Ont.; M. A. Campbell, Zimmerman, Haldon Co., Ont.; Wm. C. Owen, Thornton, Simcoe Co.,

Ont.; Jno. Koch, Shipley, Perth Co.; C. A. Brown, Woodstock, Ont.; H. A. Stewart, Carlingford, Perth Co., Ont.; Beninger, L., Riversdale, Bruce Co., Ont.; A. H. D. Trench, Hazelton, Cambridge, Jamaica; J. A. Marshall, Haldonia, Haldimand Co., Ont.; G. M. Herries, Lakeview, Elgin Co., Ont.; J. E. Murray, Charterhouse, Kelso, Scotland; A. C. Wilson, 121 Ridout-st., London, Ont.; **Specialists in Buttermaking.**—Geo. Nielson, Copenhagen, Denmark; P. L. Doig, Moleworth, Huron Co., Ont.; M. W. Patrick, Moleworth, Huron Co., Ont.; J. B. T. Running, Owen Sound, Grey Co., Ont.; J. A. Waddell, Kerwood, Middlesex Co., Ont.; R. W. Farmer, Renfrew, Renfrew Co., Ont.; J. B. Adair, Galt, Waterloo Co., Ont.; W. J. Halward, Cannington, Ont.; G. A. Hines, Bowmanville, Durham Co., Ont.; Sisson, W. J., Orono, Durham Co., Ont.; H. E. Doupe, Kirkton, Perth Co., Ont.

Form Dairy.—J. Patrick, Hastings, Box 27, Ont.; Miss M. D. Bain, Hamilton Ont.; Miss E. C. Mackenzie, 97 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ont.; S. C. Stroud, Stayner, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Laws Relating to Butter

The Dominion laws which apply to dairy products are, in some respects, more stringent than similar laws in any other country in the world. The manufacture, importation or sale of oleomargarine, butterine or other substitute for butter manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream is absolutely prohibited. The manufacture of adulterated or reworked butter is also prohibited. The legal limit of water in butter is 16 per cent. The law also prescribes that "No person shall brand or mark the word 'creamery' or combination of words which includes the word

'creamery' upon any box, package or wrapper containing butter, nor sell or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale any butter contained in any box, package or wrapper upon which the word 'creamery' is branded or marked, unless the butter contained in the box, package or wrapper consists wholly of creamery butter manufactured at one place, except as to butter in rolls, prints or packages of less than 25 pounds in weight not intended for export and manufactured in a building with the appliances used in creameries."

The effect of the law relating to the branding of butter is that practically all butter made on farms must be branded, if marked at all as "dairy" butter and sold as such. Several parties have recently been prosecuted for violations of this provision of the law. A fine was imposed on the Montreal Dairy Co., Montreal, on Feb. 11th for branding "dairy" butter as "creamery." Charles Dumais, of Montreal, was fined \$400 on Feb. 22nd for carrying on the business of manufacturing oleomargarine. This was the first attempt in Canada, so far as is known, to carry on the illegal manufacture of oleomargarine. It is the policy of the Department to enforce these laws as strictly as possible. An inspector is constantly employed watching for violations—J. A. Riddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, in Census and Statistics Monthly.

The Cheese and Butter Crop

E. Hawthorne, Peterboro Co., Ont.

We hear about the grain crop, hay crop, fruit crop, calf and lamb crop, etc., etc., but this crop of cheese and butter although one of the most profitable of farm products, is generally dubbed country produce. I suppose because it is a finished pro-

duct and does not admit further manipulation.

The most profitable business (on the farm or of the farm) is the business that can be worked without impairing the capital stock. We have on the farm a few of those lines such as the production of eggs, the fruit crop, the maple syrup crop, the honey crop, the wool crop, as well as the cheese and butter crop. True it requires a lot of labor to produce this crop of cheese and butter, too often the cow is charged up with the labor and feed consumed and only credited with the amount received from factory cheese, forgetting that the calf she has dropped, the milk cream and butter that has been used by the family, and the other by-products such as whey and skimmed milk.

The bacon producers of Ontario are very much concerned about the unprofitableness of the hog at the present time and are anxious to make enquiry in Denmark. The secret of their success is that the Danes are great butter producers. They feed their skim milk to hogs and these poor hogs can't help but grow big and get fat. The Danes know which to credit, the cow or the hog.

What we want is two profits, one at the producers' end, to get the largest quantity of the richest milk at the lowest possible cost, and the other profit at the consumers end that the quality of the product is such that it commands the largest possible price.

The Agricultural Department could not do a better thing for the dairy industry than to issue a bulletin showing the value of milk, cheese and butter, comparing them with other foods and that such comparison be continually kept before the public.

I have taken Farm and Dairy for two years and find it to be a splendid farm paper in every way.—Jas. H. Huffman, Kent Co., Ont.

Look Behind the Peddler

SOME CREAM SEPARATORS are so unsatisfactory that responsible dealers will not handle them. The manufacturers of such machines must sell them through peddlers or go out of business. If a peddler offers you a cream separator, look behind his smooth talk—think of the things he prefers not to talk about.

What ails his separator? Why don't responsible dealers handle it? Would you buy a machine that wise awake dealers refuse to touch? What hold have you on a peddler? What good is his guarantee? He takes your money—leaves his machine—and you never see him again.

Perhaps the peddler says the maker guarantees the machine. What is such a manufacturer's guarantee worth? No more than his machine, which responsible dealers refuse to handle—no more than his business, which is simply peddlers' pickings. When such manufacturers go to smash, as they often do, where will you get repairs for the cheap machine the peddler offers? Don't say you won't need them—a cheap separator is always needing them. Worse still, a cheap separator will lose more than its cost, every year, through poor skimming.

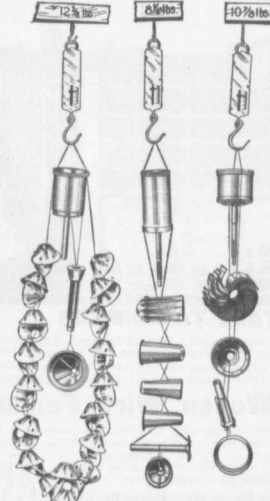
Any machine that has to be peddled had better be left alone.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are sold everywhere and only by responsible dealers. Every dealer stands back of every Tubular he sells. We stand back of every Tubular we make—and the manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. More Tubulars are sold than the three leading "bucket bowl" separators combined. Sales for 1908 way ahead of 1907. Fine Tubular features are making 1909 still better.

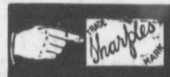
Write for catalog No. 253



These illustrations are from actual photographs. They show the easy running Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator and the simple, light, durable, sanitary, easy to wash Dairy Tubular bowl used in it. The Dairy Tubular bowl develops twice as much skimming force as common "bucket bowls," skims two to five times as clean, can be washed in one-to-five the time and wears a life time.



These illustrations are from actual photographs of three complicated, common "bucket bowls" used in ordinary separators. Notice their weight. Count their pieces. Imagine the wear and the trouble of washing. Peddlers' separators all have common "bucket bowls" as bad or worse than these.



29
Yrs

The Sharples Separator Co.
Toronto, Ont. - Winnipeg, Man.

Cheese

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

No.

In a report of Canada's 237 manufacturing of the Inland throughout the year only two were found, the sale of unimportanting on this concerns the affairs, ship and inferior an indicator of consumer made for but no fore of them, which evidence this cheese is not

Meetings

Frank H. H.

Some 1100 creamery men, usually by orators or the meetings had attended by interest shown discussed. It reaches many tend other milk, pasteurized the cheese. The system is widely discussed has taken a rous of cheese Ontario, and the factories season. Such tained by the work last year feeling value ous other a tem will no ally adopted. ing the pa themselves as their share of plying fuel to pasteurization gations will tors this year suits of pastur Sixteen dist during Febru Western Onta meetings the Dairy Commi, also to ing associati were well atte should visit. The Dairy Western Onta Herd Competi similar lines nouncement w

Bl
Wa

Ch. M.

