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FARM AND DAIRY

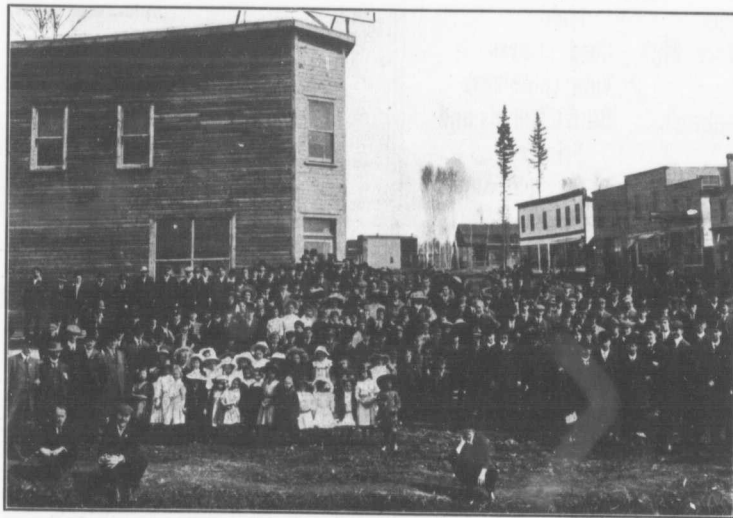
AND

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 16,

1910.



THE YOUNGER POPULATION OF COCHRANE AND MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION. Some idea of the unlimited possibilities of Northern Ontario may be gained from facts relative to the illustration herewith, which shows the school children at Cochrane, Ontario, as they turned out at the time of the recent visit of The Canadian Press Association. A year and a half ago, there was not a child in Cochrane. Note the character of the soil as shown in the foreground of the illustration. There are thousands and thousands of acres of similar soil in the Great Clay Belt, much of which is close to a railroad and can be purchased from the Government for 50 cents an acre. Why go West for land? Better go North, young man! The whole party of newspaper men returned from the north full of enthusiasm over the great possibilities of that section.

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The Best Dairy Farm in Ontario

Arrangements for the final competition that is being held this year to determine the best dairy farm in the province of Ontario, are about completed. It will be remembered that the Prize Farms Competition conducted last year through Farm and Dairy, some 60 prizes were offered in four different districts in Ontario to decide the best farms in each district. This year the first three prize farms in each district are being allowed to compete in a final competition to decide the best dairy farms in the province.

Of the 12 farms eligible to compete, 11 have been entered. These are the farms of Victor Beggs, Moose Creek; and J. A. Anderson, Dickinson's Landing, Stormont County; E. Terrill, Wooler, and Alex. Hume, Menie, of Northumberland County; Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View, Prince Edward County; Davin Duncan, The Don; O. D. Bales, Lansing, York County; D. J. McClure, Churchville, Peel County; J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Haldimand County; R. A. Penhals, St. Thomas, Elgin County; and R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Middlesex County.

Judged in July.

These farms will be judged for the first time early in July by two judges. The judges will spend several hours at each farm and go over them thoroughly. One at least of the judges will be selected from outside of Ontario and possibly both of them. The names of the judges will be announced shortly through Farm and Dairy. Should the judges find the competition very keen between any two farms they will have the privilege of re-visiting these farms again later in the season, or early next winter so that the farms may be judged under winter conditions. Five prizes are being offered.

Farm and Dairy understands that since the judges scored these farms last year a number of the competitors have been exerting themselves to improve on the points where their scores indicated them to be weak. All the farms are likely to make a good showing. Considerable interest is being taken in the probable standing in this year's competition of the farms owned by D. Duncan, of The Don and Mr. J. W. Richardson, of Caledonia. In last year's competition these two farms scored considerably the highest of any and out of 1,000 points there was only one point between them. Mr. Duncan's farm scored the highest, but as Mr. Duncan had been through a competition some two years before he had an advantage not enjoyed by Mr. Richardson. As Mr. Richardson now has the benefit of last year's score it is possible he may be able to make greater improvement this year than Mr. Duncan. Both farms are about the same in size, the land is of much the same nature, the herds of cattle are of about the same degree of excellence and in other respects the farms are closely matched. No matter how they stand, in the general competition the contest between these two farms is likely to be very close.

Readers of Farm and Dairy are again reminded that next year we purpose holding another prize dairy farm competition throughout Ontario to wit, last year's winners barred. Now, therefore, is the time for you to get ready for it and to tell your neighbors about it.

Graduates in Agriculture

The graduates in agriculture, who will receive the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture) from Toronto University this year, are as follows: W. L. Hengough, W. Bowman, J. F. Carpenter, R. H. Clancy, G. W. Collins, R. B. Cooley, W. E. J. Edwards, F. E. Ellis, R. Fraser, J. F. Harris, S. Kennedy, C. M. Learmonth, J. C. Lloyd-Jones, D. E. McRae, P. H. Moore, R. L. Moore-

house (ag.), S. J. Neville, F. C. Nunick, W. R. Reek, E. Robinson, A. M. Shaw, A. S. Smith, A. Snyder, S. E. Todd, J. D. Tothill, O. C. White.

The following candidates must pass supplemental examinations in the subjects indicated: G. C. Cunningham (French or German), H. L. Knauss (English), J. Laughland (English, chemistry of insecticides and fungicides).

National Importance of Public Health

The fundamental importance of the subject of public health to our national civilization and industrial efficiency was clearly expressed by the Chairman of the Commission of Conservation in his inaugural address before the First Annual Meeting of the Commission. In this connection Mr. Sifton said in part: "The physical strength of the people is our resource from which all others derive value. Extreme and scrupulous regard for the lives and health of the population may be taken as the best criterion of the degree of real civilization and refinement to which a country has attained. It cannot be said that it has received too much attention, though the Provinces, the Dominion, and the municipalities have been laws and health administrations all doing effective and useful work. There are, however, many branches of the subject, general in their character which merit attention. The Dominion spends hundreds of thousands of dollars in eradicating the diseases of animals, and the work, it is pleasing to know, is being done with thoroughness. But no similar effort is made by the Province or Dominion to meet the ravages of diseases among human beings, such, e.g., as tuberculosis."

That there is a great work to be done in checking the inroads of tuberculosis is evidenced by the mortality statistics of the last census. In the census year there were 9,709 deaths from tuberculosis in Canada. Or, in other words, 12 deaths out of every 100 in that year were due to tuberculosis. And yet tuberculosis is classed as a modern medical science as a preventable disease.

The Balky Horse

The balky horse cannot be conquered by brutal treatment, but may be induced to pull by many devices intended to attract his attention from his resolution not to pull. Some of these methods are mentioned by "The Horseman," as follows:

To lift the fore foot and pound on the shoe, to put a handful of grass or dirt in his mouth, to give him a lump of sugar or an apple to eat have all proved successful in some instances in inducing a horse to pull. To pass a cord around the pastern and pull the fore foot forward until the animal has to move is also a means of starting a balky horse. An electric battery manipulated by the driver gives an animal a shock from a source he does not comprehend and is the latest device in treating incorrigible horses.

During April immigrants poured into Canada at the record rate of 1,600 a day. Of the daily influx, the average number from the United States was 1,000. The total immigration for the month was 48,267, an increase of 24,030 or 99 per cent. Arrivals from United States during April totalled 20,443, an increase of 8,834 or 62 per cent. over April of last year.

Light, ventilation and thorough drainage, are the three most important points to be observed in the cow stable. The building should be strongly built, and be ventilated in such a way as to maintain an even temperature and pure air in the stable at all times.—Wm. Reid, Lambton Co., Ont.

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FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 16, 1910.

No. 24

THE RIGHTS OF MUNICIPALITIES IN REGARD TO THE TUBERCULIN TEST

The Question Reviewed before a Court of Law in the State of Wisconsin—Much Evidence of an Important Nature Submitted—What may be the Ultimate Outcome of the Situation in this Country.

HAVE municipal authorities the right to demand that the cows supplying milk to the municipality be tested with tuberculin and shown to be free from tuberculosis? A decision in a case tried recently in the United States to test this point indicates that they have.

What Canadian cities are beginning to demand is that the people who sell milk and cream to their citizens shall keep cows under sanitary conditions. Soon we may expect them to demand the use of the tuberculin test as some cities in the States are doing. In this connection there is pending, in the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, an appeal from a decision of the Circuit Court for Milwaukee county, in an important case bearing upon the right of a city or municipality to prescribe, by ordinance or otherwise, rules and regulations for the production of milk sold or offered for sale within its limits, including the application of the tuberculin test.

The question is all the more pertinent in view of the findings of the Ontario Milk Commission. Members of the Commission estimated that over 125,000 cattle in the Province of Ontario are more or less tuberculous. These figures are the lowest estimate. It is feared that the true total would be nearer double that number.

TESTING MAY BECOME COMPLICATED.

Cities and towns are working up to that point where they are likely soon to demand that the cows supplying municipalities be tuberculin tested. At one of the sessions of the recent Canadian Medical Convention, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinarian, stated that the sale of milk from cows not known to be free from tuberculosis is a crime against society and that the community that permits the sale of such milk is an accessory to the crime. This statement has been given wide publicity through the city papers. It must be apparent, therefore, that ere long the tuberculin test will have to be applied to a great number, at least, of our dairy cows.

THE TEST RELIABLE.

Heretofore there has been wide-spread doubt as to the reliability of the tuberculin test. This probably is all that has prevented cities from demanding the use of the test before this. Dr. Rutherford has stated that he refused to consider that the application of the test to dairy cattle is impracticable. This matter of reliability of the

test will, in all probability, be investigated thoroughly by the International Commission on tuberculosis, members of which Canadian commission prize leading American and Canadian authorities. Should this commission whose deliberations are being watched with great interest, advise in favor of the general application of the test the fight will be on immediately and it will be general. The situation has become so critical and important that the governments of the two countries have united and appointed this commission with the object of finding a means of dealing with it.

In order that our readers may have an understanding of how the courts are likely to look on this matter, we publish herewith a condensed synopsis of the printed "case" submitted to the

and individual liberty!" that the tuberculin test is "worthless, impracticable, oppressive, burdensome and absolutely unnecessary for the protection of public health;" that the tuberculin test "is wholly unreliable, untrustworthy, and entirely worthless so far as being any guide or protection to the public as to whether or not the cows tested are free from tuberculosis or any other contagious disease." The court referred the case to a commissioner to take evidence on this subject.

EVIDENCE AGAINST THE TEST.

The evidence for the petitioners for an injunction, in brief, was as follows: Thirteen farmers testified to unsatisfactory experiences with the tuberculin test, some of their animals being condemned and no lesions being found in these animals at the slaughter house. Several of them testified that they had large families of children they drank freely of the milk and that none of them were in any way tuberculous.

Dr. Claud B. Morris of New York State, Veterinarian of the Borden Condensed Milk Company, gave at length details of testing and slaughtering a number of calves with which he was experimenting with bovo vaccination. These tests seemed to indicate the unreliability of the tuberculin test. He said: "If a person is going to rely wholly on tuberculin to determine whether a cow has tuberculosis or not, he will condemn a good many innocent cows." * * * Any inflammatory condition existing in the animal body is sufficient to cause a reaction which would be interpreted as a typical tuberculosis reaction.

I also found that an approach of strangers into a herd when it is undergoing a test will sometimes excite and assist the tuberculin and produce a higher temperature than if the excitement had been eliminated."

Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw, a practicing physician in New York City, who has the supervision in the course of a year of over a thousand children

in different hospitals, testified that "the tuberculin test in young children is not reliable. * * * The transmission of tuberculosis from the luvine to the human from drinking milk occurs in rare instances and when it does it never produces a progressive, fatal type of the disease."

Dr. Edward Moore, a veterinary surgeon of New York, testified that he had had much experience with cattle and had never been able to discover any correlation between the disease in the bovine and the human. "My opinion is that the disease is not transmissible. * * * I have never known of a case where a human being was affected by tubercle bacilli of a cow and got consumption. * * * The tuberculin test and a



Interior of Copenhagen Dairy

According to Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who visited Denmark last summer, the city of Copenhagen has the best general supply of milk of any city of the world, and the retail price of milk is 5 to 6 cents a quart. Special attention has been paid by the Danish dairymen to the prevention and eradication of tuberculosis amongst their

Supreme Court of Wisconsin as already mentioned and which is reproduced from Hoard's Dairyman. It presents a fair abstract of the points made or sought to be made on both sides of the question.

THE VERDICT OF ONE COURT.

The city of Milwaukee, Wis., adopted an ordinance requiring cows outside of the city limits of Milwaukee, contributing to the local milk supply, to be tested with tuberculin and to be found free from tuberculosis as a prerequisite to their product being sold in the city. Some milk producers sought to enjoin the city from enforcing this ordinance, alleging that it authorized the taking of private property without due process of law; that it interfered with what are known as "common rights

physical examination are the best methods by which you can determine the presence of the disease in cattle, but I would do this solely for the protection of the herd." * * * "The tuberculin test is a very valuable diagnostic if it is performed with good tuberculin by a man of experience and judgment."

Dr. Wilhelm Becker, a physician of Milwaukee, said, "The tuberculin test is absolutely unreliable in the human. Tuberculosis transmitted by the bovine to the human is extremely rare. Tuberculosis contracted by ingestion of milk is also infinitesimally rare."

The evidence in favor of the city is condensed as follows: Seven farmers testified that they had used the tuberculin test in their herds; that they had found it accurate and harmless; that an animal may appear all right on physical examination and yet be badly diseased.

Dr. Wm. H. Parks, director of the bacteriological laboratory of the city of New York, told of finding in children 31 cases of tuberculosis of the bovine type. "I am convinced that human beings contract tuberculosis through tubercle bacilli which have been taken through milk which contained tubercle bacilli from cattle."

Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the pathological division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, said, "As a result of much experience in the test and in post mortems, I consider the tuberculin test the most delicate method of diagnosing tuberculosis that we have and while it is not infallible it is so accurate that it is the only satisfactory means in our possession for determining the presence of tuberculosis in cattle. * * * The purpose of the Federal inspectors at the slaughter houses is to ascertain the lesions present and dispose of the carcasses in accordance with the number and extent of the lesions found. They are not supposed to make a minute study of the glandular system of cattle. "We have collected statistics from 15 years previous to 1908 of cattle that have been tuberculin tested by the Bureau, and found lesions in 98 per cent. of those that were slaughtered."

AN EFFICIENCY OF 99 PER CENT.

"Dr. Ernest C. Schroeder, Superintendent of the Experimental Station of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, identified several bulletins as written by himself and said, "The result of my tests is that under my direction tuberculin manufactured by the Bureau of which I am a member has an efficiency of about 99 per cent. Previous to the introduction of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent, veterinarians made physical examinations of cattle and when they diagnosed tuberculosis it was usually in a cow that was in the last stages of the disease."

Dr. D. B. Clark, a veterinary surgeon of Wisconsin, said that in many thousand post mortems made by him the disease had been found present in cattle when they had reacted under the test if properly applied. It can be found by the naked eye in about 99 per cent. of the cases. 95 per cent. of the cases which are tuberculous will show no external appearances at all of tuberculosis.

Dr. Gustav A. Kletsch of Milwaukee, testified that he had his cattle tested every year for three years. The first year he lost about 11 out of 70, the second year 9 and the third year none. The second year he followed the condemned cattle to the slaughter house and saw the post mortems and in the case of about five, he could not demonstrate that they were tuberculous.

The manager of Senator Stephenson's farm said that for three years the dairy herd had been tested every six months. On the first test 64 reactors were found and on post mortem at the slaughter house he found tubercular lesions in all but three or four.

Professor Russell, of the University of Wisconsin, Dean of the College of Agriculture, told of his

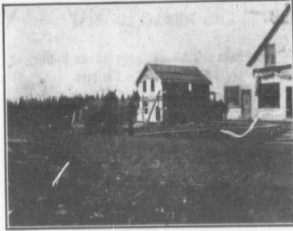
(Continued on page 11)

Summer Care of Breeding Swine

G. H. Smith, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Before we can have good market hogs we must have good breeding stock. There is no excuse for a man continuing to use poor, scrub breeding stock when it comes to swine. Pure bred swine of good quality are so cheap as to be within the reach of all. It should be remembered, however, that the best of stock degenerates under poor management. Some important points in the care of the breeding swine in the summer months, is the purpose of this article.

There is probably no animal around the farm



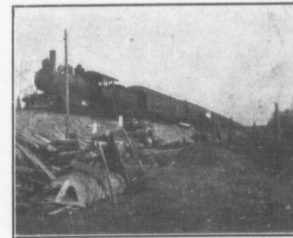
A New Ontario Settler

The illustration shows a settler in New Ontario at Cochrane, Cochrane is 430 miles north of Toronto, and about 120 miles from Hudson Bay. The illustration gives an idea of the level nature of the country and of the soil. There are millions of acres of clay land of this nature in New Ontario. Cochrane has several hundred residents. A year and a half ago it had practically none.

that receives so little care as does the boar. Ill-nourished and ill-housed, without exercise, he has no chance to transmit vigor and constitution to his progeny. Some breeders go to the extreme of keeping the boar too fat. In such a condition he cannot render satisfactory service.

