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NUMBER 22

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 3. 1909



HARVESTING HAY ON THE FARM OF REV. MR. ARCHAMBAULT, BISHOP OF JOLIETTE, P. Q.

The contrast between the scythe, that mowing device of olden days, and the modern machine as here illustrated is indicative of the wonderful development that has been brought about in all lines of farm machinery. Quebec agriculture owes much to the keen interest in farming shown by the Catholic clergy, many of whom own splendid farms, that of Bishop Archambault being one of the best. On these farms much of the modern machinery now becoming general was first introduced into Quebec.

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The Hog Commission

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has announced that the commission of Canadian farmers, which is to be appointed to study the swine industry in Great Britain and Denmark will be composed of at least three members and a secretary, and probably of five. When the vote of \$10,000, to defray the expenses of the commission, was under discussion in parliament, Hon. Mr. Fisher was asked a number of questions about it. The discussion, as reported in Hansard, was as follows:

MR. BLAIN—"How many will comprise this deputation and how will they be selected?"

MR. FISHER—"I think that I shall have to send five. I would like to be content with three, but I think that Ontario will supply two, Quebec one, the maritime provinces one, and the west one. Then, I will have to send a secretary, or an officer of the department, to make up the report, keep the notes and attend to everything of that kind. If I can manage to do with three I will be glad to do so."

MR. BLAIN—"What will be their duties?"

MR. FISHER—"To investigate everything in connection with the pork production and marketing in these countries."

MR. SPOURLE—"Will they go outside the country?"

MR. FISHER—"They will visit Ireland and Denmark for the purpose of

Our Efforts Appreciated

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—As president of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, I feel it my duty to thank you for the great interest you have taken, and for the space you have given in your valuable paper, Farm and Dairy, during the last year to promote the interests of the hog business. Your position is far different from that of some of our other agricultural papers, that it makes a hog man appreciate your efforts.—D. C. Flatt, Wentworth Co., Ont.

investigating the business in those countries, to see if they can get any hints for the improvement of our industry."

MR. SPOURLE—"I would suggest that they extend their inquiry to Chicago and the west, where the industry appears to be quite up to date, in fact very much ahead of ours in handling animal products. They might get information there which they could not get anywhere else."

MR. BLAIN—"Will this be the total cost of the commission?"

MR. FISHER—"I expect so."

MR. HENDERSON—"To my mind the most important thing the minister can do in connection with the hog industry is to find out where we can sell more products. I think the people of this country know pretty well how to slaughter hogs and how to pack them. I do not know that we can learn much on these matters from Ireland or Denmark. What we want is a greater market."

MR. FISHER—"We do not supply the British market to anything like the extent we might."

The Milk Commission

The Ontario Provincial Milk Commission, appointed to investigate the whole milk problem, held their first meeting on May 25th, at the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, electing Dr. A. R. Pyne, chairman. Those present were: Hon. Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister, and Messrs. F. G. Macdiarmid, M.P.P. for West Elgin; J. R. Darga-

vel, M.P.P., Leeds; W. F. Nickle, M.P.P., Kingston, and Mr. W. Bert Roadhouse, Secretary.

About two hours were spent in thoroughly discussing all the phases of the question with a view to making the investigation as complete and as far-reaching as possible. It was decided to visit a number of Toronto dairies and sources of milk supply on June 28, 29, 30, and later on to personally inquire into conditions in all the other cities of the Province, as well as a number of centres across the line where considerable progress has been made in the effort to secure pure milk. In the meantime the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the various cities and States on both sides of the line to secure all the literature available on the subject. The Commission will be glad to receive suggestions from producers, distributors, or consumers. The Secretary's address is the Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Ontario Live Stock and Fodder Supplies

The general condition of live stock is briefly described as thin, but bright in the May report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture recently issued. No disease of a serious or epidemic nature has appeared, the mild form of distemper reported in several parts of the Province being of a local nature. Horses are said to be in good heart, although not looking so plump or sleek as in some years, owing to close feeding. The same may be said of both beef and dairy cattle. The chief ailments reported with this class of stock were cases of abortion and other parturient troubles with a number of cows, and scours in calves. Most of the stall-fed and other fat cattle have been disposed of, but the number of stockers going on grass is somewhat less than in former years. Sheep have come through the winter nicely, and lambing has been upon a generous scale, but fear of the dog is holding back the sheep industry in Ontario. Loss of spring litters has been rather too common with sows and several correspondents report cases of crippling of hogs; but otherwise there are few complaints regarding this class of stock except that while high prices are being paid for pork, the equally high cost of feed leaves very little profit for the farmer. A number of correspondents held that on this account there will not be a surplus of hogs offering later in the season.

FODDER SUPPLIES.

But for the winter there have been much scarcity of fodder before live stock got upon the lads. As it is, many farmers have had to feed much economically because supplies are rather bare of supplies. The scarcity of straw and roots told against generous feeding, and in many cases the situation was saved only by the good crop of corn and the use of the silo. Hay is in good demand, but in most cases there is only sufficient for local demand, as a good deal was baled and shipped during the winter. Hats of corn are higher in value than for years, but the slow sales this spring at very tempting prices prove that farmers have only about enough for home consumption. In eastern Ontario, oats for seeding are at a premium; in fact, all kinds of provender are scarce in that section than in the more western counties.

The Board of the Canadian National Exhibition has appointed Mr. Robert Copland, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, to be judge of the Clydesdale horses at the coming Exposition.

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
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Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1909.

No. 22.

THE FARMERS' INTEREST IN LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY

Prof. John Evans, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

This is the Age of Invention. In no one Line of Machinery has more Progress been Made than in Agricultural Machinery. A Knowledge of Farm Mechanics is Necessary if One Would Obtain the Best Results in Operating this Machinery

It must not be forgotten that agriculture is and must always be the leading and predominant industry in Ontario. Her agriculture is her sole hope, and however pessimistic the farmer may be he cannot get away from the fact that good implements and machinery are inseparable from successful farming. To farm successfully the farmer has to constantly keep in touch with the latest discoveries along the line of agriculture and improvements in the mechanism of machinery. To be abreast of the times the farmers' library should contain not only periodicals of general literature but also such journals as "Farm and Dairy," which treats in a very pertinent way with all phases of agriculture.



Professor John Evans

VARIED READING NECESSARY.

To become familiar with any subject one must read, study and think. Few occupations demand such varied reading, owing to its complex nature, as that of farming. It is essential that a farmer possess a good general knowledge of mechanics. No matter how perfect the design of a machine may be, it cannot be properly operated without an application of the same quality of brain power as is needed in the general work of the farm. The best designed machine in the world will only run as it is designed to run, when there are brains behind the hand of the man who has charge of it.

It is now generally conceded, that, owing to the growing scarcity of farm labor and the high rate of wages demanded, labor saving machinery on the farm has become exceedingly important, for mainly through it can the farmer hope to reduce the cost of production. With up-to-date machinery, these economic troubles will in time pass away.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MACHINES.

No farm can be said to be well equipped without a large assortment of machines and implements. On account of the large investment in farm machinery there is need of information on the utility and efficiency of the various kinds of implements used. This question of machinery is one that affects the comfort, welfare and the banking account of the farmer, so it should not be regarded merely as a passing fad, but as a sound problem in agricultural economics, for there

is scarcely any operation ranging from hoeing to the more complete work of turning the sod or driving the threshing machine but what can be done with modern machinery. The more perfect and better fitted to its work the machinery is, the greater will be the gain derived by the farmer from its use. It becomes, therefore, a matter of vital importance to be able to select the best machine, based on a knowledge of good construction, and from an understanding of the forces required for the use of such machines in order to produce the greatest possible advantage and efficiency.

SCIENCE OF MECHANICS.

To increase the effective force of labor, a knowledge of the science of mechanics is most essential. How often it is that the wrong horse is burdened with more than his share of the work or that much of the power of a team is lost through being badly adjusted to the line of draught.

No one ever becomes a mathematician by simply working out a few examples in every rule. No one ever becomes a machinist by turning up a piece or two in a lathe, nor by machining a piece in every machine in the machine shop. To become proficient in mathematics one must study deeply the fundamental principles which govern that science. It is the same in practical mechanics. One must thoroughly know principles and their application so that finally the mind is able to reason out the connecting movements of the

various mechanism of a machine and the hand by many operations trained to be a willing servant of the mind to connect and adjust the various parts correctly.

THE BOYS ON THE FARM.

The farmer who has had little or no opportunity himself to acquire practical knowledge of machinery should exert every effort to enable his boys to obtain such training. Instruction in farm machinery is now given at any up-to-date Agricultural College. "How to keep the boys on the farm," is a problem that has been for some time agitating the minds of many a father. My advice is get the latest machinery and a good gasoline engine to do all the drudgery. All boys have a liking for machinery to a greater or less degree and to have some of their own which they can run and handle will fill a long felt want in a boy's soul.

It is plain that economic conditions are such that modern farm practice depends, in a large measure, upon skilful operation of machinery, and upon motors to operate them. The great value of improved farm machinery to the farmer is that he is able to cultivate his land and harvest his crops almost without hired help.

GET ENGINE FIRST.

The implements and machines which every farmer must have, who does his work well are numerous and often costly. They need not all be obtained in one year. Get the engine first and the others will come along in a regular order.

It is regrettable that, frequently, the average farmer allows these high priced machines, when the season is over, to lie along a fence exposed to all weather and to be eaten by rust. So much is this the custom that a good authority estimates the average life of a binder to be 24 days used for six days in a year.



"Machinery Hall," one of the Fine Buildings on the Campus at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

A two storied structure of red pressed brick on a lime stone foundation and roofed with slate. It must be acknowledged that machinery-to-day is doing the world's work; hence how necessary that our youth be taught the management of machinery. The mechanical department of the College seeks to give such instruction.

The Evolution of Hay Making

Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

It is about 50 years since the first mowing machine was introduced into Canada. Previous to that, and for many years after, the scythe was the principle implement used for cutting hay. There are many readers of Farm and Dairy that in their younger days swung the scythe all day, cutting the grass among stumps and stones. The hay when cut had to be shaken out of the swath by hand to dry. It was raked into windrows with the hand rake, pitched on to the wagon by hand, taken to the barn and often put into a loft over the stable through a small door about two and a half feet square. It required two or three persons in the mow to put it away. This storing away the hay was the hardest work in the whole process of hay making.

How things have changed! The mowing machine, the tedder, the side delivery rake, the loader and the horse fork for unloading makes haying a picnic compared with the haying time of a few years ago. It is not necessary to go into all of the improvements that have taken place in the mowing machine. We have to-day a machine that will cut with ease 10 to 12 acres of grass and it runs so smoothly that it can scarcely be heard in the adjoining field.

THE RAKE.

Following the hand rake came a crude implement made from a hardwood scantling or small log about five feet long with holes bored through it. Pins about two feet long were driven into one side. These pins or teeth were pointed. Two sticks served for handles, and the whole was drawn by a horse. This was the first horse hay rake. When the rake was full the horse had to stop and back up while the rake was pulled out by hand, thrown over the windrow and started again. Shortly after that some manufacturer made a rake with spring steel teeth. This consisted of a pair of shafts attached to a cross bar on which were fastened the teeth, these being attached at right angles. This machine stood about two and a half or three feet high. The teeth had one complete coil to give them spring. A pair of handles were fastened to the top of the frame so as to lift the rake over the windrow. It was painted a bright red and it looked elegant to boys of 50 years ago. But this rake proved a failure. A great advance was made when the wooden rake was made to revolve over the windrows when full. It, however, left the hay too compact in the windrows, which prevented the wind passing readily through it. Then followed the sulky horse rake with the hand dump, which was soon improved so as to work automatically with the foot. These are still in use to-day, and are giving good satisfaction.

SIDE DELIVERY RAKE

We now have the side delivery rake that turns one swath over on the other and shakes the hay up so that it dries quickly through the action of the sun and wind. One of the great advantages of this rake over all others is that you can drive around the field commencing at the outside. This enables the farmer to rake up the hay that was first cut and follow along with the loaders. In this way the driest is always taken to the barn first and the greenest left to the last.

THE TEDDER.

The tedder is a machine that is not used as much as it should be in hay making. By having it to follow the mower in the course of half an hour, it prevents the leaves from becoming dry. It keeps them in their normal condition so that they carry off the sap from the stems and thus dry out the plant in much less time. Besides, the leaves, which are the most valuable food part of the plant are thus retained. This is especially true of alfalfa and other clovers. By using the tedder we can usually cure the hay so as to take it to

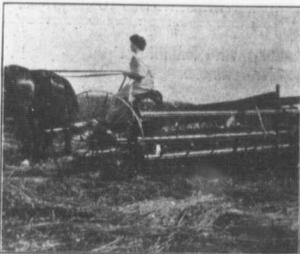
the barn the same day it is cut, provided the weather is favorable.

THE LOADER.

By the use of the hay loader much of the heavy work that was formerly performed by man is now transferred to horses. When we take into account the rapidity with which hay can be loaded in this way, we must give the loader an important place in the hay making machinery of the farm.

HORSE FORK.

Of all the work in connection with haying that of storing it in the barn was the most dreaded!



A Machine with which Many are Unfamiliar

The side delivery rake has much in its favor. It facilitates the working of the hay loader, and to a large extent supercedes the tedder.

The hay was not only heavy to pitch up, but as a rule the barn was close and hot often with a lack of air. This has been all changed by the introduction of the horse fork and slings. By means of these contrivances hay can be taken to any height with the greatest of ease.

The cost of producing hay has been reduced to a comparatively small figure, and what was one of the hardest tasks on the farm is now made light work through the use of modern methods and machinery.

Use Up-to-date Machinery

S. A. Northcott, Ontario Co., Ont.

The exodus of native sons to the Canadian Northwest and elsewhere, has drained the older parts of Ontario of a large number of skilled workmen. Their number has been replaced by



Heavy Hay being Loaded by Horse Power

Where much hay is grown the "armstrong" method of loading has been replaced by a more modern means. Hay loaders of reliable make have given the best of satisfaction.

the tide of immigrants, yet quality in many cases is lacking in the latter. These conditions, combined with the necessity of getting work done at the right time, have led farmers to purchase larger and more up-to-date machines to do their work. By their use one man can do more than

two or three would do with the old implements. The eight foot harrow is replaced by harrows ranging from 16 ft. to 24 ft. in width. The four horse plow do better work than the single plow and a lot more of it in a day. Wide cultivators and seeders enable us to get the crop in as soon as the land is ready and a six or seven foot binder soon leaves the crop in sheaves at harvest time.

Machines are now manufactured by two firms in Ontario for planting, spraying and digging potatoes. The planters do excellent work and plant correctly at any desirable distance apart. They will plant from four to six acres a day. The potato sprayer is a profitable machine for any one, growing one acre or more of potatoes. The whole outfit can be purchased for \$25. A four row sprayer will spray one acre in an hour easily, and will do the work better than can be done by hand in a day. It will give food for the bugs and prevention for the blight at the same operation. The potato digger will dig five acres in a day. It costs \$75 to \$80, while a potato plow can be purchased for \$12 and it will answer all right where only one acre or two are grown.

Instead of doing an enormous amount of hand hoeing among corn and potatoes, extensive growers now use the harrows frequently till the corn or potatoes are up. Then the two horse cultivator which takes two rows at a time is made use of. It does better work than the one horse affair so commonly used, and when the day's work is done the man is not tired out from walking and holding the one horse scuffer.

These implements, one and all, are in use upon our farm, so we know whereof we speak. By making use of this modern machinery we can do our work with comfort, instead of the drudgery that accompanies old fashioned implements.

The Two-Horse Corn Cultivator

Chas. H. Bray, Bray Co., Ont.

Why did I purchase a two horse corn cultivator? Mainly because I could do better work with it than I could with a single horse cultivator or scuffer. The most important time, or part, of working the corn is the first time it is gone through. With the two horse corn cultivator, the corn can be cultivated the first time when it is just high enough so that one can see the rows. The soil can be cultivated closer to the corn by means of a two horse cultivator than with a single horse scuffer. The shields protect the corn from being covered up by the earth, but at the same time they allow any small weeds that may have started, to be covered, thereby checking their growth.

For the first cultivating, the sections should be about as close as the arch on the cultivator will allow, or have the shields about four inches apart. The second time the sections should be spread wider, about three quarters of an inch on each side. For this cultivation let it in a little deeper. Corn when it is small should be cultivated twice a week. At each succeeding cultivation, the sections should be widened and allowed to go a little deeper, until about the last cultivation when the broad teeth should be used. When the corn is sturdy enough the shields may then be removed which will allow the earth to be thrown around the stalks.

More ground can be gone over in a day with a two horse cultivator than with a single one. The horses will not feel as tired after a day's work neither will the man, and the latter, after having used one will wonder why or how he ever got along without the use of so profitable an implement. While talking recently with a friend who has not got one of these cultivators, but who had used one a little last year, he declared that he was going to have one this year as he believed it to be the most profitable implement on the farm.

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Facts Concerning Manure Spreaders

W. H. Taylor, Brant Co., Ont.

All farm machinery saves labor. The manure spreader does this and more. It increases the value of the manure over hand spreading. It saves at least one half of the time required to draw it out and scatter it by hand. If you drop the manure in piles or heaps and spread it at a more convenient season, then the spreader will save about three-fourths of your time, to say nothing about the loss of manure by leaching and burning in the field.

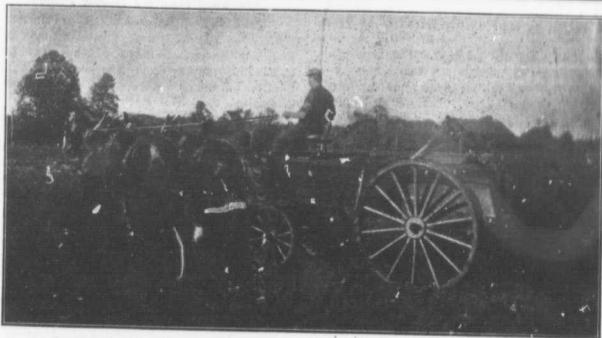
Aside from its value as a labor saver is the economy of manure that can be made through its use. Manure carelessly spread in lumps here and there will not do half as much good as when finely and evenly spread over all the ground. It is considered that five loads of manure spread with the spreader will go farther and do more good than double that amount spread by hand.

REMOVES A DRUDGE.

The spreader removes one of the greatest drudges on the farm. There is no heavier or more disagreeable farm work than the hauling and spreading of manure. Experiment stations have demonstrated that a small amount of manure, spread often, will bring better results than larger amounts spread less frequently. It is almost impossible to spread a small quantity of manure per acre by hand. With the spreader one can regulate the spreading and apply a given number of loads per acre. Pull a lever as you drive and you can increase the quantity on a poor spot or knoll, or decrease it when you drive into a hollow where the washings of the hill have already increased the fertility of that soil.

We all know that when the soil is finely pulverized by a disc harrow or by other means that it produces larger crops than when left with many lumps and clods. The beater at the rear of the spreader revolving so rapidly, not wholly unlike the cylinder of a threshing machine, makes the coarsest manure very fine. Besides, it distributes it so uniformly that practically every square foot of soil receives its share of the fertilizer. When thus spread judiciously every particle of manure may be assimilated by the crop. The roots of a growing crop ramify in the soil in every direction. For best results they require their food well distributed and finely and evenly mixed through the soil.

Another beneficial effect of manure must not be overlooked. It is important to put a little manure over



A Machine that Gladdens the Heart of the Hired Man and Makes Profits for its Owner

The illustration shows the manure spreader at work on the Macdonald College, Que., farm. The advantage spreader on his 120 acre farm in Brant Co., Ont.

the machinery. The spreader permits of top dressing new seeded meadows or wheat. The first start in plant life is very important. Top dressing, as accomplished by the spreader, gives the clover and wheat a good start. Any straw and lumps in the manure are torn to pieces so that they are not raked up with the hay to its great damage. Coarse manure could not be used as a top dressing without the aid of the spreader.

All crops have their first start near the surface. How often are we compelled to plow down (with difficulty) coarse straw manure with its fertilizing elements out of reach of the young plant, in order to get rid of the manure because of its having been poorly spread by hand. This is surely a loss. One writer has it figured out and says 400 loads of manure spread with the spreader will give a profit of \$100 over that spread by hand and then you haven't suffered loss and gorged your land by over feeding.

OTHER MARKED ADVANTAGES.

A spreader not only spreads manure finely and evenly but does it quickly and easily. A man rests while the horses do the spreading and having rested he will load more quickly. It is far nicer to merely drive and watch it spread a 50 bush. load in two or three minutes than to spread the load at the end of a heavy fork. The spreader halves the labor and doubles the value of the manure. The more a farmer uses the spreader the better he will like it, and instead of loathing the sight of a manure pile he will value it for its plant food. He will study to protect it by erecting sheds,

or plan a short rotation and draw it direct to the field. He will put in cement floors to save the liquid manure with the solid. He will feed more protein foods, thereby making the manure richer in nitrogen, which when wisely applied with the spreader will restore without load to its original productivity and enable him to grow larger crops as the profit. The spreader will save your strength by letting the horses do the work, which they can do better than you.

The manure spreader should be sheltered, kept well oiled when used, and when stored away, the

spikes should be cleaned to prevent rust. With ordinary care the manure spreader should do good service and last for 25 years.

How Long Does a Binder Last?

Barlow Cumberland, Durham Co., Ont.

One day a visitor driving through the country in one of our front townships, turned into the homestead of a well-to-do farmer. In the living room of the tidy house the good wife was busy at her sewing machine, which whirred and hummed like a busy bee. After some pleasant greetings she resumed her work, for there is little time to spare from the many household duties and the making of clothes for her children. "I'd like to show you my new binder," said the host. A pleasant smile passed over the wife's face as she added, "Yes, John's got a new one. It's a beauty." So the two men sallied forth. They went across the barn yard where the chickens were picking their living on the pile of manure thrown out at the sides of the stable doors and then around the barn to the back, next to the fields.

THE NEW BINDER

There lay the new binder in all its glory of scarlet paint and fancy trimmings, the pole lying on the ground just as it had been dropped when the horses were unhitched, its wheels clogged with mud and the working parts filled with oily dust and ends of stubble, just as when it had been brought in from its work.

Its new devices were dilated upon by the enraptured owner. Its superiorities were pointed out and its capacity for clean and speedy work told as earnestly as might have done justice to the agricultural implement salesman who had recently sold it.

"What do you think of it?" asked the farmer. There was pride and satisfaction in his tone as he looked at his visitor for the expected reply. After a few moments waiting and keeping his eyes down on the machine, and keeping his mind inconsistently said, "That's a nice sewing machine your wife has." "You bet it is," was the decisive reply. "Does she keep it clean?" was the next question. "Of course she does. It cost me \$50, and if she didn't, I'd soon see she did, and besides it wouldn't work well if she didn't."

Raising his head the visitor quietly said, "Don't you think that you ought to keep your binder clean? Do you think it is fair to the wife or to the machine?" There was a minute's pause during which the farmer, with his hands thrust deep into his breeches pockets, looked back and fro from machine to man and then spoke out in a vigorous tone, "By gum, you're right. I never looked at it that way before."



A Long Tried and Still Popular Method of Loading Hay

The hay loader has quite replaced this method of making and loading hay on many of our larger farms. The coiling system and hand pitching have stood the test of years, however, and still have their place, especially on smaller farms, where labor-saving is not the all-important factor. Photo taken especially for Farm and Dairy, on J. R. Hutchison's farm, Thunder Bay District, New Ont.

all the land and thus get its bacterial effect as well as the benefit from the plant food that it contains. Such distribution is made possible by the spreader, for after it has spread the manure, cultivation can be carried on without clog-

"How long does a binder last?" was the next question put to him. "Why, six or seven years of course, often longer." "No sir," said the visitor, "only about two months." The farmer almost shouted in disdain. "What, only two months! How can you make that out?" "Shall we say," said the visitor, "that on a hundred acre farm, a binder runs for 10 days each season, 10 times 6 is 60 and 60 days is two months. That is all the real life of a binder, and balance of the time is spent in making rust and shrinking or swelling in sun or wet. Its life is its working days.

"Shal! I tell you what a machine man once said to me? We were talking of the length of life of farm machines and binders and how he kept up his wiles." "Ah, said he, 'there was a peaky fellow down on the 6th line in _____ township who spoils my trade. He used to clean off his machines every time he brought them in, wipe off the mud and dust and clean off the oil and have them fresh for the next day. When he laid them up for the season, he would bring them in and fix them up, put tallow on them and on his plow, and he had a cover for his binder. He was a hard man to sell to, but when he had bought once that was the end of it, for he kept his ma-

Stacking Hay by Horse Power

John Fixter, Macdonald College, Que.

Since hay making is near at hand, thought may profitably be given to the best and cheapest methods of handling the hay crop. The horse-fork in the barn for unloading is certainly a very useful helper and one that saves much time and does away with the very heavy work of pitching. Though largely used in barns, seldom is this great labor saving device used when stacking hay in the fields. The illustration on this page shows the hay-fork being made use of for stacking on the Macdonald College farm. It gave the very best of satisfaction in this capacity.

The outfit is rigged up as follows: Take one long cedar, ash, or elm pole similar to a telegraph pole, before hoisting the pole attach three long guy ropes, also a pulley. Put the main rope through the pulley, fasten one end of the rope to a tree or post, hitch a horse on the other. The pole is then ready for hoisting. Care must be taken to have the hole dug in such a way as to keep the pole from going sideways when hoisting unless a man is stationed at each guy rope.

When commencing the stacking, keep the bottom four feet from the base of the pole; the top of the pole should slant towards the centre of

is not a very serious condition, because it generally yields to treatment. It is readily seen in the form of a soft sac in the skin just at the navel. On pressure with the hand the contents of the sac can be pushed up into the abdominal cavity, when the hole in the abdominal muscles

Do They Know About It?

Are you sure that your neighbors know about the great Dairy Farms Competition that is being held over Ontario this year? Make sure by telling them about it. Show them this copy of Farm and Dairy in which the big announcement again appears. Don't be sorry after the competition is over that you and your friends did not decide to compete. The entry form on page 24 of this issue is for your convenience. Use it when making your entry. For further particulars and additional entry forms, write Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

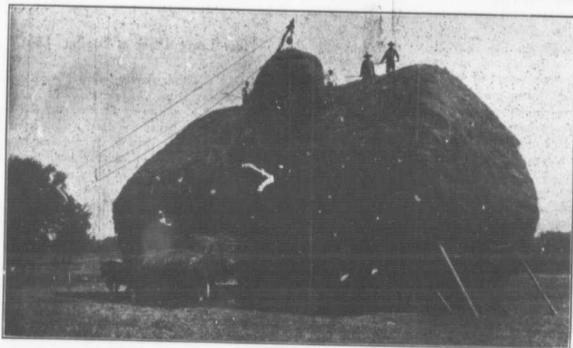
can be readily felt. It sometimes happens that a cure takes place as the animal grows, without treatment of any kind, but too much dependance should not be placed on this chance. This trouble can generally be successfully treated by the application of a bandage or truss fastened around the body of the patient with a pad over the navel opening in such a manner as to hold the rupture to its place. Two or three weeks of this treatment when the foal is about a month old will generally result in a permanent cure. Some difficulty will be experienced in keeping the truss to its place. It will always have a tendency to slip backwards towards the flanks, which will have to be overcome by putting something of the nature of a collar on the neck and fastening the truss to this to prevent its slipping back. A little trouble and perseverance will be rewarded in most cases by a complete cure and the expense of a veterinary operation later on will be saved. This treatment, in order to have a reasonable chance of success, should be adopted before the foal is two months old.

SCROTAL HERNIA.

Scrotal hernia is not at all an unusual condition in colts (of course fillies are exempt). The scrotum is noticed to be very large and full, sometimes as large as in the adult male. Upon examination it will be found that the testicles are only of the ordinary size, but that the sac is filled with some of the contents of the abdomen. This condition, with rare exceptions, might better be left alone. If the little creature seems all right in other respects, appears in good health, and growing, the chances are very much in favor of a cure being effected without treatment before he is a year old. The membrane to which the bowels are attached is as long at birth as it ever will be in adult life, consequently it hangs in very loose folds, which has a tendency to drop into the openings through the muscles, while the testicles pass to the scrotum and thus form the scrotal hernia. As the young creature grows this membrane is drawn up into the abdomen and a natural cure is the usual result. However, care should always be taken in castrating a colt that was known to have had scrotal rupture at birth.

The brood mare should have plenty of exercise almost up to the time of foaling. When the foal comes, the mare should be kept quiet for two weeks at least before again working. She should fold in the stable in a box stall and not in the open field. There is less danger of trouble by the former method.—W. F. Kydd, Elgin Co., Ont.

The discussions in Farm and Dairy on various topics are decidedly interesting and popular.—M. E. Maybee, Northumberland Co., Ont.



A Labor-saving Method of Stacking Hay used on Macdonald College Farm, Quebec

The horse-fork can be used for stacking hay, by means of this simple contrivance, as well as for unloading in the ordinary way in the barn. Read Mr. John Fixter's article in the adjoining column telling how to rig up this device.

chine as good as new, barring regular wear and tear, so there was no chance of selling him another unless it was a mighty improvement. But worse than that, he talked to the other fellows, and one after another he got them to take care of their machines so that at last there was little use of my going down that line. They all made their machines last too long to suit me or my trade.

WHERE IT FINISHED.

"There is more wear on a machine when lying up than when it is working. I had a funny game with one fellow up in the West where they do not take much care of their machines. I had sold him a binder and I put a clause in the contract that if at any season he left the machine out in the field the remaining notes were to come due at once. When he read this he got wrothy. Some fellows you know look at things one way and some at another, but I told him it was my machine until I got paid for it, but after that I didn't care what he did with it. He soon cooled down and said 'I'll treat it like my own,' and he did."

"Guv'n'r," said the farmer, "let's go in and see the wife and I'll tell her to keep an eye on the binder."

the stack. It is better not to have the pole pointing straight towards the stack, as when in this position, it does not work so well as if it slants obliquely, or in two directions, towards the stack. The load should be outside the pole. Should the heavy forklifts disturb the hay on the stack, stand a few boards or planks against the stack to overcome the difficulty.

Another plan that may be used with success, especially where round stacks are made, is to take three long telegraph poles, fasten them at the top in such a way that they will give a few inches when moving. A shoe about 8 in. long, made of 4 x 6 scantling attached to the bottom of each pole, will permit a horse being hitched to each when it is desired to move it. The stack or may be moved steadily to a new place when moving the outfit after the poles are clear of the stack, it is advisable to spread the poles a reasonable distance apart so as to prevent them from falling.

Two poles and a single rope with horse fork attached is all that is necessary for either of these stackers. Their use will save much heavy work.

Hernia in Foals

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

Umbilical hernia—navel rupture—is one of the most common abnormalities of foals. As a rule it

Farm and Dairy is the best paper for the dairy farmer published in Canada.—W. H. Murphy, Grenville Co., Ont.

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Feed for High Record Cow

Farm and Dairy has obtained from J. M. Van Patter & Sons, of Elgin Co., Ont., an estimate of what it cost to feed the high record cow "Aaggie" that recently completed an official yearly record of 21,666 lbs. milk, which milk sold at the Aylmer condenser realized the handsome sum of \$277.45. Mr. Van Patter says: "It is a very difficult matter to estimate the exact amount of feed which was consumed by 'Aaggie' during her test. However, we shall endeavor to give it to you as nearly correct as we can. She was fed a much heavier grain ration during the winter months, than during the summer time while on pasture." During the year she consumed about the following amount of feed:

Bran, 2200 lbs., at \$20 a ton	\$22.00
Oat chop, 1800 lbs., at 1½¢ a lb.	22.50
Oil cake, 600 lbs., at 8¢ a lb.	18.00
Ensilage for 6 mos., 3 tons, at \$2 a ton	6.00
Hay, partly alfalfa, 1½ tons, at \$8 a ton	12.00
Clover pasture	6.00

Total for year \$86.50

The full particulars concerning the production of this cow may be had by referring to Farm and Dairy May 20, page 2. A photo of "Aaggie" appears in the same issue.

Variation in Percentage of Fat in Milk

Alfred Smith, Brant Co., Ont.

My experience with feeding cows to increase the percentage of butter fat, may be of interest to your readers in view of the discussion that has taken place in former issues of Farm and Dairy. I shall give the facts only and let your readers judge for themselves.

Our milk was sent to a co-operative factory; the cheese maker was paid a certain price per cwt. for making the cheese, and of course he had no knowledge as to how I was feeding my cows. The milk bills with the weight of milk sent were returned each week. A report giving the test of butter fat in the milk came every two weeks. As the experience I am about to relate happened several years ago, I have not the weights now, but can give you the facts as to the way the tests were for the season. Of late years I have been engaged in private dairying so cannot give you any later factory tests.

We commenced sending to the factory about the 1st of May. The first test received was 3.5 per cent. It continued just the same until about haying time. I had fed nothing to the cows up to that time, but as pasturage was getting rather short, I purchased some bran and commenced feeding it to the cows. The next test after feeding the bran, was 3.5 per cent. It stayed at 3.5 as long as I fed the cows bran. During haying time, I ran short of bran and as we were very busy, we did not go after more. The test immediately fell off again to 3 per cent. As soon as we got some oats in the barn and had some thrashed, we had some ground and commenced feeding oat chop to the cows again. The test went up this time to 4 per cent. It kept on going up until at the end of October, the test was 4.9.

Some may attribute this increase in the test to the fact that the cows had been giving milk a good while. Such could not have been the case, as I had some cows coming in fresh at intervals all summer. I have lately procured scales and a small Babcock tester, and if I can find time I will test a couple of cows this summer by feeding them alternately on chop feed, feeding one for a month with chop and pasture, while the other has just pasture. Then I will change them about and feed the other one the chop while her mate gets the pasture. I shall test their milk every two weeks and in that way I should be able to find out with some certainty as to what extent the percentage of fat can be varied in milk.

Farmers' Institute lectures have stated repeatedly that if you feed a cow straw she would give milk as rich in butter fat, though not so much of it as if you fed her plenty of rich food, but that does not seem reasonable. If a cow was highly fed, a change of feed, even if richer, might not make much difference. I believe, however, that with richer feed than they now receive,



George Van Patter, Elgin County, Ont.

The young man who cared for "Netherland Aaggie De Kol," the Canadian Holstein cow that recently completed the remarkable yearly record of 21,666 lbs. of milk, valued at \$277.45. George never had any previous experience in feeding cows under test, but was encouraged by Mr. Glemmons and Mr. Mason each time that they came to test the cows.

most of the cows in our country would give more milk and a higher percentage of butter fat as well.

The Modern Way of Harvesting Peas

Harry H. Hannah, Durham Co., Ont.

The self binder is a wonderful invention. Without it, it would be impossible to harvest the large acreage of wheat, oats, barley, flax, etc. that is now grown. So also has the pea-harvester made possible the harvesting of a much increased acreage of peas. Peas, those very useful legumes, are coming much into favor lately since the extermination of the pea-weevil. Peas can now be grown almost anywhere that other grain will grow. Their well known value as a food for stock makes them an important grain on every farm. Besides, like clover, peas have the power of drawing nitrogen from the air and storing it in their roots, to thus be left in the soil for the use of following crops, to which they are very beneficial.

The harvesting of peas was once the great

drawback to this crop on account of the labor involved in pulling them with the scythe or with the old revolving rake. With such methods it requires several men for days to harvest a very limited area of peas. Since the invention of the pea harvester, however, times have changed.

The illustration represents a field of very heavy Canadian Beauty peas, grown near Bethany in, Durham county. These were harvested by two boys and a team of horses with one of Peter Hamilton's No. 5 mowers and Tolton's improved pea harvester and buncher. The harvesting was done in a fraction of the time formally required to harvest a similar area.

The Bundle Carrier as a Labor Saver

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

Probably one of the most useful devices from the standpoint of labor saving and one that costs the least, is that contrivance that can be attached to the binder for the purpose of leaving the sheaves in windrows instead of lying around promiscuously as they are dropped from the binder in the ordinary way. Great as are the results from this comparatively simple device, it has not come to be recognized to the extent it merits. When a farmer purchases a binder costing approximately \$140, he overlooks the bundle carrier when he is informed that it costs \$8 additional. Once used, however, it would not be done without.

All will admit that the bundle carrier will give marked results in a light crop. The argument advanced for not getting the bundle carrier when we purchased our last binder was that we never grew light crops, hence, the bundle carrier would not be a paying investment. For three years we went without this device but at that time a relative near by, signified his intention of investing in a bundle carrier. As more or less jealousy existed between the boys of the two farms, in regard to such matters, it required but little argument to convince the "powers that be" that the bundle carrier was the thing to have on our farm as well. It was accordingly purchased.

The bundle carrier proved itself to be not only a great saver of labor in a light crop, but a greater labor saver in a heavy crop. It was a direct advantage to have the sheaves all laid in rows right where the stooker could lay his hands on them without having to scurry to and fro to pick them up. Nor was this the only advantage. When it came to the hauling much time was saved in having a solid row of stooks down which the wagon could be driven and loaded with a minimum of driving. All told, the bundle carrier has proven to be one of the best labor savers on our farm and it was installed at the least cost of any labor saving device involving such large results.



Harvesting a Heavy Crop of Peas with a Machine that Asks No Favors

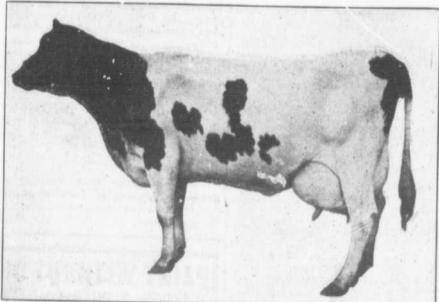
The illustration shows a field of Canadian Beauty peas on the farm of Mr. H. H. Hannah, Durham Co., Ont. They yielded a very heavy crop of straw, as may be seen, but owing to damage from dry weather the yield of grain was only 25 bushels an acre.

be plowed with a shallow furrow, rolled, disked and worked as weeds or weather suggested during the months of September and early October. After the sod is all well rotted rib it up with a double mould board plow, or plow crosswise with a furrow an inch deeper than in August. The next spring cultivate at intervals and sow to alfalfa about end of June.

Another plan would be to pasture the field from now till about June 30th. Then plow and work every two or three days till about July 20th, when it should be seeded down with 20 lbs. alfalfa seed an acre, being careful to give very thorough cultivation before seeding. Use no nurse crop. It might be necessary to clip weeds in September.—J. H. Grisdale.

Arrangement of Cattle Stable

Which is the best way to have cattle stand, facing each other, or facing the wall. The barn is 42 feet wide and we will



Another Cow that is Able, Willing, and Does Pay her Way.

Blackneck, owned by Edmund Laidlaw and Sons, of Elgin Co., Ont. At 14 years of age now the dairy test at London, Ont., fair, 1908, and came home giving as high as 75 lbs. milk in one day. Up to the present time, in 7 mos. and 10 days, she has given 11,977 lbs., and is still giving 33 lbs. a day.

have two rows of cattle.—E. H., Hastings Co., Ont.

Generally speaking it is better to have cattle face each other for economy of time in feeding. For sanitary reasons, such as ventilation and light, it would, however, be better to have them face the wall, and so get all light and fresh air where it will do most good.—J. H. G.

Driveway Cistern—Water Basins

1—Do you think cisterns under driveways would make suitable water for cattle? the roof is galvanized iron?

2—What make of water buckets, or watering system do you think is the best?—B. E. H., Minto, Ont.

1—Water held in cisterns under driveway would prove satisfactory, provided they are built as to allow of being cleaned periodically and provided they are so built as to allow of being cleaned periodically and provided of course, that such cleaning is done.

SUMMER TERM
AT
BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, TORONTO
Begins July 5th
Owing to smaller attendance during the summer, we are able to give much extra attention to students, and the prospect is therefore an excellent time to make a start. It will pay you to get our circular before selecting your school.
Write for it.
T. M. WATSON, Principal.

2—I am inclined to think a trough in front of the cows to be quite as good as any. Any of the water basins with small control tanks to regulate the level will likely prove satisfactory.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

Acid Action on Cement Silo

Does the acid in silage tend to destroy the cement in a cement silo?—E. B., Peterboro Co., Ont.

Yes, to a certain extent, but if a good smooth finishing coat is applied after the silo is built, it is negligible.—J. H. Grisdale.

Hay Caps Not Advisable

Kindly give me some information about hay caps.—O. Beloit, Que.

Hay caps are usually made of "papier mache" or cotton. They are in our experience more bother than value. They usually protect from a

Our Legal Adviser

RIGHT TO SMALL FRUITS.—A bought a farm from B. B rented the house and garden for 12 years for so much a year, and upkeep of repairs. This spring A gave B notice that he wanted the house. A wants to take all the small fruits that were there when A bought the place, and some rhubarb 't A B set out. B did not keep the house a repair. A cannot A force him to leave the garden stuff.—Subscriber, Sheltenham.

B would have the right, during his tenancy, to remove the small fruits, in the ordinary course of husbandry; if, for example, any of the bushes were not bearing satisfactorily, it might be desirable to dig them up and put in others, this he would be at liberty to do, but he would have no right on the termination of the tenancy, to take them up for the purpose of taking them away with him

DISPUTE OVER LAND.—A Provincial surveyor in running his lines cut off an acre from a good field. Surveyor said that I could hold this as I had had possession for over ten years and it was enclosed by fence. My neighbor claims he can take it because his deed gives him right to it to complete his full number of acres. Land in dispute originally belonged to former owner of my land who sold to neighbor. I offered to buy a slice of land to include this acre, but he thinks a line of our own running would not do, and a new line and deed would be a costly necessity? What is the best thing to do?—W. E. W., Hastings Co., Ont.

If the land in question has been enclosed by a fence with your land for over 10 years, and you have had continuous possession thereof during that period, you would be in a position to plead the Statute of Limitations, to any action brought by your neighbor. The fact that he holds a

Save Roof Money

Don't judge roofing by the way it looks. There are more than 300 substitutes for the genuine Ruberoid. They are the ones which sound like Ruberoid. **Before they are laid** But a single summer tells the difference. For there is no rubber in Ruberoid. It is not a tar roofing. Not an asphalt roofing. Not an asbestos roofing. Its wonderful properties are due to our exclusive product—Ruberoid gum. This gum is flexible like new rubber—but it permanently withstands the heat, the cold, the rain, the snow—which rubber will not do. It is so nearly impervious that hot coals thrown on a roof of Ruberoid set fire neither to the roofing, nor to the timbers underneath.

RUBEROID

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Ruberoid roofing was the first ready roofing by several years. All roofings and the so-called "rubber" and "asphalt" roofings have come out since—and put on more than 300 substitutes for the genuine Ruberoid. Ruberoid roofing is a low made in colors. These colors—Red, Brown, Green, Blue, and White. They are not worn off by fading. Get This Free Book

Before deciding on any roofing for any purpose, secure from B. B. the results of our complete and ready made book. This book is a gold mine of practical roofing information, and will be sent free to all who address Department 288, The Standard Paint Company, Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

deed of it from a former owner, would make no difference.

I have been a reader of Farm and Dairy for some time and am well pleased with it. I am going to get a few subscribers. Please send me some sample copies, as I desire to keep all my copies together.—Walter Bromby, Bromo Co., Que.

Do Save Labor
USE THIS



DAIN
MAKE
Better Hay

WITH THIS
DAIN

Side Delivery
RAKE

No polling or tagging to drag the hay from the back end of the load if this Loader is hitched to your wagon. The DAIN Side Delivery Rake bars push the hay forward on the wagon so one man handles the hay easily.

The Dain Loader takes hay from a stack or windrow, and will adjust rakes having a long sweep over stubble either hay clean, but do not disturb straw. The reciprocating bar elevates hay without injury to the tender



leaves because the self-expanding throat allows hay to pass freely into wagon without wedging, tangling or jamming. An apron at top keeps hay from spilling or blowing out. Wheels at all underneath so it can be taken on without crawling under wagon, uncoupled without getting off load.

No ropes, cog gears, crossed chains, crooked crank shaft, or other traps to cause trouble, delay and expense. Simple in every respect. Light draft and durable. **THE DAIN SIDE DELIVERY RAKE** has air curved hay. Such hay is better, coarser, richer in natural juices and nutriment. Worth more feed or sell.

It's a Tedder and Rake in one, more and better than either. The three sets of teeth on a slowly revolving roller gently deliver two swathes of hay, in a loose continuous windrow so that every bit is exposed. The teeth may be moved forward out of contact with the windrows are made jar and strain free rough ground.

These two tools are famous for saving labor and improving hay. They are made of highest grade steel and will stand severe use even about that we old run ordinary tools.

We have specialized on building hay making machinery for over a quarter of a century and have a reputation for producing unequalled labor-saving, rapid-hay-handling, reliable tools.

Ask your Dealer to show you the Great Dain Line.

"All About Hay" SENT FREE
If you will tell us your Hay Tool needs, it gives valuable information for Hay Growers, write for it today.

DAIN MFG. CO.
Box 263, PRESTON, ONT.

Our Veterinary Adviser



DOUBLE VENT TO TEAT.—Heifer has been milking a week. In milking one teat, two streams come, one from normal position and one about 3/4 inch up the teat.—J. D., Peterboro Co., Ont.

It will be better to do the best you can with the teat as it is until she goes dry. An attempt to close the extra vent would probably cause complications. After she goes dry the opening of the extra vent should be scarified to make it raw and then stitched with a carbolic silk suture and dressed three times daily, with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. It would be wise to get a veterinarian to operate.

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HORTICULTURE

Fruit Crop Outlook

The lateness of the spring delayed blossoming, but the show of bloom so far has been good on most varieties of fruits in Ontario. The earliest ripening fruit, the strawberry, will not be ready for shipping in the Grimsby district before the 15th to 20th of June and in the St. Catharines district before the 20th to the 25th; in other localities, proportionately late. General fruit conditions are reported by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to be as follows: "All classes of orchard trees have come through the winter in good con-

dition the winter exceptionally well; strawberries, not many good patches, however vines showing, good in general. The fruit prospects at present look a little better than the average. —P.A.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Queenslon.—Judging from the profuse bloom, a good average crop of fruit is anticipated in the township of Niagara; however, the continuous wet weather may have a serious effect the result.—W.A.

Beamsville.—Peaches, except Elberta, plums, pears and strawberries, full crop. It will be another year like 1906.—E.L.J.

Jordan Harbour.—The prospects are for a good crop.—H.S.P.

DURHAM COUNTY.

Newcastle.—All fruit trees appear to have stood the winter well and

living trees will stand in striking contrast to the results of the planting, where trees are not carefully covered.

TRANSPLANTING SEEDLINGS.
If a tree could be taken out of the ground without the loss of root hairs, it could be transplanted without dropping a leaf. If it were planted in as good a soil as that from which it was taken, the tree would never know that it had been transplanted. The loss of trees in transplanting is largely in proportion to the loss of root hairs. It is possible, with careful handling to prevent exposure, to transplant thousands and thousands of seedlings without the loss of a single tree. The larger the tree to be transplanted, the necessarily greater loss of root surface; yet, with care, large trees may be moved even in summer without the loss of foliage.

Hillcrest Orchards.—Practically on the same ground where bushes and poles were growing a comparatively few years ago, 3,500 barrels of apples were harvested last autumn at Hillcrest Orchards, Kentville, N.S. This was, as far as we know, the largest crop from any orchard in eastern Canada and was off the trees on Oct. 19th, a very early date for closing up such work last year. We do not understand that it would not have been considered difficult to have harvested in the same time, twice or three times this amount, which is expected in a few years. This, with the excellent appearance of all the trees at Hillcrest, a large proportion of which have yet not come into bearing, demonstrates that orcharding in Nova Scotia can be conducted on a commercial scale as well as other industries requiring systematized labor.

Farm and Dairy is a splendid farm paper, and one that is continually improving. The special magazine issues are especially fine. I keep them all for reference.—A.E.M., Algoma.

Remember that the orchard will be considered by the men who will



Duck hunters and all other shooters all over Canada are talking about the wonderful dependability of **Dominion Ammunition**. The new *Dominion System* of loading compels absolute uniformity and every single cartridge or shot shell is *Guaranteed Sure*. Cheaper than other ammunition because made in Canada. Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

DOMINION
IMPROVED AND PROVED
AMMUNITION

judge the Dairy Farms Competition, that is being held by Farm and Dairy.

All fruit trees wintered well and health blossoms buds.—J. W. Bigelow, Hants Co., N.S.

In localities where the season is short, do not plant varieties of fruits that require a long season for ripening.

Prune carefully, spray intelligently, cultivate incessantly, fertilize regularly, and receive the reward that will be your due.

PAINT WITHOUT OIL
ANYONE A BOSS PAINTER

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- with POWDR PAINT and turn
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Planting Potatoes by Machinery Saves Time and Labor

The potato industry far below what it might be were labor-saving machinery more largely used to handle the crop. Growers of potatoes in small quantities would profitably purchase and operate potato machinery in a co-operative way. The illustration shows a potato planter at work on the farm of Mr. W. A. Broughton, of Lambton Co., Ont.

dition so far as injury from the weather or mice is concerned, although bark-splitting is reported in some northern localities. Unfortunately there are a number of references to the presence of San Jose scale and the oyster-shell bark louse, and it is very evident that a steady warfare must be waged against these and other insect pests if our fruit trees are to thrive. Several correspondents declare that too many of our orchards are still badly neglected. While leafing and blossoming were about a week or two backward, reports were to the effect that barring late frosts and heavy rains at the time of bloom a good yield of fruit may be looked for. Peaches, especially, are looked for a large yield, as the buds were but little injured by the winter."

Brief reports on fruit crop conditions in all parts of Canada are wanted for publication on this page. The following Ontario correspondents of Farm and Dairy reported recently as follows:

BRUCE COUNTY.

Walkerton.—All trees and plants look well. Season is late. Apples promise a medium crop; plums, only fair; cherries, good. Bush fruits look well. Strawberries are thin; plants winter killed about half a crop.—A. E.S.

LAMBTON COUNTY.

Arkona.—Cherries and grapes are promising. Plums are now in full bloom; European class looks promising, and full, while Japona class that fruited last year are off bloom. Peaches have good showing. Apples look well. Raspberries and blackberries have

very little if any killing, but are exceedingly backward. There are prospects of lots of blossom and as far as we can judge the prospects for fruit generally are good.—W.R.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Whitby.—Fruit prospects are very good. All the trees give promise of abundant bloom and appear to have wintered well, except that in some few places winter injury to the Baldwin apples is reported.—J.H.H.

How to Plant a Tree

W. N. Hutt, North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

(Continued from last week.)

From the time trees leave the nursery row until they are permanently planted, they should be exposed just as little as possible. They should never be left open to sun or wind or air, when it can at all be avoided. Trees should not be laid out while holes are dug, nor under ordinary circumstances should those for a whole row be laid out at one time. Trees waiting for planting should be heeled-in with moist earth about the roots, and only taken out of the ground when actually needed for setting. To save time when planting, trees may be placed in a wagon and covered with wet straw or fertilizer sacks. As the planting proceeds, the trees can be taken singly from the wagon as wanted. This treatment just out-lined stands in striking contrast to the plan, or lack of plan, where tree-roots are exposed for hours to the injurious effects of sun and wind. Moreover, the success as shown by vigorous

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POULTRY YARD

The Poultry Plant

Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College.

The location and arrangement of the poultry plant on the farm deserves some attention. Where movable colony houses are used the location is not so important as it can be changed at will. But where permanent buildings and yards are constructed, the case is quite different. Then we must consider the character of the soil, and site, the poultry house and yards, and convenience to house and other buildings.

It is often said that a sandy soil is best for poultry, and so it is if it is the right kind of sand. A sand that will grow nothing is not as good as a gravelly sand that has the ability to grow a crop. A light soil that has a good natural underdrainage is much better for poultry than a heavy soil that lacks the dry sub-soil. Some farms cannot provide this and get along very nicely without, but poultry can be kept healthy easier on the gravelly soil than on the heavier soil, because there is less difficulty in keeping it from becoming foul, or fowl sick as it is sometimes called.

The site of the poultry plant should be free from standing water. It is better to have a fall so that all surface water can get away. A slope towards the south or south-east is an advantage, and if there is a wind-break to the north so much the better. There may be on some farms a rough piece of land that can be used for nothing else, and though it may not have the requirements for ideal location it will serve the purpose very well.

One of the claims for poultry is that it will grow and flourish where no other farm crop will live. If a waste tract is available an arid dry it might be utilized for poultry. A poultry house upon a hill or the side of a hill is much better than in a hollow. The house itself should have a slight elevation above the immediate surrounding land.

Feed and Care of Goslings

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

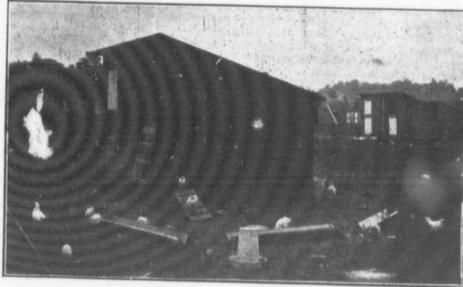
Goslings are not very well able to endure bad treatment when they are first hatched. Why this is so it would be hard to tell, because after three or four weeks there is no more hardy bird among all our domesticated fowls. Some breeders practice feeding only tender grass for the first few days, giving grain food afterward. Others feed a mixture of one-third cornmeal and two-thirds shorts, mixed quite dry, with some tender grass as a relish. Theoretically the grass is a good feed, because the goose is a grazing bird, capable of living and thriving on green vegetation without other feed.

Keep the goslings in a dry, warm place twenty-four hours, or even sev-

eral hours longer, after they are hatched, without feeding them anything. Then give them the tender grass or the corn-meal and shorts mixture and grain. If corn meal and shorts are not obtainable, cracked corn slightly cooked does very well, feeding it very lightly at first, gradually increasing the feed. Until a week or ten days old keep them in a small enclosure, such as a pen made of boards a foot wide set on edge, moving this every day to fresh ground on which there is a supply of tender grass.

GIVE WIDE RANGE.

After this give them a large place to run in. Feeding the goslings a little at a time and often, until they are a month old. After this time they may be safely turned on a wide



Experience Has Shown that it is Not Well to Crowd Chick

The anemic chicks on step are an example of growing chicks too close together. Chicks, to do their best, require free range and fresh soil. Lack of such is the secret of the failure of many extensive poultry plants.

range, where they will find pasture and make rapid growth. Feed them every day and accustom them being called, so they will come when it is desired to gather them together. It is not necessary that they should have water in which to swim, but they will furnish a place to which they will resort if considerable part of the time, if feed is plentiful so that they need not spend most of the time eating.

After goslings are turned on pasture, if the grass is in good condition, it is not necessary to feed them more than twice a day at first and later once a day. It is not desirable to keep them fat from the start unless they are to be sold as green geese, in which case they should be kept plump from the start and sold as soon as they are ready for the market. There is no profit in keeping a gosling fat if it is to be kept for the Christmas market or used as a breeder. The object should be to get as large a growth of frame as possible and for this nothing is better than grass alone. Feeding them once a day or once every other day will keep them familiar with the owner and tame enough so they will come at call.

Care of the Brooder

J. Marcy, Simcoe Co., Ont.

When chicks are 24 to 30 hours old they may be taken from the incubator and placed in the brooder. Have the brooder well heated up to a temperature of 98 to 100 degrees. The first brooder for my chicks consists of a boiled egg or two, which have been tested out of incubator, giving the chicks just what they will clean up. Bread crumbs and boiled eggs with a little granulated oatmeal form the diet for the first week. I feed just as often as chicks are hungry, never giving more than they clean up quickly. Milk is the best of all foods, and if you can feed plenty of milk, hard food can be used without any danger.

The second week the temperature of brooder is reduced gradually down to 85 to 90 degrees. We feed a little cracked wheat to the chicks and table scraps, such as boiled potatoes, bread crumbs, or vegetables. Green bone is now supplied in small quantities. Oyster shell is sifted and small bits are given to chicks. I have a few old carrots planted in the house, upside down in a flower pot. The tops sprout and are cut off and fed to chicks, cabbage leaves are cut up fine. This with any other green food is supplied them. A Johnny cake is made occasionally out of corn meal, middlings and skimmed milk. This is fed as bread and milk made into a crumbly mash with corn meal and a touch of cayenne pepper and a pinch of salt. This prevents leg weakness and helps the little

they get cold. It is set around the stove pipe, with a protection to keep chicks from getting burned. After a couple of weeks more they are placed outside, and then they just require ordinary attention.

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

A well-known poultryman of Western New York says:

"Use your Breeders' Magic Egg Tester since Aug. 1908. 100% correct in 1 minute. Simply perfect. Invaluable." F. C. Sailer.

Breeders' Magic Egg Tester sent complete, ready to use, by mail post-paid \$2.00. Write for circular. Demonstrated in the Poultry Department at Buffalo Agricultural Fair with over 600 sales in the county. Order filled on day received. Money refunded in every case if not satisfied.

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

NINETY-FOUR PER CENT. of our readers keep poultry. If you have any eggs for sale, put a small advertisement in this column, and see how quickly they sell.

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

Power for the Separator

By Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

Many of our creameries are conducted on the cream gathering system. Where herds of considerable size are kept it is heavy work turning the separator twice a day to separate the milk. The task is an arduous one even for a strong man with the lightest running machine on a warm morning or evening in July.

Where many cows are kept some power for running the separator with the lightest running machine on a warm morning or evening in July should be provided. For the past 10 years we have used one horse tread power. We can govern it so as to run as steady as water or steam power. Since it was installed it has cost us nothing except for the oil.

A horse, bull or heifer can be easily trained to run it. We have a colt that runs with the cattle in the pasture, but it does not run the cattle. It is trained to be on hand when wanted by giving it a piece of warm skimmed milk when through with the operation.

A large supply can on the separator enables the person operating it to carry milk from the separator or do other work around the dairy. Many make the mistake of purchasing too small a separator. One of large capacity is the most economical.

Get a Side Delivery Rake

"I would not advise any farmer to purchase a hay-loader unless he purchased a side delivery rake also," said Mr. J. E. Caldwell of Carleton Co., Ont., to a representative of Farm and Dairy who visited his place. "Two years ago," continued Mr. Caldwell, "I used a hay loader for the first time. It did not do as well as I expected, but I found that the fault was my own. I was not using the side delivery rake and consequently made the windrows too large.

"Last year my hay loader gave me splendid satisfaction. Where the hay was heavy, the loader took off two swaths, and where it was lighter, three swaths. I never harvested hay in such comfort before. I used a Dain hay loader and liked it because the wind did not seem to affect it.

"I like the side delivery rake better than a tedder. Where any considerable quantity of hay is to be harvested, a side delivery rake and hay loader should soon pay for themselves."

Farm Machinery Hints

Don't let the machinery cry for oil. O'Brien says: "Oil is the cheapest machinery we have."

The manure spreader is not a passing fad. It is a labor-saver and has come to stay.

It is estimated that it costs the farmer more to haul a bushel of grain than it does a railroad to haul a ton of it.

Be sure to drain all water from the tank or gasoline engine as soon as you are through with it. New cylinders and pipes are expensive, and Jack Frost was never known to do them any good.

If you raise grain, why not own a fanning mill? It will pay for itself in one season. It is always some grain that needs cleaning or grading before it is ready for the market or for seedling purposes, and the fanning mill is the machine that will put it in condition.

It is a wise plan to look over the farm machinery in spare time, where repairs are needed; then order machines needing them. If that is done, there will be no "rush" repair or hinder season comes on.

The gasoline engine requires about one pint of gasoline for each horsepower per hour, or one gallon for about three or four hours running. Thus a 2-horse-power engine will use about two gallons in eight hours. Fig-

Prize Farms Competition

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

60 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

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

DISTRICT No. 1.—That portion of Eastern Ontario lying East of a line running North of Kingston.

DISTRICT No. 2.—The counties in Eastern Ontario between Kingston and Yonge St., Toronto.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Western Ontario, North of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich.

DISTRICT No. 4.—Western Ontario, South of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich.

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

JUDGING THE FARMS, THE POINTS OFFERED

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

House 150, viz., plan, finish and approaches, 25; lawns, 15; garden and orchard, 35; interior arrangement, 30; sanitation, 20; education, 25; total 160.

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

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

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

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

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

Permanent improvements, 75; total 75.

Grand total, 1,000.

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

THE RULES

1. Farms must contain at least 90 acres. The whole farm must be entered. Swamp, stony or poor land leave it out if in the use of their discretion they so decide.

FARM AND DAIRY, - Peterboro, Ont

uring gasoline at 20 cents a gallon, this engine could be run eight hours for 40 cents worth of gasoline.

Remember that the farm machinery manufacturer made the following statement: "If the farmer cared for his machinery as he should, there would be a need for us to manufacture but one machine where we are now putting out two."

Better house all machinery when not in actual use; clean and oil it and keep it in repair, and don't let the above statement apply to you.

The questions is often asked "Which is the best make of machine for this purpose?" The answer to this is, select one of a standard make that is well known to be good, even if it costs a little more than something you cannot be sure about. Select the machine for which you can secure repairs in a short time. It is usually best to buy from your local implement dealer. He should be able to furnish the neces-

sary repairs and will see to it that the machine works satisfactorily.

Some Corn Questions Answered

While addressing a gathering at the Eastern Live Stock and Poultry Show in Ottawa, last winter, Mr. J. H. Gradale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, made the statement that if you really want results from corn you must have a silo. You can get more value out of an acre of corn in the silo than any other way. "You advocate a silo every time?" was asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Gradale, "I know positively that it is the only way to do it. I do not believe I would grow corn if I could not ensile it."

A number of other questions that were asked and answered, follow: Q. Which would you rather feed, corn that is in the field or in the

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

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

4. To assist in defraying the expense of the competition there will be an entry fee of \$3.00, and competitors will be expected to join either the Eastern or Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations.

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

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

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

CONTRIBUTORS

The holding of this competition has been materially assisted by a contribution of \$250, that the committee of management has received from Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, principal of Macdonald College, Quebec by one of \$200, from the De Laval Separator Co., and by one of \$150, received from the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. Other similar contributions will be appreciated.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

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

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

A. In the silo.

Q. Is not the corn damaged to a certain extent by ensiling it?"

A. It is changed slightly in composition but it is quite as palatable and it is a great deal more convenient. If you are feeding from the field, there is only about a week when corn is just right and you can only feed to advantage that one week. After you waste a lot and I think such waste more than makes up for the little bit of change in composition. Q. What corn do you find best?

A. Learning, Longfellow, Compton's Early and Early Mastodon. We try to mix them in the silo.

Q. How do you find White Flint? A. There is no corn by that name. Q. There is North Dakota White Flint?

A. I have not tried it in the field.

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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 Farmers' Institute and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Arabian, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 7,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 10,000 to 12,000 copies. All copies are accepted at less than the full subscription price. 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 our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment we should give to 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 pages of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to protect you to the benefit of this Protective Policy is that you include in all our letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy." Copies should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

Room 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St., West, Toronto.

THE SWINE COMMISSION

The Dominion Government's action in having decided to appoint a Commission to enquire into the Bacon Industry of Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark is commendable. The success of the commission will depend on the character of the men of which it is composed. It is essential, therefore that the men who are appointed shall be practical men having a full knowledge of all the details of breeding and feeding hogs in this country. They should be men of well known ability and of the highest character so that their findings will carry weight with Canadian farmers.

The commission should consist of at least five men. Five are none too many to conduct so important an enquiry.

Every opportunity should be given the Commission to secure the fullest information possible in Canada before starting for Europe. The members of the commission should arrange to

hold several sittings in Canada for the gathering of information from our farmers and packers. They should visit our leading Canadian packing plants and, also, endeavor to ascertain why the co-operative plants failed.

When the commission have made their report, every effort should be exerted to place the information it contains before the farmers of Canada. This can be done by means of bulletins, addresses at the Farmers' Institutes, and through the agricultural press. If deemed advisable a campaign similar to that carried on through the Institutes, ten or twelve years ago, in regard to the bacon industry, and which met with such gratifying success, might be conducted. The value of the findings of the commission will depend upon the publicity they are given.

FARM MECHANICAL EDUCATION

Since the introduction of the more modern farm machinery, it has become necessary for a farmer to have a mechanical, as well as an agricultural education. The machinery on even an average farm represents a large amount of capital. Much of the machinery is complicated, intricate, and capable of rapid depreciation. Hence, the great need of the operator having perfect understanding of its mechanism.

The mechanical department of the Ontario Agricultural College is calculated to supply this need. An editorial representative of Farm and Dairy who visited the Guelph College recently, was strongly impressed with the importance and the great possibilities of this comparatively new departure in agricultural education. One cannot fail to get much of interest and of value from an inspection of the mechanical department at the O. A. C., with its varied array of modern labor saving machines.

When it is considered that the life of the average farm machine is far short of what it might be, owing to the indifferent care it receives, which is due largely to a lack of proper understanding of the parts of such machines, the value of mechanical education becomes apparent. A student having been instructed in farm mechanics and acquainted with how farm machines are constructed, will possess a general knowledge of such things that will prove of great value to him in later life.

How necessary it is that one understands the various parts of his machinery is well demonstrated by the fact, that with much of the more complicated machinery even the slightest neglect will set the whole thing wrong. The perfect working of a good machine often depends upon a single nut. A bolt misplaced or lost, or allowed to go slack, may work damage irreparable. It is well that the College recognizes, in such a tangible way, the great need for mechanical instruction. Students alone, are not the only ones to profit by this department. It is one's own fault if from a visit to this department, under

Prof. John Evans, he does not carry away much valuable information.

MOTORS ON FARMS

For years, a horseless farm has been the fond dream of some manufacturers. It would seem as if we are approaching conditions when such will be a reality on some farms. Professor John Evans, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in a recent interview with Farm and Dairy, expressed it as his opinion that the time was coming when farmers will require only one or two horses. Motors will have taken the place of much of the horse power now so largely used.

In many sections of the United States the motor is being used freely. The farmer or his wife speed to the city in the motor with farm produce. On their return the motor is jacked up and it is used as a power for running the separator, pumping water, sawing wood, and for such other work as is required on the farm.

Such a motor, costing say \$500 or \$600, would seem to be an extravagant investment. Provided, however, that the owner understands it, it can be run very cheaply. It does not need grooming and feeding as does the horse, whether it works or not. It requires attention and fuel only while it is in use. The success that motors have met with in different farm sections of the States indicates that possibly sooner than some of us expect the conservative Canadian farmer will come to regard an investment of \$500 or \$600 for a motor as not extravagant, but economy in the long run.

FIGHT WEEDS NOW

The next few weeks much of the time on the farm will be occupied in fighting weeds. To fight them successfully we should attack them at the weakest point. All annual and biennial weeds start from seed. The time is no time in the life of a plant that it can be so easily killed as when it is springing into life. Just as it is coming through the ground or even before, when there is only a long white hair like stem under the surface, is the easiest time to destroy them by stirring the soil. A few minutes sunshine will kill the hardest of them at that time.

Hoe crops consisting of corn and roots are the principal cleaning crops. As much work as possible should be done with horses. The weeder (Breed), scuffer harrows and cultivator should be used whenever possible.

INVESTMENTS IN MACHINERY

Agricultural development has reached a stage where it has become necessary for us to keep constantly on the watch for new things in farm machinery. Labor that at one time was plentiful, has now, owing to a multiplicity of causes, become scarce, high priced and of a very indifferent quality. Thanks to improved farm machinery much of the labor once absolutely essential to the proper running of a farm can now largely be dispensed with. Wonderful have been

the strides made in the manufacturing of farm machinery of recent years, and so perfect have many of them become, that they are almost human in their workings.

For years, it has been a far cry to keep the boy on the farm. Nothing will keep him there like farm machinery. Get farm machinery to the drudgery, the boys will delight in operating and caring for it. One of the best ways of keeping in touch with the latest developments in machinery is by careful perusal of the catalogues of manufacturers.

When the possibilities of machinery are considered, as well as the cost of hiring men, who at times are apt to be at larger heads with their employers; and when we remember that often we can do the work ourselves by means of machinery, we are convinced of the wisdom of careful investments in the latest and most up-to-date farm machinery.

Hon. Sydney Fisher has announced that he is likely to select a man from the western provinces to act on the swine commission that is to visit Europe. He could not secure a better man than Mr. C. Marker, the superintendent of dairying for Alberta. Mr. Marker is not a practical farmer. His strength consists in the fact that he is a Dane and, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the Danish language and with Danish conditions. Mr. Marker has been in Canada for over twenty years and has behind him years of experience in agricultural matters in Eastern Canada as well as in the west. Since first leaving Denmark he has revisited that country several times. His thorough knowledge of dairy conditions in Canada would be of great value. He is a man who is cautious in his judgments and who would be invaluable as an interpreter. Mr. Marker should be one of the members of the commission.

The weeder is an implement that is not known on our farms as well as it should be. It is a light low priced implement that can be used to great advantage on the corn crop before and after the corn is through the ground. It can be used to advantage also upon mangels and turnips where the plants along the drill are running lengthways along the drill after the scuffer. It breaks up the crust on top of the drill and makes thinning much easier.

Sending Them to Jail

(The New England Homestead.)

Rhode Island is getting at the bottom of the automobile nuisance. The courts have reached the point where they now impose jail sentences upon reckless drivers of automobiles. A reckless driver with a stolen car who does damage to an innocent wayfarer is punished with a fine and 30 days in jail. It is a moderate sentence, but as a star in the right direction. Last week a Massachusetts judge sentenced a drunken chauffeur to six months in jail. Another offender, who ran into a milk wagon and then lied as to his name, has been ferreted out and

the station of one all that fine as for of either more than mean an snape of much to mobilize this rock. Again an land Hon that farm noble it in which every out that fa one year the law, a ogize the

Spring

Spring acres, 80 of tion. The in Dundas and worked neat appear ces, and fi amination yields of h are obtaine of 88 head registered bred Oxford bred Berkshire of high-class of high-class about the like, you sweep, the stock with always gone management comfortable sur put in shaping, intelligi may admi

Mr. White started on his frugality and buy his farm growing up, boys. It was kept to the force of auth the home as desirable place uly in 1894 make the pur that was to the purchase of years old and The boys were new stock, at their keep. animals were that date Mr. pointed to as herds in the

The natural beginning was examined. The disappointment as are subject death, as are theless, by sell good prices, heifer at a fat returns as a fit terns as a fit been much m could possibly ir investment cows.

Mr. Whittle simply have a fully yearly re production of two year old h terns is giv to as a three stial proves un

the state authorities have deprived him of his license. Good! Experience all over the country has shown that fines do not fill the bill, inasmuch as it means nothing to the majority of these reckless drivers. They either figure on being acquitted or not more than \$100 fine, which does not mean any more to them than 100 snaps of the fingers. It is just as much to the interest of sane automobilists themselves as to farmers that this reckless speeding be stopped. Again and again has the New England Homestead brought out the fact that farmers do not oppose the automobile itself, but rather the manner in which it is sometimes operated. Let every automobile road hog understand that he faces a 30 or 90-day, or even one year term in jail for breaking the law, and he will soon come to recognize the rights of other people.

Springburn Stock Farm

Springburn Farm consists of 192 acres, 80 of which are under cultivation. The farm is near Williamsburg, in Dundas County, Ont., and is owned and worked by J. H. Whittaker. The neat appearance of the buildings, fences, and fields on this farm are very attractive to the traveller. Close examination reveals the fact that large yields of hay, grain and corn crops are obtained. The farm stock consists of 88 head of cattle, 35 of which are bred Oxford sheep, and a herd of pure bred Berkshire swine and a large flock of high-class pure bred Bud Orpington hens. There are no pretensions about the place. Go there when you like, you will find the stables well swept, the cows brushed and all the stock with that contented look that always goes with proper care and management. This farm with its comfortable surroundings has only been put in shape, such as any hard working, intelligent and painstaking man may do.

Mr. Whittaker as a young man started on little or no means and by frugality and hard work managed to buy his farm. He had a small family growing up, among which were two boys. It was his desire if possible to keep these two boys at home, not by force of authority but by so managing his place for the boys. Accordingly in 1894 when on an excursion to that was to head his herd, he made the purchase of a pure bred cow eleven years old and a two year old heifer. The boys were given full charge of the new stock, and made responsible for their keep. The result was that the animals were well cared for, and from that date Mr. Whittaker's herd can be pointed to as one of the best managed herds in the country.

The natural increase from this small beginning was carefully measured and disappointments, because frequent are as subject to accident, disease and death, as are ordinary ones. Nevertheless, by selling the bull calves at a higher price than can be obtained from grade stock, the returns as a financial investment have been much more satisfactory than could possibly have been from a similar investment in ordinary or grade cows.

Mr. Whittaker is not content to simply have a pure bred herd. Careful production of the different breeds of the two year old heifer proves unsatisfactory as a three year old, or if she still proves unsatisfactory she is sent

to the block and not allowed under any circumstances to go into the hands of another man as a dairy cow. If she proves satisfactory she is kept and the best cows are not sold until they have ceased to be profitable as dairy cows, after which they are sent to the block.

In the selection of a bull, too, Mr. Whittaker is very careful. As an instance we might cite his choice in 1906. On the farm now owned by the Macdonald College at St. Anne de Bellevue, there was an exceptionally fine herd of Ayrshire cattle. One cow in particular "Kirsty Wallace," in this herd had won International from Vermont on seeing the cow offered \$150 for the next calf provided it was a bull. In the meantime the farm and stock passed into the hands of a gentleman of Dr. Robertson under the management of Dr. Robertson, and Dr. Robertson adopted the principle of not good stock to leave the country. "Kirsty Wallace" dropped a bull calf and the Vermont farmer sent his cheque for \$150. His money was returned but he sent it three times and each time it was returned. Finally he threatened to obtain the calf by law, but failed. Afterwards Mr. Whittaker became the owner of this calf "Reliance of St. Anne," which has been heading his herd for three years. The sire of "Reliance of St. Anne," "Fizaway," won a prize as a two year old at Ayr, the largest show of Ayrshires in Scotland. His grand sire "Prince Imperial" was a champion show bull; but it was he being the producer of more show stock than any other bull in Scotland. His heifers were extreme good milkers with large teats. The dam of "Prince Imperial" was the champion milker at the milking tests in Scotland. A recent purchase has been made of a calf of equally good pedigree and type from Stoney Croft farm, St. Anne. With such careful selection of breeding stock there is no doubt that Mr. Whittaker has the foundation of one of the best herds in the country.

His principles of breeding are somewhat different from those that have been followed too long by some admirers of the Ayrshire cattle. His selection is on the foundation of milk production and large teats and consequently his herd is deviating from the show ring type; but the time is fast coming when the show ring type shall be thing of the past and such herds as those of Mr. Whittaker's will be the hibitors and dairymen throughout the island. We all desire to see constituted in cattle and being obtained in this herd in a manner that at first is deceptive to the eye. The lung and digestive capacity in his cows is made up more by length as well as girth than by extending girth alone. This accounts for the animals having such a tidy appearance.

OTHER STOCK

The flock of sheep has been bred along lines similar to those adopted in breeding cattle. Starting from a small beginning, one ewe and one ram in a large flock, he has managed to select a until now he can sell his ram lambs at prices far exceeding the prices to be obtained from the butcher. The hogs have been managed in a similar manner. The flock of hogs is under the management of the daughter, who because of the high standard of the hand in its management, takes a wholesome pride in her share of the work on the farm.

Mr. Whittaker had a crop of corn last year that could in all fairness be called the best in the township. His rotation is of three to five years duration depending upon the condition of the soil as regards tilth as well as weeds. Deep plowing is practiced. All



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manure is plowed under and Mr. Whittaker has no complaints to make in either dry or wet seasons. Last year he put up a silo different from any other that your correspondent has seen, in that it is ten sided. He feeds an abundance of ensilage with hay and chop.

There is a strong call for the government of our country to establish experimental illustration farms and they cannot be established too soon. But in the meantime let us as farmers look to such men as Mr. Whittaker,

men who have started from small beginnings, and who have made a farm a financial success, at the same time realizing a high sense of pleasure in their work; such men whose efforts are producing what is a pleasure to themselves, a profit to their neighbors and a credit to the country. Mr. Whittaker and his two sons are very glad to receive visitors and to show what methods of operations and to stand what they can towards raising the standard of agriculture in this country of ours.—W.A.M.

For Farmers' Use Only—Jones Patent Hay and Grain Elevator

The ONLY SLING OUTFIT on the market that can LOWER its load in the mow. This SLING-OUTFIT will unload your whole harvest of Hay and Grain bound or unbound, such as Hay, short-dry Clover, loose Barley, Peas, Shaves, Seed Corn and Cornstalks. And the beauty of it is, it places its load in the mow in such a nice shape. The sling load don't have to fall all the way from the track, in the peak of the barn, down to the mow, as with all other Horse-forks or Sling-outfits.

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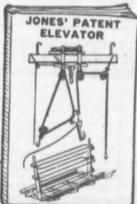
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5 Hamilton, Ont.



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Cheese Department

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

A Reputation to Guard

"All directly interested in the dairy industry of the Peterboro district, and especially the cheese makers in the district have something to guard," said Mr. G. A. Gillespie, the well known cheese buyer of Peterboro in addressing the cheese makers convention recently held in Peterboro. "We are starting on another year. I hope it will be a good one. Last year was probably the best year experienced in this district. From what I know of Peterboro cheese and of cheese from other districts as it have a right to state that Peterboro cheese is second to none in the Eastern or Western Ontario. This means something to us. Others are after our reputation. We must guard it."

"There is no reason why we should not have even a better year this season. As the standard is raised, closer inspection follows. Each year sees the standard being set higher. It is up to every maker to do the best he can under his conditions.

"While in Montreal last fall," continued Mr. Gillespie, "I noticed many cheese that were loose in the boxes. One could slip his hand between the cheese and the box. While such carelessness and minor defects of the cheese will pass when the market is buoyant, they cannot when the market pinches. All work should be done well. Finishing, boxing and branding on any lots of cheese all count when they are opened up on the market."

Short Weight Cheese

John Riddle, Peterboro Co., Ont.

A matter that should not go unnoticed is the recent complaints of shrinkage in Canadian cheese that have been placed in the Old Country market. Reports have it that some cheese delivered on the English market has been as much as 10 pounds short in weight. As it has been the practice of the Peterboro board not to ship cheese until at least 10 to 15 days old, this complaint can not apply to Peterboro cheese. Cured cheese, only, has gone on the market

READ THIS BOOK

The Science and Practice of Cheesemaking

By L. L. Van Slyke, Ph.D., and Chas. A. Publow, A.B., M.D., C.M.

This is a new book that should be in the hands of every cheese-maker. It represents both the scientific and the practical side of cheese-making. It contains a clear and clearly the different operations in the manufacture of cheese, but special attention is given to explaining the reasons for each step. It is a splendid book as a work of reference for the daily use of practical cheese-makers during the cheesemaking season. It will help YOU to make a greater success of your work this book today, and keep abreast of the times.

The book is profusely illustrated, and contains 400 pages, (5 inches x 7 inches.)

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Book Department
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
Peterboro - Ontario

from the Peterboro board and such could not shrink that much. It shows, however, the great need of care in cheese.

We must aim to give our customers as few reasons as possible for complaint. We should put it before the Old Country market that Peterboro stands against shipping green cheese and that we should not be classed with those sections that do. The Peterboro board has set itself a high standard and it should and will reap its reward.

Figuring Value of Butter Fat

Kindly tell me the way to figure up butter fat; say, 100 lbs. milk tests three per cent, butter fat. Cheese sells at 15c a lb. In what way would you figure out the amount? Please make it plain.—H. G. N., Lakshurst, Ont.

Cheese factory proceeds are usually divided on a basis of each month's business. In making a division of factory proceeds on a "straight fat" basis, first determine the total pounds of milk and the total pounds of fat delivered by each patron during the month. If only one fat test is made each month the amount of fat delivered by a patron is determined by

of fat. This price should be carried to two decimal places. Determine the amount of money due to each patron by multiplying the pounds of fat delivered by each by the net price per pound of fat.

If we total the money thus paid out we will usually find it a few cents short of the net proceeds. This is because the net price per pound of fat is not carried to a final decimal. These few cents that are thus left in the treasury should be added in with the next month's proceeds.

A monthly statement should be given each patron, bearing the following information:

1. The total pounds of milk delivered by the patron during the month.
2. The percentage of fat in the milk.
3. The total pounds of fat delivered by the patron.
4. The net price per pound of fat.
5. The money due to the patron.
6. The average selling price per pound of cheese, found by dividing the total pounds of cheese into the gross proceeds.
7. The average pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese, found by dividing the total pounds of cheese into the total pounds of milk.
8. The average pounds of cheese derived from a pound of fat, found by dividing the total pounds of fat into the total pounds of cheese.
9. The average net price per hundred pounds, per ton or per standard pound of milk, found by dividing the total pounds of milk into the net proceeds and multiplying the result by 100 or

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2,000 or 3,000 as the case may be.—G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario.

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I feel that to any one who tills the soil, or keeps stock of any kind, Farm and Dairy is a valuable education, if only read with this end in view, that is to receive instruction.—N. S. McLaughlin, Huron Co., Ont.

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We are placing on the market a new cheese box which eliminates all the undesirable features of the old-style package.

This box is made of three pieces of veneer, with the grain running from top to bottom. It also has the advantage of a hoop placed near the top as shown in fig. 2, thus making it very strong and durable. In fact it is impossible to break it with ordinary handling. Every box is guaranteed, and any breakages will be replaced.

This box can be shipped in crates in knock-down shape, thus effecting a large saving in transportation charges.

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disgrace in the face of the foot" (quotation from speech Mr. Ducker had prepared), sometimes he would in the midst of the most glowing and glorious passages in every body think of Evans, and it gave him goose-flesh. Mr. Ducker had lived in and around Millford for some time. So treacherous were Evans and Mr. Ducker on him to forget anything.

When Evans was friendly with him, Mr. Ducker's hopes ran high, but when he caught Evans looking at him with that hostile vision of his twinkling his eye, the vision of chaperoning an Elk party to St. Paul became very shadowy indeed.

Mr. Ducker tried diplomacy. He withdrew his insurance advertisement from McSorley's paper, and doubled his space in Evans', paying in advance. He watched the trains for visitors and reported them to Evans. He wrote breezy little local briefs in his own light cow-like way for Evans' paper.

But Mr. Ducker's journalistic fervor received a serious set back one day. He rushed into the Mercury office just as the paper went to press but with the news that old Mr. Williamson had at last winged her somewhat delayed flight. Evans thanked him with some cordiality for letting him know in time to make a note of it, and asked him to go around to Mrs. Williamson's home and find out a few facts for the obituary.

Mr. Ducker did so with great cheerfulness, rather out of keeping with the nature of his visit. He felt that his way was growing brighter. When he reached the old lady's home he was received with all courtesy by her slow-spoken son. Mr. Ducker brought up the importance as he had known his grandfather, and in a neat speech, with official dignity and sympathy were artistically blended. "The young may be old, but the old must die," he reminded Mr. Williamson as he produced his pencil and tablet. Mr. Williamson gave a detailed account of his mother's early life, marriage first and second, and located all her children with painstaking accuracy. Left to mourn her loss," Mr. Ducker wrote.

"And the cause of her death?" Mr. Ducker inquired gently, "general breaking down of the system, I suppose?" with his pencil poised in the air.

Mr. Williamson knit his shaggy brows.

"Well, I wouldn't say too much about mother's death as you were you. Stick to her birth and the date she belonged to the church, and her marriages—they're sure. But mother's death is a little uncertain, just yet."

"Unless chuckle came from the adjoining room. Williamson had been an interested listener to the conversation.

"Better my coffin, Ducker, on your way down, but never mind the flowers, they might not keep," she shrilled after him as he beat a hasty retreat.

When Mr. Ducker, crestfallen and humiliated, re-entered the Mercury office a few moments later, he was watched with two Irish twinkling eyes that danced with unholly merriment at that good man's discomfiture. Mr. Ducker to Ignatius Benedicto McSorley, the editor of the other newspaper.

But Mrs. Ducker was hopeful. A friend of hers in Winnipeg had already a house in view for them, and Mrs. Ducker had decided the church they would attend when session opened, and what day she would have and use other important things that it is well to have one's mind made up on and had been taken in the secret, and began to feel sorry for the other girls whom she was always in such a pokey little place as Millford. Maudie also be-

gan to dream dreams of sweeping in upon the Millford people in flowing robes and waving plumes and sparkling diamonds, in a gorgeous red automobile. Wilford Ducker only of the Ducker family was not taken into the said, to understand the change.

The nomination day was drawing near, which had something to do with the date of Maudie Ducker's party. Mrs. Ducker told Maudie they must invite the czar and Pearl Watson, though, of course, she did not say the czar. She said Algeron Evans and that little Watson girl. Maudie, being a perfect little lady objected to Pearl Watson on account of her scanty wardrobe, and to the czar's moist little hands; but Mrs. Ducker knowing that the czar's father was their long suit, stood firm.

Mr. Ducker had said to her that very morning, rubbing his hands, and speaking in the conspirator's voice: "We must leave no stone unturned. This is the time of seed-sowing, my dear. We must pull every wire."

The czar was a fool, therefore they proceeded to pull him. They did not know he was a live wire until later.

(Continued next week.)

How to Have a Good Lawn

A. B. Cutting, Petrobrco Co., Ont. (Concluded from last week)

One of the most annoying features about lawns is the difficulty of getting the grass to grow in shady places. Where the shade is dense about the only thing to do is to re-desirable. Where the shade is not too dense, it is possible to produce a turf, but it cannot be done in a hurry. It



A PRACTICAL LESSON IN BOTANY
If instruction in the elementary facts with reference to the soil and plant life are to be the school, the pupil must do something like committing a few pages from a text book on soil and plant life matter has valuable the book may be. The children need to learn things. From experience in caring for a plant.

will have to be built up gradually and it may take four or five years to establish satisfactorily. The place will have to be fed continuously by means of top-dressing, re-seeded every spring and seeded in all bare spots that occur at any time of the growing period. Probably the best grass mixture for a shaded place is composed of Kentucky blue grass, four parts; wood meadow grass, four parts; various leafed fescue, one part; and crested dog's tail, one part by weight. The more shaded the place is the more necessary it is to have it underdrained.

REPAIRING LAWNS.
No matter how well cared for, dead patches and bare spots will appear in the lawn. They may be the result of accident, of tramping in beaten paths, of damage by footwear under hampocks and near settees, or they may be the result of lack of attention and care in the management of the turf. The time to repair such spots is in the spring. When worn completely bare and if the areas are not too large, the

repairing is best done by the use of sods. Cut a square area about the injured patch and remove the old sod surface soil from within this square to the depth of a sod. Roughen the surface of the soil with a rake. Lay the sod in strips closely together. Pound firmly with the back of a spade, water immediately and continue to water until the new sod has made a union with the earth beneath. When not necessary or desirable to use sod, clean and loosen the soil with the rake and sow seed. Use wire or cord to keep off trespassers. It is a good plan in the spring to rake the whole lawn clean to the roots of the grass with a strong iron rake to remove the film of decayed leaves and grass which is better removed.

The Upward Look
OUR DUTY TO OTHERS

For what knowest thou, O wife, whether thou shalt save thy husband? Or how knowest thou, O man, whether thou shalt save thy wife?—1 Corinthians 7: 16.
It is the duty of every Christian to try and lead other souls to Christ. We are told (Romans 14: 12) that everyone of us must give an account of ourselves to God. When that time comes it is to be hoped that each of us will be able to show that we have endeavored faithfully to lead at least one soul to Christ.

Only a few have the privilege of serving God as ministers, missionaries or evangelists. That should not, however, prevent us from serving Him in our own little field, no matter how restricted that may be. If we cannot lead large numbers to become Christians each of us may endeavor to influence some of our dear ones to follow Christ. We should start with the numbers of our own family.

A young girl, a church member, once told me that there was no use in her trying to persuade her father not to continue doing something that was wrong as she had no influence with him. Her error lay in the fact that she was relying in her own strength. Had she asked God earnestly and persistently to help her and give her wisdom and faith she would have been given the power that she lacked. The trouble with most of us is that we do not pray as we should. We lack faith and we give up too easily. God can in our own little field, no matter how restricted that may be. If we cannot lead large numbers to become Christians each of us may endeavor to influence some of our dear ones to follow Christ. We should start with the members of our own family.

Before seeking to lead others to Christ we should examine our own lives and we should ask God to show us, if we are worthy to act as His disciples. A single fault in our character may prevent us from having any influence with those loved ones whom we desire to serve. If we are in the habit of giving way to fits of anger or impatience, if we are uncharitable in our remarks about others, if pride rules our words and actions, making us boastful or proud, if we are given to fits of depression and doubt, we should humble ourselves before God, we should request Him to forgive us and we should to ask Him for the gift of His Holy Spirit without which we can do nothing. Unless we can show by our lives that Christ dwells in us, and that He is helping us every day to

lead a Christ-like life we cannot expect to have any influence in leading those around us to become Christians. Our lives will have more influence with others than our words.—I. H. N.

Our readers will be interested in the arguments for eating Quaker Oats which are appearing in our columns from time to time. The tremendous consumption of Quaker Oats, increasing as it does year after year, is evidence that the public has found it an ideal food for health, strength and economy.

Have just received the 8 in. patent tension nickel shears for sending one new subscription to Farm and Dairy. Am much pleased with them.—Amy T. May, Halton Co., Ont.

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USE MENDEL'S
They found all kinds in all climates—hot, heat, cold, dry, damp, moist, etc. Always use them! It's not a matter of life and death, but of comfort and ease. The Complete Menzel's Ointment is the best. Sold by all druggists and chemists. Price 25c. Menzel's Ointment Co., Toronto, Ont.

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and all irritations, inflamed conditions of the skin are annoying, disfiguring and humiliating, but, that is not all, these affections are positively cured by us and the parts concerned are permanently healed by natural, non-toxication cure, locally or by letter.
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TORONTO, CAN.

Of Course, You Keep Your House Clean, But

Perhaps not as clean as you would like, and
Perhaps you wish it were not so much trouble

Dishes
Clothes
Floors
Tables
Pots and Pans
Tinware
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Everything
That Gets
Dirty, can
Very Easily
Be Kept
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Clean and Sweet
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Cleaner and Cleanser



Start in by washing the clothes with this perfectly harmless powder on Monday morning.

Use it throughout the week for all your washing and cleaning.

By the time Saturday night comes and you have had your own bath in water made soft and cleansing with a spoonful of Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser you will have decided that nothing else so perfectly fills your cleaning needs.

This modern powder is as harmless as it is useful. It is inexpensive and at the same time SAVES money. Its action is to thoroughly loosen and dissolve all dirt and grease. How thoroughly it does this can easily be judged from the perfect sweetness and purity of everything washed with



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The J.B. FORD CO. Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich., U.S.A.

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IT IS GUARANTEED TO PLEASE ASK YOUR GROCER

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited

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

Some of the Benefits of the Women's Institute to Farmer's Wives

Mrs. L. L. Shannon, Brighton, Ont.

The Women's Institute is destined to work a change in the condition of Canadian women and Canadian homes. It can reach all classes, place, creed or age. The topics discussed are of interest to all, being chiefly "the improvement of the home." Broadly speaking, the work of the Institute includes anything which tends to the betterment of home conditions and making life more attractive in the rural districts. On this very account it does a work that church organization cannot do. A church organization embraces those whose religious views and social outlook are in the same channel. A social club comprises those whose tastes are congenial but the Women's Institute is the broadest form of club life for women, combining so many varied elements from so many classes of life.

Our farmers' wives aside from their attendance in church get out some too often. The Women's Institute is a benefit to them, they get new thoughts, new ideas which greatly widen their spheres of usefulness. In this noble Canada of ours, incidental men are bending their energies to nation building and the general prosperity of our fair Dominion. Is not this the time for Institute workers to bend their energies to character building? Mr. Gladstone said, "the home is the foundation of the state," then surely the home and the nation are one.

The foundation for good in our children is laid in the home, and the Institute is for making efficient women in the home. It has been said that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." The careless ones are learning that motherhood should be revered and that parentage is a sacred duty. All the world is realizing that the home means much to the nation.

In our homes, we should have good living and no matter how straitened the circumstances, the physical welfare of the family should be looked after, and the mental and spiritual is sure to follow. This is where the benefits of the Institute come in, with its lessons on "Care of Babies," "Food Value and Economical Dining."

The home to be preserved must be cared for. The girl of to-day is the matron of to-morrow, so let us look well to the spiritual development of our boys and girls. The lady delegates to Women's Institute meetings little realize how much good they are doing, visiting different institutions and speaking to all classes of women. I heard a lady remark after listening to one of the speakers at an afternoon meeting "Had I heard talk like that years ago, it would have made a difference in my life." So our daughters have the benefits in training, that the Institute gives, that we, who are older have missed. The moral tone of the whole community can be raised by the combined efforts of the Women's Institute.

In our Institute there is growing interest, not only changing recipes, but studying food values of the different foods prepared. We have had some

meetings of particular interest. One a lesson on "Fruits, tropical and home grown." We gave their origin, the acids they contained, their medical value if any, and their helps in our diet. Slips of paper were prepared and handed around before the meeting as all had a part in the afternoon program.

There has been a lack of young ladies in some of the Institutes. I am glad to say in our home Institute we have a large number of young ladies. They have had full charge of the two meetings; the one a full course dinner. The menu was: (1) laying of the tables and decorations, (2) the recipes given and explained by the young lady who had that part of the dinner in charge. It was excellent. The other was a literary one. The program was given entirely by the young people, which goes to show that the young ladies of Brighton Institute are more than ornaments.

Not only are farmers' wives benefited, but town ladies may learn from Women's Institutes. Hear what a lawyer's wife in a large town says. "I have had to keep a housekeeper as I have had so little experience along the line of housekeeping. The benefits of the Institute are such that I am now doing practically all my own housework and I give great praise to the local branch of the Women's Institute. Another town lady, a member of our own Institute, says she never attended a meeting she did not learn something. Another great benefit which comes from the Institute, is the friendly feeling which exists among women, some who before had only a hazy acquaintance, are now true friends. The Institute has brought them together and they have grown to know each other. Another benefit is the reviving of talents, which have been buried for years. Now the women write papers on the topics of the day, or provide some part of the musical line of the program.

We must not forget the "Question Drawer," for the timid ones when they have a chance to write their questions they would not say, and the social side after the program.

Was Pleased—In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy was published an article on the popularity of washing machines which quoted letters from three different ladies in Ontario, all speaking very favorably of the success with their machines. It is interesting to note that each of these correspondents are users of the '1900' Washer, which our Company has been advertising throughout Canada (including Farm and Dairy) for many years. You can, therefore, imagine my pleasure at seeing these voluntary contributions published in your paper.—J. E. Bach, Manager '1900' Washer Co.

Send Us the Names

of your friends and neighbors who do not take Farm and Dairy, that we may send them sample 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 which we will appreciate.

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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 tins, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 12 platters (10 inch), 1 platter (14 inch), 1 cream boat, 1 pickle dish, 2 covered vegetable bowls, 1 soup bowl, and 1 gravy jug. This set is genuine English semi-porcelain, decorated in a dainty green floral border, with embossed, scalloped edges.

Sample copies on request. Write Circulation Department:

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Don't miss a
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A teaspoon
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R. E.
Coffee

It is desirable to

THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes for publication in this column. Inquiries will be replied to, as soon as possible after receipt of same. Our Cook Book is now at \$1.00 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Tables such as the following are always only approximate. Still, to use them is much better than to make guesses, and if one pastes a table of this sort in her recipe book, she can later make such corrections in it as she finds necessary to accommodate the table to the particular size of her teacups, etc.—

- 1 quart sifted flour, 1 pound.
- 4 cups sifted flour, 1 pound.
- 1 pint granulated sugar, 1 pound.
- 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar, 1 pound.
- 1 large tablespoonful granulated sugar, 1 ounce.
- 2½ cups powdered sugar, 1 pound.
- 1 pint closely packed butter, 1 pound.
- 10 EGGS, 1 pound.
- BUTTER, size of an egg, 2 ounces.
- Butter, 1 common sized teacup even full, ¼ pound.
- 6 large tablespoonfuls, 1 gill.
- 1 wineglass, ¼ gill.

The strength of a child.

It is surprising to find how few parents know the great strength giving qualities of good oatmeal. Most of them think of it as a food for the sturdy and brawny man, and overlook its value as a food for children. Every now and then a mother will take to feeding her children on Quaker Oats and will be astonished at their improvement in strength and vigor. Of course, she tells her friends, and they prove it for themselves, but every mother in the country should see that her children are strong and vigorous. Plenty of Quaker Oats, eaten often, will do it.

Put up in two sizes, the regular package and the large family size, which is more convenient for those who do not live in town. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table. Making Quaker Oats is a Canadian industry.

Don't miss a day; eat Quaker Oats every morning for breakfast.

- 1 common-sized tumblerful, ¼ pint.
- Spices (ground), 2 large tablespoonfuls, 1 ounce.
- 7 common-sized nutmegs, 1 ounce.

RISEING MEASURES.
Use two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder to one quart of sifted flour.

Use one teaspoonful of soda and 2 of cream of tartar to 1 quart of flour.

Use one cupful of sour milk and 1 teaspoonful of soda to 1 quart of flour.

Use ½ teaspoonful of soda to each cupful of sour milk. If the milk is very sour a little more soda may be added.

SIFT YOUR FLOUR.

When measurements—as a cupful—of flour are given in place of weight, it is necessary to sift it first. If a cupful of flour is taken out of a bag or barrel it will be compact and weigh heavy. Four teaspoonfuls of sifted flour equal 1 lb.; unsifted it weighs 1½ lbs. This is an important point when ingredients of cakes are measured instead of weighed. Sifting aerates the flour and makes cakes lighter.

OUR HOME CLUB

The Holiday Question Again

"Tis a fine thing for the farmer and his wife to take a holiday together for what one will overlook the other will observe. In this way they can discuss the events of the trip together and put into being that which may be helpful. Of course it is not always convenient for the farmer and his wife to leave home at the same time; then go singly as opportunity offers. When the children are old enough take some servant than their elders and will have many interesting stories to tell on the return home.

As to the time, each man must be a guide to himself in this matter. The best time to take a holiday I think is in June or September. These and the winter months are the farmer's opportunities. If you want to see another farm section at its best, go in the month of June when vegetation is at its height. Then we can revel in the glories of Nature as being the works of an all-wise Creator. A trip to the city may be made occasionally. There we are brought face to face with wealth and luxury, yes, with misery and poverty too. The city has many magnificent buildings attesting the wonderful works of man; but

there is sometimes a feeling of exaltation in joining the never-ceasing stream of humanity, and somewhat of a glamour about the artificial lights, and the alert faces of the men and women we meet.

Tired of the noise and bustle, and of the hot, hard pavements of the city after a week's sojourn therein, we are country home, humble and unpretentious it may be, yet good because of hallowed influences. Back again to our carpeted meadows and the fields of waving grain. And it would seem as if the very songsters gave us a welcome on return.

Our holiday has been helpful. The spirit of contentment pervades our very being. We have seen another world, a world which had much attractiveness to us, precious to our visit, with all its realities and it is not what it seems. Before taking our holiday the constant round of duty made life seem dull and weary. Now, life has assumed a new impetus which we have received a new impetus which freshens the round of daily toil and we are glad of the opportunity of having seen the city, yet we are thankful for the country home and the simple life.—"Father."

THE SUMMER BOARDER

I feel sorry for "The Pastor's Wife." She certainly has a poor opinion of the "summer boarder." Such undesirable experiences as she has had, are not very pleasant for a pastor's wife.

My experience has been much different. I do not think "summer boarders" of that type could remain long around here. They would find the atmosphere very unympathetic to their kind.

I believe we watch for the "summer boarder" here.

One home comes to my mind that was fairly revolutionized. This was in a rut, a deep one, and their "boarders" unconsciously lifted them out of it. Another case where there were four daughters in the home, and bright young lady boarders from the city came there. They imparted their bright happy spirit to these girls, and really brought joy and happiness and new interests into their life; suggested new lines of thought and work to them, and helped them infinitely more than in a financial way. Another case, a plain sensible little woman opened her home for the "summer boarder." The location was excellent. The house very plain and simple. The hostess a capital cook, hospitable, cheery and willing to please. The very nicest people came, were model church people and in the autumn an invitation came from their city home to their hostess to visit them. She had made host of friends and on going to the city she was met at the train by one who conducted her to the luxurious motor car. As they glided away through the city streets, she blessed the "summer boarder." She was having the time of her life, and came mack full of good suggestions. In our little church we welcome the "summer boarder," for they have ever been an object lesson to us in reverence, dress and demeanor, and our pastor's wife is their friend.—"Aunt Faithful."

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

**TUCK SHIRRED BLOUSE WITH GIR-
DLE 6243**



The blouse that gives a suggestion of the surplus idea is one of the latest and is so well adapted to the fashionable materials that it is likely to gain in favor.

Material required for medium size 4 yds 21 or 24, 3½ yds 27 or 3 yds 44 for the chemise and under sleeves, 1 yd 44 for the skirt and bands.

The pattern is cut for a 24, 26, 28, 30 and 40 in bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

DART FITTED KNICKERBOCKERS 6240



Close fitting knickerbockers such as these have become accepted features of up to date dress. They do away with the bulk over the hips, they are thoroughly comfortable, they can be made from heavier material to insure warmth, when for the thinner fabrics and used in place of pantioons during the warm weather.

Material required for medium size 3 yds 27, 2 yds 36 or 44 in wide with ¾ yd of banding.

The pattern is cut for a 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 in bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

EMPIRE COAT 6251



The long coat that covers and protects the gown is a useful one. This model is smart and generally becoming and can be made for any occasion, the ideal for a long wrap of the sort.

In the illustration it is made of cloth, with trimmings of silk banding, but chevots and homespuns are also used. Material required for medium size is 7½ yds 27, 4½ yds either 32 or 35 in wide, 3½ yds of banding.

The pattern is cut for a 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

BOY'S SUIT 6250



There is no suit better adapted to the small boy than the one in blouse style. It can be made from any washable material as linen, chambray, madras and the like. This model is buttoned at the right side well to the shoulders in Russian style and includes the knickerbockers.

Material required for medium size (10 yrs old) is 5½ yds 24, 4 yds 32 or 3½ yds 44 in wide.

The pattern is cut for boys of 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

How to prepare

'CAMP' COFFEE

A teaspoonful of 'CAMP,' sugar, milk, boiling water—that's all! Result—the most fragrant, delicious, refreshing cup of coffee you ever tasted in your life.

Put 'CAMP' on your grocery order to-day.

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

Address, Pattern Department,
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Crop Conditions in Ontario

The crop report for May as issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, deals with conditions to follow: **VEGETATION.**

In the opinion of many correspondents the growing season of 1909 is the latest for at least a score of years, it being placed at from one to two weeks later than the average. The exceedingly wet and cool weather prevailing during April and the early part of May is the cause. Returns were made to the Department as to the conditions about the middle of May, and at that date more favorable weather conditions had given a fresh impulse to growth in both field and forest. Up to that time only the earliest varieties of trees were coming into leaf, and in most localities pastures were only beginning to permit of live stock being turned upon them.

THE FALL WHEAT.

Reports concerning the prospects of fall wheat vary greatly, even in the same localities, some describing the crop as looking well, though late, while others state that the fields are not only backward in growth, but are thin and much "spotted." Owing to the dry period prevailing when most of the seeding was done much of the new fall wheats did not start until the rains of late September came, and the young plants entered the winter with a very little top. Winter conditions, however, were not unfavorable to the crop, except where ice formed, and an early spring growth would have brought the fields along nicely; but the cold and very wet weather of April retarded growth, and on poorly drained or low land almost drowned

out the crop. Much better growth was made on sandy and gravelly soils than on clays, owing to the excessive moisture. While there are many patchy spots, plowing up of the crop will not be generally resorted to, owing to grass being seeded with the wheat, but barley or other spring

grains will be drilled into the bare spots. The latest reports are the most favorable, showing that the crop is rapidly recuperating with the growing weather. There is less injury than usual reported from insects **WINTER RYE AND CLOVER.** The acreage of winter rye is com-

paratively small, it being raised chiefly for pasturing, soiling, or for plowing under. It has done better than fall wheat, and is looking very well. In regard to clover the report says Old meadows poor, new meadows promising, is a fair summary of the returns received regarding this crop.



A Farm House in Orr Last Competition that Scored High on Account of its Improvements

Of the 22 farms entered in the Dairy Farms Competition conducted by The Canadian Dairyman in the vicinity of Toronto two years ago, the farm house here shown, owned by D. J. McClure of Churchville, Ont., secured third place. Although there were larger and more costly houses in the competition there were none of them that had been so greatly improved, that were more home-like, and that were better arranged than this one. Don't hesitate to enter your farm in the Dairy Farms Competition this year. The possibilities of your farm being a successful competitor are in all probability much better than you think.

Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue **WILLIAMS BROS., Thessalon, N. Y.**

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Harvesting from 10 to 12 acres per day in the most economical manner. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Every machine warranted.

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The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with new Patent Side-delivery Self-buncher at work

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Unequalled for simplicity, durability and efficiency. **The Most Successful Unloader.** The horse does it all. Thousands now in use, giving the best of satisfaction.

All kinds of Slings, Forks and Carriers, suitable for wood, rod or steel track. Send for descriptive circular, or see our local agent.

TOLTON BROS., LTD.
Dept. K. **QUELPH, CAN.**

Early reports spoke of considerable heaving, but later returns state that much of the loose sod is returning to place. Clover was injured by the long, dry spell covering the latter part of last summer and the early part of the fall, and in many instances it was pastured too closely owing to the scarcity of fodder. The unusually cold spring, with frequent rains, also hurt the crop, particularly on low or badly drained land. Like fall wheat, clover looks best on high land and on light soils. While many correspondents predict a good yield of hay, others are looking for a comparatively light cut.

SPRING SOWING.

The small portion of the spring crops that were put in early found an excellent seed bed, but heavy rains immediately followed, and the land got too soft to work on, making further sowing almost an impossibility for weeks, except in a few cases where, to use the expressive language of some correspondents, the seed was "puddled" in. While those on high, light, or well-drained land have made fair headway with their spring seeding, the bulk of farmers were not more than half way through with that work in the second week of May, a most unusual record for Ontario. However, farmers were nearly as eager to get on the land with the first appearance of dry weather, and while some correspondents were taking a rather gloomy view of the situation, others were most hopeful that with the advent of warm weather there would be a quick advance in the growth of spring crops.

A pure bred pig free for only 1 new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

June 3, 1909.

MA

Toronto, and warmer conditions cause an increase. While it is hoped for, a stable gain, and it is that it is gained seems probable in commercial percentages, and as to mature money is believed to be 5% to 6 per cent.

The wheat erratic during there was a at Chicago fell lied at the en quotations were cables were sllish news from whole there h in the specula is said, have g and may pu are now. Al July wheat cl \$1.00, and Dec closed at \$1.27 about five we on the Americ will be then v crop progress is little chang is little whea new is doing price at \$1.30 wheat rules on for fall whea, a goose.

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The chief loca ers on the street for the best clai bidding \$6 to \$ 5% to 5% outsi market, onts sell Montreal oats h onts a bush d rials strong, th is doing owing real malting bu 74, and Manitob 50 a bush. Dea 5% to 5% outsi farmers' market, a bushel.

There is little weather and the expected to bring however little br for this may ke Montreal Manito er quote Manito to \$23, and shorto tario bran at \$24 \$24.50 to \$25 a ton ers quote Manito and shorts at \$24 at \$25 and shorto on track Toronto ed at Montreal at lots there. Denie

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 31, 1909.—The finer and warmer weather of the past week has led to an improved feeling in trade circles. While progress is slower than many hoped for, still there has been considerable gain, and what is satisfactory about it is that it is permanent. Every little gained seems to hold, resulting in steadily improved trade conditions. Call money continues in fair demand, as well as for commercial purposes. Call loans run at 4 per cent, and discounts at 7 to 7 per cent, to mature of account. Considerable activity is being placed on real estate at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent.

WHEAT
The wheat market has been somewhat erratic during the week. Early in the week there was a sharp decline from \$1.35 at Chicago for the week, and Friday's rates at the end of the week, and Friday's quotations were strong at \$1.13. Liverpool rates were slightly weaker owing to bearish news from Russia and India. On the whole there has been little change except in the speculative market. Speculators, it is said, have got control of the cash wheat and may put up prices higher than they are now. At Chicago, the end of the week, \$1.09, and December at \$1.06 1/2. Winnipeg closed at \$1.27 for July, \$1.05 1/2 for Sept. In this city, wheat is in fair demand on the American market. What the price will be then will depend upon how the crop progresses in the maritime. There is little change in the local market. There is little wheat in Ontario and little business is doing. Dealers here quote Ontario wheat at \$1.30 to \$1.35 outside. The same price rules on the farmers' market for fall wheat, and \$1.20 to \$1.25 a bush for goose.

COARSE GRAINS
The chief local interest in cereals here is in oats, which continue to advance. Buyers on the street, Toronto, are offering 2 1/2c for the best class of oats, and dealers are bidding 5 1/2c to 5 1/2c on track, Toronto, and 5 1/2c to 5 1/2c outside. On Toronto farmers' market, oats sell at 60c to 61c a bush. At Montreal oats have advanced a couple of cents a bush during the week. Barley rules strong, though very little business is doing owing to light supply. At Montreal, malted barley is quoted at 72 1/2c to 74c, and Manitoba feed barley at 72 1/2c to 75c a bush. Dealers here quote barley at 70c to 72c outside and 68c to 70c on Toronto farmers' market, and 68c to 69c on Toronto a bush.

FEEDS
There is little change in the price of mill feeds, though the advent of warmer weather and the falling off in demand is expected to bring lower rates. There is however little bran to be had, and prices for this may keep up pretty well. At Montreal Manitoba bran is quoted at \$2.82 to \$2.83, and shorts at \$2.4 to \$2.45. On Ontario bran at \$2.5 to \$2.6, and shorts at \$2.1 to \$2.2 in car lots there. Dealers quote Manitoba bran at \$2.3 to \$2.4, and shorts at \$2.4 to \$2.5, and Ontario bran at \$2.5 to \$2.6 a ton in car lots on track Toronto. American corn is quoted at Montreal at 63c to 64c a bush in car lots there. Dealers here quote American

corn at 82 1/2c to 83 1/2c, and Canadian at 77c to 78c a bush in car lots, Toronto

HAY AND STRAW
Hay continues firm and high. There has been an advance in the report at Montreal in baled hay owing to report of poor crops in a stronger export demand. Quotations for \$150 to \$14; No 2, \$11.50 to \$12; No 3, \$10.50 to \$11; clover mixed, \$9.50 to \$10; and clover, \$8.50 to \$9 a ton in car lots there. Baled No 1 timothy is quoted here at \$11; baled straw at \$7.50 to \$8 a ton in car lots on track Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market, loose timothy sells at \$15 to \$16; mixed at \$10 to \$12; straw in bundles at \$13.50 to \$14 and loose straw at \$7 to \$8 a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS.
Potatoes rule firm at about last week's prices. Several car lots of Prince Edward Island potatoes sold at Montreal during the week at 90c a bag. Quebecs are quoted here at 90c a bag in car lots. Of other varieties were a little more cheaply kept at the end of the week. Ontario sold at 85c to \$1 a bag in car lots on track, Toronto, and \$1 to \$1.20 a bag on the local farmers' market.

The bean market rules strong at unchanged prices.

EGGS AND POULTRY
The egg market shows little change. If anything prices were a little lower at the end of the week. Dealers are paying at the local points east 17 1/2c, and 17c a doz. west of Toronto. At Montreal eggs are quoted at 18c to 20c in case lots. Local eggs sell at 22c to 23c a doz; dressed chicken 12c to 14c; young fowl at 15c to 20c; and old fowl at 15c to 16c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
There was a raising off in the cheese market at the end of the week and cheese sold 5 1/2c to 5 1/2c lower. Board quotations ruling at 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c. The make is increasing and a quieter feeling is reported at Montreal where the price is quoted at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c, and eastern at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c. Dealers here quote new cheese at a rate at 13c for large and 13 1/2c for twins.

The butter is a little weaker, though prices have changed but little from those ruling a week ago. Receipts are increasing somewhat and very little is being exported. At Montreal creamery butter is quoted at 21 1/2c to 22 1/2c a lb. here is dull and on the quiet side. Dealers here quote butter to the trade as follows: Choice creamery prints, 19c to 20c; choice 10c; large rolls and tubs, 15c to 17c and inferior grades, 14c to 15c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market choice dairy rolls sell at 25c to 26c and ordinary at 20c to 24c a lb.

WOOL
The wool market shows no change. Prices at Toronto are: New-washed, 10c to 12c; washed, 17c to 19c, and rejects, 13c a lb.

INCORPORATED 1885

The TRUST BANK

Capital and Surplus of Canada Total Assets
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You would find it very convenient to have a Joint Deposit Account with this Bank, in the names of yourself and your wife, or son. Then either could do the necessary banking when in town, depositing or withdrawing money on the one signature. It would save you many a trip on busy days. It opens a Savings Account.

THE BANK FOR THE PEOPLE

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

UNION STOCK YARDS PRICES
West Toronto, Monday, May 31st.—The run at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, this morning, was very light, only 46 of 904 cattle, 25 calves and 108 calves. Trade in butchers' cattle was very brisk, every animal being cleaned up early. Exporters also sold well. The general market, however, was not so active. Export bulls brought \$4.50 to \$5.25. The best butcher cattle brought \$5.40 to \$5.60, and medium cattle \$5.20 to \$5.40. The best cows sold from \$4.75 to \$5.40, with poorer ones at \$4 to \$4.25. Milch cows are in fair demand, selling today at from \$40 to \$60 each. Calves are selling at 5c; heifers, 3 1/2c to 4c; spring lambs, \$5 to \$5 each. No grain fed yearlings were offered. Hogs are quoted at \$7.50 a cwt. f.o.b. shipping point, and \$7.75 fed and watered at this market.—E. A. P.

HORSE MARKET
Owing to Monday being a holiday, trade in horses at the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, was confined to Wednesday. Business was confined to Wednesday. About 75 horses were disposed of, some being sent to shipment to the West and some to points in Northern Ontario. Conditions governing the trade are the same as for several weeks past. Dealers find it hard to get what horses they want in the country at satisfactory prices. It is expected, however, that from this on, receipts will increase, farmers having finished their seeding operations. A strong demand still exists for good general purpose horses, and as most of them are being bought up quickly. There were few draft horses offered, and no prices were paid. The following quotations rule: Heavy draft, \$160 to \$180; general purpose, \$140 to \$200; express and wagon horses, \$100 to \$220; drivers, \$100 to \$160, and serviceably sound horses of all classes at \$35 to \$300 each.

LIVE STOCK
The market for all classes of live stock has ruled steady during the week with the

exception of that for sheep, lambs and calves, which ruled easier at the end of the week. Receipts were fair, but prices held steady, with the exception mentioned. The quality of the fat cattle offering was generally good. The statement in the Ontario Government's crop report up to May 15 that most of the fat cattle in the country had been disposed of, and that the number of stagers being put on grass will not be as large as in former years, will have a tendency to strengthen prices, though they are at a high level now, and are not likely to go much higher. The tabular market days on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week are meeting with fair success, especially in the receipts of export cattle. The usual Monday receipts continue to arrive on that market.

Export cattle have sold at steady prices. On Tuesday at the Union Stock yards, an export steer, weighing 1660 lbs, sold for \$6.75 a cwt. on a load sold for \$6.50, and Thursday's prices at West Toronto, about the same, quality considered. At about the same time, quality considered, at \$5.80 to \$6.25; export bull, \$6.25 to \$6.50; and export cows at \$5 to \$5.25 a steady at 13 1/2c a lb dressed weight. On Toronto market was \$5.50 a cwt. The top price for butchers' cattle a year ago was \$5.25 a cwt. The top price last week was made at the city market on Thursday, when a few prime picked lots of steers and heifers sold at \$5.75 to \$6 to bring these were very few good enough sold at \$5.25 to \$5.65; medium, \$4.75 to \$5.75 to \$4.90 a cwt. Butchers' cattle sold \$5.50, and butchers' bulls at 55c a cwt.

The offering of feeders and stockers during the week was light and trade was quiet. Feeder, 1000 to 1100 lbs each, sold at \$4.75 to \$5.50; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs each, at \$4.15 to \$4.60, and stockers 500 to 700 lbs each, at \$3 to \$3.75 a cwt.

Receipts of milkers and business during the week were fair and business generally good. On Thursday there was a fair price for the Montreal market, and considerable demand for the Montreal market. Prices for the week, with one extra good cow selling for over \$70.

Receipts of veal calves have ruled large and the week's trade closed easier though the day veal calves sold at \$3 to \$4 a cwt. Receipts of sheep and lambs, and especially spring lambs, are increasing. The light lambs with little flesh on them were of rather poor quality, too many thin and weak. There were a few extra good ones on the market. Many drovers able to obtain for these lambs, and were unobtainable in the country. On Thursday, an export lot of lambs, weighing 65.50 to \$7 a cwt, and good yearlings at \$5.50 to \$7 a cwt. A year ago the top price for an export cow was \$5.50, and yearling lambs \$6.50 a cwt. Spring lambs with last week at \$3 to \$4.50 to \$6.65, and yearlings at \$7 to \$7.50 a cwt.

There is no change in the hog market over a week ago. Quotations last week ruled at about \$7.75 f.o.b. at country points and \$8 a cwt fed and watered on the market here. A year ago the top price for

BRUCE'S RELIABLE SEED, CORN, Etc.

BEANS, Bushel	83.00
BUCKWHEAT, 100	1.50
Silverhull, 100	1.50
CORN	
Angel of Midnight, 8 rows, 1.60	
White Flint, Dakota, 1.60	
King Philip, 8 rows, 1.60	
King's Nose, 8 rows, 1.60	
Australian, new, 1.60	
King of Earlies, 1.75	
Legs of Tender, 1.75	
Improved Learning, Bruce's, 1.75	
Excelsior Dent, 1.75	
Cloud's Dent, 1.25	
Cottage Lifter, 1.25	
Chub's Giant, 1.25	
Mustard, 1.25	
Red's Dent, 1.25	
Wisconsin White Dent, 1.25	
Swain, 1.25	
White Cloud, 1.25	
Selected Giant Red Cob, 1.15	
Evergreen Mammoth White, 1.10	
Evergreen Enterprise, 40 lbs., 2.00	
OW PEAS, 100	1.50
Whippoorwill, 100	3.50
Remits 25 cents each for Two-Bushel Cotton Bags	
PEAS, Bushel	
Blue Prussian, 1.50	
Grass, 1.50	
Golden Vine, 1.50	
Britannia, 1.35	
Potter, 1.45	
Canadian Hawk, 1.50	
Marrowfat, White, 1.50	
Marrowfat, Black Eye, 1.60	
POTATOES, 75	
Pearl of Savoy, 1.10	
Pride of the North, 1.10	
Sir Walter Raleigh, 1.10	
Gold Coin, 1.10	
Early Pink Eye, 1.10	
The Planet, 1.10	
Crimson Fancy, 6.00	
MILLET, 75	
German, 1.70	
Japanese, 1.40	
London, 1.40	
Yench, 3.60	
CLOVER, 75	
Green, Hair, 5.25	
LUCERN, 75	
Regal, No. 1 Standard, 12.00	
Regal, No. 2 Standard, 11.00	
Regal, Turkin, 11.00	

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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

AYRSHIRES

JAS BEGG, ST. THOMAS, AYRSHIRES. Standard for this herd in 10 lbs. milk per day. No culls. 6-31-09

DAVID A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que., milkers, good testers and good lookers. Several young bulls for sale; prices right. 6-3-09

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES
Are 2nd large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. Orders handled for calves of 1909, male and female. Prices right. Write or call on 6-3-10-10 **W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.**

FOR SALE — THE AYRSHIRE BULL, "Togo" 1964, of St. Anne breeding. Also two bulls, one year old sired by Togo and from deep milking females. Other young stock for sale. Write for prices. P. A. Beaudin, 137 St. James Street, Montreal Que. 6-3-09.



SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of 2000 acres for sale. See our stock at the leading shows this fall. Write for prices.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS
Maxville, Ont.
Long distance phone. 6-23-09

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Here may be seen some of the best Ayrshires in Canada, imported and home bred. Record performance cows and heifers.

Prices of stock quoted on application

HECTOR GORDON,

Rewick, Que.

AYRSHIRE CALVES FOR SALE

CUT UP

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE COWS

PRICE — \$35 when one month old

GUS. LANGELIER

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RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdale and Yorkshires



If in need of good stock, write for prices which are always reasonable.

W. F. KAY,

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BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are in such demand I will make another importation. Will attend great dispersion sale of the world renowned Berkshires Herd of Mr. And. Mitchell, Kirkcubright, Scotland, where some of the choicest Ayrshires ever offered will be sold. Orders entrusted to me will be carefully attended to. Take advantage of this great sale and replenish with a good one. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. **R. R. NESS,** 6-5-18-09 Hewick, Que.



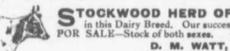
LAKESIDE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdale and Yorkshires. Write for special prices on Bull Calves.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Phillipsburg, Que. 6-3-19-10

"La Bois de la Roches" Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YORKSHIRES of the best bacon types. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry. **MOR. L. J. FORREST, J. A. BIBEAU,** Proprietor Manager 6-8-25-10 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.



STOCKWELL HERD OF AYRSHIRES

is in this herd. Our success in the show yards proves the excellence of our herd. FOR SALE—Stock of both sexes.

D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Que

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hogs on the market here was \$6.25, and two years ago it was \$7.10, the highest previous price at this season for the past eight years. It was in 1906, when they sold at \$7.20 a cwt. for and was \$7.10.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of May 27th, re bacon is as follows: "The market is quiet, last week's advance having checked business. Canadian bacon lies to 70s."

PETERBORO HOG MARKET
Peterboro, Monday, May 31. Danish hogs delivered on English markets last week totalled 3,500. The demand for bacon in the old country is very poor on account of high prices and saturated markets. The prices are fair. The George Matthews Co., quote the following prices for this week, E.O.B. at Peterboro: 100 lb. live hogs, cars, 68 a cwt.; delivered at abattoir, \$7.75 a cwt.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET
Montreal, Saturday, May 29. — The market here for live hogs continues very firm, with supplies small and the offerers meeting with a good demand from all sources. As high as \$9 a cwt has been paid for selected lots weighed off cars, and there seems little prospect of prices easing up, as there are very few hogs available in the country.

Dressed hogs are strong, and fresh killed abattoir stock is selling at \$12.50 a cwt.

HOLSTENS

FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN BULL

Concupia Alban De Kol, 4 year old, hind and sure; 25 of his half sisters put up Advanced Registry Ontario Records in their two year old form, some of them with records better than 20 lbs. butter in 7 days.

J. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTENS

Head your Herd with a son of Sara Hengervold Korndyke whose dam was recently sold for \$2,000. This 2 nearest dams average 23 1/2 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Only 2 of his sons left in the country. There are a few sons of Count Dekol Peterie Paul, and a number of Holsteins, 6-12-17 **BROWN BROS., LVM, Ont.**

FAIRVIEW HERD OF HOLSTENS

FOR SALE.—As I have sold out of my farms and intend to go West, will offer my entire herd of 27 head, 2 first class two year old bulls, one Col. champion bull and Sir Fanny Calanthy The Kol, great imported stock, but best of the kind in this herd for four years. Calves of either sex. Females, one to six years old.

J. H. McLEAN, Inkerman, Ont.

SUNNYDALE

Offers four grandsons of Peterie Hengervold's Count, one Col. champion bull of the breed. These calves are from 6 weeks to three months old, and are healthy, well grown, two with official dams of very choice breeding. Prices reasonable.

Write for particulars.

A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTENS

We must sell at least 40 cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a few young cows of the best females, Imp. son of Hengervold Peterie, world's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them.

H. E. GEORGE,

Putnam Stn., 1 1/2 miles—C.R.P. 6-42-10

MISCELLANEOUS

HARBISON BROS., Mt. Albert, Herford cattle, Oxford Down sheep. Stock for sale at all times. 6-6-10-09

BERKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS
Choice Berkshires Boars fit for service and sows ready to breed, by imported sires. Choice Tamworths, all ages, by a Toronto and London prize winning Boar. Price low, considering quality.

J. W. TODD, 6-6-10-09

Maces Leaf Stock Farm Corinth, Ont.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM

LENXVILLE, QUE.
Breeds Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle, and Chester White swine, all of choice breeding. Young stock for sale. Also several of the standard breeds of American poultry and ducks. Settings for sale. 6-42-10

J. H. M. PARKER

PRIZE FARMS ENTRY APPLICATION

I desire to enter my farm in the Dairy Farms Competition being held this year in Ontario by Farm and Dairy, and herewith enclose \$ _____, being the entry fee called for in the rules governing the competition. I hereby certify that now and for the last five years, my principal occupation has been dairy farming. My farm consists of _____ acres, and supports _____ head of dairy cattle.

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, May 29.—The price of cheese was rather low, but higher a week ago, and as a result there was no demand for the article from Great Britain, where it was found that the high prices in the offerings at the country boards, brought about a rapid decline in prices in the cheese offered. In the country was bought up at 13 1/2 to 15 1/2 a lb, but prices were marked down daily; at London on Saturday the highest price obtainable was 11 1/2 for colored cheese and 11 1/2 for white. The highest price obtainable over the cable to-day is about 13s 1/2 there, and there is a general feeling that prices will go even lower next week. The week ago that has ruled during the last opening weeks of the season here available to the small quantity of cheese available here and the comparative scarcity over in Great Britain, but some fairly heavy shipments for the season of the year are arriving over there now, and our make is increasing in price, and prices are inclining too high for speculative purposes, a decline in prices is inevitable. It is difficult to say how long this high price will last, entirely upon the demand from Great Britain. Our prices will come down to whatever point they are prepared to buy of.

The receipts this week amounted to 37, 154 boxes, the total to date amounting to about 140,000 boxes, while only two or three thousand boxes of the quantity received here during the corresponding period last year. The shipments amounted to about 32,000 boxes, indicating a considerable quantity carried over in stock this week, showing that the supply this week was more than equal to the demand.

The demand for butter opened firm was maintained over the advance in the country a week ago, and prices have been firmly maintained. Quotations here ranged from 23s to 27s for Eastern Townships, with ordinary creamery, selling at 13 1/2 to 21s a lb. The trade has been entirely a local one, there being no demand for export at these prices, as the market on the west side of the lake, within one cent or two of our current prices. At to-day's country markets prices ruled a fraction lower than they did a week ago. The top price paid was 23 1/2c, the range being from 21s to 21 1/2c. It is difficult to see how these prices can be maintained in the face of the rapidly increasing receipts, unless the demand for export comes on. The receipts for the week amounted to 1,293 tons, not a box being shipped out of the country.

Hallman's Holstein Sale

(Continued from page 12.)

Do Kol 4554, R. H. Harding of Thornedale, Ont., being the purchaser. The next highest was Do Kol Post Hengervold, selling for \$205.00 to Isaac Hewitt, Plattsville. Mr. Hallman offers \$150.00 each for the calves from the two cows that should prove to be the best. Prof. H. J. H. and Pauline Pieterie Do Kol and Rosie Pieterie for \$175.00 each. He intends to put them into his herd at Grimby, Ont. \$100.00 was paid by A. Ronald, Galt, Michibidee Pieterie Ko Kol

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FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD. CASH WITH ORDER

LUMBER FOR SALE—All kinds and sizes delivered on board cars at your nearest railway station. Farmers who intend building this season can save money. Write for prices to William Eldridge, Toronto.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms in their cellars. Write for particulars to us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield this to 25¢ per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars—Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE — Choice dairy and want strong Frieser District. Fall wheat yielding 40 bushels to the acre. Good grass, good water, building material, convenient dairy farms. Full particulars. Apply T. B. Millar, Burn Lake, Alberta.

The Cockshutt concern neither could—nor would—stay long in business if the Cockshutt name, upon any farm-implement, meant ever so little less than real and utmost insurance of quality, of service, of practical value for the farmer who buys, and relies upon, that implement. This is every honest manufacturer's ideal. It is an ideal realized, we believe, in the Cockshutt product. And, that it is, may wisely guide your choice when next you buy farm equipment.

Two-furrow, three-horse plowing is the modern method for any farm of from sixty to three hundred acres. It saves time, money, and horseflesh when these count most. One of these two plows is the one that will save most on such farms. Read about them now, and inquire about them presently.



Maple Leaf Gang Plow

Three horses and one man, with this plow, will get more and better work done in a day than four horses with two men using ordinary one-furrow walking plows. That saves a man's wages, and sets a horse free for other work.

Cannot be Equalled On Light Soils

Draws barely a fourth harder on loamy or sandy soils than a one-furrow plow, and can be handled so much easier there is no comparison. Wheels always under driver's control; patent straightener device handily corrects crooked furrows; unskilled men can do perfect plowing with it.

So designed that it utilizes horse-power to the utmost without neckweight on the horses. Dust-proof wheels, so

neither dust nor grit can work into the axle-bearings, which assures long life and good work for this machine. Frame of heavy I-beam steel, extra-strong.

Bottoms adjusted for depth by handy levers, and simply and quickly set for any width from 7 to 10 inches. Ask more about it, please.

Kid Kangaroo Gang Plow

Public and repeated official tests (in Great Britain and elsewhere) have proven this the lightest-draft, two-furrow plow built. Even in heavy, sticky clay soils it puts no more strain on three horses than does an ordinary single-furrow walking plow.

Users of the Kid Kangaroo aver that it is no harder to guide than a common one-furrow walking plow—yet it does far more work in a day. Readily adjusted for width and depth, and, once set, won't alter of itself. When fitted with our new straightener device, crooked furrows can

be readily and accurately corrected.

Like every Cockshutt Implement, this world-famous plow

is built with a large surplus of strength, and heavily-braced at every part that takes a strain. Light-draft is designed into it. Boards are special formula soft-centre crucible steel tempered hard as glass. Every action of the plow is under the driver's perfect control at all times.

**Easy to Guide
And to Adjust**

Built for Strength and Light Draft

The Cockshutt Line of Implements includes more than 120 styles of plows, for every soil and every purpose, as well as seeders, disc and drag harrows, weeders, cultivators, etc., of which we will gladly send you full details upon request

Send for illustrated catalog before you buy any farm-implement

Thirty years' practical knowledge built into every implement.

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