The bi

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. Send your letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

No "Filled" Cheese

In a report on the cheese industry of Canada based on the examination of 237 samples collected by officials of the Inland Revenue Department throughout Canada, it is stated that only two samples of skim milk cheese were found, which would indicate that the sale of this product is relatively unimportant in Canada. In commenting on this fact, the Dominion analyst considers this a very satisfactory state of affairs, since the demand for cheap and inferior articles of food is usually an indication of poverty on the part of consumers. Examination was also made for fats other than butter fat, but no foreign fat was found in any of them, which is pretty conclusive evidence that the so-called "filled" cheese is not known in Canada.

Meetings in Western Ontario

Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor. Some 110 annual cheese factory and creamery meetings have been attended by speakers since January 1st, usually by one or two of the instructors or the Chief Instructor. These meetings have been exceptionally well attended by the patrons and a lively interest shown in the dairy subjects discussed. This is a good work and reaches many patrons who do not attend other meetings. The care of milk, pasteurizing, whey, soiling crops, were the chief topics of discussion. The system of pasteurizing whey so widely discussed during the past year has taken a strong hold on the patrons of cheese factories in Western Ontario, and a large percentage of the factories will try the system this season. Such good results were obtained by the factories who did this work last year showing the increased feeding value of the whey, and numerous other advantages that the system will no doubt be almost universally adopted. At nearly every meeting the patrons freely expressed themselves as quite willing to pay their share of the small cost in supplying fuel to furnish the steam for pasteurization. Further investigations will be made by the instructors this year regarding the good results of pasteurizing whey. Sixteen district meetings were held during February covering most of Western Ontario, at these district meetings the experiments on the "care of milk" made last year by the Dairy Commissioner's staff were discussed, also the work of cow testing associations. These meetings were well attended and much good should result. The Dairy-men's Association of Western Ontario will conduct a Dairy Herd Competition this year along similar lines as last. Definite announcement will be made shortly. It

is believed that this competition has resulted in stimulating production of milk and encouraging the patrons to greater efforts and showing producers where a greater profit can be made by keeping cows of a large milking capacity. There is a wide field for profit along this line, since there is no reason why every patron should not apply business methods to milk production and endeavor to select and breed animals which will give large profits at the milk pail over and above the cost of food.

Turnip Cheese

The patrons of the Shearer cheese factory, Peterboro County, Ontario, took a decided stand recently at their annual meeting, when they adopted a resolution to the effect that any patron of the factory who fed turnips or rape to his cattle during the next factory season, should not be allowed to send his milk to the factory.

The question was brought up for discussion by Mr. Edgar Wood, who moved that any patron of the factory who fed turnips or rape to his cows between the first of May and the first of November, 1909, should be fined \$25. Mr. Wood pointed out that unless the management of the factory took a decided stand, some of the patrons would be sure to feed turnips or rape to their cows, with the result that the reputation of the factory for manufacturing good cheese would be injured.

Mr. G. A. Gillespie, of Peterboro, a cheese buyer, informed the patrons that at one time he had an open order to purchase all the cheese from a certain factory, and that the price he was to pay for the cheese had not been stipulated. This had enabled him, at times, to pay a 1/4 of a cent a pound more than the regular market price, for the cheese of this factory. The case always went through to the consumers at a cheap rate. One fall, however, he noticed a slight

turnip flavor on the cheese. It was so slight, he decided to accept the cheese. They were passed by the buyers at Montreal, but when they got to Great Britain the firm that had been handling the cheese of this factory, sent word cancelling their open order for this factory's cheese. This meant a serious loss to the factory and was due to the fact that only one or two patrons had fed some turnips to their cows. During most of 1908, the cheese of Shearer factory, Mr. Gillespie said, had been of high grade, but in the fall he had got a lot of 22 cheese that were very turnipy. This cheese had gone to Montreal as Shearer factory cheese, and no person could tell the effect that they would have upon the reputation of the factory.

The cheese maker, Mr. James Hogan, stated that the buyers who had bought some turnip cheese from Shearer factory in the fall of 1907 had had so much trouble in disposing of them, he was not willing to buy any more Shearer factory cheese in the fall of 1908.

It was pointed out that the factory did not have the power to fine patrons who sent turnip milk to the factory. One patron said that he intended to feed turnips to his cows in the fall, and, if necessary, he would send his milk to another factory. This, however, did not prevent the patrons adopting, almost unanimously, the resolution which has already been mentioned. This resolution was moved by Mr. William Devlin, and seconded by Mr. John Topic. After the resolution had been carried, Dairy Instructor Ward stated that if turnip feeding is persisted in it will have a demoralizing effect on the consumption of cheese.

At a recent cheese show in Denmark cheese made from pasteurized and unpasteurized cheese were on exhibition. There was little difference in original quality of the two kinds. The pas-

Simplest and Best Milk Cooler

THE CHAMPION MILK COOLER-AERATOR cools milk so fast that it will keep 24 to 48 hours longer than any other. It has a built-in strainer, and the strainer or straining water can be used, and it will cool the milk to within two degrees of the minimum used.



IMPROVED CHAMPION MILK COOLER-AERATOR
Simple in construction, simple in operation, and easily cleaned. It has a built-in strainer, and the strainer or straining water can be used, and it will cool the milk to within two degrees of the minimum used.
Chicago Milk Cooler Co.,
Herald Bldg., Toronto, Ont.,
N.Y.

teurized cheese had a cleaner flavor than the average, but no cleaner than the best unpasteurized cheese. The making of cheese from pasteurized milk does not, however, appear to make much headway in Denmark.

I would not like to be without Farm and Dairy.—C. M. McGregor, Hastings Co., Ont.

VALUE RECEIVED

There is no doubt about the value of Herbageum. Horses stand the spring work better if they have it regularly. It makes skim milk equal to new milk for calves, and calves getting it regularly never scour. It is a great help to chickens and turkeys. Its regular use with them prevents disease. Herbageum contains no drugs or dopes, and therefore there is no reaction. It simply supplies the parts of a good pasture which are not in the dry feed. It is not expensive. There are 256 feeds in a 99 cent package. That is five feeds for one cent.

WE SELL ALL KINDS OF Dairy Supplies and Machinery

and make a specialty of installing Cheese and Butter Plants including THE BAIRD AGITATOR
WHITE & GILLESPIE
PETERBORO - - ONTARIO

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE CREAMERY PLANT Under instructions from the creditors of the Dauphin Creamery and Produce Company, Limited, the lands, buildings and plant of the said company, situate in the Town of Dauphin, in the Province of Manitoba, on the following premises: Lots 19 and 20, in Block 1, as shown on a duly registered plan, No. 245, of the Town of Dauphin, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the KING'S HOTEL, at DAUPHIN, aforesaid, on Saturday, the 24th day of April, 1909, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. S. A. McLean, Auctioneer. The Assignee is informed that there is in the creamery on the above premises a complete butchering plant, and also a complete set of machinery for pasteurizing milk. The property will be offered for sale en bloc or in separate parcels as may be further directed by the creditors. Terms of sale, one third cash, one third in three months, and balance in six months. The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid. Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale, or may be had from R. C. SPARLING, Assignee, or Messrs. Harvey, Edwards & Bowman, (His Solicitors), Dauphin, Manitoba.

FENCE TALK No. 5

Page Fences have "high-carbon" horizontal 9-gauge wire.

High-carbon wire is harder, tougher, and far stronger—from a third to a half as strong again—stands 2,400 lbs. strain-test.