CARE OF THE BOAR.

The boar requires better care than most breeding animals and should be treated accordingly. In the summer the care he will require will depend to a large extent on the nature of the brute.



A Historic Train in New Ontario

The illustration shows the Pullman cars and the dining car which conveyed 100 members of the Canadian Press Association recently into the vast region of New Ontario. The illustration was taken at a point on the National Transcontinental Railway, near the Metagamit River. This was the first train of the kind that ever reached this point. As a result of this trip, newspaper men all over Ontario are now pointing out that New Ontario offers advantages that are unequalled by any other portion of the world, not excepting even our splendid Northwest. Within the next few years, there will be a great rush of settlers to New Ontario.

A boar which is inclined to lay on fat very rapidly should be forced to gather a good part of its living from pasture. The best place for any boar is in a good, shady pasture with a plentiful supply of fresh water. The pasture should be supplemented with grain, such as ground oats, barley or middlings. A little cornmeal may be fed, but not much, as it is too fattening.

When it is impossible to provide pasture, the boar should be kept in a clean pen with an out-

side run. Green feed should be supplied once or twice a day. For this purpose rape is much relished and it would be profitable to sow a small plot for his benefit. If the boar shows any tendency to become fat, the grain ration should be reduced.

SELECTION AND CARE OF SOWS.

The sows which are to be kept for breeding purposes should be selected shortly after weaning. They need to be treated differently from those intended for market. Here the object is not to increase the weight as fast as possible, but to build up a strong muscular animal with a good constitution. The young sows should have lots of exercise from the first. A pasture or grassy paddock of good size is absolutely necessary if the best results are to be obtained. Plenty of green feed will be obtained from the pasture. Clover or alfalfa pasture is preferred.

The grain feed for the sows should be similar to that recommended for the boar. No corn should be fed if it can be avoided. Keep them growing and vigorous, but not fat. Sows raised in this way will be strong and vigorous and in good condition to become satisfactory breeders.

Fresh air and exercise are two great points to be remembered in handling breeding stock of all kinds, and these points apply to swine with even greater force than to other domesticated farm animals.

Rib Grass—A Bad Weed in Clover

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

One of the weed seeds most frequently found in red clover seed is rib-grass. It is also called buckhorn, buckthorn and plantain. Every farmer should be able, to not only know the seed but the plant. A great many farmers do, and that to their sorrow. If they have been clover seed producers and have this plant in any quantity they know that the buyers will discriminate against it. One farmer claimed that in one season's crop he took \$300 less for his crop than he would have had not this seed been present.

The plant itself is easily distinguished. It has long narrow leaves growing up from the crown of the perennial fibrous root. Then it shoots up a number of flowering stems, which blossom and resemble in appearance a timothy head; it has been called wild timothy for that reason. Ribgrass is a very persistent weed to grow and will make several attempts to produce seed in the same season if held back by being cut off.

In a clover meadow, where it is often seen in abundance, it could be eliminated by contaminating the seed crop, which had been pastured, by running the mower over the field just after the stock had been shut out; then go over the field in narrow lands; the plant is easily seen and could be cut out with a hoe or spud. If the meadow were mown for hay, the same method could be adopted three or four days after mowing when the growth would start up again.

Our seed merchants are sending the seed most badly contaminated with the ribgrass out of the country. Their re-cleaning plants will take out a lot of it, but not without a big trace in cleaning. Still there is plenty of seed offered in the spring trade with more or less of the seed in it.

The plant is not a hard one to get rid of. It is essentially a meadow weed, which sheep and cattle will eat and relish. In fact, in Great Britain it is sown for sheep pasture. In this country, however, it is a weed.

By adopting a three or four year rotation of crops in which a hoe crop would follow the meadow, the plant will soon disappear, except it may have got in the fence corners or other waste places. There are some parts of Ontario more particularly the western part, where this plant is very bad. It is found, however, more or less all over the province, and has been distributed to a large extent as a weed seed impurity in red clover.

Efforts to Maintain the Milk Flow

George Huton, Greenville Co., Ont.

In view of the importance of keeping up the flow of milk throughout the whole season, and the probability of short pastures later in the season, it is wise to make provision for the time of need in order to avoid disappointment in the desired returns. Usually cheese is a better price in the fall. If cows are allowed to fall off in their milk, they simply become boarders, and not producers. It may be questionable if it pays to feed a grain ration, but there can be no question of the necessity of keeping up the flow of milk in some way. With a little planning and labor, provision can be made, which will provide a cheap feed that will successfully tide over the dry time and give splendid results.

We have never practised feeding ensilage in the summer. This year we have about five feet of good stuff in the bottom of a 16 x 26 ft. silo, it will provide for an experiment if required. My plan has been to feed liberally with corn, preferably sweet corn, as early as it is large enough and this is supplemented with 30 to 50 pounds of mangolds or sugar beets. In this way we secure the June flow in the fall, when cheese is usually highest in price.

THE EXTRA WORK.

Some will object to so much work. There is extra labor connected with such management, but I would suggest that any one who is afraid of work might as well go out of the business for they are bound to make a failure of it. It makes one tired to see cows wintered, pastured, milked and cared for (a certain kind of care) with no returns worth mentioning.

I know of a certain herd of cows that two years ago led the factory in production. They were a fine thrifty bunch, a pleasure to see, and to handle. Now it will take more than two of them to give what one cow formerly would and they are a disgrace to any owner. The same cows on the same farm, kept in the same buildings, watered at the same well, leathing the same air and using the same sunshine, give only half of what they formerly did! All the difference is in the care,—or want of care. These cows as they used to be were a good investment and making money; now, they are a poor investment and a loss. Formerly they were a pleasure to see and to handle. Now, they are a sorrow and a shame. It is all in the management.

A DIFFERENCE IN THE CALVES.

Furthermore, the calves that are raised under such a system are a failure, and can never make good cows. They are as large at two years of age as they ought to be at one. They have cost as much for food, but the food is put into their pails and they eat it or let it alone, "it is all the same." They are forced to lie in filthy water nothing could possibly ever thrive, no matter how well fed. The calf must be kept growing and thrifty, if it is to make a good cow. "Anything worth doing is worth doing well" is an axiom that is particularly applicable to the dairy enterprise.

Four acres of land, well prepared, sown to sweet corn and sugar mangolds, these being properly cultivated will afford a crop which if judiciously added to the pasture rations of 15 or 20 cows will turn failure into success; every time, and with constant, thoughtful care will give one the pleasure of marching somewhere near the head of the procession rather than bringing up the rear. The poor dumb animals will not only gladly respond to the additional feed and care, but will enjoy as well the pleasure of living.

SYNOPSIS OF MANAGEMENT.

A brief synopsis of our management of the dairy in summer would be something like the following: See that the cows are strong and fit when they go on pasture. Provide a liberal ration. Be sure they have abundance of good

water. Salt every day in the stable. Protect from flies. (We use Dr. Williams' fly and insect destroyer). Milk carefully and punctually and when the pasture is not abundant, give liberal supplies of corn and roots. The returns in cash more than pay for the extra labor and convert into a profitable investment what would otherwise be lost labor. There are splendid possibilities in the dairy cow for those who will put thoughtful, intelligent and earnest effort into her management.

Management of the Alfalfa Harvest

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

We commence to cut alfalfa about the 15th of June, provided the weather is favorable. We aim to have our first crop all cut before it is in full flower. The ideal condition in which to cut alfalfa is when about one-quarter in bloom.

We never cut more in one day than we can handle during the next day. If the weather is catchy, we coil it while still pretty green, after it has been tedded twice. We aim to cut and dry as much as possible before the dew is off, (the very opposite to what many alfalfa farmers advocate.) Our reasons for tedding before the dew is off it is to shake the dew off and thereby prevent it drying into the hay; second, it prevents the leaves from flying off, as they are very easily shaken off when they are dry or partly dry.

ration, followed by a moderate feed of hay. Be sure the horse is never put into the barn while thirsty.

The curry comb should be used diligently on the horses even though they be at pasture. When the horse is sweating its skin becomes loaded with dust and it cannot do well. If the regular daily cleaning is given in the morning he should be rubbed down a little before turning to pasture at night. If it has been very warm through the day, allow the horse to dry off and then clean him before turning to pasture.

We should always bear in mind that the value of the pasture is not so much in the feed which the horse will pick, but in the fresh air, the ease with which this food is digested and the consequent good health of the animal.

The Gasoline Engine as a Farm Power

Amos Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Our gasoline engine is of one and a half horsepower, while many of them are as much as three horsepower, and if I were buying again I would purchase one a bit stronger and heavier than ours and not so highly speeded. Then we have a 13 horsepower gasoline engine, which is used for such work as filling silos, chopping or grinding grain, cutting straw or hay, sawing firewood.

The gasoline engine is not really a complicated



The Thrift of the Danish Farmer is Well Illustrated in Tethering Cows at Pasture

Save in exceptional instances, we would not care to imitate the Dane in his method of tethering his stock at pasture, but we can to advantage do more to conserve our pastures and make them yield maximum results. To leave considerable growth is always the best policy for it protects the roots, conserves the soil moisture, and considering the season throughout, a greater yield will be obtained.

If we have any alfalfa caught in a shower of rain we start the tedder as soon as the showers are over. In this way we shake most of the water off the hay and thereby save bleaching.

If the weather is ideal we rake the alfalfa with the side delivery rake, while quite green and gather it with the hay loader. In this we can save it in choice condition without the additional labor of coiling it.

Care of Horses in Warm Weather

J. R. Westlake, Carleton Co., Ont.

Good feed and good care are essential if we are to get the best work from horses in warm weather. Where the horse is worked regularly every day the feed should not be reduced even though he be turned to pasture at night.

Have the horses in the stable in the morning at least two hours before they are to be hitched up. Give them a moderate feed of good hay and their full grain ration.

If the horses are working very hard their grain should be ground as the horse can then assimilate it more easily. The horses should be watered before feeding and given another chance to drink before being taken to the fields.

An hour and a half at noon is none too long to rest a hard worked team, though on light work one hour may be sufficient. Grain alone should be fed at noon. Hay at this time does more harm than good.

At the evening feed give the regular grain

machine, but the forces at work are somewhat subtle and need to be fairly well understood or a mere trifle may baffle the operator. Properly understood, the gasoline engine is the farmer's power. Given anything like good judgment and reasonable precaution on the part of the operator, it is not a dangerous machine to employ. And for the farmer who may want power somewhat intermittently and yet have it without delay when he does want it, we know of nothing else to take its place.

What the electric wire may do is a question for the future. The old sweep horsepower is a thing of the past. Direct water power is only for a few. Wind for anything but pumping is unsatisfactory.

The gasoline engine can be adjusted to the gang of men; its cost of running is adjusted by the work really taken out of it. In filling silos, for instance, if the gang of men available cannot keep the machinery going all the time, it may stop, without loss, half its time and still be ready when the men are ready, but the men and teams need not want for it.

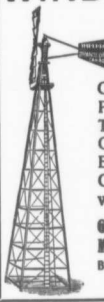
Still I cannot say that it would be wise for every farmer to own a gasoline engine. That is a question to be settled according to circumstances. Sometimes it would be much wiser for two or three to co-operate in such an investment; in other cases, especially where the smaller machines are needed, they could not be owned jointly with satisfaction.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

A Crop from Low Land

I have some old pasture, that is the grass is run to wild grass, so that it does not yield much return. It is a low land, or land on which lies much about two feet deep.

How can I best kill the wild grass and get some return this year? I have a good cow well with me on a huck sod. One man recommends flax. He says it will smother it out, but I am doubtful about it. Can you suggest some course for me to act on that will kill the grass out and give me some return this year?—J. T. SIMMONS, Ont.

Re the low land, I would suggest that you plow at once, work well second day or so until about the 20th June, then sow to buckwheat. Or, if the land is quite dry and warm, by that time, you might sow to millet at the rate of about 40 pounds an acre. If you sow to buckwheat, then sow about one bushel per acre. Flax might be expected to do fairly well on this land, provided it is dry by the time you are ready to sow, which should not be later, for flax, than about the middle of June. A good use to make of the flax would be to cut just about the time it finishes blossoming, then the whole plant might be fed to cattle without threshing and prove very satisfactory for winter feed, for dairy cattle, or any other class of live stock. Sow flax at the rate of about 40 lbs. an acre.

If the land is low and lumpy in need of drainage, however, about the only thing you could sow this year would be buckwheat.

The best treatment of all for this much land would be to plow in August with a shallow furrow, roll and disk harrow alternately until the sod is well broken down and cultivate at intervals until October, rib up or plow, apply manure and sow the corn next spring. The next season seed down with barley at the rate of about one and a half bushels an acre, Red Top seed about three, Timothy about 8 lbs., alsike about 5 lbs., and Red Clover about 5 lbs. an acre. This may seem a very heavy seeding but will certainly prove very profitable in the long run.—J. H. GRIDLADE.

Crop from Wild Grass Land

In addition to the piece of land mentioned elsewhere in this page, I have another piece. It is on high land, or what I call good land, but it is run to wild grass also, and the hay from it is not of the best. I wish to plow it up. I would sow to peas and oats, but it is too late for that. Could it be sown thick to smother it out and get grain return? From these facts can you advise anything to help me. Time and life is too short for me to experiment just to see how it will do. I wish to get some fall feed for cattle to eat on the land.—J. T. SIMMONS, Ont.

On the high land, or good land field, as you call it, I would suggest one of the following:

In any case plow at once with a very shallow furrow, say 3 inches deep, if you can plow so shallow, roll and harrow with a common harrow two or three times. Repeat the rolling and harrowing every three or four days until about the middle of June, being careful to roll first and harrow after, it is, always leave the surface rough. Then, about the middle of June or a little later, plow again with a slightly deeper furrow, say four inches, disk harrow thoroughly and if you have any manure, apply thereon, then sow to corn or turnips. If you sow to corn use a small variety such as Longfield, Champion's Early or Quebec Yellow.

If you sow to turnips you might sow to Swedes at this date. If you think the land is still in bad shape you might keep on working it every few days until about the end of July, then sow to white turnips which would have plenty of time after that date to grow into a good crop of feed for use in the

fall and early winter, more particularly in the fall. Needless to say any application of manure would be highly profitable on any of these crops.

If, however, you think a hock crop would be too much work, then, I would suggest that you follow the method outlined, that is, plow shallow, roll, harrow and plow again, but postpone the second plowing until about the last week in June, when you might sow, (on some favorable day), buckwheat at the rate of about one huck an acre, or millet at the rate of about fifty lbs. an acre. Be sure to have the land thoroughly cultivated and no grass showing when you sow, also be sure to pick a day when the land is in good condition that is fairly damp, but not too wet.

Do not put the buckwheat or millet in the ground when the land is so dry as to mean possibly a good length of time before it germinates. The thing is to get the buckwheat or millet well aging before the grass gets a start. Either one of these plans is likely to enable you to clear your field of weeds or bad grass, and give you winter return in the way of crops for your uses.—J. H. GRIDLADE.

Early Treatment of the Corn Crop

J. H. GRIDLADE, Agricultural C. E. F.

A few days after seeding, say the third or fourth of June, when the corn is four or fifth day in cool weather, it is well to run over the field with a slant tooth harrow or, lacking this, with a light smoothing drag. This will break the crust, destroy any weeds and help warm the soil, thus encouraging growth of the corn. A few days after the corn is up, and when it can be seen distinctly in rows, it is often advisable to run the light smoothing harrow over it again. This time it had better be run across the rows. Subsequent cultivation will need to be done with special cultivators.

LATER CULTIVATION.

For working the land until the corn stands about three feet high in the rows or later, the two-horse walking cultivator will give the best results. This implement straddles a row and gives the soil on either side thereof thoroughly good cultivation being in this respect much superior to the one-horse walking cultivator. The latter implement will, however, be found valuable and necessary after it is no longer possible to work the two-horse cultivator.

The cultivator should be run through the corn, shortly after any considerable rain fall or about once a week in dry weather. As the season advances, a lighter and lighter cultivation should be given. Work may be stopped usually when the corn is so high as to hide the horse and driver from view, but sometimes, however, later cultivation will be needed in the case when a superabundance of weeds shows up, as may occur in a very wet season, or when the corn suffers from drought in a very dry season.

Very seldom, if ever, will it be found advisable to rib up the corn. Such treatment might occasionally be advisable in a wet season on very low-

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lying or heavy land, never on light soils.