Page Fences, because of this extra strength, have ample spring in reserve to hold a long panel tight and snugless with fewer posts by a third.

Page Fence uprights are fastened to horizontals by a positive lock, clinched so tightly as to make a solid joint that cannot work loose nor slip—even under the severest strain. But the intersecting wires are not injured.

These are the reasons why Page Fences cost less and wear best, because they need a third less posts and a third less labor to erect, and yet make a tighter, sightlier, sag-proof and more enduring fencing. Go by the book—it tells all about every style of Page Fences and shows how to prove fence-value before you buy. Ask for it (it's free) from Page Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Vancouver, Victoria.

Other fences have only "hard drawn" wire.

Hard drawn wire is softer, is weaker—stands but 1,800 lbs. strain-test.

Other fences thus lack springiness, need three posts to Page Fence's two and then sag and give.

Other fences half-fasten the crossing wires together with a mere twist of wire that will slip. Some use locks that dent and weaken the wire.

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

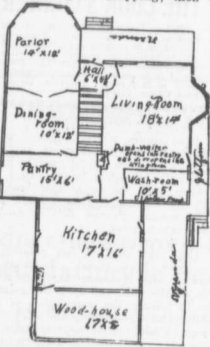
The big black plug.

2209

An Up-to-date Farm Home

Among the many attractive and comfortable farm homes that have come to our notice of late is that of Mr. J. T. Birchard, of Victoria Co., Ont., an illustration of which appears on page 16. After much persuasion Mrs. Birchard was prevailed upon to send us drawings of the first and second floor plans of her home, which are also reproduced herewith.

The house is built of solid brick, plastered on the inside. Then comes the studding or stripping, then the

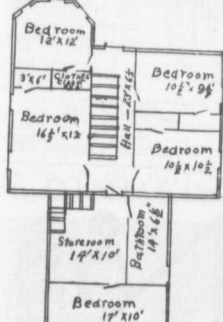


First floor plan of home of Mr. J. T. Birchard, of Victoria Co., Ont.

laths and finally the plaster, all of which, Mrs. Birchard writes, makes the home much warmer than it otherwise would be.

THE GROUNDS

The grounds are surrounded by a "three thorn acacia" hedge, which was set out in the year 1886. In 1901 the young trees were trimmed of their branches and bent over at the roots or "plashed," and pinned to stands of wire which serve to keep them in place. Cedar hedges also separate the front lawn from the vegetable garden. The sprig of spruce to the west of the houses, we find excellent shelter for the orchard as well



Second floor plan of the home of Mr. J. T. Birchard, Victoria Co., Ont.

as a protection for the house against winter winds.

The small building to the south is the old log cabin, preserved as a relic of one of the earliest settlers in that part of the country. This house was built about 70 years ago by Mr. Elisha Birchard.

In a letter received from Mrs. Birchard, she writes: "In this old house we found two old newspapers; one was an issue of the Toronto Globe,

dated July 21, 1863, printed at the time of the American Revolution. The Herald, dated July 18, 1865. In the latter is a good picture of Abraham Lincoln. This cut is outlined with heavy black lines, and gives full particulars of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln."

DESCRIPTION OF PLANS OF HOUSE

A glance at the first floor plan of the Birchard home, shows at once that it is a most commodious, well arranged and very comfortable. A spacious bay window is an attracting feature of the parlor, which opens into a large hall and into the dining room as well. A large living room, 13 x 14 feet, occupies nearly the whole of one half of this flat. From this living room is a dumb waiter, which opens into a large pantry, and also into the living room.

A convenient wash room back of the living room is to be found with an entrance into it from the kitchen and from an outside platform, making such an arrangement extremely convenient for the use of the hired help. A cistern pump is to be found in this room. Another convenient feature at the rear of the kitchen is a large wood house, where the wood is piled and kept dry for use at any time. A large veranda off the kitchen, and at the front of the living rooms, adds greatly to the enjoyment and comfort of the family.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Four large bedrooms, of unusual size, are the best feature of the upstairs of this home. Each of these bedrooms opens into a central hall. Back of the central part of the house is one of Mrs. Birchard's most convenient spots, a large store room, 14 x 10 feet, and a convenient well-arranged bathroom of an unusual size, 14 x 9 1/2 feet. Plenty of windows and good ventilation, are to be found in this well arranged home. The house is heated by a hot air furnace.

The barn and driving house stand to the east of the dwelling and are not shown in the illustration.

The Upward Look

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.—Math. 7: 21.

We sometimes hear people say, as an excuse for not becoming Christians and joining the church, that there are too many hypocrites among professing Christians. Such people, when they give the reason honestly, are to be pitied. If we will hold a cent piece close enough to our eye it will shut out the light of the sun. So it is with these people. They are allowing their sight to be obscured by the faults of sinful men that they are unable to see the glorious vision of God's loveliness.

Our text shows that Christ recognized that all professing Christians are not honest. He has warned us to beware of wolves that come to us in sheep's clothing. Our text shows also, that Christians who are following Christ in name only will not be benefited by their hollow professions. They cannot enter the kingdom of heaven unless they do as God commands them to do. They must love God in sincerity and in truth, they must love their neighbors, they must forgive their enemies, they must be generous and kind to the poor, they must be humble and lowly.

When Christ was on earth He recognized, as we must to-day, that there were many things about the church that were not pleasing to God. He went to the temple and drove out the money lenders, and the others who did business there. This

knowledge, however, did not lead Him to refuse to identify Himself with the church. Instead, He went into the synagogues and taught.

People who complain about the hypocrites who are in the church, should read the warning Christ gave them when He said: "Judge not that ye be not judged, and 'O how wilt thou say to thy brother, let me pull out the mote out of thine own eye, and behold a beam is in thine own eye. Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." (Math. 7: 4, 5.) Thus we see, that they who complain about the inconsistency of Christians should ask themselves seriously and earnestly if there is not a danger that they are hypocrites themselves. They should study the bible to see what Christ, who is the only example that we should follow, taught on this subject.

We, who are followers of Christ should remember that He has said that we shall be known by our fruits. We should ask ourselves if we are living so that we will not offer occasion for our brother to stumble and if the fruits of our lives are such as are likely to be pleasing in our Master's sight.—I. H. N.

Talks with Mothers

Mothers are requested to write the Houseful Editor on any matters they would like to see discussed relating to questions of interest to them. We will endeavor to publish short letters of our Canadian mothers. Contributions for this column are solicited.

Look For Causes

Do you ever stop to think when your little boy is "cross," as you call it, and bangs his head upon the floor and sets up a howl for something that has been denied him that he may be all tired out, as you often are when things go awry?

A normal, healthy child is seldom ill-natured. The little fellow who kicks his playthings about or strikes at you, rebelliously with his baby hands, in nine cases out of ten is suffering from a nervous derangement of his system just as you are when you say the hasty word or are sorry for the moment it is uttered, or give this same rebellious little boy the shake or the slap you also regret the next instant.

Children have their moods as well as older people; why should they not? And their moods are in a measure governed by the physical condition of the person subject to them. Yet we who do not control our own short comings presume to chastise our little ones who have not been taught by either precept or example to be self-controlled, for so skillfully copying their elders.

Instead of the hasty reprimand, why not first endeavor to find out the reason for Mary's peevishness or Johnnie's stubbornness? Very often it can be traced to an excess of improper food, impossible as this may seem to the average mother. And the doughnuts which Johnnie eats at breakfast, and oftentimes between meals, also, have nothing except the hole in them, according to the statement of a physician, to commend them to favor.

If parents would often stop to take these seemingly trivial things into consideration, and would profit by the insight thus gained, there would be less cross, nervous children in the world to grow up into nervous dyspeptics by the simple law of cause and effect. And if instead of punishing the child who has "tantrums" the mother were to take it for a walk in the fresh air, or would otherwise skillfully divert its attention she would in all probability succeed in banishing the

frivolous humor, and she would also be taking the first step towards finding the cause of its peevishness, and by finding the cause be prepared to apply a remedy.

What Some Women Have Done

Not long ago, our attention was drawn to the work accomplished by a good band of women in a very rural community of Indiana. This work was that of improving and caring for their cemetery, the usually most neglected spot in any country town or village. A brief summary of what these women have done follows, and we are in hopes that the women of Canada will read it with much interest, and that we shall hear of other similar organizations in Canada, during the coming season.

We should be pleased to have other women write us if they have done anything of the kind in their town, with

Whether you meet a wolverine in the Rockies or a wildcat in Nova Scotia, you will be glad if your gun is loaded with Dominion Ammunition. Every single cartridge or shotshell can be depended upon as absolutely as if loaded especially for an international match. Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

DOMINION
IMPROVED AND PROVED
AMMUNITION

Improved Roller Gear
OF THE
"Puritan"

Reacting Washing Machine

This special feature alone, makes the "Puritan" the easiest running washing machine made. And the "Puritan" has several other improvements that are almost as important, to the woman who is going to use the "Puritan".

"Favorite" Churn

Is the favorite. There are more "Favorite" churns sold in Canada than all other makes combined. Patent foot and lever drive. Made in 8 sizes to churn from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream.

If your dealer does not handle these household favorites, write us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

an outline of the work that has been accomplished by them, or with any plans that they may have for work this season.—(Household Editor.)

The problem of caring for cemeteries in country communities has been solved by the Ladies' Cemetery Association of the Hoosier village of Hagerstown, Ind. The responsibility lodged with the town board of committeemen, and that august body declined to heed the pleadings of those women who felt the disgrace and shame attaching to such gross neglect. The cemetery was so over-run with briars, thistles, brambles and weeds that it was all but impenetrable. Women who visited the place had their gowns torn on the briars, and snagged their boots on the sharp stumps of elders which had been cut off above the ground. Snakes and noxious animals were abundant and timid ladies and children abhorred the place.

THE WOMEN TAKE A HAND
Persistent petitions to the board of committeemen availed nothing, and the women held a public meeting. The attendance was large, and a plan of action was outlined. Resolutions expressing the shame and regret of the meeting because of the

condition of the cemetery were adopted. A committee was appointed to solicit funds with which to prosecute the work of reclaiming the place. That committee worked and worked hard and achieved slender results, for the feeling was general that the town board was chargeable with the care of the cemetery and few

a snake, nor a weed, nor a briar, nor a bramble to hint at the riot of undergrowth that shamed the spot in the spring.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION
Then the women tested and effected a permanent organization. A president, secretary and treasurer were appointed. While so organized the



A graded lawn and well kept roadway in a model cemetery in Eastern Ontario.

consented to take money from their pockets to defray public charges. The prospect was discouraging, for in the warm May weather the weeds rioted and snakes multiplied and the women were in despair. Then they resolved upon heroic measures.

TACKLING THE JOB THEMSELVES
One fine morning before the dew was dry, a number of women whose hearts were stouter than their bodies, marched to the cemetery and assaulted the stronghold of the weeds. Axes, grubbing hoes, mattocks, scythes—all were wielded by hands unused and arms too weak, but with telling effect, and before the last one was utterly exhausted, a start had been made. It is related that there was no complaint, no harsh word uttered against the indifferent men. Neither was there any friction or authority. All went to work at the outer border and toiled their way towards the centre. Hands were bleeding, and backs aching, but when dusk descended a dozen brush piles leaped into flame and mocked the darkness with ruddy glow. Then the tired workers walked home to rest for another day of toil. And so it continued from day to day, until the place was stripped of brush, weeds and briars, and the sodden, shaded earth was revealed to the view of the sun.

Intelligent, persistent effort won from day and before the frost of autumn painted the trees, there remained not

association adopted a resolution setting forth the need and issued an invitation for everybody to partake of Thanksgiving dinner with the ladies. A large public assembly room was designated as the place where the dinner would be spread. Expectation was tiptoe in the masculine breast, and the private homes of the village were not redolent as of yore with roasting turkeys and steaming puddings. A better custom was about to be tried and, be it said, to the credit of the men, there were few who protested and none who remained away. All came to the feast, and there was revealed the plan of the association. A charge of twenty-five cents for each person served was asked.

It was one of the greatest triumphs the Ladies' Association had ever enjoyed, that first dinner. The whole town was there and residents of the country districts whose interest in the care of the cemetery was as close as any of the townfolk. Enough money was realized to keep the cemetery in the best of repair for a year. And when the time came round again it was repeated. So enjoyable have the annual dinners proved that few of all the people who live within reach remain away, and scores of those whose homes have been changed to other places return to feast and renew old acquaintances. It has become an institution as well established as Thanksgiving itself. And the cemetery? There is not in all the land a country burial ground more beautiful by kept.

THE WORK SPREADS

Scores of towns and villages have sent representatives to study the plan and observe the work of this body of women. The result is that in many states similar associations have been organized and other neglected homes of the dead have been reclaimed and beautified. A greater number of inquiries have been received this year than ever before, indicating the spread of the idea and the acceptance of the plan as promising a solution of problems surely less complicated than the ladies in the little Indiana

village were compelled to solve. The indications are for an awakening public sentiment regarding the neglected burial places throughout the country. Such places mutually appeal for a renewal of the love felt for the sleepers there when they were alive.

Surely there is no spot so remote and no village so small that a similar plan to that suggested herein cannot be followed with equal success and satisfaction to all concerned.

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

APPLE WHIP.

Four apples, whites 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons sugar. Select small, tart apples and cook until soft; drain and rub through a sieve. Beat the whites, add the sugar and beat into the strained apples. Serve cold with cream. Penches may be used in the same manner.

VELVET CREAM.

One pint milk, ¼ box gelatine, 1 teaspoon corn starch, flavoring to taste. Mix the corn starch in a little cold milk and soak the gelatine in it. Soak the remainder of the milk and the gelatine and sugar and cook 15 minutes. Flavor and stir frequently when cooling. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

CREAM OF RICE PUDDING.

Two tablespoons of rice, 2 table spoons sugar, 2 cups milk, 1 egg, ¼ teaspoon salt, nutmeg, 1 tablespoon raisins. Pick over and wash the rice and put in a shallow baking dish. Beat the egg, add the sugar and salt and stir in the milk; grate in the nutmeg and pour over the rice; stone and chop the raisins and add them to the other ingredients and bake slowly the first half hour, stirring often, then increase the heat and cook until the rice is tender and slightly brown. This is very good.

RED RASPBERRY CAKE

Three tablespoons sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup dark sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 cup of red berries, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 eggs, flour to stiffen.

COOKIES

One cup butter, 1 cup sugar (white), cream, butter and sugar, 2 eggs, ¼ cup sweet milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup currants, 2 teaspoons vanilla; flour enough to roll out. Bake in a smart oven.

OATMEAL CAKE

Two cups oatmeal, 1 cup flour, ¼ cup sugar, ½ cup lard (or more if desired), 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 eggs. Mix with sour milk. Bake in a quick oven.

EASY WASHING
—quick washing
—That's the kind of washing you do with this.

"New Century" Washing Machine
Ball-bearing means easy running. Powerful Spiral Springs that reverse the motion make quick work and little effort.
New Wringer Attachment allows water to do its right into the tub.
Only \$9.50—delivered at any railway station. Order at once.
Write for free booklet.

DOWDELL MANUFACTURING CO. LONDON, HAMILTON, Ont. 88

THE 1900 WASHER

The "1900 Gravity" Washer is simply the greatest money and work saver you ever saw in your life. Ask any woman who has used it. Washes a whole tubful of clothes in six minut s—clean and spotless—no wear or tear.