A certain amount of hand hoeing is usually necessary. This should be done inches high. The thinning or eight inches apart in the rows should receive attention at this time. Plants should be cut clean out to prevent suckers coming on again. Later it will likely be found advisable to again go over the field and remove any further weeds that may have come up in the rows. As already stated, when a field is particularly dirty, it is advisable to sow in hills and the cultivators can then be worked both ways. The amount of hand hoeing will in this way be very much lessened.

The corn crop in Canada is remarkably free from enemies and diseases. In our experience, crows at seeding time are about the only troubles worthy of note.

Crows.—The crows generally attack the crop when first the young plants shoot through the soil or even earlier. There are two effective ways to guard against this winged enemy. First—If corn is to be planted by

ions more or less, according to size of field it is desired to protect and boil for about 30 minutes in water, just sufficient to cover corn and an inch to spare. To the water and corn, before boiling, add one-eighth oz. of strychnine, or better still, of strychnine and water over night. In the morning, drain off any water remaining and scatter the corn thinly over the field off which it is desired to protect the crows. In making use of this plan, great care should be taken to pour water off corn into some hole, so that the corn will not be frightened by children or domestic animals. Care should also be taken to keep poultry off corn field for some two or three weeks after poisoned corn has been scattered thereon.

Nothing practicable can be done to prevent smut, excepting possibly the gathering and burying of affected ears.—Extract from Bulletin No. 65.

Stop Crows Pulling Corn

It is commonly reported that corn should be soaked a few minutes in water containing a solution of coal tar or kerosene, and then spread out allowed to dry. This will make the corn so bitter that the crows will be suspicious of it and will not eat it for fear of being poisoned. I presume dilute carbolic acid would serve the same purpose, but I am not certain about this.

Different devices have been recommended to keep the crows from pulling corn, one of which is strings stretched around and across the corn-field. It is also recommended to sow corn on top of ground about the time it commences to shoot through the soil, in order to feed the crows at this time, so they will not pull the grain that is planted. It is best for a person to try a few of more methods and make a practice of that which he find best.—H. A. Surface.

Work Horses and Their Feed

Bulletin 109 of the Iowa Station says that it has been found that oats are too expensive to feed in large quantities, and that the ration for horses may be greatly cheapened by substituting oil meal, cotton seed meal or gluten feed. The health, spirit and endurance of the horses was the same when fed corn in combination with one of these feeds as when oats were fed.

These experiments show that oil meal may be worth as much as \$60 a ton for horse feeding, and cottonseed meal a little more. The horses did a hard summer's work on these feeds without any considerable loss in flesh. These experiments are of great value to farmers everywhere, as the question of feeding the work horses cheaply, and at the same time in such a way as to keep them in good flesh, is an important one.



The North Country Described

The man with a fat hat, open coat and his hands in his pockets shown in the illustration, is Mr. Chamberlain, brother of Mr. E. J. Chamberlain, the general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, as he was caught addressing some 140 newspaper men at the time of the recent dress association to New Ontario. Mr. Chamberlain furnished a fund of valuable information about the character of the soil, and the possibilities of the region, with which he is favorably impressed.

hand, the following method will be found effective: Immerse the corn for two or three minutes in water as hot as can be borne by the hand. Drain water off and while still damp and warm add warm coal tar at rate of half a cupful per gallon of corn. Thoroughly mix the corn and tar till every kernel has more or less tar on it. As a drier add a small amount of meal, or even dry yeast-plant. If lime-mixing and drying has been well done, seed so prepared may be sown by machine.

Second.—When crows are noticed on the field, take some corn, say two gal-

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Our Legal Adviser

PIG PEN NUISANCE.—Can I compel a man to remove his pig pen farther away from the nuisance? It is 55 yards away but my house smells very bad, and it bothers me in the hot weather.—R. W. Moore.

The more quality in what you reside has power to regulate the keeping of pigs and other animals, and of defining the limits within which the same may be kept. You had better ascertain whether any by-law dealing with this matter has been passed by the municipality. If there is no such by-law we fear you have no remedy.

It is essential to have two things in view in handling the hay crop on a large farm; quality of the product and speed in handling.—R. E. Gunn, Mgr. Dunrobin Stock Farm, Ontario Co., Ont.

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HORTICULTURE

Bordeaux for Potato Blight

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

Bordeaux mixture is the fungicide commonly used in combating potato blight. The formula recommended for potatoes is four pounds of lime, four pounds of copper sulphate and forty gallons of water.

The most convenient way of preparing the mixture is to have three casks. In one put four pounds of lime and slack it, using just enough water to slack it properly. When slacked, make up to 20 gallons. Dissolve four pounds copper sulphate in hot water, and make up to 20 gallons in the other cask. Pour the two together into the third cask. By pouring in at the same time they can be well mixed. When the lime and copper sulphate are diluted before mixing, the precipitate will remain in solution longer and a better spray is produced.

The potato field should be watched carefully and on the first indications of blight start to spray. Repeat the spray every 10 days or two weeks until the end of the growing season. When the spraying is carefully done, the growing season will be much lengthened and the leaves will remain green there will be no rotten potatoes harvested.

Lead Arsenate for Potatoes

Please give me directions for the use of lead arsenate for potatoes.—G. B. Beard, Peterborough Co., Ont.

While lead arsenate can be bought at any drug store, it is cheaper to make it at home. It is no more difficult to make than any of the ordinary spraying mixtures such as Bordeaux. The formula recommended by the Ontario Agricultural College, Chemistry Department, is: Arsenate of Soda, 10 ounces; acetate of lead, 24 ounces; water, 150 gallons. Dissolve the arsenate and acetate separately and pour in it the required amount of water.

A very fine white precipitate will appear in the mixture.

Arsenate of lead is quite as effective as Paris green as an insecticide and has the advantage that it can be used two or three times as strong without scorching the leaves. It stays in solution much longer, making the spray easier to apply. An Ontario wholesale drug firm quote the following prices: arsenate of soda, nine cents; acetate of lead, seven cents a pound. At this price arsenate of lead will be as cheap or cheaper than Paris green.

Spraying Conclusions

Last year the Illinois experiment station made extensive experiments in orchard spraying. In summing up the results of these experiments the station says the following conclusions seem to be warranted:

That two pounds of arsenate of lead is as effective a spray as three pounds, especially when applied alone.

Arsenate of lead gives a better result as a spray than Paris green whether used alone, with Bordeaux mixture or with lime and sulphur. Lime and sulphur when used as a summer spray by diluting the commercial material gave fine foliage and a good quality of fruit. The question of what dilution will be the most effective is unsettled.

The second application of Bordeaux and arsenate of lead to control scab and insects was the most valuable in 1909.

Bordeaux mixture made with four pounds each of copper sulphate and lime and two pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water gave the best average results, while the same spray with six pounds of lime gave the highest net value per bushel.

The use of iron sulphate in Bordeaux as a "dilution stickler" is better adapted as a spray for use after the fruits have attained some size rather than a spray during the entire season. This spray is very adhesive, remaining on the tree until picking time and being rusty brown in color is not as objectionable as Bordeaux for use late in the season.

The method of spraying heavily with arsenate of lead just as the bloom falls to control the codling moth, is not adapted to Illinois conditions, upon basis of results of 1909 tests. The use of a weak Bordeaux and arsenate of lead applied in the same manner is more efficient.

Successful Onion Culture

James E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

An expert at raising onions told the writer of his way of handling his onion crop for one year. He says: "I look for a piece of loamy land, and in the fall put on 15 tons of manure at the rate of 30 loads to the acre. In early spring I covered it nicely with ashes and after working the ground over, sowed yellow Danvers onion seed in hills 15 feet apart. When well started, I thinned them out about 4 inches apart. I think there two would be growing together and I would leave them and they would spread out and be O.K. In July when they began to turn yellow, I rolled the top down and then the sets grow rapidly.

At harvest time I pulled four rows, threw them together, and every other day moved them over with a rake.

Many of these onions were four inches in diameter. They yielded at the rate of 30 bushels an acre. I sold them to a London merchant in early fall at \$1.00 a bushel. At the fair these onions received several prizes, and much praise from the buyer and others who saw them."

Pruning Tomatoes

Extensive experiments in pruning tomatoes made by the Illinois experiment station give conclusive evidence that pruning to a single stem is not advisable. It reduces the yield of both early and late fruit, exposes the fruits to sunscald and cracking, and does not materially increase their size. Less severe pruning, though less detrimental to the plants, and in some cases apparently increasing the yield over that of unpruned plants, does not give results warranting its practice. The pruning of tomatoes adds considerably to the expense of their culture, and under the conditions of the experiments reported such expense is unwarranted.

Whether or not tomatoes should be staked and tied, or allowed to lie naturally upon the ground, seems to depend upon local conditions. In localities where tomatoes are subject to rot and sun scald it is a decided advantage to have them upon stakes. Also where the season is likely to be dry, the tomato crop is under better control if trained on stakes, for cultivation can then be continued as late as desired. This would be impossible with untrained plants, for they fall to the ground from the weight of their fruit. The fruit from trained plants is also held up from the ground so that it is not spattered with mud in times of rain, and therefore requires less wiping in preparation for market.

They Enjoy It.—We have thoroughly enjoyed reading Farm and Dairy during the past year. It is an excellent farm paper and should be in every home. There is good reading in it for every member of the family, and the special magazine numbers are worth the subscription price alone.—Mrs. Harry Flindall, Northumberland Co., Ont.

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

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T. D. Young, Peterboro Co., Ont.
To pay for milk by weight is not just. It is much fairer, however, than the way in which eggs are paid for. The milk poorest in fat is worth something but in the case of eggs, if my neighbor has 12 rotten eggs, he will get the same price for them as I will get for 12 good ones.

We have always felt the injustice of such a system of selling eggs. We had no remedy heretofore, but an alternative is in sight. Let us all co-operate and get the right price for a good article.

Methods of Handling Turkeys

James E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.
A lady of this place, who is clever in the art of turkey raising, told the writer her mode of work, which is herewith passed on for the benefit of others:

"I am aiming to raise 100 mature turkeys this season. I have now, the last of May, fifty progressing nicely, and others will be coming out soon.

Much care is required with the little chicks at first as they are extremely sensitive to cold and wet weather. Keep them dry. For the first six weeks I feed the turkeys hard boiled eggs, bread and rolled oats. The egg shells act as grit, which the pouls require from the first. I always give this feed dry. Never give turkeys sloppy feed of any kind. I give them clear water in a clean vessel. The dry feed appears to give them strength and sets their digestive organs at work quietly and naturally.

When they are about six weeks old I begin to give small grain, wheat,

Elm Grove Poultry Farm

Offers for sale 20 one year old Barred Rock hens at \$1.00 each; also 15 Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.00; and a number of one year old Rouen ducks, cheap.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon E., Ont. Telephone Bolton.

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TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

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

WANTED—Good experienced man for the Avonbank cheese and butter factory, for the balance of the year. Apply T. J. Humphrey, maker, Avonbank, Ont.

UP-TO-DATE Brick Cheese Factory, and all supplies, except boxes, supposed to be enough for the season, six milk routes, if sold before August 1st, \$1250, bargain. Output expected to exceed fifty tons. Box T, Farm and Dairy.

FOR SALE CHEAP, either separately or together, one best combined churn and worker; 600 lbs. capacity, nearly new. One 12 H.P. Boiler, one 8 H.P. Engine (Waterover) in first class condition. Apply James Crawford, Liquidator for the Dunkeld Cheese and Butter Co., Ltd., Dunkeld P.O., Ont.

WANTED—A cheesemaker with experience and good recommendations as to character and ability, for our vat factory. Building and equipment in first class condition. State wages, experience and references. Address Box C, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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

peas, or broken corn. About this time they begin to run about and pick up many lugs and worms.

The crows and hawks are quite an annoyance to our young turkeys and occasionally raid our coops.

Another turkey raiser told the writer to keep a lantern burning at night near the coop. This will frighten away all destroyers of young turkeys. The early morning is when the crows and hawks are the worst, but they will not come near the light. The coal oil burnt amounts to only a trifle when compared to the value of a turkey.

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

The Connecticut experiment station has issued a bulletin which gives very comprehensive directions for preserving eggs, and a number of excellent hints relative to the care of the egg-laying flock, which are as follows:

1. Keep the whole flock as near a perfect state of health as possible.
2. Give enough shell-forming food to the hens so that the shells will be strong and uniform in thickness.
3. Make proper nesting places and keep them clean so that the eggs may not be infected while in the nest.
4. Gather the eggs each day.
5. Keep the gathered eggs in a dry, cool room or cellar where the sun's rays do not fall upon them.
6. Use only the clean eggs and place them in the preservative within 24 hours after the time they are laid.

This bulletin says that while storing eggs at a temperature of about 54 degrees is the best way to keep eggs commercially, this plan is not practicable for the farmer. Immersing in waterglass (sodium silicate) is the best plan for farmers to use. Waterglass can be bought at the drug store for from \$1 to \$1.25 a gallon and one gallon of waterglass will make 10 gallons of preserving fluid.

Eggs in waterglass for as long as four years are still good; they have no unpleasant taste or smell, and the white coagulates in the usual manner in cooking. The white has changed to a pink color, however, and is very liquid. The change takes place slowly, however, and at one year no change is easily noticeable.

For the preservation of eggs in waterglass a cellar or room should be used where the temperature is even, and does not go over 60 degrees. Any clean water receptacle will do, though stone jars are commonly used, or barrels when larger numbers of eggs are to be preserved. The receptacle should be scalded two or three times to make sure it is perfectly clean.

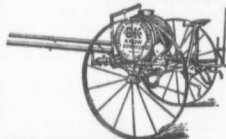
The preserving fluid should be made from water that has been boiled and allowed to cool, and to every nine parts of the water add one part of waterglass, stirring thoroughly to insure a proper mixing of the two. If eggs are to be stored in several receptacles prepare the mixture for each receptacle separately and do not try to make enough in one receptacle to fill two smaller ones, for in pouring from one to another the correct proportions may not be secured.

See that no cracked eggs are placed in the waterglass. Keep the vessel where the sun's rays do not fall directly on them, and cover by laying boards loosely over them. From time to time water glass be added where there is a loss by evaporation, keeping the eggs wholly submerged, but the preservative should not be stirred.

If the young turkey begins to droop, refuses to eat and acts depressed, at once examine the head for lice. If they are present remove them and rub the head with sweet oil, or fresh lard mixed with kerosene.—E. F. E. Colchester Co., N.S.

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

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Getting the full percentage of cream from milk depends as much upon the oil used to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself. Gummy oil will cut the fine bearings of your machine, spoil its balance and waste good cream in the skim-milk pail.



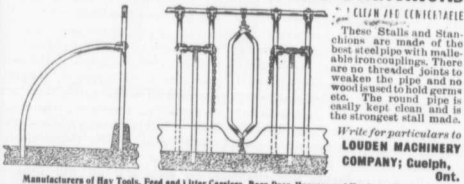
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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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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 3,500. The exact circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slight subscribers, and sample copies, varies from 4,000 to 4,500 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at the regular subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

Sworn detailed statement 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 he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are guilty, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. We show the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our respectable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy, is to include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

THE ALFALFA HARVEST

If there is one crop above another that requires careful harvesting it is alfalfa. Unless it is properly harvested one might as well not have a crop. Much of the dissatisfaction with alfalfa, especially with the first cutting, has resulted from improper methods of harvesting. Coburn, in "The Book of Alfalfa," states that the crop is worth nine times as much as timothy. We have all come to believe that alfalfa is valuable and as such it can well demand a little more time and labor than the average crop.

One of the greatest difficulties in harvesting alfalfa is to preserve the leaves. Since the leaves contain from 75 to 80 per cent. of the protein of the whole plant, it is a foregone conclusion that all efforts must be directed towards conserving them. Careful observers have estimated that the loss of leaves in harvesting alfalfa even under favorable circumstances, ranges from 15 to 30 or more per cent.

Generally speaking, the accepted time to cut alfalfa is shortly after the first bloom appears or when about one-

tenth of the crop is in bloom. Cutting should be completed if possible not later than when one-half of the crop has blossomed. The leaves are more readily conserved before that time and if left later the stalks assume a very fibrous nature and their feeding value is thereby depreciated.

In his book, "Alfalfa in America," Wing states that one cannot safely judge of the fitness for mowing by the state of the bloom. Usually when alfalfa is ready to be cut, it will be partly in bloom, but sometimes it will be much more advanced in bloom than at other times. His advice is to cut alfalfa when there is noticed a cessation of growth, an appearance of bloom, a dropping off of the lower leaves, and especially when there are noticed shooting out near the surface of the ground, small new sprouts or buds, as if the plant was about to make a new growth. The earlier the crop is cut after these shoots start the better the hay will be and the more nutritious, also the stronger will be the new growth.

According to its protein content and its rating alongside of wheat bran, alfalfa is a most valuable crop. It is worth every care and attention in order that it may be harvested and stored in the barn with a maximum amount of this feeding value conserved.