I will send you one for 30 days FREE TRIAL. You don't have to pay a cent. Write me to-day sure for particulars.

F. D. S. Bach, Manager,
THE 1900 WASHER CO.,
357 Yonge St.
TORONTO, CAN. 1463

About this time of year a number of things in and around the house would be decidedly better looking for a coat of paint or varnish. Every possible surface has been provided for in

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

For wagons and farm implements we have a paint that will stand exposure to the weather; for porch floors we have a paint that will withstand footwear, moisture and repeated scrubbing with soap and water.

Making a special fluid for every surface—requires us to keep 5000 formulas constantly in use but enables us to get best results. Tell the Sherwin-Williams agent what you want to finish, and he will give you the proper paint or varnish. Write for booklet, B-60.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
LONDON PAINT AND VARNISH WORKS
MADE IN THE WORLD.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG



Brighten Up

PATTERNS FREE

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY 3 PATTERNS illustrated in Farm and Dairy, ABSOLUTELY FREE, in return for one new yearly subscription at \$1 a year.

ART EMBROIDERY STAMPING OUTFIT, FREE for one new yearly subscription at \$1.

Address, Pattern Department,
FARM AND DAIRY
Peterboro, Ont.

OUR I
We envy o the summer us, as day aft time of farm, dainty toilet make us discor them lucky. ter. Our boye the farm, in illness. Wait until th is over. Retu city friends, a other half of t You will kno



does n satisfac

DON'T a quality cost is more th by the superio ishing quality returns, not Purity containe four. Food m force, which c

"MORE

PUR

You can buy a 7 pound cott in 14, 24, 49, or 24 sacks, barrels and half-

WEST

A DIB



Secure a CLUB \$1.00 EACH, an English

This set consists plates, 12 fruit c platter (11 inch), 1 slip bowl, and coraled in a dain Sample copies on FARM

It is desirable to ment

OUR HOME CLUB

We envy our city friends during the summer months when they visit us, as day after day the steady routine of farm work must go on. Their dainty toilets and their repose make us discontented and we think them lucky. The kitchen seems hotter, the farm, as they see their friends in idleness.

Wait until the rush of summer work is over. Return the visit of your city friends, and you will find the other half of the world works too.

You will know the meaning of contentment when you are home again and find such rest and quietness, nature in repose and you realize you are nature's child, just where you are fitted for and where you are happiest. The best luck that can come to us, is to be in the right place, the place we were intended to be.

There is a possibility of thinking our precious one hundred acres means the world, and there is a danger of growing into our farm.

Don't smile and say there is no chance to get away. There is no calling where men have so much spare time. The only way to do is plan so that each member of the family has a good holiday.

In June or September when the weather is perfect and the rush over,

prepare for a trip, not a visit. Equipped with one suit case and a neat comfortable suit, let the farmer and his wife go for a delightful lake trip away to the Soo, or down to Montreal or the Thousand Islands, or up the Saguenay. See something of this beautiful Canada of ours, away from the sound of reapers, mowers, separators, etc. The coming home will be as a tonic for the whole family to see the happy young light on their faces.—'Aunt Faithie.'

The Summer Boarder Question

I lived once in a beautiful town in Ontario where many Americans spent their holidays. Some of them played tennis and cards all Sunday morning and afternoon. Occasionally if the evening was cool they attired themselves in sporty costumes and attended the most fashionable church. They were a jolly party. What was the result? Why the young people fled to see them, and their influence was soon manifested by the falling off in attendance at church. After they left the town some of the country boys and girls came back, but a few had drifted out too far to ever take the same interest again.

The very arrival of summer boarders gives a new impetus to trade, and arouses the people. There are instances where congregations have been aroused by the promise of a boarder to do his part towards reducing the mortgage, if the members would do their share. I heard of a party of summer boarders last year who took such an interest in the little mission that they raised money, purchased and decorated the building inside and out. When they returned to their homes in the fall, they left the student with a full purse and a glad heart with which to come back to college. They provided new hymn books, collection plate and a splendid library for the school, and all the while while enjoying their library and their cozy little church, that community will bless the day summer boarders sought out their pretty village.—The Pastor's Wife.

Well Worth the Trouble

Have any of our housewives thought of replenishing their china closets, by earning for themselves one of our 95 piece dinner sets? It will not take long and the satisfaction of having a nice new English semi-porcelain dinner set, up-to-date pattern, will well repay your efforts. Here is what **ONE**, says regarding the set she won recently.

"I received the set of dishes last Wednesday and not one was broken. I am much pleased with them, and I think the dishes are very pretty and well worth the trouble of the little work I had to do for them. I thank you much."

Perhaps the children could help out, by securing one or two new subscriptions for your club. Remember only nine new subscriptions at \$1 each, are required for this fine dinner set.

You can remove rust stains from a white dress completely by soaking the dress in pie-plant juice secured by boiling the pie plant in a quantity of water. It makes the dress pink at first, but this comes out at the first washing, and the stains will be effectually removed.

To take inkstains from linen, dip the spotted part in pure tallow melted; then wash out the tallow and the ink will disappear.

Be up-to-date. Renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy.

The Sewing Room

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

MISSIE'S FANCY WAIST \$15.00



No style ever suited young girls better than that of the over-bust. This one can be treated in a number of ways.

Material required for 16 yr size is 2 1/2 yds 21 or 24, 1 1/2 yds 22, 4 1/2 yds 24 in, with 2 1/2 yds 18 in wide for yoke and sleeves, 2 1/2 yds of banding 1 1/2 in wide for trimming.

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

CHILD'S APRON \$2.00



Such a protective apron as this is always desirable for younger children. It can be worn over a frock or in place of one as liked. It includes neck, pockets that mean convenience and comfort. If something slightly more ornamental is wanted, however, the neck can be squared to form a square and the sleeves omitted.

Material required for medium size (4 yrs) is 5/8 yds 24, 2 yds 32 or 3 1/2 yds 44 in wide.

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

MISSIE'S TUCKED PRINCESS DRESS \$25.00



The princess dress that is not overdone in its lines is one of the most becoming that a young girl can wear. It can be made from any fine lawn or embroidered muslin or some other similar material and utilized for graduation.

The dress is made in gored that is cut in points at the lower edge and that are tuckered to form a girde at the waist line. It also is tuckered over the shoulders to provide becoming fulness and there is a tucked flounce that is joined to the lower edge. This flounce being cut in points at the upper edge to fit the lower edge of the dress.

Material required for the 16 yr size is 1 1/2 yds 21 or 24, 2 1/2 yds 22 or 24, 4 1/2 yds 24 in wide, 1 1/2 yds 18 in wide for the yoke and long sleeves, 1 1/2 yds of banding, 4 1/2 yds of edging.

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

FANCY BLOUSE \$12.00



The blouse that gives long and slender lines is a favorite. It can be utilized, too, for almost all seasonable materials.

Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds 21 or 24, 5 yds 22 or 24, 1 1/2 yds 44 in wide, with 1/2 in 18 in wide for the yoke, 9 yds of banding.

The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, and 42 in bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

Your money back if Purity Flour

does not prove entirely satisfactory in the baking.

DON'T simply buy flour from the dollar and cent side of it. Buy high-quality flour. That means PURITY FLOUR. The first little extra cost is more than made up by the extra number of loaves of bread it makes—by the superiority of the bread and pastry in sweetness of flavor and nourishing qualities. Buying Purity Flour is a safe investment. You get large returns, not only on account of Purity's ability to produce more, but because Purity contains the greater nutrient and the vim of a strong hard wheat flour. Food made from Purity Flour gives the consumer health, snap and force, which cannot be gained from the use of the weaker soft wheat flour.

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

PURITY FLOUR

You can buy as little as a 7 pound cotton bag or in 14, 24, 49, and 98 pound sacks. Also in barrels and half-barrels



Purity may cost a little more than some flour but you'll find it more than worth the difference. To be genuine, must bear the Purity trade mark.

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

A DINNER SET FREE



FREE FOR A FEW HOURS WORK
Secure a CLUB of only NINE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS AT \$1.00 EACH, and you will be sent FREE OF COST, an elegant English Semi-Porcelain Dinner set of 95 pieces.

This set consists of the following pieces: 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit dishes, 12 butter pats, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 plate (10 inch), 1 plate (14 inch), 1 gravy boat, 1 pickle dish, 1 covered vegetable dish, 1 baker, 1 stop bowl, and 1 cream jug. This set is genuine English semi-porcelain, decorated in a dainty green floral border, with embossed and scalloped edges.

Sample copies on request. Write Circulation Department:

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

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

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, April 12, 1909.—Trade conditions continue to show improvement. There is no boom on. In fact, the trade is endeavoring to discourage anything in the nature of an increase in profitable business. The large influx of immigration into the Northwest, and the very wet weather, is holding back the continued spring buying somewhat but on the whole the business situation is very satisfactory. April paper was fairly well met, position. The money market is bettering their with plenty of funds for all purposes. Banks are still conservative in regard to credits, and insist upon good security.

WHEAT

The chief event of the week in wheat circles was the excitement in the Chicago market when May wheat reached \$1.25 a bush, and July went to \$1.11, the highest point reached by wheat in twenty years, and since the Letter deal, the bears were swamped and the bulls took profit. James Patton, the manipulator of the corner, is said to have realized a large fortune in Wednesday's transactions. The market was followed on Thursday by still higher prices. May wheat selling at \$1.25 and July at \$1.12. It is now as if Patton's promise for \$1.40 for May wheat would be realized. Conditions at any rate seem to favor a continuation of high prices. The world's supply is said to be short, and Europe is coming to this country for wheat. At London, the market closed quoted for wheat than has been the case for many years. The situation all large is a strong one, though owing to large receipts at Winnipeg, the market dropped a cent a bush on Thursday below Wednesday's figure, \$1.20, being the quotation for May and \$1.20 1/2 for July wheat. The local market has advanced and Ontario wheat is quoted here at 5c a bush, higher than a week ago. The local market is a little quiet but this does not keep the price from advancing, as receipts are light. Seeding operations are likely to be lessened, but more as farmers will be busy to market their wheat. Dealers here quote Ontario wheat at \$1.13 to \$1.14 outside. On Toronto farmers' market there has been little wheat offering. Fall wheat sells at \$1.11 to \$1.13 and goes at \$1.04 to \$1.05 a bush.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market rules steady at unchanged prices. Ontario oats are quoted at Montreal at 4c to 5c a bush, as quality. Dealers here quote oats at 4 1/2c to 5c outside and 5c to 5 1/2c on the farmers' ley though prices rule steady at 5c on Toronto farmers' market. Barley sells at 5c to 6c for feed quality. Oats are quoted at 5c to 5 1/2c outside and 5c to 5 1/2c on the farmers' market here.

FEEDS

Mill feeds are scarce and continue high in price. The demand keeps up and stocks do not get ahead any. At Montreal Manitoba bran is quoted at \$22 to \$23; shorts at \$24 to \$25; Ontario bran at \$23 to \$24 and shorts at \$24.50 to \$25 a ton, in car lots. Bran is very scarce here, and is quoted at \$24, and shorts at \$25 a ton, market shows no material change. American yellow is quoted here at 75c to 76c. Fall wheat sells at \$1.11 to \$1.13 and goes at \$1.04 to \$1.05 a bush.

SEEDS

The seed market shows little change. quotations at country points for seed are on a lower scale. Alsike being quoted at \$5 to \$7; red clover at \$4.50 to \$5.25; red clover at \$2.25 a bush, for timothy as at \$4.50 to \$7.25, red clover at \$4.20 to \$5.40, timothy at \$1.65 to \$2.25, and alfalfa at \$9 to \$10 a bush. They quote re-cleaned seed free from all impurities at \$1.25 to \$2.00 for alfalfa; \$14 to \$16 for alfalfa; \$10.00 to \$12 for red clover, and \$5 to \$6 a cw. for timothy.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market is not so strong as it was. Baled hay is arriving in larger quantities and as the outside demand here, of some of the mining districts, is falling off. Dealers here quote baled hay at \$9 to \$10.50 for No. 1 timothy and \$8 to \$9 a ton for second quality. Baled straw on Toronto farmers' market loses in quality, sells at \$12.50 to \$14; mixed at \$10 to \$12; straw in bundles at \$12 to \$13 and loose straw at \$7 to \$8 a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS

A great many Ontario potatoes have been shipped to the United States and are being sold in the market. This has strengthened the market considerably and prices get what they want and holders are not anxious to sell as they expect a higher 7c to 8c a bag in car lots on the market. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes sell at 7c to \$1 a bag.

There is no change in the bean market. Trade is quiet but firm. Dealers here quote the trade at \$1.50 to \$2, and \$2 to \$2.10 a bush, for hand picked.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market has ruled strong all week, but a drop in prices is looked for should the price drop much below what it is at present dealers will probably begin to pack for storage purposes. Dealers here quote eggs at country points at 17c here in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs are quoted at Montreal at 20c a dozen, a dozen in case lots.

There is little doing in a jobbing way in poultry and quotations are not available. An occasional lot is selling but not enough to dress chickens sell at 1c to 2c, and turkeys at 17c to 17c, and turkeys at 25c to 30c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is likely to be a big make of April

cheese. It is all cheese this spring and no butter. Cows have come through the winter in good shape and everything points to a large make. It is significant to note that the Montreal cheese and butter association has issued a circular to factory make fodder cheese. They undoubtedly want the cheese and want it colored at start at least. Old cheese is scarce and dealers here are finding it hard to get. They quote prices firm to the trade at 14c to 15c for large and 14 1/2c to 15 1/2c for twins. Some new cheese is offering here and dealers quote it at 15 1/2c a lb.

The butter market has a stronger tone especially for good quality, for which there is a good demand. There is an oversupply of inferior stuff and the general quality of the arrivals shows no improvement. Dealers here quote butter to the trade at 25c to 26c for choice creamery prints, 19c to 21c for solids, 21c to 22c for choice dairy prints, 17c to 18c for ordinary, and 16c to 17c a lb. for tubs and large rolls. Inferior grades sell at low as 14c to 15c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market choice dairy sells at 25c to 26c and inferior at Montreal at 19 1/2c to 20 1/2c and fresh creamery at 19c a lb.

HORSES

There has been some active trading in horses the past week and record prices were paid for a few choice drafters. An exceptionally fine mare at the Horse Exchange, West Toronto. She was of the kind that is not picked up every day, and the price paid is no criterion for the price of the ordinary run of draft horses in the country. Other choice ones sold at considerably over \$200, but these again

were picked ones. Counting these high priced ones there was as fine a lot of horses at the Horse Exchange last week as there has been for some time. There was considerable buying for the West. The general run were active, prices for those of the previous week. Draft horses and farm chunks, \$100 to \$120; general purpose dress horses, \$140 to \$200; drivers, \$100 to \$150 each. There is some inquiry for saddle horses and prices rate at about \$180 a head.