THE INFLUENCE OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

Last week the colleges announced their annual gist of graduates and again an army of young Canadians have stepped out into the world to fight the battles of life. Among others we have the graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, 26 in all. These young men from Guelph, graduated from Toronto University in the Department of Agriculture, are perhaps among the most noteworthy and their influence in years to come cannot fail to have a far-reaching effect.

Some of these graduates, having taken positions in the United States, will in one sense be lost to Canada for the time being. It may be that they will but complete their course in the country to the south and return in after years more fully equipped for a greater work at home. The others returning to their farms, taking up positions with the agricultural press, lines of agricultural endeavor under the direction of the Departments of Agriculture of the several provinces, each and all will form centres from which will radiate the science of agriculture, which is now becoming so necessary in solving the various problems pertaining to the farm.

Those of us who are acquainted with the work of the Ontario Agricultural College and of her graduates are proud of the institution and of the men. The institution and the graduates are deserving of every encouragement. It is to be hoped that each and every year will see young Canadians in increasing numbers profiting by the courses offered at the college and afterwards spreading the knowledge gained throughout the land, thereby

leaving the masses engaged in agricultural pursuits and bringing them to a higher realization of their calling, through having set examples of how to get more out of the farm and out of life.

The fact in this connection vouched for by the Hon. Sydney Fisher in an address before the Ottawa Canadian Club not long since is not without significance; he stated that the men who were making the greatest profits on the farms of Ontario to-day are graduates of the Guelph Agricultural College. "Who have learned the scientific truths which underlie their business and how to apply them." Of a certainty the responsibility on these young men is great. We know, however, that they will be quite equal to the responsibility.

BETTER SYSTEM OF ROAD MAKING

About one-fourth of the townships of the Province of Ontario have discarded statute labor. One-half of the eligible counties have established county systems of main roads. As a result of continued campaigns of education in regard to roads great improvements have been made. The principle of Provincial aid to road construction has been established. Even where statute labor is retained improvements of an important kind are to be observed. Much of the credit for these improvements is due Mr. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals for the Dominion, who until recently and for many years was Deputy Minister of Public Works for Ontario.

Now that the usual season of road work is at hand, the various efforts at highway improvement that are being put into operation recall the counsel of the practical founder of the Good Roads Movement in Ontario, Mr. A. W. Campbell. Something of a permanent nature should be aimed at in all road work. The day of patch and repair, that system, which is so common where statute labor is still in vogue, should make way for a system of permanent construction on a methodic basis that will eventually result in a permanent improvement of our entire road system.

The county road system although by no means perfect, is the most successful that has yet been undertaken. The roads built are not uniformly good, but they have been improved to a degree reasonably commensurate with the expenditure upon them. Counties that spend only \$600 a mile cannot build as good roads as those which are spending \$2,000; but there has been improvement proportionate to the outlay.

These county roads provide excellent object lessons. They should afford the ideal towards which every road commissioner and pathmaster should aim. Good roads are costly to build. It is even more costly to do without them, and even as it is, the sums that are being spent annually in work of a patch and repair nature, would, if rightly expended, in a short period of time build the permanent roads which seem so expensive, but in reality are much the cheapest in the long run.

As citizens we owe it to ourselves

and to the country at large to see that our influence is directed towards having the money and labor expended most wisely on the better system of road making.

THE WEATHER SERVICE

The daily forecasts of the weather as sent out from the Dominion Weather Bureau, Toronto, are available through the daily press and at any telegraph station in the Dominion. These forecasts often may be made of much value by agriculturists. It would seem that the rank and file of our rural population are unacquainted with the advantages of this service and of the fact that it is, to a high degree, reliable. More advantage should be taken of it.

The weather forecasts are based upon strictly scientific methods. Each morning reports of the state of the weather at various points located over the continent are received at the weather bureau. The barometric readings, the prevailing winds and the amount, if any, of precipitation during the past 24 hours, for each of the stations of the weather service are forwarded to Toronto each morning. These are charted on a map and from this map it is possible to forecast with a reasonable degree of certainty what the state of the weather will be in any given locality during the next 24 hours. General storms that are sweeping across the continent can be forecasted with the most remarkable degree of certainty much in advance of the time they will arrive. As soon as the weather map has been made for the day, the forecasts are sent out, and they are available at telegraphic stations shortly after 10 a. m.

Those who enjoy a telephone service are most favorably situated to reap the advantage of the weather probabilities. During haying and harvest seasons, especially, and at many other times throughout the year, it is of much value to know what the weather is likely to be for the next day. Much loss and inconvenience might be averted did we all recognize and take advantage of the weather service.

What is Needed

(Hamilton Spectator.)

Farm and Dairy has it that there are 63,000 fewer farmers in Ontario to-day than there were ten years ago. This is a startling statement and one that should cause the Ontario Government greater concern than it has yet evidenced in this matter.

Most of the agriculturists who have left Ontario in the past decade have traveled to the west and are now reaping the good things in that part of Canada. The fact that they moved does not mean that agricultural possibilities in this province are in any sense below par. On the contrary, there is abundant evidence that old Ontario as an agricultural section of the Dominion, where the worker of the soil is trained and intelligent, stands without an equal.

As a class the farmers of Ontario have not kept pace with the march of agricultural progress. If farming has not paid in some cases—many cases, perhaps—it has not been because the

profit was not there, but because the farmers either did not know how or else did know and were unwilling to make the additional effort.

In Great Britain and northern European states are thousands of farmers who for years have worked their little holdings on the intensive plan. They have solved the problem of making a living from plots of ground so small that the average Ontario farmer would hardly be bothered looking at them. If the Ontario Government is able to induce enough of these intensive method farmers from the old world to come to Ontario and take up the farms of the west, the whole incident will work out immensely to Ontario's future advantage. What this province needs more than anything else, agriculturally, just now, is the introduction of missionaries who will teach our farmers the better and more profitable way to work their acres.

Scientific Feeding of Animals

The scientific foundations upon which the principles of animal nutrition rest are of great importance to all feeders of stock. These principles are not as generally understood as they should be. Information, setting forth these principles in a concise, readable way has been published in a new book, the "Scientific Feeding of Animals," by Dr. Kellner of Germany. The laws governing digestion and metabolism, the effect of foods in the production of flesh, fat, milk, wool and utilisable energy, each and all are dealt with in detail.

Part 1 of this book deals with the main principles upon which the theory of feeding is based. Part 2 gives a description of the different feeding which should be observed in the feeding of different kinds of farm animals. Anyone well acquainted with the general laws underlying the feeding of animals is enabled to feed more economically than if he relied upon rule-of-thumb. Any farmer wishing to become acquainted with these laws should study this book. It will prove him an invaluable guide. The book may be had through Farm and Dairy for \$1.50 postpaid.

The Rights of Municipalities

(Continued from page 4)

extended experience in the use of tuberculin and said, "Out of several hundred head of cattle that I have killed personally or seen killed under my immediate direction, there have occurred two instances where examination to reveal the presence of lesions of the disease. * * * In my judgment infected cattle will give milk which is believed to be capable of infecting a human being. Work upon the transmissibility of the disease from the bovine and there has been greatly extended since 1901 a very considerable amount of data which bears directly upon the problem. * * * Something like 300 cases have been critically examined with reference to this point, and the evidence that has been accumulated by numerous investigators under diverse conditions points very conclusively to the fact that a considerable percentage of tuberculosis in children, more particularly that of an intestinal character, is to be ascribed to the ingesting of materials coming from milk. Statistics compiled by him showed that the tuberculin test in Wisconsin showed 87 per cent. of ac-

curacy. "There is a general consensus of opinion among scientific men that the tuberculin test is to be regarded as the most accurate method of diagnosis for the determination of the disease that is known to exist. * * *

The consensus of scientific men is overwhelmingly in favor of the reliability of the tuberculin test. It is the best method we have for the diagnosis of tuberculosis and is correct in a large percentage of cases. * * * Cattle are examined at slaughter houses to determine whether the meat is safe for use or not."

Dr. M. P. Ravenel, Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin, said, "The bovine and human types of the germs of tuberculosis are produce of equal virulence and they He told of two cases of accidental inoculation of human beings which proved the communicability of the disease. * * *

"Beyond that I have isolated from the internal organs of children dead of the tuberculous type of the germ. * * * My disease from the cow to the human being through the medium of milk is not only possible but that it takes place quite frequently. * * *

Of 81 children examined by the German Royal Commission, 21 to 25 per cent. showed lesions due to the bovine tubercular bacillus. * * * In a large series of experiments tubercle bacilli were found in 14 per cent. of the sambarhorden tuberculous in the udder."

Dr. H. P. Clute, the former state veterinarian, with wide experience, said in 1878 cattle that he post-mortemed persons who he found lesions with the naked eye in all but two cases. These two were examined minutely and lesions were found.

The attorneys for the farmers filed objections to the evidence given by scientific authorities beyond what they had actually seen or done themselves. These objections were all overruled.

THE CONCLUSIONS.

The referee found, "First, that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man; second, that there is danger of infection to man from bovine infection in milk from tuberculous cows; third, that the tuberculin test, while not infallible, is a reliable, trustworthy and useful diagnostic agent for determining the existence or non-existence of tuberculosis in cattle."

The testimony was submitted to the court, certain additional testimony was taken, and the case was argued at much length by the attorneys on both sides. The court found as conclusions of fact, among other things, that "bovine tuberculosis is communicable to the human being through the medium of milk and its products used as food; that cows infected with tuberculosis disseminate tubercle bacilli in their milk for several years before they are physically discovered as diseased animals; that bacteriological examinations have been made for bovine infection of the human being and have demonstrated the existence of such infection; * * * that the tuberculin test, while not infallible, is the only reliable, trustworthy and useful diagnostic agent for determining the existence or non-existence of tuberculosis in cattle for several years before symptoms of the disease can be discovered by physical examination of the animal and during a period in which the disease is transmissible from the diseased to the human by the use of milk, and in other ways; * * * that the testing of cows * * * once a year with tuberculin tends to protect the public health and is a reasonable requirement."

Consequently an order was filed vacating the temporary injunction and dismissing the plaintiff's complaint. The milk producers thereupon appealed to the supreme court of Wisconsin.



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DESCRIPTION.—It has only two parts, the case and the roll, and can be taken apart for cleaning. Four knives are supplied with each machine: to cut coarse, to cut fine, to pulverize, and to make nut butter. Substitution of one for another can be made without taking the cutter apart. Any particle of food which can be cut with a chopping knife, can be worked against this machine more quickly, quietly and thoroughly. The cutters are nickel-plated; all other parts of the machine heavily tinned. Constant use keeps the cutters sharp.

Circulation Manager **FARM AND DAIRY** PETERBORO, ONT.

Demonstration Orchards

The most neglected apple orchard, provided it is of good commercial varieties, can be made profitable. Such has always been the opinion of expert orchardists. The statement is hard to believe, and no one views the assertion with more complacent indifference than does the farmer who has from one to 10 acres of neglected orchard. That is why there are to-day in the township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe Co., Ont., six demonstration orchards. These orchards, it is confidently believed, will show to every farmer in that township that money can be made from his orchard no matter how neglected it has been heretofore. To do this and to acquaint the farmer with the best methods of caring for their apple trees, is the purpose of these demonstration orchards.

NEGLECTED ORCHARDS.

It is doubtful if there is a district elsewhere in Ontario where orchard trees have been so sadly neglected as has been the case in the Georgian Bay district, and particularly in the township in which is situated the town of Collingwood. The Simcoe County branch office of the Ontario Department of Agriculture is located in this town, and the district representative, I. F. Metcalf, B.S.A., who has been in charge for somewhat less than a year, conceived the idea that one of the best possible things that could be done to better the condition of the farmers of the district would be to get them to take some special care of their orchards. With the co-operation of the fruit branch, under the direction of P. W. Hodgetts, six orchards located at strategic points in the township of Nottawasaga were, after the consent of the owners had been gained, taken over by the Department of Agriculture and work was forthwith started to place the apple trees under conditions according to approved orchard practice and such as is quite within the ability of the average farmer by his own efforts to place his apple trees.

THE ORCHARDS SELECTED.

Orchards equal to the worst were selected for the work. The trees were pruned, scraped and sprayed. All six orchards had previously been in sod, as are most of the orchards in the district. They were plowed and have since been cultivated. In each case the owners of the orchards assisted with the work of pruning and spraying, and did the plowing and cultivating. The Department furnished all materials and expert men to conduct the work. All proceeds from the orchards are to become the property of the owners, the Department keeping track of all labor and expense, and will charge these items against results and compare with results in former years in order to determine profit.

Since this work has been in progress only during the present season, it would appear to be too early to have gained results. Not so. An editor of Farm and Dairy who last week had the privilege of driving through the district and inspecting these demonstration orchards was most favorably impressed with what he saw. The transformations that have been worked are little short of marvellous. Orchards which before their introduction to the pruning tools and cultivating implements were practically a curse to their owners, and were viewed by them as such, have taken on an appearance common to the best, the wonders worked by renovation being quite beyond the possibilities of description.

OWNERS DELIGHTED.

Owners of these orchards are delighted beyond measure at the prospects now before them. Other farmers in the district having seen the work and the results to date, perchance having attended one or more of the practical demonstrations in pruning or in spraying as have been given in each

of the orchards are waking up to the possibilities of their own orchards and are commencing the work of renovation therein.

The practical work in connection with these orchards has been in charge of Mr. W. F. Kidd of Simcoe, Ont., who is deserving of distinct credit for the admirable manner in which he has accomplished the work. The whole scheme is one of the grandest that has yet been launched for the benefit of practical agriculture, and while it was put into practice in Norfolk County in a very small way last year, Mr. Metcalf is deserving of great praise for the effective manner in which he has planned and organized the work. The work is bound to have far-reaching results. Watch Farm and Dairy next week for fuller particulars and illustrations.

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

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Montreal Milk Supply

Under the new city management at Montreal the milk supply is coming in for consideration. Eight new inspectors will be appointed, four to look after the city dairies and delivery and four to look after the producer's end. Over 50 applications for the eight positions were received.

A reasonable system of inspection will be carried out. We do not anticipate that arbitrary measures will be employed. Rather we expect that at first the system will be educational. No doubt some milk will be cut out, but the larger part will pass inspection. Farmers have been preparing for these regulations and many have

up-to-date plants.

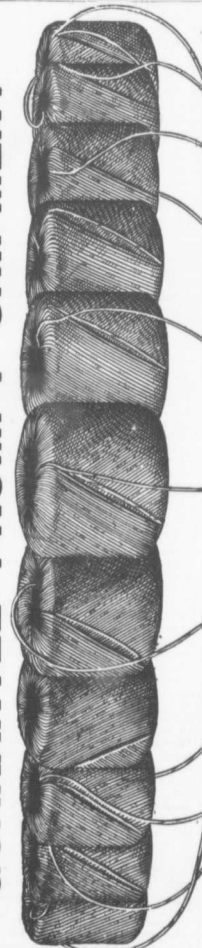
The late investigations have revealed that many of the city dairies are unworthy of the name "dairy." The owners of these places must "clean up" or go out of business.

The war on returning empty cans unwashed has begun. To return cans unwashed is to violate both the city and provincial regulations. Many milk dealers would not observe this regulation despite repeated warnings. Finally the other day the inspectors "got busy" and confiscated over 400 dirty, empty cans delivered at the railway station to be returned to the country.

The new regime means business, and the dealer and producer will be wise to get ready and adopt their conditions to the new regulations. These will have the effect of perfecting the business both of producer and dealer and give the consumer a better milk supply.—W. F. S.


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BRAND

Jersey Breeders' Outing

Members of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club and their friends journeyed on Wednesday of last week to Brampton, where they enjoyed their annual summer outing at Hawthorne Lodge, the noted farm of B. Bull & Sons, of Brampton. In spite of one or two slight showers, the day was almost ideal. The Brampton Jersey Herd is the largest herd of pure bred cattle of any breed in Canada, comprising, with the young stock included, some 250 animals. The stock was found to be in excellent condition and indicated that this well known herd will make its usual strong showing at the leading exhibitions of the Dominion during the late summer and fall months. Several of the imported animals were especially admired, although the home bred stock also showed high quality. Space does not permit enumeration of the points of

excellence of the many fine animals in this herd.

The gathering was unusual, inasmuch as it was composed of about an equal number of country and city people. Visitors were present from the States as well as from different provinces of Canada. After the herd had been inspected and admired, those present gathered on the lawn, where refreshments were served and speeches made. Mr. W. P. Bull of Toronto acted as chairman. The speakers included Prof. H. H. Dean and Prof. J. B. Reynolds of Guelph; W. F. Maclean, M.P., of Toronto; Richard Blain, M.P., and S. Charters, M.L.A., of Brampton; W. D. MacPherson, K.C., M.L.A., of West Toronto; D. Duncan, President Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, The Don; W. J. Gage, Toronto; M. J. Whalen, Speaker, Michigan State Legislature; F. W. Hodson, Toronto; Judge McGillibon and W. H. McFadden, K.C., Brampton; J. C.

Snell, London; P. P. Farmer, Toronto; Rev. Father Westlock; Professor Young, Toronto; D. Drummond, Ottawa; H. B. Cowan of Farm and Dairy, and Mr. Douglas of Amherst, N. S.

Professor Dean pointed out that the consumption of cheese is decreasing, while the consumption of butter and cream is increasing. Experiments, he claimed, have demonstrated that butter can be produced at the lowest cost from cows whose milk is rich in butter fat. From this he predicted that there is a bright future for the Jersey cow. Professor Dean, as did one or two of the other speakers, warned Jersey breeders against giving too much attention to fancy points in their cows at the expense of the more important qualities of constitution and milk and butter production. Mr. Snell stated that he remembered the time when the farm they were on was considered a poor one, as the crops

it produced were very inferior. The fact that it is now a farm that will produce favorably with the best in the province was largely due, he contended, to the keeping of pure bred stock.

The outing was much enjoyed by all cheers for Mrs. Bull and her five sons, all of whom were present.

New Marks for the Galt Horse Show

The Galt Horse Show last week established new records in point of interest, attendance, number of entries and the general excellence of the stock shown. A number of the prize winning horses were as follows: Ottawa Horse Shows including those of the Ennisclair Farm, Oakville; of Hon. Adam Beck, London; A. E. Yeager, Simcoe; Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt; Hon. Clifford Sifton, Ottawa; A. A. Jarvis, Hume Blake and E. D. Warren, of Toronto, were shown. In addition five exceptionally fine animals were shown by Hon. J. R. Stratton of Peterboro, who succeeded in capturing some of the most important prizes in the carriage and harness classes.

Owing to rain on Saturday, the show was postponed until Monday of this week, when it was held under favorable weather conditions. The grounds of the Galt Horse Show are practically ideal for the purpose. This show is now recognized as one of the leading shows of its kind in the Dominion, if not on the Continent. A feature of the show was the high jump, which was captured by Hercules, owned by Aemilius Jarvis, with a jump of 7 ft. 4 inches. Wild Rose, shown by H. S. Wilson, Oakville, was second, with a jump exceeding seven feet. Copies of Farm and Dairy containing the illustrated supplement showing prize winning horses shown at the Ottawa and Toronto Horse Shows were distributed and greatly admired.

Reforestry for Simcoe Discussed

At the concluding session of Simcoe County Council at Barrie on Friday, June 10, the subject of the reforestry of the fifty odd thousand acres of sand lands in the county at Angus Plains, Midhurst Plains, etc., was taken up. By request Prof. E. J. Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and James Lawler, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, addressed the council.

Professor Zavitz showed what had been accomplished in other countries and held from this and from the knowledge already gained in Canada that reforestry by municipalities would prove profitable. He also gave a brief history of what had been done in this department of college work since it was established in 1904. Mr. Lawler spoke particularly of methods of arousing public interest in this subject. Warden A. C. Garden briefly spoke of the importance and urgency of the matter, and upon motion a committee of six was appointed to gather information and report at the next meeting of the council on Oct. 17.—J. L.

When to Cut Alfalfa

J. Lockie Wilson, Supt. of Fairs, Toronto.

When about one-third of the crop is in bloom is an excellent time to start cutting alfalfa, as it then possesses its greatest food value. The cutting should be done in the forenoon when the dew is off the grass and the tedder should follow immediately and be kept at work until late in the afternoon and the crop left in windrows.

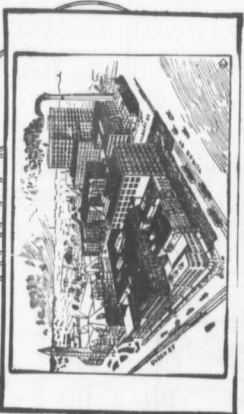
The process should be repeated the following day and the hay put in coils and left for several days. It should not be cut too close to the ground, as the plant may be injured thereby.

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FARM IMPLEMENTS LISTED IN OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

A Chatty Letter from Lambton

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Re shipping cream to the United States and whether we are doing so at present, we have not shipped any cream to Port Huron since December 22nd, 1909. Prices dropped on the other side shortly after that date and soared higher in our own good Ontario. I also found that allowing our company did not reduce its price charged for making money by making butter. This is one of the strongest reasons why we discontinued to ship cream.

From the discussions that have appeared in Farm and Dairy that butter makers are as full of ideas as the questions of vital importance such as the proper care of milk and cream and its production. I notice Harris from Oxford county in a recent issue seems to be hitting the right nail on the head when he says that it is high time that these makers were demanding a certain quality of milk kept under in the butter makers' case. It seems to me it is up to us butter makers to form a union on this subject and demand such conditions as would enable us to always make a first-class article.

Last year we sent out to our patrons printed personal letters giving directions on the necessary care of the separator and cream and asking our patrons if they would follow them as closely as possible. Some of them took to the advice kindly, while others said "If our cream does not suit you under take it." This year I have sent out the same letter again along with the splendid bulletin issued by the department and of course this effort is meeting with nearly the same objection.

After all the demonstrations Mr. G. H. Barr has given the farmers of Ontario on the care of milk for cheese making and the directions he will be going to give us this year on the same for butter making, are we as makers going to let them slip by simply as advice?—M. F. Jackson, Lambton Co., Ont.

Must Weigh for Accurate Tests

E. H. Farrington, Professor of Dairying, Wisconsin.

The laws of Wisconsin require the weighing of cream into Babcock test bottles for the purpose of testing the per cent. of fat cream contains.

It is absolutely necessary to weigh cream accurately into the test bottles if one expects to get an accurate determination of the per cent. of fat in the cream. The causes for inaccurate results when cream is measured into the test bottle by means of a pipette are:

1. The viscosity of the cream, which makes it stick to the walls of the pipette and thus deliver less than 18 grams, the amount desired.
2. The amount of air in the cream, which has a tendency to reduce the weight of a pipette full of cream.
3. The richness of the cream, which also makes it lighter than the same measured quantity of milk.

It is true that many of the scales used for weighing cream into the test bottles are inaccurate as well as very expensive, and they also are not sensitive. These objections have been largely overcome by the new hydrostatic balance which has been suggested and described in a bulletin published by the Wisconsin Agricultural

Experiment station. By using this balance, cream can be weighed into the test bottles very accurately. The balance does not corrode nor become slow by use, and it is so sensitive that it will notice the addition of one drop of cream. This balance is also cheap; I think the manufacturer's price is \$3.50.

Cream certainly should be weighed into the test bottles and accurate tests cannot be expected if it is measured by means of a pipette.

A Wise Creamery Manager

The manager of the Warton (Ont.) Creamery Company, Mr. T. Scott, believes that there is no way in which the patrons of cheese factories and creameries can be induced more easily to keep more cows and take better care of them, as well as of their milk and cream, than by furnishing them with interesting reading matter relating to dairying. Recently Mr. Scott sent the following letter to all his patrons:

"Dear Friend,—I have asked the publishers of Farm and Dairy Peterboro, Ont., to send you a sample copy paper (or two) of their splendid paper. This paper is endorsed by the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen's associations and is the best authority and the best value of any paper published in Canada on agricultural and dairy concerns. We hope that you will become a subscriber to it without delay. I can take your subscription or you can send it direct to the publishers.

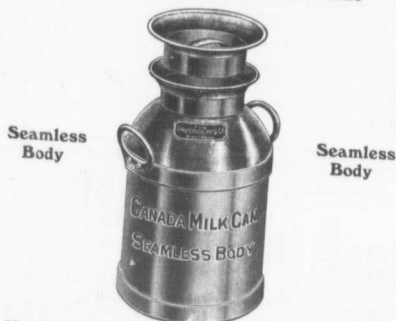
"I am also asking the Government to send you a copy of a bulletin on 'Cow Testing,' which will be of great interest to you. By acting on the suggestions it contains you may be able to find which of your cows are paying you a profit and which are a source of loss to you.

"I am taking this opportunity of thanking you for your patronage in the past. I hope for a continuance of the same.—T. Scott, Manager Warton Creamery Co."

Letters such as the foregoing do much to make the patrons feel that the management of the creamery is interested in their welfare and to lead them to take a deeper interest in the care of their milk and cream. As far as he can Mr. Scott intends to canvass his patrons to subscribe to Farm and Dairy. He will offer them the paper for the balance of the year for \$1.50 etc. While some factory men claim that their patrons will not read dairy literature, even when it is sent them free, this is seldom the case, and even

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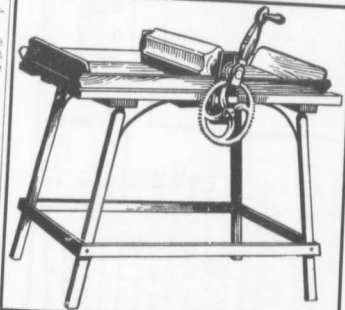
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Da J W bar

I sh to give dairy presen taken cheese 1909: Dairy y Cream Cheese It is the qua but son consider Over 3, were m 1909. T

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*Part of ago before pag.

June 16, 1910.

FARM AND DAIRY

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions, suggest subjects for discussion, advise or inform the Cheese Maker's Department.

A Record Make at Strathallan

Monday, June 6, was a big day at the Strathallan cheese factory, Oxford Co., Ont. Mr. W. E. Bothwell and his assistants handled 68,400 pounds milk, which they manufactured into 69 cheese, weighing 89 pounds per cheese.

The three patrons who supplied the largest amount of milk were Mr. James Anderson, ex-creever of the township, with 1,589 pounds. Mr. R. Webber, one of the directors of the company, with 1,308 pounds, and Mr. J. C. Rowe with 1,311 pounds.

Mr. Bothwell reports a very large make of cheese this season, the average per day from June 1 to June 7 during the first week of 270 cheese. The Strathallan company have one of the finest make-rooms in the province, fitted with all the latest conveniences, which the energetic manager keeps in a condition most pleasing to the eye.

The present icing room will be remodelled and an ice chamber installed which will give the company equipment of which they may well be proud.—J. B.

Advise the Patrons on Care of Milk

D. J. Cameron, Instructor for Lindsay District.

Makers can bring about much improvement in the milk supply through talking with their patrons. They can advise patrons on the care of milk. The maker is the man who can accomplish most in this respect if he goes about it in the right way.

Some makers continue to take in poor milk, knowing that it is wrong, but they wait for the instructor to come around to handle this matter. In poor milk and the maker was saying visited patrons who were sending in poor milk and the maker was saying some places the patron about it. In made improvements had he known it was needed.

Dairy Industry in Manitoba

J. W. Mitchell, Prof., Dairy Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College.

I should like in my opening remarks to give some idea of the present of dairy industry in the Province at the present time. The following may be taken as the quantities of butter and cheese manufactured during the year 1909:

Dairy butter	6,000,000 lbs.
Creamery butter	2,613,595 lbs.
Cheese	1,451,824 lbs.

It is a difficult matter to estimate the quantity of dairy butter produced, but some facts we do know throw considerable light upon the subject. Over 3,000,000 pounds of dairy butter were marketed by farmers during 1909. This or its equivalent was used in the Province, and as the population of the Province is, roughly speaking, about equally divided between town and country, it is a question if there was as much dairy butter marketed as was consumed in the homes of our estimators. Hence we regard butter produced as a very conservative estimate of the quantity of dairy one. The estimate as to the quantities of creamery butter and cheese produced are practically correct, as we have on file reports from the major portion of the factories, and

*Part of an address delivered some weeks ago before the Dairy Convention at Winnipeg.

these include all of the largest of them.

In addition to the butter and cheese produced there is a large quantity of milk and cream consumed as such, and amounts fully half that of the Province. Our dairy farmers derive a very and sweet-cream trade from the milk sold, it was thought advisable to devote a portion of the time of this session to the consideration of this phase of our dairy industry.

OUTPUT IN 1909.

The total output of the cheese factories during 1909 was practically the same as that for the previous year. There was, however, a very satisfactory increase in the make of creamery butter, it being in excess of that for 1908 by about 745,000 lbs.

The cheese industry is necessarily limited to the more thickly settled sections of the Province, where a reasonable quantity of milk is obtainable. Nevertheless, without any extension of the area now included in the cheese districts and without any increase in the number of cows whose milk is used for cheese-making purposes, we could, under improved conditions, easily double the quantity of cheese made. We sent out report-forms to all of the cheese factories and creameries, and in the forms we asked for the number of cows from which milk and cream was supplied. This question was answered by nearly all of them, but according to reports from some 17 of the average production of 3,791 cows, cow, during the factory season, was 1,837 pounds. The average length of months. We feel that this is a very satisfactory yield, as the average yield in some parts of the Province falls somewhat below 3,000 pounds per cow, and moreover, we believe that equal to that of the cows throughout the Province.

As to the Manitoba cheese, where the milk is properly cared for by the patrons and the conditions for manufacturing and caring for the product are right, the cheese of the finest quality. In richness, the milk is above the average of that in Ontario, and produces a rich full flavored cheese of fine quality, where suitable conditions prevail. But unfortunately these do not prevail in as large a number of instances as we should like to see them. A marked improvement in the quality of our cheese was noticed last year, due in no small measure to the good work of our instructor, Mr. Villeneuve.

CREAM GATHERING CREAMERIES.

In the major portion of the Province, the form the co-operative dairy continue to take, it is that of the cream-gathering creamery, as it can serve a much larger area than can a cheese sone a much larger percentage of our butter is made in creameries. Co-operation is the history of dairying in all of the older dairy countries of the world, and this for several reasons: In a well equipped, well managed factory, the quantity of produce of uniform and superior quality can be manufactured, the loss of produce in manufacturing is usually not so great, the product is better cared for until it is price, while the economical advantages accruing from co-operative dairying are of inestimable value. It is our intention to encourage the establishment of creameries wherever circumstances warrant it, but at the same time we are not favorable to the idea of establishing creameries in localities where they are not likely to thrive.

Centralization has been the tendency during recent years, in connection with our creamery business. This to some six of the largest creameries in the Province is to be credited about 25 per cent. of the creamery butter manufactured during 1909—less than 25 per cent. of the creameries produce the creamery butter manufactured.

Centralization has its strong and its weak points. It has all the advantages accompanying the manufacturing problem that offers itself for solution is how to reach the individual patron and make him feel that he has an interest in the product until it reaches the consumer. He must feel this, else he is tempted to be satisfied so long as his cream is accepted, to lover the quality of our creamery butter.

To all factory operators, we would say that assistance in solving the problems of the economical production of milk and the care of the milk or factory or creamery, are advantages that are rightly supposed to associate themselves with co-operative dairying, and consequently they imply duties and obligations devolving upon the management of our factories.

(To be continued next week.)

Canadian Cheese and Butter

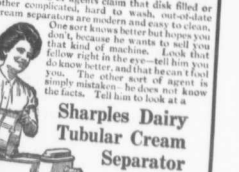
The quality and condition of Canadian cheese last year was quite up to the average. The only complaint we have to make is that we consider that the factorymen are getting too high a price for their goods, but we suppose that this is the natural consequence of the unusually high ratio of values throughout the world.

The Canadian butter business has almost disappeared, as far as the English importers are concerned. The amount given us is that your own home consumption is absorbing the greater quantity and that a considerable

quantity of cream has been exported from Canada into the States.—Price & Parker, Ltd. Bristol.

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It is always good to know, if only in passing, charming human beings. It refreshes one like flowers, and woods and clear brooks.

—George Eliot.

Mr. Johnson, Advance Agent

By Mabel Loder Stearns.

(Concluded from last week)

"BUT I know it quite well," Gabriel persisted. "I've learned nearly all of dad's songs, though, of course, I can't sing them like dad can. No one could do that."

"Well, go ahead, boy, let's hear you," said Durland, still skeptical; and he softly ran over a few opening bars of the prelude.

With head thrown back and his soul in his eyes, Gabriel sang—sang with a self-forgetful abandon that gave to his glorious voice a power and sweetness almost unearthly. It was a voice that made strong men cry and lifted the most callous above the plane of heavenly inspiration. The child's whole being seemed to pulse and glow with the ecstasy of it, and long after the beautiful melody had ended his expressive face radiated with the divine joy it had given him.

"Graceious! boy, who taught you to sing?" cried Durland excitedly, when he could speak, while Mr. Ludwig surreptitiously wiped his eyes.

"Dad," answered the child simply. "I have never heard a more marvelous voice," Durland said. "The boy's fortune is made! Do you know that you have a wonderful gift, boy?"

"Have I?" Gabriel answered with glowing eyes. "I love to sing better than anything else in the world."

"And I want you to come and sing for me at my festival," Durland continued, "and every Sunday afterward in the church. Wouldn't you like to be my soloist? I am the choir-master, you know, and will pay you a good salary."

Gabriel seemed scarcely to hear the inducement offered. But one fact absorbed him. He was to sing in a big church—the highest dream of his obscure little life, and the gentleman had said it was in the country, where the birds lived and the flowers, and where one might lie all day on the soft green grass and watch the sky.

"What does his father sing?" asked Durland suddenly, in an aside to Ludwig.

"Tenor, and he has a superb voice, though temporarily injured by ill health."

"Just the man I want then," cried Durland delightedly. "I certainly am in luck if this man proves to be what I want."

"Could dad and Mr. Johnson come, too?" The child asked anxiously. "Because I couldn't leave them, you see."

"Mr. Johnson?" asked Durland, mystified.

"My friend, here," Gabriel explained. "Of course they can come, child.

There is a cottage right near the church where a nice old lady lives. I live there myself, and there will be room for us all."

Then Mr. Ludwig, laying his hand upon his head said: "There is something I want you to do for me, Gabriel. I want you to sing at the concert—sing your father's



Mr. Johnson Trotted Triumphantly Across the Stage.

song for the people, just as you have sung it now, for us here. Will you do this for me and for dad?"

Gabriel's eyes were wide with amazement. Sing in dad's place—here, Gabriel!

"Did you mean, sir, that you want me to—"

"Yes, boy, I want you very much, and you shall have what your father was to have had; so after all, you will be able to help."

Gabriel tried to grasp the greatness of the moment. He must be dreaming! But it was all very real, and an hour later all arrangements had been made, and he and Mr. Johnson were being whirled rapidly away in Mr. Durland's cab, after the best dinner they had ever eaten.

During the first part of the concert, Gabriel and Mr. Johnson found a corner in one of the dressing-rooms where, unnoticed, they could await Gabriel's turn to sing. Just before the time came for his number, Mr. Ludwig claimed the attention of the audience for a moment, and in a few brief words explained the change in the program, at the same time begging their indulgence for the little cripple who would try to take his father's place.

Mechanically Gabriel swung himself on his crutch across the wide stage

until he had reached the centre, where Mr. Ludwig had him to stand. Then he turned and faced—what? A vast sea of strange, terrifying faces that seemed to his startled fancy to extend on and on as far as the eye could reach, while in front of him were long rows of dazzling lights that bewildered and confused him. He had not been prepared for this, and a sickening fear swept over him. He felt weak and faint, and what was that dull pounding in his ears? Far, far away sounded the music of the orchestra. It was playing his accompaniment, he knew, yet he could not sing. Try as he would no sound would come from his parched throat. It was no use!

The audience thought that the child was ill, and a murmur of pity and apprehension ran through the house.

If there were but one friendly, familiar face, Gabriel thought. He felt so utterly alone. Even Mr. Ludwig was nowhere to be seen. Just then there came the sound of a slight scuffle in the wings, and the next instant Mr. Johnson trotted triumphantly across the stage and sat down by Gabriel's side. He had recognized the signs of trouble, and knew that his place was by his comrade.

The diversion broke the tension. The people laughed delightedly at the unexpected reinforcement, while Gabriel, looking down into the loving eyes raised so encouragingly to his, and feeling the warm little lily rub promptly against him, felt all the numbing fear leave his heart. He was not alone. Here was the friend who had never failed him yet, begging him with all his love in his eyes, for dad's sake and his not to fail them now. He would not. He would sing as he had never sung before, and his whole body glowed with a warm, responsive courage that overcame all consciousness of self and the great audience before him.

When the orchestra again began its accompaniment Gabriel was ready, and when the wonderful voice burst forth in all its glorious, throbbing beauty, it seemed to the breathless people as if an angel indeed had come among them.

Like an embodied spirit the child stood there. His very soul in ecstatic relief seemed to pour forth all the pent-up longing, all the passionate, hungry craving of the thwarted little life for the fullness and freedom and joy that could never be his. It wrung the hearts of the men and women who listened, then swept them irresistibly onward and upward to the sublime heights of self-renunciation.

When it was over, and the last note had died away, there followed for a moment a silence as tense and still as death, while Gabriel wondered vaguely why the people were crying. Then, with one accord, the great audience rose to its feet, and the applause burst restlessly in an overwhelming storm. The air fairly rang with cheers, and showers of his beloved violets and great fragrant flowers, until the child and his faithful little guardian stood literally upon a bed of flowers.

Again and again did they make him sing, until Mr. Ludwig, seeing the exhaustion in the child's face, would let him give them no more. Then Gabriel came before them again and smiled his thanks. He was not afraid now. These people were his friends—his and Mr. Johnson's.

Then Mr. Durland took him home, where later he was pouring the whole wonderful story into dad's astonished ears.

"And you know, dad, it was really Mr. Johnson who did it all," he ended, gratefully stroking the shaggy head resting near him, "because he went on ahead, you see, and sort of prepared the way for me."

His father with misty eyes nodded comprehendingly. "I think," he said, smiling, "that we shall have to call him in future your 'advance agent.'"

The School House, Is It Ideal?

Mrs. Jennie Muldrew, *Nationalist Voice, Que.*

This is an age of progress, a time of questioning, and few subjects have been the cause of greater questioning than the subject of education. We hear also about the new education, and when we come to the conclusion that we have that, someone comes along and asks, "Is there a new education?"

Educational ideals have changed with different countries and during different periods, and men are ever busy trying to find what is best in each system, and by making it as existing conditions, use it as far as possible.

In this as in other things we are "the heirs of all the ages." "All education," says Butler, "must start from the child and lead into civilization." The problem, then, that confronts the family, the home and the school is one. All must co-operate to bring a man to the fullest realization of his highest self.

Of the stress that go toward the making of a man, most of us will admit that the strongest are such as cannot be measured, and of these, the most potent is the environment. There is a much to do and at times a dimly understood term.

If a man were a mere animal, then the physical surroundings would constitute his sole environment, and his senses were acted upon, so would he be influenced. But the man is much more than this, and must climb to greater heights.

While the senses, we cannot dissociate the physical from the mental and spiritual, and as the physical has so large a share in influencing the higher, it should have an ever greater amount of consideration.

THE SCHOOL AGE.

The period of school age is the time of most rapid physical development, and it is a matter of great concern that it should have wise direction and careful protection. Those who wish to return to the simple life may advocate the log school and single long board benches. Great men have arisen whose early school conditions were no more favorable than this, but life has become very complex, and we could not return to this primitive state of affairs.

In the pioneer days in Canada men and women had to work hard and to suffer much and from their exertions their children had more comforts, but plenty of hard work, but in this age of machines and factories, the next generation has inherited wealth and ease, beautiful homes and comfortable modern conveniences. It seems strange in driving through wealthy sections to find, to our regret, everything improved but the schoolhouse. It is true it is of brick, and it may be, it has half an acre of land, generally land good for little else. The architecture is unattractive, the grounds have not been improved, the surroundings are an eyesore, and altogether not a prosperous farmer in the locality would approve of the conditions for his own use. Yet it is thought good enough for the school.

If the school is to join forces with the home in the preparation for citizenship, then nothing is too good.

THE SCHOOL PROPER.

Naturally the first thing to consider in the matter is the location. The idea is to have the school central. While this is fair there may be greater considerations. In placing a house on a farm, convenience to work is not always the strongest thing for place. There is the outlook, the drainage, soil, good abundant fresh water, plenty of sunlight and the possibility of gardening. These are things that are fundamental.

Many one-story schools are built without a cellar, with just the foundation, with, or more likely without, a window, and the school directly above. The primary purpose of a cel-

lar is to insure for the superstructure good dry air, and unless there is a cellar with impervious walls and floor, and a circulation of air, there will be dampness that will cause the sills to rot, and rotting wood is as unhealthy as any other rotting substance.

If it is desired to have no cellar, then the earth under the school should be covered with a floor of cement to prevent dampness, and this foundation should be ventilated. This would ask for in a house that is properly constructed, and why not in a school? It has become a recognized fact that in dwelling houses we have passed the primitive stage in architecting now no wise man will build a dwelling now without plans from a good architect. School architecture is a branch in

OUR HOME CLUB

PARENTS AS SCHOOL VISITORS

There is nothing I can think of that would be more beneficial to both teacher and scholar than frequent visits from both the fathers and mothers of the children.

Most men pass the school building once in a while at least, and if they children were progressing, it would do a great deal of good. Children love to "show off" and, except at rare intervals, they have very little chance of so doing. Even if the "showing off" consisted only of reading or spell-

the lives of their children and children's children.

Can "The Philosopher" suggest a means to reach the root of such an evil? It seems dreadful to think another might soon be added to the list. Can we not as men and women prepare such a reputation from year to year? I would like to hear a little more discussion on "The Philosopher's" timely letter—"Mother."

THE CITY PROBLEM

Stock-taking is just as good, sometimes, and just as necessary for the human being as it is for the storekeeper. Suppose we start, for example, to take stock of our friendships. How many have been broken during the year? What have been the causes? How many old friends have we lost?

One friend did something we did not like. Are we sure it was such an act of baseness as we think it was? Another told a falsehood; it was repeated to us, remember. Are we sure it was malicious? Did we give them the benefit of the doubt? Are we sure that our friends, who proved untrue to their trust, did so deliberately?

Perhaps in nine cases out of ten they were only guilty of some slight neglect or discourtesy, carried away, for the time being, by a gust of anger; perhaps their faults were all an imagining of our own, arising out of our ignorance of the true facts of the case or our failure to understand. In fact, in the vast majority of cases of broken friendships the causes have been trivial, in some cases non-existent, but for the sake of our own feelings, which we considered so deeply hurt, at the time, we allowed some trivial offence to wipe out all kindnesses of years. We are all of us imperfect lot, and the sooner we realize our faults, and try and estimate our friendships on some more generous basis than some petty grievance, the better and happier we shall all be.—"City Cousin."

WILLS

"I have been at a number of deathbeds and have had to do with wills made by people who lived in the country, and I have thought how rare it is for the deceased to leave any money or property to other than relatives. During life some of them gave money to their church and responded to appeals for their support to home and foreign missions, hospitals and other charities, but in their over and these are generally passed over, and their estates go to children or other relatives, however worthless they may be known to be. Now, one would think that when the last opportunity is at hand for helping worthy causes and of doing good on the earth after they are gone, the occasion would be seized and their wills enlarged. Perhaps the benevolence is enlarged, owing to lack of thought more than to want of heart. But whatever the cause, there is need for a change, and the hint here given may be a means to effect it.—"The Parson."

WOMEN WHO WORK

Lately I have been too busy moving and settling to write or even read the Home Club. Last night I read "Uncle Dick's" letter on "The Tragedy of the Farmer's Wife," and I am sure there is something in wireless telegraphy, else how did "Uncle Dick" know my thoughts? I may be a case of "Great minds thinking alike," as we used to say in our school days. However, he certainly wrote my sentiments.

I have visited many Canadian farms and I fail to recall many such tragedies. It is true there is and will be till time ends, selfish, thoughtless men, but the farmer has not the monopoly of selfishness. Take a ride on the street car some evening between the hours of 5 and 7, in any city you like, and you will likely see a few roots. Nowhere did I meet the "toothless, lifeless, broken-down, sallow creature



The Yard Around a Country Home

The school expects something from the home. What should the home expect from the school? It can't return more than we give. Give interest, lend a helping hand, and plant a tree.



The Yard Around a Country School

What should the home expect from the school? It can't return more than we give. Give interest, lend a helping hand, and plant a tree.

itself. In cities the plans are drawn by special architects, or are submitted to them for inspection.

To get some idea of how important the subject is considered, the International Congress of Hygiene in 1880 brought in a report that the death rate of American children was higher than that of European children, and this gave as a reason unhygienic school buildings.

The construction should aim at reducing the possibility of dust by having well laid hardwood floors, a cement dado to at least four feet, all rounded corners, and flat mouldings for doors and windows. The floors can then be oiled, and this makes the cleaning easier. The schoolhouse, if properly extended, could be the institutional building of the community, with reading room, library, etc. At least cost than is expended in getting a gymnasium for amusement, a good gymnasium could be built, and country life would have what it now lacks, a central place for social life, with the reasonable prospect of keeping its young people in the country.

As we value daylight, so is the lighting important. Windows must not face a pupil when he is studying, and the eyes should at no time be under undue strain. If the windows are to serve as ventilators, then they must be on pulleys, and open both from the top and the bottom. If they are to be ventilators, they should run up pretty well to the ceiling, so that no stratum of the air will remain at the top of the room. It is good, also, to have the light come from as high as possible.

It is more important that a country school should be attractive than a city school, because in the city there are many sources that attract and elevate, while in the country these are limited to the home and the school and the church.

(To be concluded next week)

For Crotched Lace

When using thread to crochet or knit wind the thread loosely on to another spool and put in boiling water. This shrinks the thread, which will not afterward shrink and give the lace that stiff, compact look that it would otherwise have.

ing, it would put the child on his mettle and stimulate him to do better work.

The surest way to judge a child's progress in his studies is to compare him with the others of his own age or of his own class. School reports are but figures, and give but little idea of the real work being done by the child.

If the mothers could drop in for part of the afternoon, or a month, or oftener, they would be able to judge correctly whether their children were getting along or not, and if not, why not? There are often matters to be discussed, such as defective seats, and with the parents' help, many faults could be remedied.

The only school visitor who is sure to come is the inspector, and he rarely finds the school at its best. Why? Because the children are unused to strangers, and they become shy and do not appear to advantage. They become nervous and the order is usually below the average.

Of course there are some visitors who come, whom one feels like asking, like the bride's father in that famous poem, "Lochinvar." "Oh, come ye in peace here, or come ye in war?" Frequently it is the latter, but if there were more "peace conferences" there would be fewer misunderstandings.

To be of any use these visits would have to be unannounced and unannounced beforehand.—"The School Marm."

FOR "THE PHILOSOPHER"

How can we reach the masculine mind, how start men thinking soberly, seeing things as they really are, and being them in such a manner, they will note the remedy rests with themselves?

Farm and Dairy recently published one or two articles which must start those who read them thinking, and the first impression conveyed is how much man is blamed for the wrongs existing today? Were we to tell the husbands of those two pitiful women (mentioned in "The Philosopher" a few weeks ago) they were to blame for their wives' condition, they would deny it—conscientiously deny it. Yet the fact remains. The thoughtlessness, cruel thoughtlessness of those husbands brought those two bright lives to a living death, and cast a slur on



There is hardly a farmer's daughter in Canada who does not know Windsor Salt.

It has been the universal standby for years.

Practically all the prize winners at the fairs have used Windsor Salt—last year, 95% of those winning cash, medals and premiums, made their prize butter with Windsor Salt.

If you have not been using Windsor Salt for butter making, get a sack and try it. You will then see why the prize butter makers use it.



of the farm" we are told of so often by writers who have never spent a day on the farm. The "narrow minded," "bigoted" country people are not found in abundance in our fair Canada, but rather will be found happy, contented women, prosperous, hospitable to the extreme (well I know that fact!), reading and enjoying the papers and magazines, ready and willing to adopt any new labor-saving appliance. Few farms but what boast of a horse the women could drive before auto days), and all have their comfortable top buggies, enjoying life in its freest sense.

"Is true the farmer's wife works hard, but what woman who has any aim in life does not work? A visit to the country will reveal a larger percentage of washing machines, bread raisers and other labor-saving devices than will be found in the same number of homes in cities and towns,

homes where the men are earning a fair salary. In the city where every bit has to be paid for with hard cash, where combines and other causes have made every article of food almost like eating gold, tell me, does not the wife of the clerk, the professor, the minister, have to work with both hand and hands to supply the good nourishing food for the family, dress respectably all the time and entertain? Only those who have done it know what a strain it is.

The life of a mother is easier on a farm, especially while the little folks are small. Every ordinary-sized farm has an acre or even half around the house; here the little folks can romp to their hearts' content. In the town and city the little one is shut up in a little back yard or he has a little spot in the front about 20 feet by 30. Fortunate indeed he is if his parents don't live in a flat. The mother who

is bringing up little ones in these conditions never knows one minute's freedom of mind. Her nerves are never at rest for fear of carts, autos and street cars. Contrast this with the freedom of the farmer's child, whose only source of danger might be the cattle or the well, but these can be removed far away. Now, I ask, is not a life like that as hard as the life on the farm?

I wanted to write about how few farmers cause their wives worry by being away night after night, spending their money in pool rooms and other places of amusement, but I have written far too much already.—"The Pastor's Wife."

Only 13 Years Old

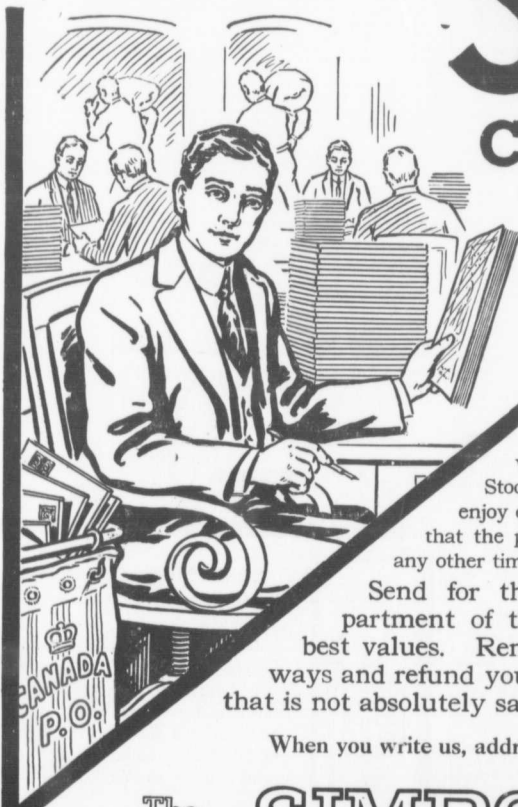
I have received a pure bred Chester White pig from Mr. W. E. Wright of Glanworth, Ontario, as a premium

from Farm and Dairy for a club of nine new subscriptions. I am more than delighted with this pig. Please accept my thanks for such a fine premium. I am only 13 years old, and it is the first pig I have ever owned.—W. C. Tyack, Wellington Co., Ont.

Hair that has become tangled during illness may be combed with little trouble if the hair is rubbed thoroughly with flour in the evening. In the morning the tangles will all have disappeared.

A good knife cleaning board is made by taking a piece of board ten inches long and six inches wide. Tack on to it a piece of Brussels carpet and sprinkle with fine emery. Rub knives on this, which process will clean the knives well and with little labor.

YOUR COPY of the SIMPSON SUMMER SALE CATALOGUE



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This Catalogue is published to give our Mail Order customers the advantage of the Special Purchases and Stock-taking Sales that City customers enjoy during the Summer months—you'll find that the prices we quote in it are lower than at any other time of year.

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The Robert **SIMPSON** Company Limited

TORONTO

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

The Luscious Strawberry

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

The simpler the form of the "cake" the more delicious will be the result. For plain shortcake make a sweet biscuit dough. Roll out about an inch thick, cut in squares or rounds, and bake like biscuits. When taken from the oven, break each biscuit open (never cut), and heap with crushed, sweetened berries. Serve with whipped cream. Another way is to roll the dough thinner and bake in two layers, one on top of the other, with butter spread between. When baked they can be easily taken apart and berries placed between and on top of the layers, with whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY BUTTER CUPS.

Stir 1 lb. sugar through 1 qt. slightly mashed berries. Make a batter of 1 1/2 cups flour, in which has been sifted 1/2 tsp. salt and 1 heaping tsp. baking powder. Mix with 1 1/2 tabsp. butter, 2 beaten eggs and 1 cup milk. Place a layer of the batter in buttered cups or molds, then a layer of the berries, etc., until cups are scant three-fourths full. Steam or bake about 40 minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY SAUCE.

Cream together 1 cup sugar and 1/2 cup butter, then add the whipped white of an egg and 1 cup mashed or chopped strawberries. Place on ice several hours before serving.

STRAWBERRY FLAT.

Heat 1 qt. milk with 1 cup sugar and a pinch of salt. When at the boiling point add 1 tabsp. cornstarch which has been dissolved in a little of the cold milk. Cook for 3 minutes, then add the beaten yolks of 3 eggs. Whip the mixture about 2 minutes, and then remove from the stove and let cool. Meantime, have ready 1 pt. berries, mashed and mixed with 1/2 cup sugar. Let this stand an hour, then strain. Whip the whites of the eggs, adding 2 tabsp. powdered sugar and the juice from the berries. Place this on top of the custard when the latter is ice cold, and serve at once.

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Momentum Balance, Wheel working on ball bearing, keeps the "Champion" Washing going with very little effort.

A new idea in washing machines. "Favorite" Churn means easy churning. A new idea. If your dealer does not handle them, write us for booklets and name of dealer near you who does.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.

STRAWBERRY JAM.

Boil mashed berries in their own juice till well reduced, then add heated sugar, allowing 1/2 lb. to each pt. of fruit, and cook down slowly till of desired thickness. If the strawberry jam is too sweet, offset this by adding lemon juice, rhubarb or other tart fruit. Part of the jam can be put in another vessel and spiced. A very delicious variety may also be had by using with the strawberries equal quantities of gooseberries, cherries, currants or raspberries.

STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

Mash together 1 gal. strawberries and 4 lbs. sugar, then add 2 gals. soft water and place in a warm spot to ferment. When fermentation has ceased, draw off the liquor, strain and bottle.

The Upward Look

Our Great Possibilities

I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.—Philippians 4.13.

For which cause we faint not; but though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day.—11 Corinthians 4.16.

If we are not making the success of our lives that we feel we should, if we are unhappy or discontented, if our affairs seem to be all working out wrong, we should take time to realize that our feelings are simply God's handwriting on the walls of our consciousness. They are the means God uses to indicate that He has better things in store for us if we will but listen to and follow His precepts.

We all live and readily admit that God can do and readily admit He could He would not be an Infinite God. We believe that God created the world and the universe and that He makes and manages all nations. And yet! when it comes to believing and trusting in God to transform our lives and to make them infinitely better and stronger and richer than they are, there seems to be something woefully lacking in our faith. This is the point where our faith limps and halts and that is why we often feel so hopeless and so helpless in the face of the circumstances that confront us.

And yet it is true, absolutely true, that "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." It is true because the all conquering power I will thus acquire will not be mine but will be the power of Christ, of God working through me. As long as we continue to rely in our own strength, in our own cleverness, in our own ability, we will continually be conscious of a something lacking in our lives. As soon as we learn to be willing to wait on God, to look to Him for the wisdom and strength that we need, then will we feel a new power entering our lives, a new hope springing up in our hearts, a new joy permeating our beings. Often it becomes necessary for us to encounter absolute failure and much suffering before we are willing to abandon reliance in self for reliance in God, but when we do learn to trust God our lives open out before us like an enchanted land.

If we will but seek God earnestly in all things, "with all our hearts," then we will find that our inward man, our souls, are renewed, strengthened, day by day. And thus we will gradually but surely acquire the power through which we will be able to dominate not sink under, the conditions and circumstances that otherwise would hamper and hinder us at every turn. God's presence and power in our hearts will be a magic talisman that will enable us to convert the very difficulties and obstacles that now bar our way at every turn into stepping-stones leading to greater and greater success. Each victory—even if they are only small

ones at first—will help us some other to win.

There are many Christians who have failed to realize and therefore to see this vision of God's willingness and power to aid them. Their lives, in consequence, fall far short of their infinite possibilities. Would-be Christians, seeing the lack in their lives, sometimes stumble and fall in consequence. Here they make a mistake. It is the only true example. If Christ is to realize this, then we will find that "we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory (character) of the Lord, are changed into the same image" (character) — that is, from a poor character into a better one and then into a still grander one—seven as by the Spirit of God.—11 Corinthians 3.18.—I. H. N.

The Girls That Are Wanted

Girls that are fair on the heartstone, And pleasant when nobody sees, Kind and sweet to their own folk, Ready and anxious to please.

The girls that are wanted are wise girls.

That know what to do and to say; That drive with a smile or a soft word The wrath of the household away.

The girls that are wanted are girls of sense, Whom fashion can never deceive; Who can follow whatever is pretty, And dare what is silly to leave.

The girls that are wanted are careful girls, Who count what a thing will cost; Who use with prudent, generous hand, But see that nothing is lost.

The girls that are wanted are girls with hearts;

They are wanted for mothers and wives; Wanted to cradle in loving arms The strongest and truest of lives.

The clever, the witty, the brilliant girl,

There are very few understand; But for the simple, loving, home girls, There's a constant and steady demand.

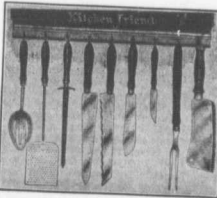
Are you watching our Summer Premium Talks opposite editorial page. Some of them are sure to interest you.

FOR SALE

For \$20.00, I can sell you the best automatic lift drop head Sewing Machine. For particulars apply to W. E. ROBERTS, Sparta, Ont.

Woman's Kitchen Friend

This kitchen rack should be in every woman's home. You cannot afford to do your work another day without it. All the articles shown are household con-



veniences. Handles are black, and well finished. All regulation size and length. You can have this FREE, for a club of two new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, at \$1 each. Get the boys and girls to work securing two of your neighbors to subscribe. It will surprise you how easy this can be done. Address Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

The Sewing Room

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

GIRL'S DRESS 664

Simple dresses in blouse style are always pretty but are coming to the younger girls. It is finished in the Dutch style that is comfortable and attractive and it includes the elbow sleeves that mean satisfaction during the hot weather.

The material required for medium size (10 yrs.) is 6 yds. 24 or 27, 4 1/2 yds. 32 or 35; yds. 24 in. very with 3/4 yd. 27 for trimming.

The pattern is cut for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

Circular drawers that are wide and ample are much liked. They mean a freedom fit over the waist with perfect freedom about the knees. The drawers are absolutely simple, involving very little time and very little labor in their making.

Material required for medium size is 1 1/2 yds. 36, 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, 3/4 yds. 28, 39 and 32 in. waist, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

SIX GORED PLAIRED SKIRT 661

The skirt that is made with a deep shaped yoke, giving the suggestion of a little overkirt, is one greatly liked. The skirt will be found a good one for any reasonable material.

Material required for medium size is 8 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 6 1/2 yds. 32 or 5 yds. 44 in. wide with 1/2 yd. of silk for bands.

The pattern is cut for a 28, 26, 28, 30 in. waist, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 581

The plain tailored waist makes an essential part of the wardrobe. Here is a model which suits one and all, which is simple and smart in the extreme.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 21, 3 1/2 yds. 27, or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide.

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

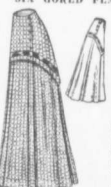
SAILOR BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 652

The sailor blouse, slightly open at the neck is always satisfactory and a pretty one for warm weather use. This one can be made in that way or worn with a shield as desired. It is greatly worn for the entire costume and it is also well liked for the odd waist so that it serves a great many uses.

Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 2 1/2 yds. 32 or 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 1/2

yd. of silk for bands.

The pattern is cut for girls of 14, 16, and 18 yrs. and will be mailed for 10 cts.



OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO., QUE.

WATERVILLE.—Vegetation is well advanced throughout the township. The season thus far has been favorable. The dry season of the last two years will be felt, as some of the corn has failed to produce a good yield. The frost on the third and fourth of June caused considerable damage in this section. The fact that crops were not so advanced proved fortunate as otherwise the damage from frost would have been greater.—J. M.

MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.

FRELOHNSBURG.—Spring came early this year, but seeding is fully as late as it generally is. Grain was sown early in many places, but there is lots of corn not planted yet. May was a very wet month and June has been wet so far. It has been good for the pastures and meadows, but rather too cold and dry for other crops. Hard frosts on the nights of June 3d and 4th did considerable damage to gardens, potatoes and corn.

Cows are milking well and milk is selling at a fair price. A large number of fat hogs were sold at \$5.50 a cwt. Old hild brought 12c a lb. live weight. Eggs are 18c to 20c a dozen.—C. A. W.

ONTARIO

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

HARTLEY.—Crops are looking well except barley which is somewhat behind in the frost. Occasional showers are a help for the root crops. The pastures are in good condition which accounts for the stock looking so well. Early fruit promises an abundant harvest as it is well blossomed. Road work is the order of the day. This township believes in good roads. They are using the road grader and stone crusher.—W. M.

DEHAM CO., ONT.

SOLINA.—Orchards have blossomed beautifully and the whole outlook stimulates optimism.

A good roads campaign is now in progress. Graveling and grading are receiving special attention. It is recognized here that good roads are one of our greatest institutions and that we must have an eye to the future should decorate every beat.

Markets are about as usual. Horses and hogs are selling high. Horses seem underconditioned to some extent and a mild form of distemper has been quite prevalent. Good driving horses are in demand and high prices obtain.—J. B.

YORK CO., ONT.

DON.—Although the weather has continued cold, crops are looking well. I have a field of alfalfa that will be ready to cut by the middle of the month.—C. H. W.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FAIRLAND.—The weather has been cold and wet, but grain crops are all growing nicely. Some corn that was planted early is not coming on very well but the later planting is all right. Pasture is short yet and hay also will be light in many fields. Eggs are quite plentiful now at 18c. Butter is 16c to 18c. Wheat is lower at 90c. and there are considerable quantities still in farmers' hands. Good butcher cattle are scarce, while the supply of hogs is also light. As a rule spring wheat is coming strong, although there are a few losses.—L. T.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

AYR.—The weather keeps remarkably cold. Considerable frost has fallen in the last week. There was quite a frost here on June 4th, but I don't think it did any damage. Hay is at an average stand only. Damage to seed and clover. Spring grains are looking fairly good. They are better on the light and medium soils than on the low heavy soils.

There was quite an acreage of mangels put in with varying success in regard to a catch. There was some loss in acreage of early turnips sown for early shipping. Corn is very slow in coming up and some have reported a very poor germination of seed as well. Many of the farmers are doing quite a bit of fixing and repairing, especially in fencing. Wire fence being cheap this year a lot is being put up.—J. C. S.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

NORWICH.—Pastures are in good condition. Spring crops on well drained land

are looking fine but on low undrained land, the crops are a bad color. From present appearances, crops will be a low yield. Corn planting is about finished. The early planted corn is not doing extra well on account of cold, wet weather. Alfalfa is looking fine. It will be ready to cut about the 20th of June. Hay is selling for \$10 a ton; oats, 25c a bushel; bran, \$20 a ton; eggs 17c a doz.; butter 20c a lb.

GOLDSPIE.—We are having very wet, cold weather. Fall wheat and spring grain are doing well, but hay will be light. Alfalfa is looking grand. A great deal of it is badly lodged. I am afraid this weather is bad for corn, as corn needs dry warm weather.

The wire worm and white grub are doing a great deal of damage in some sections. Thanks to the cold weather growth was tardy so they had more time to destroy the roots of the grain. I think the grain is strong enough now to be out of harm's way. Some buyers are offering high prices for horses. Milk cows are very hard to get for horses. Milk cows are selling at 25c a lb.; potatoes are getting scarce and selling at 75c a bag.—A. N. McD.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

CALDER.—Mr. J. Leach says, "We keep no cattle but we have pure bred and milkers. We find the cows very hard to get for and beef no cattle, in my opinion, can be the best in the country market. A bunch for the Old Country market, they are three-year-old steers that have been kept growing from calves up to the present time."

When building our new barn we matched the lumber up snug and tight, and left no swelling room in the gable so we are not bothered with the sparrows which our crops are under cover.

The grub has not bothered us. They do not appear to work in our soil. A few oats that were sown on sod have been molested to some extent, but are now looking all right. Our new seeded clover is doing fine, and is beginning to bloom, and before long the hum of the mower will be heard in our country market. Every indication points to a good crop.—J. E. O.

GOSSIP

In a recent letter to Farm and Dairy, Mr. D. Little, Sherbrooke, Que., said: "Our herd contained 55 head all bred from three heifers purchased 20 years ago from the famous Glenhurst and D. Bennett. These, combined with 12 head purchased at the Glenhurst sale this spring, makes our herd the largest and strongest in this part of the province. We have had the use of Mr. Bennett's choicest stock bulls and have selected our own stock bulls with special attention to large teats and milk production of ancestors. In breeding and selecting we have endeavored to obtain cheapness of milk production, large teats, strong constitutions, combined with size and correct type. We have never had a case of tuberculosis in the herd. Females of all ages for sale. Also six choice bull calves from Glenhurst herd sired by Drogan Main's Guarantee, Imp. (28,337) from choicest and highest priced cows at sale. There are some herd breeders in this lot. Our farm can be reached by the G.T.R. or O.N.Y."

"STADACONA FARM" STOCK AND HERDS

An inspection of the live stud at "Stadacona Farm," Cap Rouge, Que., by a Farm and Dairy representative, recently, showed that, despite the fact that numerous sales of horses, cattle and swine have been made, the quality has been maintained. In fact, improved, since our last visit. The Clydesdale stallion Garty Edward (Imp.) by Royal Edward, has proved a grand stock getter. He is in the form for service this season. This splendid stallion has won many honors. First and champion at Halifax, in 1906, and gold medal at Sherbrooke in 1906, first at Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Quebec and Barton, Vt., in 1910. Among the mares is Tormentor, a fine, an exceptional mare of best nest near foaling. This mare won first honors at the above shows in 1909. Lady Lawrence has proved her nest as a breeder. Eight head of registered Clydesdales was in the stable at the time of our visit.

The Ayrshire herd continues to improve. Any animal inferior in conformation or as a producer is sent to the butcher and replaced with a superior one. Mr. Gus Langelier, the proprietor of "Stadacona Farm," is making sales wider afield. The herd header, Morton Main Penryn (Imp.)

has developed into a strong, deep bodied, long quartered bull, with abundant quality, and splendid mammary development. That he is a good stock getter is proved by the evenness of quality of his young stock. These show splendid form with fine teats and udder development.

Mr. Langelier is a strong advocate of the Record of Performance test, and was the first to enter a cow, Amanda of Danville, and have her register in this test. Each year, since the commencement of this test, he has had some cows or heifers enter. Nearly all have registered with splendid records of milk and fat. Leigh Florida gave over 2000 lbs. milk more than required to qualify, but did not calve in time. The names of those cows that have qualified may be found in the Ayrshire Annual to be had from the secretary of the Ayrshire Association at Huntingdon, Que., or in Mr. Langelier's interesting farm catalogue.

In the show ring, Stadacona Ayrshires have made a record. At Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Quebec and Barton, Vt., U.S., in 1909, they won many prizes and diplomas, as well as medals. Fifty-two Ayrshires were in the stable at the time of our visit. His sales were, previous to that time, 10 cows, six heifers, one heifer calf, eight yearling bulls and 14 bull calves. They were shipped to the Maritime provinces, many to Quebec and a few to Ontario.

Mr. Langelier still holds his reputation as a breeder of Yorkshires. 27 pigs have been sold since January 1st, and more are ready to go. The standard quality of Stadacona swine cannot be excelled. The best blood has been sought and secured in Canada and England, consequently successive years at Sherbrooke Exhibition this herd has won nearly all the prizes for best bacon hogs over all breeds. Two cars of live stock took the circuit of exhibition.

last fall and won many laurels, which places the proprietor of Stadacona Farm in the front ranks as a stockman.—W.F.S.



Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch of hives on his Ankle, Hock, Side, Knee or Throat.

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will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair grow. 25c per bottle delivered. Book 2 Free. Removes Painful Swellings, Eclerated Glands, Itching, Warts, Various Velts, Moxes, Old Sores, Corns, Ailys Pains. Book Free. W. F. YOUNG, Prop., 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Sole Agents, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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By G. L. Carlson

A life and a fortune have been spent in the investigations, and the collection data from which this book is written. The information given in this book can be of inestimable value to anyone interested in the raising and handling of horses. It embodies such subjects as the selection of a stallion, care of the stallion, care of the brood mare, care of the foal, feeds and feeding, and many other subjects of interest. The book is profusely illustrated, printed on excellent paper, with cloth binding. Price \$2.00 postpaid.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, June 14, 1910.—The passing away of Prof. Goldwin Smith in Toronto, last week, at the advanced age of 87 years, has removed from our midst a man of the widest culture and the most extensive sympathies. Prof. Goldwin Smith was always a warm friend to the farmers, and his loss will be sincerely deplored by agriculturists throughout the country.

Financial affairs in Canada present a uniform condition of progress, although across the border Wall Street has been suffering one of its periodic paroxysms. Things have quieted down, however, to a normal level.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate to 3 per cent.

Call money in Toronto rules at 5½ per cent.

WHEAT

The Government crop reports show most grains to be in a fairly satisfactory condition and the knowledge that vast reserves of wheat have been laid back in Russia by the farmers, in hopes of better prices, has served to preserve a slightly bullish feeling on the market. The Russian banks are now forcing the farmers to unload, owing to their inability or unwillingness to carry them any longer.

There is report of some damage to the crop by joint worms in the Southern States. The wheat crop in the Northwestern Provinces is doing satisfactorily. At Chicago at last advice, July wheat closed at 95½c, September, 91½c, and December at 91½c.

The European markets showed a slightly upward tendency, Berlin being the only one unaffected.

Local dealers quote as follows: No. 1 Northern, 94½c; No. 2, 92½c; lake ports, No. 2, mixed winter, 90c to 91c outside. On the farmers' market fall wheat is selling at 95c to 96c and goose wheat at 65c a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

The prices of all grains remain stationary, and trade is, generally speaking, dull throughout the province. Local dealers' quotations are as follows: Canadian Westerns, No. 2, 35c a bush, at lake ports; Ontario whites, No. 2, 35c a bush outside; 36c a bush on track, Toronto. Corn, No. 2, American yellow, 67c; Canadian corn, 66c a bush. Toronto receipts: barley, 51c to 52c; peas, 70c to 71c; buckwheat, 67c to 68c a bush. On the farmers' market, oats are selling at 39c; peas, 70c; barley, 48c; rye and buckwheat, 54c a bush.

Montreal prices are as follows: Oats, No. 2, Canadian Westerns, 35c; Ontario, No. 2, 34½c a bush; peas, 70c to 80c; barley, 50c; rye, 70c; buckwheat, 54c a bush; American corn, 66c to 67c; No. 2, mixed, 66c to 66c a bush.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are showing a slightly firmer tendency, and Delawarees are selling here at 50c to 55c a bag on track, and 70c to 75c a bag out of store. Ontarios are quoted at 48c to 49c a bag.

On the farmers' market potatoes are selling at 50c to 55c a bag.

There is no change in the price of beans, primes being quoted at \$2.10 a bush, and three pound pickers at \$2.30 a bush.

In Montreal beans are quoted at \$1.95

to \$2 a bush, but there seems to be a very slight demand.

HAY AND STRAW

Dealers quote first quality timothy hay at \$13.50 to \$14 and straw at \$7 to \$7.50 a ton. On the farmers' market, choice timothy is selling at \$21 a ton; clover mixed at \$17 to \$18; straw in bundles, \$15 to \$16; and loose straw at \$4 to \$4.50 a ton. In Montreal, No. 1 timothy is \$15 to \$15.50; No. 2, \$12.50 to \$14.50; clover mixed, \$11.50 to \$12 a ton. Baled straw, 55c to \$6 a ton, on track Montreal.

The Government report lately issued stated that in British Columbia, the winter killing of hay and clover meadows amounted to \$12.80 per cent., and 11.65 per cent. in Quebec. The other parts of Canada suffered very slightly.

THE WOOL MARKET

Dealers quote prices slightly lower than last week's quotations. Washed fleeces, 15c to 20c a lb; unwashed fleeces, 15c a lb.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There is no change in the price of eggs, dealers quoting them at 15c to 20c a dozen in case lots. On the farmers' market eggs are selling at 22c to 25c a dozen.

There is a full supply of eggs on the Montreal market. First quality are selling at 21c to 22c a dozen in case lots and inferior quality, mostly importations from other provinces, are selling at from 15c to 15c a dozen.

The poultry market rules as follows: Dressed chickens, 13c to 20c turkeys, 17c; fowl, 15c; ducks and geese, 50c a lb.

HIDES

Dealers are lowering their prices on hides and latest quotations are as follows: No. 1 inspected steer and cow hides, 10½c; No. 2, 9½c; No. 3, 8½c; calskins 11c to 12c; sheepskins, \$1.10 to \$1.20; horsehides, \$2.75; horse hair, 20c to 30c a lb; tallow, 5½c to 6½c a lb.

MILL FEEDS

Manitoba bran is quoted on the market at \$18 a ton; Manitoba shorts, \$20 a ton on track, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$19 a ton, and shorts \$21 a ton on track, Toronto.

Montreal prices are as follows: Manitoba bran, \$18; Manitoba shorts, \$21 a ton; Ontario bran, \$19; Ontario shorts, \$22 a ton on track, Montreal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

A short time ago a meeting of English cheese importers was held and some very plain language was indulged in regarding the way in which certain Canadian cheese exporters were handling their end of the business. Canadian cheese has for some years been an established favorite in the English market and it is more than a pity that there should be still found people so blind to the interests of the Canadian cheese trade in general as to ship inferior cheese to England. A little leave-on leaves the whole lump, and a few unwise dealers can very easily work ruin to a splendid industry.

Receipts of butter continue to pour in heavily to the market and the price are consequently falling. Choice creamery prints are quoted at 22c a lb; choice dairy

prints and separator prints, 20c, and tub butter at 15c to 16c a lb.

On the farmers' market choice dairy butter is selling at 26c to 27c a lb., and ordinary quality at 20c to 21c a lb.

New cheeses are coming in in ever increasing quantities and prices rule at 13½c a lb. for large and 12c a lb. for twins.

In Montreal finest creamery is quoted at 23c to 23½c a lb.; white cheese, when new, 11½c to 11½c a lb.; colored cheese, 11c to 11½c; and Quebec cheese, 10½c to 10 11½c a lb.

HORSE MARKET.

Dealers report quite an active demand for horses, but say that the farmers are not anxious to part with any of their stock even at the high prices that are now current for horse flesh. The consequence is that trade is very dull. One or two carloads have been shipped during the past few days to the western provinces, and two or three to New Ontario. The following price have been realized: Heavy draft horses, \$200 to \$280; agricultural and general purpose horses, \$170 to \$210; drivers, \$100 to \$250; expressers, \$160 to \$250; serviceable sound horses, \$350 to \$500.

LIVE STOCK

The total receipts to Thursday night at the cattle market were 37 cars, containing 3,559 steers; 1,494 sheep and lambs; 3,350 hogs; 1,172 calves and 86 horses. This is a very large showing but notwithstanding this, the demand has been more than equal to the supply and prices have risen in some instances as high as \$7 to \$7.10 a cwt., one in fact, a heifer, fetching the high single price. The average high price, however, was about \$5.50 to \$6.50 a cwt. Sheep and lambs, also hogs, remained stationary in price.

The following quotations are given by the dealers:

Choice exporters—\$6.50 to \$7.50; medium, \$5 to \$6.25; ordinary quality, \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Butchers' cattle—Choice, \$5.50 to \$6; medium, \$4 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4 to \$6.

Stockers—\$3 to \$5.25, according to quality.

Feeders—Choice, \$4.25 to \$5.65; medium, \$3.50 to \$4; canners, \$2 to \$2.50.

Milch cows—Choice, \$50 to \$75; medium, \$35 to \$45; ordinary quality, \$30 to \$35; springers, \$25 to \$60; calves, \$3 to \$6, according to quality.

Sheep, ewes, \$4 to \$5.25; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4; lambs, \$4 to \$6.50, according to quality.

Hogs—L-o-b, \$9 fed and watered, \$9.25. The Trade Bulletin's London correspondent cables: "Canadian bacon, 70c to 74c."

It is satisfactory to note that the Government bulletin for May lately issued gives a most encouraging report on the condition of live stock in Canada, being \$1.09 for milk cows; \$9.59 for other cattle; \$4.49 for horses; \$9.10 for swine and \$3.70 for sheep.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET.

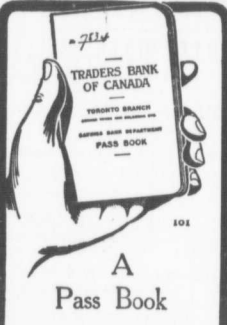
Montreal, Saturday, June 11th.—The market here for live hogs this week has been very firm, owing to the light offerings, the supply being barely sufficient for the requirements of the trade. The dealers had no trouble in obtaining \$10 a cwt. for selected lots weighed off cars.

The trade in dressed hogs was quiet and prices were rather easier, the best price obtainable for fresh killed abattoir stock being \$13.75 a cwt., with very little trade doing.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Montreal, Saturday, June 11th.—There was a decided improvement in the export demand for cheese this week, as evidenced by the shipments, which amounted to over 70,000 boxes for the week, practically double the quantity that went out last week. The increased number of orders coming from the other side was soon manifested at the country markets, where the competition for live offerings was exceedingly keen, and prices advanced steadily until the closing markets ruled at eleven cents a lb. The cheese offered this week being in the country are mostly of the British trade will follow the advance, however, remains to be seen. Fortunately, this week's market was pushed too far and there is no doubt that prices during the coming week will be well maintained.

The make of cheese is keeping up well, although the receipts this week do not show any actual increase over the corresponding week last year. The total to date, however, is fully ten per cent. greater than for the same period last year. Reports from all parts of the country still tell of favorable conditions for making,



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15 Females, mostly in F.O.M., with high official records, and 3 Bulls. Also Stock Bull, King Norline Wopke Pasna. No. 678, Dam 22.1 lbs., 4.1 per cent. in 7 days.

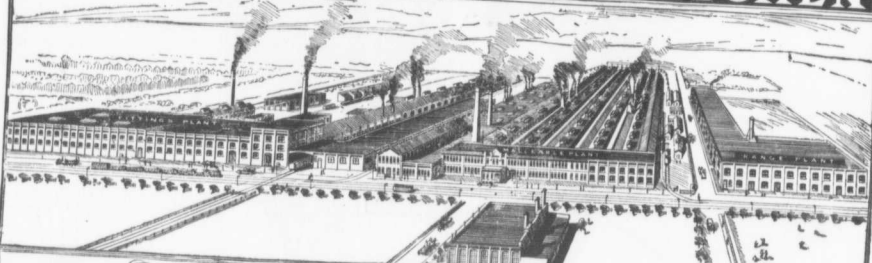
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 Why not buy direct from the Manufacturer and save the middlemen's and retailers' profits? "Dominion Pride" Range if sold through the retailer or traveling salesman would have to be sold for \$69.00 to \$78.00, according to the territory sold in. Our Range, direct to the consumer, is as follows: "Dominion Pride" or Range, 8-18 or 9-18 top, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with piece of zinc to go underneath range; 8 joints of blue polished steel pipe and 2 elbows, delivered to any railway express station in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for \$41.00 (We Pay the Freight), and delivered to any railway express station in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia for \$49.00 (We Pay the Freight), \$5.00 to accompany order, the balance to be paid when range is delivered to you. If not convenient to pay cash, will accept your Note.

818 or 918—Elevated Tank or Flush Reservoir for Coal and Wood. Made of the Best Blue Polished Steel and Malleable Iron.

CASH PRICE **\$41**

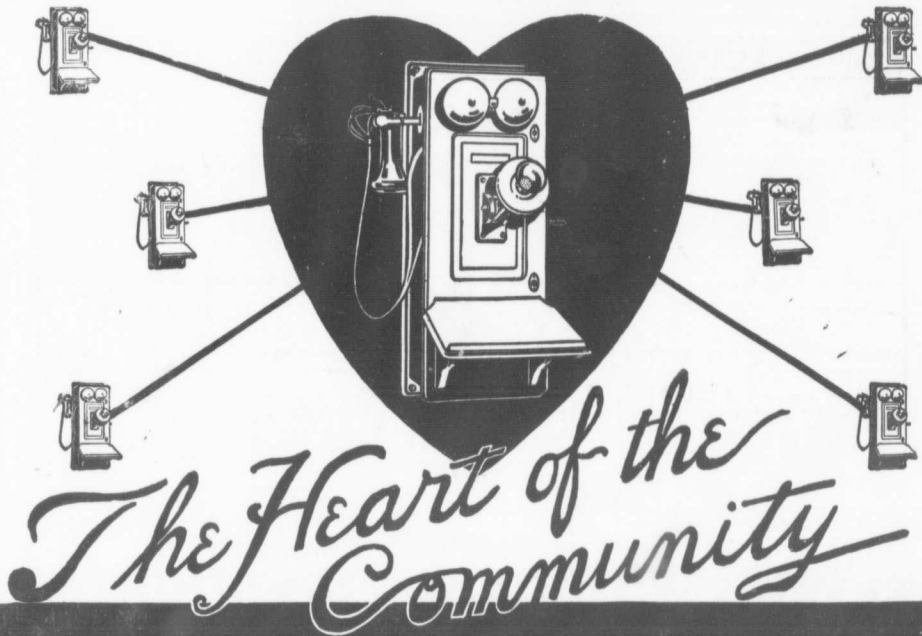
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ALL you have to do is to ask for Bulletin No. 1516 and we will mail you FREE, at once, the full story of farm telephones. Asking for the book places you under no obligation—don't hesitate to tell us you want it. We are anxious that you should be posted on the value and economy of farm telephones. A post card will bring it.

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represents the attainment of perfection in telephone construction. Go over it point by point—prove it for yourself by comparison with any other instrument you like. Take the transmitter—into which you talk—you will find it the standard long-distance type. Then there is the receiver—the earpiece—it is simply perfect—never will you be bothered by local noises to spoil transmission. The result of long and careful study, it is the best possible construction and combination for the purpose. The generator has also been well worked out—so well, in fact that this generator is stronger than any other telephone generator on the market. Observe how easily it turns. It will ring more telephones on a longer line than any other 5-bar generator made today. Thousands of these generators are now operating on lines more than 30 miles long with as many as 40 telephones on the same line.

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