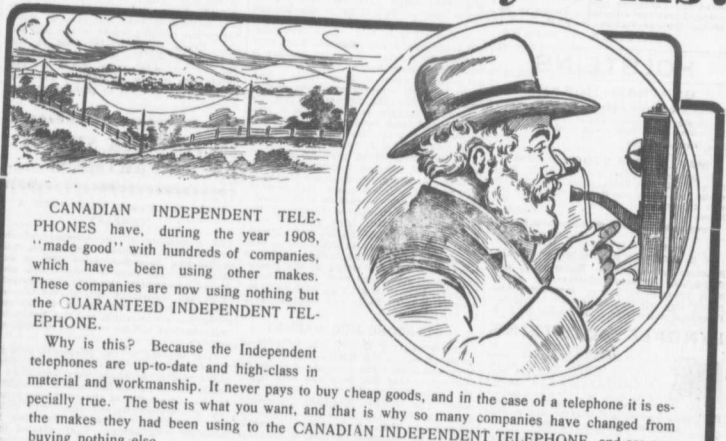
UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

West Toronto, Monday, April 12, 1909.—There were 30 cars at the Union Stock Yards this morning made up of 27 cattle, 14 sheep and 61 calves. The export market filled, after which it was slack and prices were easier. Choice exporters sold up to \$5.75 a cwt, the bulk going at \$5.40 to \$5.65. Export bulls sold at \$4.75 to \$5, and cows at \$5 to \$5.25 a cwt. Butchers' cullings were active and sold early, choice selling at \$5 to \$5.75; good cattle and butchers' cows at \$3.50 to \$4.25 a cwt. Calves sold at \$3 to \$7 a cwt. There was run, quotations ruling at a light price. The few firms at last week's market, prices are firm at last week's quotations.—J. W. W.

LIVE STOCK

Last week was a kind of an off one in the live stock markets. The run of cattle market somewhat sluggish. Eastern beef stock was plentiful a week ago and dealers were therefore not inclined to do much

Telephone Quality Wins!



CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES have, during the year 1908, "made good" with hundreds of companies, which have been using other makes. These companies are now using nothing but the GUARANTEED INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE.

Why is this? Because the Independent telephones are up-to-date and high-class in material and workmanship. It never pays to buy cheap goods, and in the case of a telephone it is especially true. The best is what you want, and that is why so many companies have changed from the makes they had been using to the CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE, and are now buying nothing else.

INFORMATION FREE

If you have local telephone service, write us and learn the way many others have built up and now own and successfully operate their own systems.

The business and social advantages gained to rural communities with their own telephone system, should command your earnest consideration if you are not now enjoying privileges it affords.

Municipalities and companies may get the benefit of the experience of our engineers by writing us. Estimates of cost of construction, etc., gladly furnished without charge.

PRICES ARE RIGHT

If you want telephones or a switchboard, it will be to your interest to let us quote you prices. We can supply everything in line and construction materials at reasonable prices. When in Toronto, call and see our factory.

Best quality and prompt shipment are making our business a success.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED
26 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

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

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, muscles or ligaments, cure the Sprain, Side Bone or Horn on a No. 10 bottle, or half a pint from a No. 5 bottle. Use 2 or 3 times a day. Horses Book 2 D Free. \$1.00 a bottle or 6 for \$5.00.

ABSORBINE is for man, dog, horse, pig, cat, or any animal. It is a large elastic, white or milky-white, gelatinous mass. It is made in W. F. Young, P.O. 13, 135 Ave. 1, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED

If you want to sell property which you own in the U. S. or Canada, such as a FARM, town property, real estate, or any one of our new successful plans of selling direct, without commission, you want to buy property of any kind you can sell, or you want to sell your own property, you should get a copy of our new magazine of choice, which is sold for sale direct by the owner with no commission added. Write to the American Inventor Association, 100 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn.

BUY A American Inventor Association A SELL

DOES LIKE BETTY

BELLS LIKE BETTY \$65 BELL BROS. GASOLINE ENGINE

For Pumping, Cows, Engines, etc. See Full Price List. ALBION MFG. CO. 101 YORK ST. QUELPH, ONT.

Buchanan's Self-Compressing Air Long Sling

The result of 35 years experience in making Picking Machines. Consists of three slings and sectional pulley for drawing ends together. Easy to operate, quick to work, and exceptionally strong. We make all kinds of Picking Machines - Swivel Carriers and Tracks, Slings, Harpoon Forks, etc. Write for catalogue. M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., INDESBOLL, Ont 2

A BIG MONEY SAVING BARGAIN

THE DISSE DISK HARROW

"Bladed" Disk Harrow ends turn over like a wheel. It has become the older Province as a good money-making tool. Perfectly adapted for heavy work, stout, rigid and long lasting. Light draft, and easy to handle. Write for literature. T. E. BIRLEY, CO. Ltd., Kiera, Ont.

VENTILATION

For Dwellings, Rural Schools and Stables. By Prof. F. H. KING

This is a new book issued December 1908, which treats of the question of ventilation in all its details. It shows the necessity of ventilation, and tells how to ventilate, and how to construct ventilators. The drawings are never before published. Chapters are given on the ventilation of houses, both new and those already built. The heating and ventilation of rural school houses and churches, and of stables, poultry houses, etc. Send for a copy. Price, postpaid - 75c. Book Department, RURAL PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED, Peterboro - Ont.

FARMS, HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

JAMES MIDDLETON 421 George St., Peterboro.

EGGS FOR SETTING.-IF YOU HAVE SOME CHOICE EGGS FOR SETTING, ADVERTISE THEM IN OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

GRANGE NOTES

SOCIAL REFORM IN PERIL The executive committee of the Dominion Grange, acting in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the general body, held last December, and in consequence of the general position in regard to certain questions at present prominently before the public mind, as follows: We protest most earnestly against the claims created by a skillfully organized body of local legislators, and certain newspapers, to rush Canada into a policy to which due consideration has not been given, and certain consequences which would follow the adoption thereof are fully understood. We believe the present war scare originating in England, is in the main an attempt to divert the masses in the old land from the work of social reform, including reformation of an antiquated and oppressive land system, on which they had set their minds. The unholy work is, we further believe, being aided by professional soldiers and sailors, whose mental activities are always centred on war and who look to such as a means of professional emolument. If success attends the effort which is being made to throw the influence of Canada into the scale of European countries in England, the cause of social reform in that country will be put back for a century, and the influence of militarism by which the masses of Europe are ruled will be placed on the back of Canadian farmers, and their progress will sustain a check from which it may not recover in the present century.

The proposal which is being so persistently urged, looking to the introduction of military training in the public schools, we consider, as being little less criminal than that of professional soldiers and military instructors for European war.

We have observed with regret the proposals laid before the legislature for the granting of millions of acres of land and vast sums in money to railway promoters. The Grange has long opposed and over again that not another dollar in money or an acre of land should be granted to any private railway enterprise. We believe this position an extreme one. We feel that it applies with special force to the case of the Canadian Northern.

We hail with satisfaction the proposal contained in the tariff bill now before the United States Congress, for commercial free trade in agricultural products. If the proposal is retained in the American tariff schedule, we believe immediate acceptance should follow. Under the system proposed there would be absolutely free competition between the Canadian and American implement manufacturers in the Dominion market, and equally free competition between the same in the Canadian market; in both countries the best in service, selection and price would be awarded to the best. Above all by establishing free intercourse between Canada and the United States in this line, the intercourse in all lines and the cause of the world would be thereby most strengthened.

Signed on behalf of the Executive, J. G. Lethbridge, Secretary.

515 PER COW FROM GRADE HOLSTEINS

A dairy record without a parallel in the country and doubtless about an equal in the state, says the Worcester Times, is C. S. Morris of Ferrisville, Ontario Co., dairyman, who freely admits that it is aided by the best of attention and care, coupled with careful selection of cows for the past three years. The record Morris has made considerable advance. During the year 1908, 22 cows produced 5,276 lbs. of milk each, and in the following year 21 cows gave an average of 9,564 lbs. each. In 1907, 20 cows produced an average of 10,000 year, 22 cows were sold at an average price of \$1.35 a cow. This year gives an average income per cow of \$13.50. An interesting note to that these cows are all grade Holsteins and 15 of the 22 cows milked during 1907 have been in the dairy from three to five years.-G. W. Clemons.

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT WINDMILLS

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

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

THOS. SOUTHWORTH, Director of Colonization, Toronto. HON. JAMES S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture.

For Farms, Houses, Lots

CONSULT BELL AND TAYLOR 378 Water Street - Peterboro



Towers fitted every five feet apart and double braced. Grain Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, Gas and Gasoline Engines, Concrete Mixers.

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

The Secret of Dan Patch's Success

Harry C. Hersey, Trainer and Driver, Tells of the Care His Charge Receives.

"Dan Patch seems to have no age limit. He has established a new world's record each year for four consecutive seasons, and is now, although twelve years old, stronger and faster than ever, and is believed to be ready for a new world's record."

This fact has led to widespread discussion among horsemen. It has been generally agreed that Dan's great individual ability is not alone responsible. Scientific training and the most careful attention have had much to do with Dan's continued great form. Just how, and the only, interest ever given on this subject by Harry Hersey, Dan's trainer and driver since 1903, and the man who has driven the champion to fourteen world's records, a great trainer believes in doing instead of saying things, and it was only after much persuasion that he was induced to make the following simple statement.

Mr. Hersey said: "The success of Dan Patch, I believe, is due largely to the care he receives both in the winter and during his campaigns. He has been tended by Charles Plummer during the last three years, and his training and knowledge of how this great horse should be treated have been the chief factors in keeping the world's champion in splendid condition."

Dan's day begins at 5 o'clock in the morning, both winter and summer, when he is fed four or five times screened oats with two tablespoonfuls of International Stock Food, which is the ingredients of his ration. He never drinks when he likes. After finishing his morning meal he is cross led in the stall, the straw well shaken out and fresh straw put in, after which the stall is disinfected with Dan's Patch Stable Disinfectant as will protect the animal compared for his morning job. He is then returned to the stall, his legs are packed, a generous amount of lanolin is thoroughly cooled off with a few blankets as will protect him. He is then returned to the stall, his legs are packed, a generous amount of lanolin is thoroughly cooled off with a few blankets as will protect him. He is then returned to the stall, his legs are packed, a generous amount of lanolin is thoroughly cooled off with a few blankets as will protect him. He is then returned to the stall, his legs are packed, a generous amount of lanolin is thoroughly cooled off with a few blankets as will protect him.

bunch of timothy hay with a fresh bucket of water, are given him. At 5 p. m. he is fed four quarts of oats and two quarts of bran that has been mixed with boiling water and covered for at least two hours before feeding. After the feed box is removed the groom's attention is directed to the night watch goes with him and remains until 6 a. m. During the season Dan is fed four times per day, and one more meal at 8:30 p. m., consisting of a bran mash. The days that he goes to exhibition he is never tied to keep from filling up, but is allowed all the hay he will eat right up to the time the harness is put on him for his preparatory three miles. As soon as the stall and given an alcohol bath, and then rubbed into a massage and back, and is then scraped off to get the latter and bagged with cotton thoroughly cleanse his skin and hair. He is then rubbed lightly, legs well rubbed, and the harness and blankets hand-rubbed and bagged with cotton bandages. He is then covered with a light blanket and washed with water for about twenty minutes, after which he is thoroughly dry and lightly rubbed to get the hair to stand out. The same operation continues for an hour and a half, or longer, if he gives evidence of not being thoroughly cooled off. The lightest cooled Dan is taken to his stall, legs water, put with castile soap and warm morning on his legs, and washed with water, dry and chest cotton and woolen bandages packed and a shoulder piece or an extra blanket as will protect him. He is then covered with a shoulder piece or an extra blanket over it. His feet are then packed, a generous amount of lanolin is thoroughly cooled off with a few blankets as will protect him. He is then returned to the stall, his legs are packed, a generous amount of lanolin is thoroughly cooled off with a few blankets as will protect him. He is then returned to the stall, his legs are packed, a generous amount of lanolin is thoroughly cooled off with a few blankets as will protect him.

Signed, H. C. HERSEY, From St. Paul Dispatch, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1908. It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

How To Buy Farm Implements

Choose implements strong enough to stand all hard usage—designed by long experience—built in the way that keeps repair-troubles at arm's length—priced low (value considered).

"Cockshutt" on a farm implement is a reliable insurance against that costly trouble of the farmers—break-downs in the fields, which always happen at the worst possible time. And the same name insures light draft, because 32 years' experience is built into the design, and special processes are applied in the making. Cockshutt moldboards, for example, are made of the best soft-centre steel, heated by natural gas and tempered in a peculiar way that

precludes the bare chance of soft spots or faulty surfacing. All the steel in a Cockshutt implement is

Cockshutt Implements are Trouble - Proof

tempered exactly right, and that is why Cockshutt moldboards take temper as hard as glass—polish like fine cutlery—scour in any soil—and make Cockshutt plows lighter in draft than any ordinary plow. Then, into every strain-taking part of any Cockshutt plow, is built enough strength to stand twice the hardest strain it will probably ever have to endure. You will understand about this better when you send for the Cockshutt literature. Sent on request.

How To Do Better Plowing In Half The Time! Draws only a fourth harder than a walking plow (actual test) and plows two furrows at once—needs two horses only.



MAPLE LEAF
2-FURROW
WALKING GANG
PLOW

Staunch Frame

Its frame is a drop-forged I-beam of heavy high-carbon steel, with heavy malleable castings very solidly bolted up—the whole construction designed to combine great strength with little weight.

Adjustment

Loosen two bolts and turn two set-screws, and in a minute you can change the furrow-width from 7 inches to 10, or any width between—the very simplest and quickest width-adjuster there is. New pattern fine-adjustment ratchet changes the depth of cut by quarter inches, simply by a pull on the easily-reached lever.

Straightener

Wheels are always under driver's control; and our patent straightener device makes it easy for even unskilled plowmen to keep straight furrows. You cannot appreciate this valuable practical feature until you see the plow.

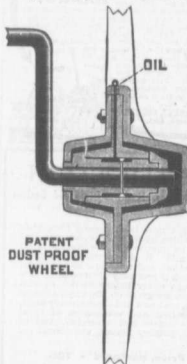
Clearance

A pull on a lever lifts the plows well clear of the ground—clearance ample for trashy or lumpy

land. The plow, however, can turn square corners without lifting from the soil, and will not change depth in turning.

Wheels Dust-Proof

Nothing less than the Cockshutt Patent Dust-Proof Wheel is good enough for you—because it is the ONLY perfect wheel. Fitted to all Cockshutt gang plows; dust and grit simply cannot get into



It; oil cannot leak out of it; and the axle cannot spring or weaken a little bit. Once oiled these wheels run silently and perfectly for days—another light-draft feature gained by reducing friction. Send for details of this practical device—it will pay you.

BY actual tests, in competition, this 2-furrow walking gang plow plowed two furrows 9 inches wide and six inches deep with but 25% heavier draft than a single-furrow walking plow, in the same soil and with the same horses and plowman. And it was heavy soil at that. To YOU this means that three horses and one man, with this plow, will do as much as four horses and two men with two one-share walking plows—and the plowing will be BETTER done, because only every other furrow is trod by the off-horse. That makes for easier harrowing and better tilth. On light soils TWO horses can do the work—the draft is so light.

The Cockshutt Line

built right to farm right, includes not only more than 120 styles of plows—ranging from light garden plows to huge 12-furrow engine gangs—but also all styles of seeders, cultivators and harrows. Write us for details of the kind of implements the business farmer ought to buy.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LTD.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO