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THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 12, 1908



NEGLECTED LITTLE ONES WHO NEED HOMES

A Group of little Children at the Shelter of the Children's Aid Society, at Peterboro, Ont. The little girl at the extreme left, and the boy and girl standing behind her, have been fortunate enough to secure good homes recently with Christian families in the vicinity of Peterboro. The other four little ones are still inmates of the Shelter, waiting to be placed likewise. Who amongst our readers can find a place in their homes for the other children? See the article regarding the Shelter, with photos of the children, on page 15, of this issue.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Roadnick, J. A.
(Chief Dairy Expert)
Kyan, M.
June 07

THE SHORT vs. THE LONG PEG TOP

Most of us when we were boys have spun tops, and will remember that the short peg top was the easiest one to spin. It "stood up" at the lowest speed. The longer the peg, or the higher the top, the more difficult it was to spin. It required a higher speed to maintain it upright, and was the first one to "die down."

This simple mechanical fact seems to have been



entirely overlooked in the design of the first Cream Separators. They were designed with a long spindle resting on a step or pivot bearing, and as this type of machine was successful in other respects, it was followed by subsequent designers. The Self-Balancing SIMPLEX Bowl is a radical departure from this original and old-established type. It is a "short peg top," because it spins on a bearing right next to the bowl itself, not on one at the end of a long spindle. The principal function of the spindle in the Self-Balancing

SIMPLEX Bowl is to provide means for driving the bowl. It does not support the weight, or take the strain of the running bowl. Anyone can realize at a glance the simple principle involved, and, as is the case on all important inventions, the wonder is that it had not been thought of before.

The SIMPLEX Link-Blade Separator

contains more modern improvements than any other Separator made. When you buy, get an up-to-date machine; they don't cost any more than the machines made on old-fashioned plans.

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Butter and Cheese Makers desirous of selling their products in Montreal will always find buyers and excellent Cold Storage facilities at the

GOULD COLD STORAGE COMPANY'S STORES there. Leading Factory men throughout the Country have for years made use of these stores as a market, obtaining the highest prices for their Goods with immediate payment. Write us and learn how this is done.

GOULD COLD STORAGE COMPANY
Grey Nun and William Streets
MONTREAL - QUEBEC.

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

Largest Record ever Made in Canada

The Holstein cow, Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd in our herd recently made the following records: 93 lbs. milk in one day, 540.1 lbs. in seven days, 2015.1 lbs. in 30 days, 20,397 lbs. butter in seven days, 121.37 lbs. butter in 30 days. These are the largest butter records ever made by any cow in Canada. Her dam Sara Jewel Hengerveld gave 106.4 lbs. milk in one day, 685 lbs. in seven days, 2925.8 lbs. in 30 days, 28.15 lbs. butter in seven days, 110.19 lbs. in 30 days. This cow had a severe attack of scours shortly after starting her test, or her record would probably have been greater than that of her daughter. The last seven days of her test were her best. Her milk record for this time is the largest ever made in the Dominion, while the combined seven day record of this cow and her daughter is the largest combined record of any mother and daughter of the breed.

Sara Jewel Hengerveld is sired by Peterje Hengerveld's Count DeKol, the only bull of the breed that has sired two daughters with records of over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days. He is also sire of DeKol Creamelle, the World's Champion Milk Cow, 119 lbs. in one day, 1007 in 100 days. A grandson of Peterje Hengerveld's Count DeKol stands at the head of our herd, and is assisted by a son of Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd. So far as we can learn the two sons of this cow are the only bulls in the Dominion whose dams have records of 30 lbs. or over.—Brown Bros., Leeds Co., Ont.

Factorymen in Trouble

G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction Ontario

There are still a few factories in Ontario which are not in a sanitary condition. It was found necessary, recently, for the Chief Instructors and some of the Directors of the Dairywomen's Association, both Eastern and Western, to bring pressure to bear upon some of the factorymen in order to get their places put in a proper sanitary condition.

It is the intention of the Department to follow this work up. The producers have a responsibility in this and they should use their influence in inducing the factorymen to place their manufactories in a proper sanitary condition. It is only by hearty co-operation on the part of all concerned, that we can look for that improvement which is desired.

Tax the Land, not the Improvements

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World—I have been reading the articles which appeared lately in your paper regarding the taxing of land and improvements in Ontario. The Ontario Government a few years ago passed a law stating that the council should tax the improvements as well as the land. This system of assessment is hurting the country. I know of seven farm houses that have been built recently that were built only one and one-half stories high simply to save the taxes. If the land only were taxed, these houses could have been built two stories high. The farmers will not fix up their places because they will not be taxed.

There is a farm near mine that is a disgrace to the township. It is not fenced and there are no buildings upon it that are worthy of the name of buildings. This land is just as good as mine but is only taxed for about one-half as much as is my land. Three years ago I bought a farm that was taxed for \$1,600. Now it is taxed for \$2,500. This is due to the improvements I have made. Such a system of taxing retards the progress

of the country. I say, tax the land by all means, but not the improvements. Give the country a chance to go ahead. Do not keep it back. Tax the land and you will see a lot of fine buildings and fences erected. Tax the improvements and such will not be made.

The farmer has to pay the taxes of the country and a large part of it is given away to the manufacturers in the shape of bonuses to build up their business, whereas not a cent goes to help the farmers.—Geo. Pitman, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Advocates the Single Tax

Editor: The Dairyman and Farming World.—Referring to the article on the assessment system written by F. E. D. Smith Township, Peterboro Co., entitled "Assessment System Unpopular," I would go further than F. E. D. and use the word Unjust. One might almost say vicious. The man who builds a house, a barn or in fact makes any kind of permanent improvements is taxed for it. The greater the improvement the higher the tax. What can be more grossly unjust?

Now about the remedy. Tax land values only at so much on the dollar, on the current annual value of the land. Leave out the tax on all improvement made upon the land.

If there is any farmer opposed to this alteration, let him speak out. I had six years ago as a lecturer on this very subject in England and when the busy season is past, I am prepared to take the field again and spend a few days in almost any neighborhood within easy reach where I live. This is what we call the single tax.—David Howse, Lincoln Co., Ont.

Items of Interest

Great havoc was wrought among the crops in the district around Arkola, Sask., by a terrific hail storm which passed over there recently.

According to present indications, the pea crop in the counties of Haldon, York and Peel will be a total failure owing to a small green bug that has got after the blossoms, and stripped the vines of the flowers. This pest is much more destructive than the pea weevil, as it does not even allow the pea blossoms to show themselves.

The disease reported in our last issue to be among the hogs at the Glenary Stock Farm has since been diagnosed as hog cholera. Over 800 hogs have either died or been disposed of by the Dominion Inspector. All have been buried in lime. The owner receives two-thirds the value of the hogs from the Government, but even then his loss is great.

One of the biggest systems of drainage ever undertaken in the district around Omeneh, has been started in Ops township. It was found necessary by the council to drain the land lying in the bottom of the Creek valley. A cut measuring 800 feet at the outlet has an average depth of 8 feet, and a bottom width of 12 feet. The cost of the outlet cuttings is about \$30,000. The scheme will cost \$30,000, and will give drainage to some 5,000 acres of land.

The oat crop and many other crops that were left uncut in the vicinity of Tottenham were totally destroyed by an exceedingly heavy hail storm that passed over that district recently. Vegetables and flowers were stripped to the ground, telegraph and telegraph wires were out of commission, cattle and other stock grazing in the fields were crazed with fear, and many horses travelling on the railways ran away. A barn was blown from its foundation, and the roof removed. In the town the storm was so heavy that when it abated hail stones were found to a foot in depth.

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AGRICULTURE, THE KEystone OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1908

No. 39

QUALITY IN THE FARM FLOCK

J. H. Callander, Peterboro County, Ont.

Why it is essential to use Pure-Bred Poultry in order to get the best results on the Farm.

MOST farming communities throughout Canada number among their residents one or more successful stockmen, of whom all the rest are secretly proud, though they seem unable to follow the successful one's example. These successful men, as a rule, are not the "dog-in-a-manger" style. Usually they are more than willing to give their neighbors the benefit of their experience and to tell the secret of their prosperity. What it is that prevents the others from going and doing likewise, is unexplainable

GOOD STOCK AN ATTRACTION

A visit to the farm of the good stockman is a treat to anyone, whether he is interested in stock, or farm work, or not. The man with the scrub herd, on the other hand, has nothing to show, and his farm lacks attractiveness. The farmer with the good horses is always followed by admiring eyes whenever he goes out. The buyers look him up when they want something especially good. Another one, whose speciality is some pure breed of cattle, is a kind of showman. His neighbors' visitors are always trotted over to his place, to see his herd. His name, also, soon becomes known, and purchasers are plentiful for all of his speciality that he can raise. The sheep breeder, and the man with the pedigreed porkers, also occupy their places among the progressive ones in the neighborhood, and share a full de-

gree of the prosperity that goes with that position.

POULTRY WORTHY OF OUR EFFORTS

It is only the man who has devoted special attention to the care of a flock of pure-bred fowls, that is thought to be giving his attention to something too small to be considered of importance. That this idea is entirely erroneous is proven by the statistics of our country, as well as those of the United States. There the American Hen is discovered to lead every other industry by a large margin.

As in the case of the other breeders of pure-bred stock, many of the poultry farmers have gone right on, building up a fine flock, and a lucrative trade. They soon find their venture to be a paying one, providing a much greater dividend on capital invested than any other branch of the farm work. Such is no fancy picture, or book logic, but can be seen at any time at many places, within reach of nearly every-
one.

DEMAND GOES WITH PRODUCTION

Like the other stockmen, the poultryman does not want it all. He is not hoping that others will keep out of it, and leave the profit to him. He is always willing to tell how he does it, and he hopes more will take up with his ideas. He goes on the principle that the more there are in it the bigger the business becomes. As the demand

always greatly exceeds the supply, he does not fear unlimited competition.

It is interesting to note some of the reasons for the yearly increasing demand for poultry and eggs. The first is the gradual education of the people to their use, just as a new community, in which a flower store opens up, requires a process of education to a freer use of flowers before a lucrative trade is worked up. The consumption of dressed poultry and fresh eggs increases every year, and the export trade is never fully supplied. England cannot begin to secure its supplies of poultry here, and has to import immense quantities from Denmark, Belgium, and other countries.

DEMAND ALWAYS EXCEEDS SUPPLY

It would seem that as the production increases, the demand grows proportionately greater, and there appears to be no chance of a glut in the market for a long time to come. Another reason for the consumption of the product of the busy hen, is the high price of all other kinds of meat. Dressed poultry, which at one time was considered a luxury, is now placed on an equal plane with the coarser meats, and hence has become a much more common article of diet than ever before. Considered by results, then, the man with forethought enough to give his flock of poultry special attention, has good reason for so doing, and his prospects, from a financial standpoint, are equal to those of his brother fancier who gives his attention to any other line of stock.

ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER STOCKMEN

The poultryman, in some ways, has the advantage over all other stockmen. His feathered flock increases and matures with great rapidity,



Where Poultry is kept on a large scale and where pure breeds are a speciality.

Wright Bros, Brockville, Ont., who own the poultry plant illustrated above, have five acres of land devoted exclusively to White Wyandottes. It is questionable if the average farmer could make a success of a poultry plant the size of this, but he could make a success of more fowls than he is keeping, and make more of a success of those which he has.

and they are easily and cheaply fed on the farm, where they forage for a large share of their feed. A \$200 cow may produce one \$200 calf each year, but that is her limit, besides it takes two to three years for the calf to become worth \$200, which is a long while to wait. The \$1.00 hen, on the other hand, may, even without modern appliances for attention to the incubation, and brooding, produce fifty like herself in one season. They will all be fully matured when only a few months old, and the process of reproduction may again be going on.

\$1 TO \$2 A HEN PROFIT

This does not mean that a one dollar hen produces \$50.00 worth of young chickens in a year, and there is a profit of \$49.00. The case is given as a possible one, the hen, of course, being of one of the non-sitting breeds. No such profit is claimed for the hen. But from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a hen clear of all expenses, has been, and can be, realized from a flock of pure-bred fowls.

Now-a-days, the careful poultryman knows every item of expense in connection with his flock. Likewise, he gives biddly credit for all donations to the family ladder, or to the market basket. At the end of the year, the account, if the flock has been properly managed, invariably shows a balance in favor of the hen.

THE PROFIT IN PURE-BREDS

To those who think the same results can be achieved with the scrub hen, as with the pure-bred, it is only necessary to point out that the results are not being accomplished by means of scrubs, and they are with pure breeds.

After all that has been written on poultry on the farm by poultry papers, it seems scarcely necessary to submit the foregoing matter, but while the profitable hen is still kept in the background, and her cultivation left to the few enlightened ones, who are paying off their mortgages with her products, some such reminder is scarcely superfluous, though it may still be unheeded.

The Carriage Horse

In no class of horses has such a pronounced change of type taken place during the past twenty-five years as in the carriage horse. Those of us who can remember the horses that used to win in this class during the "eighties" know very well that the same animals would stand small chance of winning at the same show to-day. They were altogether deficient in the action we look for in the up-to-date animal. It is claimed by some horsemen that the "high-stepper" is over-estimated at the present time because his ability to go high represents no useful quality. But, while there is no doubt an element of truth in their contention, yet from the breeder's standpoint it is "beside the mark." The market calls for them, and the man who breeds the high-stepping horse, (other things being equal) is the man who is going to get the longest price for his product.

The introducing of the English Hackney, has been to a large extent responsible for this condition. So far as Ontario is concerned the carriage horses for which the highest prices have been obtained are with few exceptions, Hackney bred. This breed is noted for graceful, symmetrical proportions, gentle temperament and the high knee and hook action so much in demand.

However, in the raising of Hackney grades the breeder should look well to the brood mare. Mares of a draughty type will not be likely to give good results. As a rule it requires a mare with a good strong dash of either thoroughbred or standard-bred blood in her to mate well with a Hackney stallion. The Hackney grade from a cold blooded mare is often very deficient in quality and too rough for a high class carriage horse.

Some high-class carriage horses have been the produce of standard bred stallions, but this horse has been bred so long and so persistently with the view of producing speed that it is very seldom

we find a sire that could be depended on to produce carriage horses with any reasonable degree of uniformity. Good conformation, good manners and high action are the strong points in a high class carriage horse, and these characteristics are to be found more prominently in the Hackney than in any other breed.—Centaur."

A Chat With a York County Dairy Farmer

Two Holstein cows owned by Mr. R. F. Hicks, of Newton Brook, Ont., and entered in the Record of Performance, that is being conducted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, have done exceptionally well. These cows have been in the test for ten months and they have each produced over 15,000 lbs. of milk. It is expected that they will produce over 17,000 lbs. of milk each before the test is completed.

A representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World paid a visit recently to the farm of Mr. Hicks, at Newton Brook, in York County, and he watched while milking was in progress. One cow that had been milking since September 10th last gave 20 lbs. of milk. This animal was 12 years old. "Those people who think that it does not pay to keep good cows when they get old," said Mr. Hicks, "will hardly believe such figures when they hear them. The fact is that one of the most noted cows in the United States, Belle Korndyk, is 30 years old and she is still good as a milker—Let the poor cows go young, but really good ones

fed liberally. The quantity of meal of course, varies according to their apparent individual requirements."

SOILING CROPS.

As a soiling crop Mr. Hicks is growing this year, one acre of alfalfa and an acre of oats and early amber sugar cane. The latter mixture is strongly recommended by Prof. Zavitz, of the Guelph Agricultural College as a summer pasture. Mr. Hicks intended at first to use it for summer pasture, as an experiment on a small scale, but the crop got too far advanced before the cattle needed it so he has been cutting it as a soiling crop. "The cattle" he said, "are crazy for it." The mixture was sowed at the rate of 1½ bu. of oats to 30 lbs. of early amber sugar cane. The crop was growing in a field adjoining the barn and at the time our representative saw it, it was in splendid condition having made exceptionally good growth and being very thick.

"These two acres of land," said Mr. Hicks, "seem to produce just about the right quantity of feed for nine or ten cows. I have cut the alfalfa once and by the time I am through with the oats and sugar cane the alfalfa will be ready for another cutting. Should I not have enough feed I will give the cattle some green corn."

While soiling crops are good for the cattle, I find trouble in handling it. At present I have only one silo, but when I put up a new barn, that I purpose erecting, I will build another silo that I may have allage for summer feeding."

When asked what he was doing to increase the soil fertility of his farm Mr. Hicks replied, "I am keeping enough stock to consume all the crops grown on the farm. We keep about 45 head of stock on our farm of 120 acres. We have 55 to 60 acres of pasture that has never been plowed. I believe that were I to use 15 acres of this land to grow soiling crops I could raise as much feed on the 15 acres as I now get off the 55 acres that are in pasture. Could I feed my cows in the stable I believe that I could keep many more than I do. The only reason why I do not do it because of the labor problem which makes it almost impossible to get cows milked. Any kind of a good cow will return \$2.00 for every dollar's worth of feed she eats, but the greatest difficulty we experience is to get her milked."

NO DOGS ALLOWED.

"My boys would like to keep a dog," said Mr. Hicks, "but I do not believe that a dog pays on a dairy farm. A man or boy may go to a field with a dog without any intention of using him. When, however, he sees that the cows are scattered about, he is apt to send the dog after them, and thus the cows are given a run. There is little need for a dog when the cows are fed in the stable at milking time, as they soon learn to come to the barn to get milked."

Mr. Hicks is planning to erect a new dairy barn this fall. He intends to have plenty of windows in it. "I am a crank," he said, "about having plenty of light in a dairy stable, as I believe that it is impossible to get in too much light. When a man is breeding pure bred stock for sale he has an extra reason for wanting light in the stable. I think that a well lighted stable makes a wonderful difference, as compared with a dark stable, in the impression it makes on a



Faserit 3rds Lass No. 5871, owned by R. F. Hicks

Three years old, September 15, 1902. Dropped her second calf February 28, 1906; commenced record of production test, March 4, 1906. Produced in March, 23 days, 12½ lbs. milk; April, 193 lbs. of milk; May, 167 lbs. of milk; June, 160 lbs. of milk. She is producing 80 lbs. a day at present. See article, page 6.

are apt to be quite profitable as milkers until 12 or 14 years of age, and during the additional years are adding their valuable progeny to the herd."

A three-year-old heifer with her second calf was milked in the presence of our representative, and when the milk was weighed, it was found to tip the scales at 28 lbs. This heifer had been giving over 50 lbs. of milk a day right along. She freshened on the first of March last, and for a considerable length of time produced from 60 to 65 pounds a day.

When asked how he fed his cows to enable them to do so well, Mr. Hicks replied, "My system of feeding varies, depending upon the price of feed. I like to feed plenty of meal. Last winter, owing to the high price of bran, I fed more oil cake and gluten meal, and less bran and shorts. The cows were given a little barley and peas, cheap, also common clover hay, about 45 lbs. of sugar beets each, 30 lbs. of ensilage and 15 to 18 lbs. of mixed meal each, when in full flow of milk."

"Now that they are on grass they are given some alfalfa when they come to the barn for milking, together with some green oats and meal. I give the cows from six to ten pounds of meal each. If cows are to do their best they must be

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possible buyer when he visits the stable to see the stock. A lot of breeders do not appear to recognize that they could get more for their stock were they to keep their animals in nice, bright stables. It is just as important that we should keep our cattle in light stables, so that we may show them off to advantage, as it is that a merchant shall have a big well lighted window in which to show his goods."

THE COMPETITION DID GOOD.

Mr. Hicks lives in the section where The Dairymen and Farming World last year conducted its dairy farm competition. "I believe that competition did good," said Mr. Hicks, "and I was glad to see a farmer like Mr. Geo. McKenzie of Thornhill, win the first place. There is nothing exceptional about Mr. McKenzie's farm except that it is unusually well managed. His buildings are not too expensive, but are just well suited for the purpose for which they are required. I think that the competition showed a good many farmers that a man's ability as a farmer cannot be determined by the size of his barns or house. His ability is shown instead by the manner in which his whole farm is managed."

Mr. Hicks is one of those farmers who do not farm by guess work. He has a reason for everything he does, and his reason, when you get it, you find is good. He is developing a splendid herd of Holstein Friesian cattle, and in a few years is likely to be known as one of Canada's leading breeders.—H. B. C.

Cover Crops for Our Orchards

J. M. Lave, Durham Co., Ont.

On most of our Ontario farms we find what is or what at one time was called an orchard. In many instances orchards have been much neglected. Yet, the same orchards with very little labor and care will return to the farmer, profit seldom equalled by an other area of similar size on the farm. Of course this applies to orchards of the improved varieties; not the old natural fruit which are of little use aside from perpetuating the numerous diseases and insects that the fruit grower has now to combat. During the past few years many have spent more labor on their orchards. Some have turned down the old sod, but have allowed the weeds to grow, through lack of cultivation.

To insure the crop for another year, as the growth for this year is nearly completed, excepting the fruit, we sow about the last week in July what is called the orchard cover crop. The orchard should have had clean cultivation up to this time to keep down the weeds and to conserve the soil moisture. The disc harrow accomplishes this very nicely. The abundance of moisture stimulates the growth of the trees and increases the size of the fruit up to the present. Then why not later? Having caused the tree to grow so rapidly there is a large growth of new sappy wood that we must mature or harden before the heavy freezing of winter. Besides we want the fruit to ripen and color soon in order to harvest it at the proper time. The cover crop as soon as it is growing is pumping out of the soil the moisture that we conserved in the early part of the season. This hastens ripening of the wood and fruit. The time of sowing the cover crop varies two or three weeks according to the state of the season, also, as to latitude. The middle of July in the northern part of Ontario to the first week in August for the southern parts.

ADVANTAGES OF COVER CROPS

The advantages of the cover crop are numerous and well marked. Probably the most important is the addition of soil fertility to the orchard, that it may set and mature more fruit of better quality, and also to increase the growth and vigor of the trees. If followed up year after year this annual addition of fertility has far better effect than the irregular manuring that some

orchards get. The orchard needs very little rape but this except when it is repeatedly yielding very heavy crops. Next to fertility is the moisture. Here the cover crop is the very thing needed. It obstructs and holds the snow during the winter, thus preventing the frost from penetrating too deeply and thereby injuring the roots. Such injury was common several winters ago. Where cover crops are made use of the frost leaves the ground more slowly in the spring and retards the too early swelling of the buds, which latter may otherwise sometimes get tipped by a late frost. The snow being held up on the orchard it increases the amount of moisture for the soil as it thaws, as the frost goes out more slowly where cover crops are grown, most of this finds its way into the ground immediately below where we want it. As the cover crop is plowed down early in the spring the moisture is held and the fertility added. By frequent cultivation after this, until July, a dust blanket is formed which keeps the moisture below the depth to which we work. During the feeding roots of the trees use it when required. The weeds also are destroyed and kept in check.

What will we sow for a cover crop? There are many crops which would prove useful. Probably the most useful are the legumes. Then come the cereals and grasses with rape added.

CLOVERS MAKE GOOD COVER CROPS

The red clover starts growth early and produces a fine cover for winter. This does not kill down by the frost so much as some other crops, and it holds the snow during the winter. In the spring it starts growth early and when turned under forms the best of green manure. Red clover has the advantages like all the legumes, of taking through its nodule forming bacteria the free nitrogen of the air and giving it to the soil. Nitrogen always increases growth and vigor, and can only be added by means of legumes, barn-yard manure and the commercial fertilizers. To buy nitrogen it costs by far the most of all fertilizing elements, but through the use of legumes it is the most cheaply and easily added of any of the much needed elements of plant food.

Again, many farmers who grow clover seed, always have, when cleaning up the seed for market, some seed, which takes too much time to clean thoroughly to prove profitable, and there are also the sweepings. Such seed can be used to advantage for sowing in the orchard, even if it contains some weed seeds. It is sown so late that few seeds if any will mature before fall, and in the spring they will be plowed down. If clover is sown for a long succession of years it may cause too much wood to grow to the detriment of the tree fruiting. This, however, is yet to be proved. If it does cause such a condition, then the sowing of rye for a year or two will counteract it. Alfalfa would be useful for a cover crop, if the seed was somewhat cheaper and it would make growth more quickly in starting. These disadvantages almost place it out of the list of cover crops.

HAIRY VETCH BEST OF ALL

The hairy Vetch probably makes the best cover crop, even if the seed is expensive. It forms a fine heavy growth before fall, and has the advantage of creeping along the ground. It lies so close to the ground that it hinders but little the harvesting of the fruit. Its growth makes a good cushion that protects any falling fruit from becoming bruised. The crimson clover being an annual does not winter, hence it is of no value as a cover crop.

Of the cereals, the winter rye is the best for a cover crop. It can be used in connection with some of the clovers, where there is excessive growth of wood and but little fruiting. Winter rye produces a luxuriant growth in the fall, winters well and is a fine crop to plow down in the spring.

Rape makes an excellent growth as a cover crop, and will furnish food for pigs if they are allowed on it. It is very disagreeable, however, to move about in and it takes more time to pick the fruit in an orchard sown to rape. It holds the snow well in the winter, but there is little left of the rape, except some stalks, when the frost goes out.

Taking all things into consideration we should not expect the soil, especially the orchard soil, to produce more than one crop in a season. Then this one crop should be stimulated to its greatest productiveness. By careful handling of the orchard at least one part of the farm can be made profitable. Having taken an interest in this department it will lead one to more thoroughness in other farming operations.

A Milk House that Will Last for Years

The milk house, in the accompanying cut, is on the farm of Mr. George McKenzie, of Thornhill, which won the first prize in the dairy farms competition conducted last year near Toronto by The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World.



Milk House on the Farm of Geo. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont. See adjoining article.

This is one of the improvements on the farm that attracted the attention of the judges. The house is 10x12 feet and the cement walls are eight feet high. There is a cement tank inside in which water is kept. The milk cans are set in the water up to their necks. An ice house adjoins this milk house. The ice is placed in the water in which the cans stand and thus the milk is kept in excellent condition. In the upper part of the milk house is a tank into which the water used in the stables is pumped by a wind mill. It holds about 500 gals. This milk house cost Mr. McKenzie not quite \$100. The gravel for the cement was drawn about two miles. The lumber was purchased.

Fall Wheat on Corn Stubble

Geo. Rice, Oxford Co., Ont.

It is well for most farmers to grow some wheat. We find that it can be grown economically after corn, when the corn is put into the silo on or before the 10th or 12th of September. The ground can be disked up, and the wheat sown on the corn stubble without much labor. Fall wheat generally gives a good quantity of straw, which will come in very handy for bedding where stock is kept.

Wheat is also good to seed down with. At 75 cents or 80 cents a bushel, though it would not give very big returns if grown on summer fallow, as in former years, it yields a fair return. Where summer fallowing is practised, the fall wheat garnered represents all the crop from that particular ground in two years. Besides a great deal of work has been expended on the fallow.

\$116.41 in Four Months

Favorit 3rds Lass No. 5871, illustrated on page 6 of this issue, produced under the official seven day test 18½ pounds of butter. The ability of this heifer to do big work does not come by chance. Her dam made an official record of 18 pounds of butter when eleven years old and four months after calving. Lass has three sisters in the record of merit; one having produced 60 lbs. milk and 26 lbs. butter in seven days; another sister in addition to the official record has also made her first prize and sweepstakes winner at the Toronto, Ottawa and London shows.

Our argument is that correct type and large production are apt to travel in pairs. We also draw attention to the fact that June was her poorest month. Under this usual way of feeding cows June is the banner month for production. Big producing cows, however, will do better during the winter months when suitably fed. By the actual sale of the milk produced by this heifer, at Toronto wholesale price the produced in four months, \$116.41.—B. F. Hicks, York Co., Ont.

More Ice Should be Used

G. A. Putnam, Ontario

We were surprised recently in visiting some of what are considered the best dairying sections of Eastern Ontario, to find that in these large factories not more than two or three patrons had put in an ice supply for cooling purposes, although a good quality of ice could be secured conveniently near the farms. If farmers appreciated the necessity for cooling their milk and cooling it quickly, they would be more careful to make provision for doing the same.

It is not absolutely necessary to

WARRINER'S CHAIN HANGING STANCHION

Gives animals perfect freedom absolutely no chafing. Thousands have testified to its simplicity, strength and durability, among them H. B. Orde, Ontario Agricultural Experiment Station, Dominion Experimental Farms and Ottawa who writes: "We find your Warriener Stanchions very valuable. I have ordered ten on account of my position, and in Canada, and expect to order ten more soon, and for looking to you for the best." Forestville, Conn., U. S. A. Box 26.



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FARM PROPERTIES WANTED

Parties having farms for sale may send particulars of same to the Provincial Bureau of Colonization for information of prospective buyers from Great Britain and elsewhere. The Bureau will not act as a broker for the sale of properties, but will direct buyers to the owner or agent of the property.

THOS. SOUTHWORTH
Director of Colonisation
HON. NELSON MONTEITH
Minister of Agriculture

have a supply of ice for cooling purposes. If farmers would only utilize the facilities which they have or could secure at little cost for cooling with water, a marked improvement would result. Ice is, of course, better than water for cooling purposes, but water answers the purpose very well.

Talks With Farmers

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World—The great outcry among farmers generally, against the ravages of weeds, such as sow thistle, Canada thistle and white cockle. Quite a few farmers in Peterboro county whom I have visited especially around Douro and Dummer, are waking up to, and recognizing the fact, that if something is not done, and that done at once, to eradicate these pests, in a few years the country will be over run with them. A fruitful source from whence most of these weeds originate is from the roadsides. I have gone through road after road and on both sides have seen crops of Canada Thistles in full seed, only waiting the first favorable breeze to seed down on farms on both sides of the road. If the farmers, whose farms adjoin a road which is infested with this weed, would only find time to say a few words, to cut it down before it seeds, they would reap untold benefit, and save a lot of labor and hard work.

Mr. W. G. Henderson, (Oranobe), speaking on the question of sow thistle, said, "In a great number of cases a man's neighbors are a great deal to blame for the amount of this weed there is on some farms. If I do all in my power to get rid of sow thistle, and work good and hard at it, till I have met with a fair amount of success, what is the result the next year? Why, I find that I get just as much of this weed, and perhaps more, simply because my neighbor is not taking the trouble to keep it down, and in consequence I am again seeded down, and have all the hard and laborious work of the previous year to do over again. I quite understand," said Mr. Henderson, "that it is impossible to prevent some of the plants seeding, but it is in every man's power to keep this nuisance in check as much as possible. At one time wild mustard was the bugbear, but it is not in the same class with sow thistle. Mustard will not smother a crop, however bad it may be, but sow thistle will smother the finest crop that ever was grown, if not kept in check."

THE TAXATION QUESTION

"I have both read and heard a great deal about taxing farm improvements," said Mr. F. E. Anderson, of South Monaghan, "and I think it is very unjust to tax improvements on land that we are paying for the one thing twice over. First, having to buy material, employer labor in erecting it, and then when through with one expense, to have to pay over again in the form of taxes. Does the Government think that this is the proper way to encourage improvements on farms? It stands the reason that this tax is going to prevent men who would improve, from improving their outbuildings, etc. If they would only get to work and let us have rural delivery of the mails, and tax us little for that, and remove the improvement tax, there would not be

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| | \$75.50 |

This amount is, therefore, the actual cost during the first year. Our residence accommodation is limited to 200 boys. Application should therefore be made at once. Calendars containing information in detail may be had for the asking.

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., M.S., President

one-quarter the kicking done that is done at present. I should not be surprised if some of the more determined farmers, should in the very near future, refuse to pay it, and in some instances, go out of farming altogether.

RAISE SHORTHORNS

Messrs. F. E. and A. Anderson have a farm of nearly 300 acres, and raise some of the choicest Shorthorn cattle in the province. On this farm all stables and barns are built on stone foundations, 9 feet 6 inches in height, and the floors are cemented throughout; there is a good system of ventilation. They are built in the shape of the three sides of a square, with ample barnyard accommodation. There is stabled, noted Durham four year old bull, "King of Fame," imported, in dam, by Alex. Isaacs, of Cobourg, Ont. There are two bull calves from this bull's stock, six weeks old, which I should not be surprised to see turn out to be champions in the ring, and many other fine animals.

About 30 steers are being fattened on this farm besides about the same number of grades as well, and over 40 Leicester sheep, all in the pink of condition. Mr. Anderson told me he has very little trouble with his sheep, in fact, considering that they get but very little attention, they have done remarkably well. There is also at this farm a noted Clydesdale horse, "Montreix Matchless," 9659, a direct descendant of that famous horse, Prince of Wales, 673. He was foaled May 21st, 1882, bred by Mr. J. Gilmore, Leven, Fife, Scotland, and imported by Mr. N. P. Clarke of Minnesota, from whom the Messrs. Anderson purchased him.

The beautiful and commodious horse stables (60 x 30 x 17) accommodate 10 horses, all of which were raised on the farm. All the horses are fed from the front of the stall, so a man does not have to go into the stall to feed them. Messrs. Anderson own their own threshing

outfit, and there being six of them altogether there is no scarcity of help.

"I think the Dairyman and Farming World a good up-to-date publication," said Mr. Anderson, "and one that is needed in the country, and I wish it all manner of success."

"The idea of the inspection of milk houses and utensils, is an excellent one," said Mr. R. H. Little, of the Pine Grove cheese factory, Douro, "but I don't think it is any too soon either. There are scores of farms within my own knowledge which want looking after in the matter of cleanliness, and also of the proximity of pig pens and stables to the milk houses and stands. As regards my own patron I have not the least fault. A patron that has the interests of the factory in mind, will not send tainted or sour milk to be made into cheese, simply because he realizes the fact that it is against his own interests, and also his fellow patrons, as a cheese maker cannot manufacture a first-class article from second-class material. I have never had any kicking yet when I have had occasion to return a can of milk."

Mr. Little has just completed a new curing room, of two storeys, 24 feet by 36 feet, built of hollow cement blocks. The building has a galvanized metal shingle roof, and is of a fine appearance. A great deal of inconvenience was caused when the building was being erected, as the old building had to be pulled down piecemeal as fast as one part was built, more of the old building had to be removed. This necessitated the material being handled two or three times. All difficulties have been overcome and Mr. Little can congratulate himself on having one of the best and most up-to-date curing rooms in the county. It is his intention, when the cheese making is over, to pull down the balance of the present building and carry that idea of the building all through. He also intends putting in a separator plant, and to start making why butter as well as creamery butter.

There are about 250 pigs kept on the farm here, about 100 of them at pasture and the balance in a fine, well-ventilated pig pen, about 70 feet by 30 feet, with raised floor. This building is well away from the factory, and not the faintest smell can be noticed anywhere near the factory.—Frank E. Durbin, Travelling Representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

**HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE**

Evergreen Insulating Fence Building should give you a folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to stretch wire, how to set posts, how to build a good fence, and how to build a good fence. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to stretch wire, how to set posts, how to build a good fence, and how to build a good fence. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to stretch wire, how to set posts, how to build a good fence, and how to build a good fence.

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Mistakes in Alfalfa Growing

Mr. William Stewart, Jr., of Menfe, was one of the first farmers to commence alfalfa growing in his township, in Northumberland county, Ont. He has been growing it now for many years, and believes that it is one of the best crops that can be grown on any farm. At the time he commenced growing it this crop was not as well known as it is today, and consequently he made some mistakes that have since been made by many other farmers.

"At first," said Mr. Stewart, to a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World, who visited his place, "I used to crop it in the fall, but I found that this was a great mistake. By keeping the cows off it in the fall, the crop gets a splendid start, and the benefit of this start is apparent the following year. Some farmers tried to grow alfalfa with their corn, and with their clover. It is not a success when grown in this way, as it is a crop that should be grown by itself.

It is a mistake also to let alfalfa grow too long before harvesting. When this is done the crop gets coarse and the cattle do not like it. Many men who have not cut alfalfa at the right time, have become disgusted with it as a crop, when, had they cut it at the right time, they would have been delighted with it."

Treatment for Flies

We have been using a treatment on our cows for flies for several years. This year, however, we are not doing so, as we have found it difficult to get a good destroyer that will not affect the milk when in the stable. The remedy we have had the best success with is crude oil—a product of coal oil. It will stay on the cows longer than any mixture we have used, but it is bad for soiling the milk's clothes, and has a very strong smell. It will keep the flies off in dry weather, if sprayed on the cows once a week. With other mix-

tures we have tried we would have to spray every day. We have found that unless you kept the mixture on them all the time the flies seemed to annoy the cattle worse than if they had not been sprayed.—A. Kennedy & Son, Ontario Co., Ont.

Farming on a Dangerous Basis

"How many of you farmers can tell me what it costs you each year to feed each of your cows, and how much each of your cows is returning you in the way of profit," asked Mr. N. G. Somerville, of Belleville, Ont., at a picnic held recently at Hartley, in Victoria county, by the patrons of the Eldon creamery. "If you cannot," continued Mr. Somerville, "you are farming on a dangerous basis." "There are a lot of people in Ontario who are not making as much money out of dairying as they might, and as they cannot afford to look so closely at the cheese board prices each week, they forget to watch the production side of their business. They cannot tell what it costs them to feed their cows, or what their cows are yielding, and by this lack of knowledge, they lose more money than they realize. Very few dairy farmers know whether their cows are producing 3000 lbs. or 4000 lbs. of milk a year. A merchant who continues to pay more for his goods than he sells them for, soon fails. The farmer who cannot tell whether he is paying more to keep his cows than his cows are paying him for their keep, is farming in a dangerous manner.

THEY WERE SURPRISED

"Two years ago I visited some 75 farmers in Eastern Ontario, and asked them what it cost them to keep their cows each year. Many of them could not tell me. Finally, by picking it out of them, I got their estimates, and they were surprised. One owned by Brown Bros., of Lyn, Ont., averaged 6600 lbs. of milk a year from each cow. The factory returns from each cow averaged \$62 a year. In the same section there was another farmer producing milk for the same factory who, after I had talked the matter over with him, estimated that it cost him \$73 a year to keep each of his cows. When we got his factory returns, we found that the revenue from each cow averaged only \$14.70 a year. That man was astonished when he saw the figures, but he could not dispute their correctness. Many other farmers would be equally

astonished were they to figure out their returns in the same way.

"Our farmers should realize that it does not pay to keep a cow that gives less than five lbs. of milk a day. Some farmers seem to think that if a cow has horns, a tail and a hide, that is about all that is necessary to enable it to be kept with a profit, regardless of the care they give it, and the feed it receives. It is a great mistake. The cow is a great asset that will give returns in proportion to the feed and care it receives. The only way to tell what your cows are doing is to watch each cow carefully. The milk of every cow should be weighed. If you have not been doing this, it is altogether likely that you are keeping cows at a loss. Is it not time for you to look into this matter, and find where you stand?"

A Source of Bacteria in Milk

Hay as ordinarily cured and stored in the barn usually undergoes a curing or sweating, which fermentation caused by bacterial activity in the interior of the mass of hay, and if moist enough a mold growth in the surface. The bacterial activity is caused by the increased number of germs present on the grass when cut in the field. Twenty-eight tests have been made of the numbers of bacteria contained on a gram of each sample of hay. The tests were made weekly from October 17 to May 21st, and from all parts of the hayloft, including timothy, redtop, rowen, semi-swallow and swamp hay. The average number of bacteria per gram for all Pesse tests was 16,800,000. In order to compare the number of organisms on hay and on grass from early spring time to the end of the season were made of the numbers on grass in the different stages of development.

The sources of grass were pasture land, semi-fertile fields, and very fertile fields and meadows. Clover and ryegrass were incidentally included. The average number of bacteria per gram for all samples was 16,000,000, a number nearly the same as that found in cured hay. In comparing the numbers of bacteria on hay and on grass, account must be taken of the amount of water lost in the drying and curing of hay. The amount of water dried out of hay was found to be about sixty-seven per cent., which is approximately two-thirds. A gram of hay is equivalent to three grams of grass, in respect to the numbers of bacteria. When corrections are made for this factor, it is found that cured hay has about one-third as many bacteria as grass in the field. Hay cured the best has the fewest bacteria. As the time in storage increases, the number of bacteria decreases. The varieties on the hay when stored largely disappear and only a few varieties grow and increase. The curing of hay in storage the miscellaneous acid bacteria double in numbers, while the liguiferes decrease about one-third. Only one sample of hay had Bacterium lactacidum present, and this was considered to be a chance contamination. From the investigations the conclusion is drawn that hay is not a source of this organism. The enormous numbers of bacteria per gram of hay, which is only one twenty-eighth of an ounce, makes it the abundant source of bacteria that germinate in the myriads of organisms that settle in a few hours

to be again raised into the air by walking over the floor or by winds and draughts of air. Large numbers of bacteria from hay and hay dust settle on the cow, which fill in among the hair, to be rattled down during milking into the milk pail.—Stora Bulletin No. 51.

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HORTICULTURE

Fruit Crop Report

A. McNeill, Chief Fruit Division

Weather conditions in Canada have been favorable during the month of July for the fruit industry. Apples are estimated somewhat lower for July than for June. Early and fall apples are estimated as slightly above medium. Winter apples at less than a medium crop; quality good.

Pears are reported a light crop, except in British Columbia and Southern Ontario where a medium crop is expected. Early peaches are reported a full crop. Late peaches are reported light to medium.

Cherries have proved a medium crop and have sold at fair prices. Plums are reported light generally. In British Columbia, certain sections report a medium crop. In the Georgian Bay District three or four varieties promise well. Grapes are reported a full crop.

Strawberries and raspberries have been reduced by dry weather, but the average has been very good. Small fruits, other than the above, are yielding or promise a full crop. Tomatoes are a medium crop ripening early. Insects and fungous diseases are not so prevalent as usual.

The United States report prospects for a medium crop of apples, evenly distributed in season and territory. Peaches are a full crop; other fruits good. Great Britain has prospects for a medium crop of apples, other fruits being good.

Ice Cars for Fruit

Horticultural Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World:—I am authorized to announce that arrangements have again been made with the railway companies to supply ice cars for the carriage of fruit, in carloads, intended for export via Montreal or Quebec.

Cars will be supplied on request of shippers to railway agents, and the Department of Agriculture will pay icing charges to the extent of \$5.00 a car. This arrangement will be effective from August 3rd to October 3rd.—J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner of Dairying and Cold Storage, Ottawa.

Strawberry Culture

H. E. Woodman, Ottawa

At a recent meeting of the Ottawa Horticultural society a lady asked how to grow strawberries for home use. If she gives strawberries a trial, she will be delighted with the result of her labor. Any lady can grow strawberries, when the ground is dug and manured and the plants are in the ground, she can take care of them herself. The best time to do work on the strawberry bed in summer is about five o'clock in the morning before it is too warm. From the bearing patch gather the berries early in the morning.

Strawberries like firm ground, but they will grow almost anywhere. The plants must have plenty of sunshine and manure and lots of water in the dry season. They must not be allowed to go dry after fruiting as the following season's crop is being prepared this autumn. Try and get good, thick sturdy plants before winter sets in and a crop is sure when the time comes.

Nearly all strawberry growers follow a method of their own in planting. I will give the one that I have followed for a number of years. We used to find fault with strawberries because we had to wait two years for a full crop and they took up so much ground. Instead of planting so wide apart as I did at first, I set the plants out one foot apart each way in straight

lines. When the plants have fruited the first year and the crop is cleared, I go at once with a spade and destroy every alternate row, clearing away all the weeds and rubbish at the same time. I then take out every alternate plant. Now we have them two feet apart each way. If it be a strong growing variety, we must allow more room in planting in the first place, but the idea is to get a crop all over the ground instead of planting other catch crops or allowing weeds to fill up the vacant spaces as is often the case.

All the space between the plants

must be kept free from weeds. Hoe about two inches deep and hoe often. In the springtime when the weeds are young, they will soon wither up. Hoeing, watering and pulling off runners is all the work connected with strawberry growing.

Keep the plants singly; never allow runners from neighboring plants to settle and root by the side of others. They must not be allowed to grow into a wild, neglected mass. Place a thick layer of manure on the plants in the autumn.

Three years is as long as I allow a bed to lay and fruit. I have gathered

good strawberries from beds that have been planted for twenty years and cared for in the manner described, however, but it is advisable to make additional plantings on fresh ground and set prepared to root up the old beds as they get too old to produce first class dessert fruit, which happens usually in three years.

A spring comes round be prepared to get your young plants layered in pots to be planted out of doors as soon as they are well rooted. Be careful not to plant too deep. The base of the plants should be just at the surface of the ground.



Big Fortunes are Being Made Every Day in Minnesota Iron Lands

Yes. Not only big fortunes but little ones. The smaller people are getting "a show" at the great profits. Farmers, merchants, and others who have money in the iron-bearing lands in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, are getting profits in cash that exceed their fondest hopes. These iron-bearing lands are money-makers for those who take out ore. They are situated in the Cuyuna Iron Range which lies along the Northern Pacific Railroad between Deerwood and Brainerd.

End of Ore in Some Old Sections

Although \$1,500,000 in dividends were distributed this year to the stockholders of only one company in Northern Minnesota, still the indications are that the iron ore in older sections is getting scarcer and scarcer every year. New mines will have to be opened in greater numbers than before in other sections. This then is your opportunity. Many consider it the chance of a lifetime.

We control a quantity of iron-bearing land in Township 46, Range 29, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. It is but 34 miles from Deerwood, a town on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which connects Duluth with Brainerd.

A Rich Strike Nearby

A short distance North of this property a prominent ore company has sunk a shaft and is now mining. In every direction drills have disclosed valuable finds of iron ore. Within 80 rods of this land drills have blocked out forty millions tons of iron ore. The above ore company referred to has offered to supply us with money and take half of the profits. We prefer, however, to develop it ourselves and divide the profits among those who invest with us in this valuable land.

"King of Metals"

Will Make More Millionaires than Gold and Silver



Selling Prices of Land Near

To give an idea of the remarkable rise in values and to show what the residents in the immediate vicinity think of this section we give the following facts regarding sales of land. Forty acres at Brainerd sold for \$5000.00 cash. This was an undeveloped portion of land—not a drill had been used on it. Mr. A. L. Huffman a year or two back traded one hundred acres for a stock of groceries valued at \$200.00. This same property sold for \$6000.00 cash. Mr. Hoffman got into the deal, paying \$600.00 for a tenth interest and was delighted to secure the chance. Thus you can see, that property that

was worth but \$200.00 a year or two back is now worth thirty times as much. Other pieces in forty acre lots sold for \$3000.00. Another piece of 100 acres for \$3250.00, and one 180 acre piece sold

for \$9000.00. A few months before this any of these lands could have been purchased for \$15.00 an acre. A widow lady living in Duluth and owning land in this vicinity was offered \$250.00 cash, a royalty of 20 per cent and \$30,000.00 cash as a bonus in case ore is found. This unexpected offer has delighted this woman beyond measure. Many others in the vicinity have had the same pleasant experience. Consequently we believe it would be an excellent opportunity for you to receive good dividends on your investment.

We are an organized corporation, capital \$150,000.00. The price per share is \$10.00 each. Our prospectus and other literature give full description of the property with pictures, guarantees, references, map, and everything that it is possible to put on paper which reflects an honest, straight-forward and reliable investment.

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POULTRY YARD

Summer Tragedies

S. Short, Carleton Co., Ont.

After more or less expense and more or less anticipation, and after experiencing the pleasure of a successful hatch, great is the disappointment to find that one or more of our chickens has disappeared during the night-time. Good fortune is it if the body of the deceased is found in the coop—a victim of a clumsy mother—or to the diseases of chickenhood, for then one has a certain knowledge of the cause of death. But altogether different are the circumstances, or causes of death, when the body is not in evidence. What became of the chick is in most cases a matter of conjecture. The most likely theory is that it has been devoured by some animal or bird. If so, precautions should be taken at once to protect the rest of the brood, for, if any bird or beast takes one chicken without being caught or frightened off, they will nine times out of ten, return the following night and kill and take away another.

In country and suburban districts in summer time, the poultry have many enemies. Predators sometimes suffer heavily by these depredations. Years ago the hawks worked havoc amongst the young fowl. They still do in unsettled districts and near large towns and cities they are now rarely known to be troublesome. The crow seems to have taken the place of the hawk in destructiveness only much more so. The hawk is a bold fellow, coming down at midday with a swift rush, a pounce, and up and off with a chick right before your face. One chinks every other day would satisfy him, but not so with Mr. Crow. He sneaks down at daylight, walks quietly amongst the coops, seizes and cuts the throat of the young chick to prevent it crying out and then flies off with it. He takes one the first morning, two or three the next and then if not shot or frightened will bring his friends with him and speedily destroy every chicken in the place. Fortunately the crow is very cowardly, and if fired at, will be so frightened that neither he nor any other will come near the neighborhood for some time. Whenever a crow perches on the fence near the poultry run or near the garden it is safe to suppose he means no good to either and should be promptly shot at and frightened off.

August Notes

J. H. Cullander, Peterboro Co., Ont.

The early chicks are now being rounded off, and showing what they will be at maturity. It is important that the feed be suitable for a strong feather growth. No stage of a chick's life makes a greater demand on its vitality, and many promising chicks reach only a moderate size because they were mismanaged in the feathering process. Had they had an abundance of the proper food, they would have at least stood a chance of making a larger development. Chicks with free range, can generally secure enough natural food in the shape of insects and bugs, to bring them successfully through this season.

It often happens that the garden or some adjacent crop comes within their range, and it is desired to keep them out of it for a while. The chicks are yarded up in case quarters and the bug crop is insufficient. At the same time the supply of green food soon becomes exhausted, or too foul for food. This is still another drawback. A wire netting fence around the garden is the best remedy. Then the birds can have their liberty. Failing this, it should be seen to that meat is given regularly in some form. A little beef scraps, from a poultry supply

house is the cleanest way to feed meat in hot weather, and it will pay for the investment, but any meat that is convenient is better than nothing. Some who have bone mills can provide feed with it. Others can procure it fresh two or three times a week from their butcher. Others use the entire plucks of beef or hogs, first boiling, and then letting the birds pick the cooked meat off the nail that secures it to the wall within reach. Others again get the heads from slaughter houses and let the chicks pick them clean without cooking. But as stated before, any way that is handiest will answer the purpose.

For green foods, beets or mangels, tops and all, are good. The cabbage stalks from which the cabbage have been cut will answer. The birds will eat also a lot of the refuse from the house, such as potato or other vegetable peelings. If the chicks are being fed on the dry mash system, a little linseed meal mixed in at this time is also a help to feathering quickly and properly.

During August we are likely to have some hot weather occasionally, and the late chicks need shade to keep them from getting sunburned, a most undesirable thing, and a great hindrance to growth. The hot weather is a thirly time, don't forget that, and if possible fill the water pans or fountains two or three times daily. Every little helps, and it's the little draw-

backs that are oftentimes neglected, and that have disastrous effects.

Don't let the vermin that multiplies so rapidly get ahead of you. Give the poultry house a coat of good hot whitewash made from fresh lime, and with some crude carbolic acid added. Apply it if possible with a spray, using all the force possible to get it into the cracks.

If you are contemplating keeping a larger number of layers than last season, during the coming winter, it is time to be planning extended winter quarters. Be prepared in good time and avoid over-crowding in the fall, which means uncomfortable heated nights and colds developed in the chilly mornings, leading to roup, the most dreaded enemy of the poultryman.

Portable Brooder House

Portable brooder houses of several different sizes and styles of construction are in use at the Maine Experiment Station. They are of sufficient size to accommodate 2000 chickens to maturity. Each of the houses accommodates 125 or 150 chicks from the time brooding commences until they are moved into winter quarters. They are large enough so that the necessary work can be done comfortably in them. During rainy days, when the birds must be kept indoors, there is room for them, and they will not suffer

seriously if the floors are covered generously with cut clover chaff.

The birds in them are safe at night from storms, and all thieves that walk on four feet, crawl or fly. They are built on shoes so that they can be drawn near together for convenience in the brooding season, during April, May and June, and then to the grass fields for the range season.

Keep the chickens growing now, by carefully watching for any sign of trouble, and correct the fault at once. If it is the feed, change it, and you are generally safe to make it a dry ration, if it is lice go at them with both hands, and don't let the hungry pack destroy your whole season's profit. If it is dirty quarters and therefore unhealthy roosting places, don't allow that condition to last another day. A set back now is serious.

Chickens are now plucked in a wholesale manner by the use of pneumatic machinery. There is a receptacle in which the fowl is placed after being killed and into this are turned several cross currents or air from electrical fans revolving at the rate of 5,000 turns per minute. In a few seconds the bird is stripped of its feathers, even to the tiniest particles of down, and the machine is ready for another.



Be Prepared for Emergencies.

If you live in a small village or country district, you will appreciate the value of a telephone.

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2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c. for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage Stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange when required at the bank.

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

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-advance subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed 10,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers without charge, and also arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 copies (never less than 10,000) to 15,000 copies. Subscriptions unless renewed, are discontinued as they expire. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:
Room 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen
St. West, Toronto.

TAKE CARE OF THE WEEDS

This has been a remarkable season for the growth of weeds. In many places, spring crops were puddled-in in the mud. Some crops that were in early were drowned out in the low places by the excessive moisture, and to-day they are inhabited by weeds of a more or less noxious character. Aside from these places, the season has been an ideal one for the advancement of weeds on all parts of the farm. Many of the weeds have already gone to seed. Many more will go to seed if they are not looked after at once. Endless toil will be required to exterminate the plants that will ultimately grow from these seeds.

Go where we will, and invariably the roadsides are covered with in-

numerable varieties of weeds, which are now seeding down the adjoining fields with their kind. In several provinces laws exist that are intended to see that weeds are properly cared for. But of what use is the law, if it is not enforced? We should not wait for the law to take its course, as we will be doing much for ourselves if we take the law in our own hands and see that the weeds are properly cut. It does not take much time, and such time expended returns large dividends.

In our corn fields are to be seen weeds which the cultivator has missed, or which we did not have time to get after with the hoe. These are the weeds that will provide work for us in the years to come. These are the ones that year after year will keep us everlastingly at it to cope with the weed problem. Where such weeds exist in our corn or root fields, they can be expeditiously pulled by hand. It is wonderful the amount of ground that can be gotten over in a short time hand pulling stray weeds. If left to themselves they seed profusely, consequently all that are plucked out now will mean much work saved in years to come. By getting rid of these fellows, you will not only save yourself much work later on, but will vastly improve the present appearance of your farm. Hack all weeds down some way. Get after all of them in fence corners, on roadsides, and in hoed crops, and do not allow your stubble fields, from which you have taken the grain crop, to be a breeding ground this fall for these pests. Time spent in after-harvest cultivation brings large profits.

DON'T RUSH IN AND OUT

"Hog Raising Does not Pay," is a heading that has appeared in several publications of late. Farmers are reported as giving up the hog industry, which, it is stated, is ceasing to pay owing to the high prices of feeding material, particularly of grain, and the low prices ruling for pork. It is to be regretted that this statement has an element of truth in it. However, hogs are not ceasing to pay, and farmers are not everywhere giving out of the hog industry, as is evidenced by those who year after year stay closely by the production of pork. These farmers are being well repaid for their efforts.

There is no kick coming, at least but little, from those who have stayed by the hog producing business year after year. The racket is all being raised by those shifters who go in to hogs when prices are up, and who go out again as quickly when the prices fall. Such men are not making money out of hog breeding, and they are right in their contention that hog raising, after their fashion, does not pay. It is a poor time to stock up heavily with hogs, when prices are at their highest, especially at this season of the year. There is bound to be a reaction before long, and a greatly reduced price will be taken by the time those hogs are ready for market. Those who stocked up with hogs last spring, when prices were at a low ebb, are not re-

gretting it now. Those who have stayed faithfully by the hog are the ones to-day who are singing its praises. They are the ones who have made the money, and they are the ones who deserve it.

If one can raise hogs successfully, there should be no just reason why others could not do likewise. The prospects are that coarse grains will bring a fair price again this year. What hogs will be, no one can tell, at least not we poor mortals outside of the packing business. However, one thing is sure, a limited number of hogs, properly managed, on the dairy farm, cannot very well help but pay. One should not hope to produce hogs by feeding them upon grain exclusively. Cheaper feeds must be utilized. Pastures, soiling crops, roots and skim milk, and other by-products of the dairy, must be made use of, if we would reap profitable returns from hog feeding. It has been proven time and again by experiment stations, co-operative experiments, and by individuals, who have carefully thought and figured the matter out for themselves, that hogs can be produced for from four to five cents a pound. If this be true, and there is but little reason to doubt that it is, there is profit in hogs at their present selling price. The action on the part of many farmers, indicates that there is.

Just now in many places there is a scramble to obtain breeding stock. Would-be buyers are not content to take just breeding stock; they want young ones ready to be put into the pens to be forced off. It is more than likely that such will bite the dust again, and take a lower price for their finished product. Again, we will hear the cry, "There is no money in raising hogs." It seems as if even experience cannot teach us. When will we learn to stay by the hog industry that means so much to the individual dairy farmer, as well as to the country at large?

FARMERS WILL REAP THE BENEFIT

We should not allow ourselves to be deceived by those people who have raised the cry that the proposed hog breeding legislation is destined to help the stallion owners at the expense of the farmers. The reverse is the case. It is urged that we should have legislation that will make it impossible for breeders to travel around stallions. Who will be benefitted by such legislation? Surely not the stallion owners.

Very few farmers are able to detect many of the worst forms of hereditary unsoundness in stallions. This has made it possible for scores and scores of such animals to be travelled each year. In Ontario, during 1906, over 18,000 mares were bred to unsound stallions. The farmers who owned the mares would not have used those stallions had they known that they were defective. Something, therefore, needs to be done to protect our farmers from those breeders who continue to travel stallions even after they know them to be unsound. This can be

accomplished best by the enactment of legislation that will prevent the use of such stallions. Our farmers and not the stallion owners will reap the greatest benefit from such legislation.

SELECTION OF SEED

It is generally recognized that production of grain can be increased by the use of seed that has been specially selected for its high productive qualities. Yet, year after year, some of us continue to sow grain just as it comes from the thresher, and that is taken from any part of the field that is the most convenient. We could make no greater mistake, and we could not very well do more to hinder our own advancement, as well as hold back the agricultural wealth of our country than to continue in such a practice.

The time to select our seed is in the harvest field. As like begets like, we then have some means of knowing what we may expect from the grain we sow the following year. On all farms, and in practically all fields, some part of the crop in much better than others. This is the part we should reserve for our seed the following year. It will take a little extra time, it is true, to save such portions by themselves, but if we can thereby increase our yields by several bushels an acre, is it not worth while? Where the best is saved separately, carefully threshed and afterwards thoroughly cleaned, only the best of what is obtained being sown, increased yields are sure to follow. This process, if carried on for a number of years, would result in bringing our total yields to a much higher average, thereby increasing our profit for our labor.

Where clean farms exist, much greater returns are possible by growing clean seed. Thoroughly clean seed of improved strains, always has a ready market. The demand for such far exceeds the supply. As year by year goes by, the demand is bound to increase. We are coming to realize more and more the value of improved seed, and there is no time like the present for embarking in the business of producing such seed. Why not plan now to take up this work next year? If you have not such seed to start with, a small quantity can be readily obtained from some one who is already in the business. If your farm is not suitable for producing such grain, being too badly over-run with weeds, there is no time like the present for putting it into shape for seed grain production, by preventing all weeds from seeding. If you sow fall wheat, why not get an improved strain to sow this fall, and thereby be in shape to take advantage of any increased price which you might obtain from your harvest next year? Even should you not make a sale at an enhanced price for seed, you could not stand to lose, as the increased return you would receive would more than pay for any extra cost or trouble in securing the original seed.

A greater interest in seed grain production has a wholesome effect upon the whole farm, and the operations of those running it. Greater in-

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Interest is taken on the work on such farms, it puts the farm above the ordinary, greater returns are obtained from the same, and farm life becomes more worth the living. A fine field of improved standing grain is a great joy to its owner, and is a standing advertisement of the best kind to all passers-by, for all that that farm produces.

Farmers Defend the Fort

Gen. Rice, Oxford Co., Ont.

A fine tribute to the influence of the farmers upon the prosperity of the country, has been drawn out by the recent set back upon the prosperity of the country, whereby several financial institutions have been experiencing hard times.

To relieve the depression, to whom do all eyes turn? Certainly not to the speculator, the boomster, or the gambler, nor yet to the manufacturers and other industries, great as they are. All eyes turn to the farmer. Of late, all eyes have been turned in the direction of the coming crops. Probably with a view of "whistling to keep their courage up" as it were, or to inspire confidence, papers have been dealing out enthusiastic crop reports all summer. Even before the grain was in the ground in the North-West we read of fine reports of great crop promise, etc. Here in Ontario for some reason papers have been publishing crop reports that would seem rather over-drawn. But, probably all crops look alike to the inexperienced crop reporters that have been writing things up.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS

While there is no great shortage of crops throughout Ontario, yet on the whole crops must be considered rather below the average. Hay may be considered from one-half to two-thirds of a crop. On account of the scarcity of help much of it was cut very late. Fall wheat where grown has been a pretty good crop. The acreage has not been as large as in former years, as farmers recognize that they cannot compete with the Northwest in growing wheat. Oats have been sown over a greater area than in former years, but as far as the writer has travelled they are a very indifferent crop. They came out in head when only eight or ten inches or a foot high. The rains have helped the growth lately, but when the straw is so short the yield is likely to be short too. The oats will probably be heavier per bushel than last year as the blight does not seem to have affected them.

Barley is also an indifferent crop, from medium to poor. Owing to the peculiar state of the weather it did not do so well in the earlier part of the season. Corn, of which an increased quantity is grown yearly, mostly for silos, will probably make up to a very good crop. Where it got an early start, it is excellent, but there are many fields that had to be sown a second time. This was due either to poor seed or the unfavorable condition of the ground. The wet weather at planting time delayed planting on heavier land so that some crops had a late start. Since we have had fine rains all the very warm weather, ideal corn weather—so that the growth will be large and very rapid. The rains of late will be of more benefit to the corn and roots than to the grain crops.

DEPENDENT UPON DAIRYING

However it is not on grain crops alone that many farmers depend for their revenue. They look to the dairy to supply much of it. The heavy rains recently which were both copious and long continuing have thoroughly soaked the ground. While being bad for wheat, making it sprout in the stacks, it has been great for the peaches. Not only, will the second crop of clover get a fine growth, but

even the old pastures that were getting very dry have been freshened up and they have made a growth of late like that of spring. The cows instead of shrinking day by day have not only held their own but have increased in their milk supply. Even a pound or so of milk a day from all the cows in the dairy districts totals an immense amount. This year, we may look for a fairly large yield of milk. As the market has been kept fairly well cleaned up, fairly good prices will likely rule for all dairy produce. This means a great deal for the dairy farmer. He stands to make more out of a large flow of milk, with fair prices for his produce, when the same milk is made out of cheap food like grass and not out of the more expensive milk-feeds, than he would out of a smaller quantity of milk for which he might get a slightly better price, but which he would have to procure much more supplementary feed.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR DAIRYING

Cows will likely be in better condition through the latter part of the season and the fall because of the good pastures. Usually they have to rustle pretty much for themselves during August. The farmers are busy gathering the crops during this month and too often the cows are neglected and not fed supplementary feed. Now however, with pastures so good, even if the farmer is busy the cows can help themselves, and we may look for a favorable year for the dairy business from now on.

The revenue from hogs will not be so large this year. The comparatively low prices received for hogs and the high price which had to be paid for feed has discouraged many in the business. As we are now likely to have a shortage of feeding grains again it is just as well that hogs are not too numerous because hog feed is not likely to be very plentiful. Many would have to depend on mill feed, which is very indifferent and uncertain quality. With the shortage of oats and barley, stock breeders will have to depend more on mill feed.

Try It On a Small Scale

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World: Free rural delivery would be a very good thing for the farmers, and it seems to me, we should have free delivery all over the country. The only thing against it would be the expense. We have too many roads, and if the Government were to go into anything like that there are too many fellows looking for a fat job or office.

Still there is no reason why the Government should not try it on a small scale at first. Then, if it proves anything near a success, they could extend it. The farmers in this section are all in favor of free rural delivery.—Thos. Howe, sr., Ontario Co., Ont.

A Few Pointers

To make a success of any work, it is necessary for us to thoroughly understand it. This is also true when a person is canvassing for subscriptions. They must be familiar with all the special features of the paper and be able to explain these in a clear and forcible manner. Do not go over all the good points with every person you canvass, but use your discretion as to what parts would be most likely to be of interest to the person you are addressing. Above all, avoid boring your prospective subscriber. Do all you can to create a desire for the paper by your description of it before asking for a subscription.

The following are a few facts about The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, which might help you in securing subscriptions:

- 1. It is the only paper in Canada that devotes special attention to dairy interests.
- 2. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern



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- and Western Ontario, and the Bedford district of Quebec Dairymen's Associations, and also of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian and Canadian Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Associations, and is read by all the members of these Associations.
- 3. It is the only general farm paper in Canada that is published weekly at \$1.00 a year.
- 4. It makes a special feature of the market reports. A representative of the paper in Toronto and one in Montreal look after the market reports for the paper. In addition to this, we have a large number of correspondents that furnish us with reports of the local markets.
- 5. Although the paper gives special attention to Dairying, it does not neglect the other farm interests, as there are departments for the farm, household, horticulture and poultry, while attention is also devoted to cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, bees and other branches of farm work.

Creamery Department

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

Grading Cream

In Queensland, Australia, the grading of cream is compulsory. The system has only been in force a few months and is working very satisfactorily. Other states are now considering the adoption of similar legislation.

While no one would have the hardihood to advocate compulsory grading of cream in Canada, the butter industry would be benefited if more of our creameries adopted grading. It would have a more sanitary effect upon the patrons. Every patron would strive to have his cream grade No. 1.

Wherever grading cream has been practised for a length of time, the quality of cream received gradually approaches the one standard. In other words, after a time all the cream received qualifies for first grade. This makes the work of grading less onerous, as it would be only occasionally there would be any second or third grade cream to make up.

But when this condition is reached it would not do to give up grading. It is because grading is followed that the quality of cream received is so uniform. If grading were discontinued after being established, patrons, or at least many of them would soon return to the old order of things.

Will not some of our creameries try grading and report the results to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World?

That Composite Cream Sample

Every now and then the maker or manager of a gathered cream creamery, in the habit of taking composite samples and testing at one, two, three or even four week intervals, conceives the bright idea of checking up his results with those obtained by making daily tests of each patron's deliveries. The results are almost always startling. Thus a Minnesota buttermaker recently ran a comparison of his once-a-month composite cream tests with daily tests of each patron's delivery and found a difference of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. always in the patron's favor. Of course methods were quickly changed. This ques-

tion of composite sample vs. the daily testing of cream is getting to be a pretty old story, but we still find considerable difference of opinion on the subject among creamery men. We have lately been strongly recommending the daily testing of cream as the fairest and on the whole most satisfactory system, providing (and this is an important provision) the tester has ample time to do careful and satisfactory work. Otherwise, the superior accuracy of the method is easily nullified. If the additional work thus imposed is to do careful and satisfactory work, the chances of serious error correspondingly increased, the advocates of the composite sample begin to get the better of the argument. The possibility of mistakes when composite samples are depended upon are unquestionably greater than when daily tests are employed, for not only is there a strong probability that an equal portion of each lot of cream will not be obtained, but the sample is often difficult to keep in perfect condition for long periods, especially when very hot cream is received, and evaporation is very often not properly guarded against. Improperly cared for samples are fully as likely a source of serious error as a failure to take a proportionate part of each delivery of cream.

Evaporation is a very probable cause of our Minnesota friend's high readings. But whatever the reason, the once-a-month test of the composite sample should be tolerated by neither patron nor creamery management. Two weeks should be considered the outside limit. Those depending upon the composite cream sample we would strongly advise to check up their results by means of carefully taken daily tests.—N. Y. Produce Review and American Creamery.

Dairy Exhibits at Winnipeg

There was a good display of dairy products at the Winnipeg International this year. The quality was well up to the standard of other years. Especially did the exhibits show up strong in workmanship and in neatness and style of packages. Prof. Carlson, who judged, stated that the prevailing fault was a deficiency in flavor, attributed by him to the rank growth of weeds in the pastures at this season of the year, caused by the heavy rains. The awards were:

Cheese, 2 factory, colored, 70 lbs. or over, made before Jan. 15.—1, Anson Latta, St. Anne; 2, D. Verville, Otterburne; 3, H. Frechette, St. Pierre 4, Emile Dubois, Richer.

Cheese, 2 factory, white.—1, Dubois, 2, E. J. Munroe, Oak Island; 3, A. W. Darrach, Zenda, Ont.; 4, J. P. O. Allaire, St. Boniface.

Cheese, 2 factory, sweepstakes.—1, Verville.

Cheese, 2 factory, colored, made after June 15.—1, Verville; 2, Munroe, 3, Latta; 4, Frechette.

Cheese, 2 factory, white, made after June 15.—1, F. S. Hadler, Greenleaf, Wis.; 2, Munroe; 3, Verville; 4, A. D. Dickson, St. Eustache.

Cheese, twins, white or colored.—1, Hadler; 2, Verville; 3, Munroe.

Cheese, 3 young Manitobas.—1, Al laire; 2, Frechette; 3, Mrs. Wm. Shaw, Garberry.

Butter, 2 pkgs., creamery.—1, W. B. Gilroy, Macgregor; 2, Geo. Matheson, Shellmouth; 3, Jacob Thomsen, Churchbridge; 4, A. Chindler, Lundar.

Butter, 2 pkgs., creamery.—1, Alex. Scott, Winnipeg; 2, Schindler; 3, Geo. E. Goodham, Dauphin; 4, Gilroy.

20 lbs. creamery, prints.—1, Schindler; 2, A. Claus, Foxwarren; 3, Gilroy; 4, Matheson.

Assorted pkgs., creamery, 14, 28, 56 lbs.—1, Schindler; 2, James Vanmeer, Makinak; 3, Claus; 4, Geo. Goodham, Dauphin.

Sweepstakes, creamery.—1, Gilroy.

Package, farm dairy, not less than 40 lbs.—1, Jno. Gorrell, Carberry; 2, E. D. Sargent, Glenella; 3, Miss A. M. Smith, Portage; 4, Mrs. Wm. Garrell, Carman.

10 lb. prints, farm dairy.—1, R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 2, Gorrell; 3, Mrs. Jas. Barrett, Bagot; 4, Mrs. Roberts Coates, Silver Plains.

Package, farm dairy, 20 lbs.—1, Mrs. Coates; 2, Miss Smith; 3, Sargent; 4, Gorrell.

Sweepstakes, best creamery butter on exhibition, packages or prints.—1, Gorrell.

Special, De Laval Co.—Gorrell. Codville Cup.—Gorrell.

The usual lectures and butter making competitions will take place September 1 to 12, in the dairy building, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

It is said that a good liniment for all kinds of swellings on dairy cows, as well as on all other farm animals, is made by mixing equal parts of turpentine, sweet oil, and spirits of camphor. Apply liberally and frequently to the swollen parts.

Cheese Department

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

Developing the Home Market for Cheese

In last issue we endeavored to show why the people in our towns and cities do not consume more cheese. The majority of them do not know what first-class well cured cheese is like. They have become so accustomed to eating "rejected" and "off" flavored stuff that they think the taste and flavor of this is that of the genuine article.

Many people acquired the same false taste in regard to butter and milk. There are thousands of people in Toronto who condemn milk treated and handled in a scientific manner as is done by the large dairy companies, because it has not the color and flavor of the milk they have been accustomed to get from the smaller dairies, and which has been handled in a more or

If you want a business education, here's your opportunity

Our course in modern business is taught by business men who know business as business is done. It is not taught by inexperienced theorists.

Our course is so practical, so useful as a means of starting young people on the road to commercial success that you cannot well afford to be without it.

The Offer

To prove how good a course it is we offer to **100 students only**, the month of September **absolutely free**—no charge, no obligation, no conditions. Try it for a month. If it does not satisfy you—if you do not see that it is putting you right in line for a good position—quit. It costs you nothing.

Applications must be in by August 30th. (The Kennedy School is the school that has won the Typewriting Championship of the World in ten successive contests.)

Write us at once for particulars and a copy of "The Profession of Business."

The
Kennedy School
Of Shorthand and Business
9 Adelaide St. E., Toronto

Pure Dry

The salt that *saves* money and *makes* money in the dairy—

Windsor Salt

Less of this evenly-dissolving, full-savored salt goes farther and does more perfect work than more of any other salt.

If you use it, you know this. If you don't, there's better butter coming—just as soon as you get Windsor Salt from your dealer.

WANTED!

A Professor of Dairying at the Manitoba Agricultural College. Must have had experience in teaching. Apply to

G. A. SPROULE

Secretary, Board of Directors, Manitoba Agricultural College, WINNIPEG

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Box 150, A



Patience.

BE PATIENT with your friends. They are neither omniscient nor omnipotent. They cannot see your heart, and may not understand you. They do not know what is best for you, and may select what is worst. Patience is your refuge. Endure, and in enduring, conquer them, and if not them, then at least yourself. Love is the best thing on earth, but it has to be handled tenderly. Impatience kills it.

The Battle

(Continued from last week)

MORRIS glowed with a new excitement.

"Oh, that's a tremendous opportunity! That's great! That's my outlet!"

Nell stood up triumphant.

"And that's why I made my poor tired husband stay up with me until—she glanced at the alarm-clock—"one o'clock! I knew you wouldn't mind!"

He leaped up and clutched her in his arms, and kissed her fervently.

"Oh, Nell, you're a trump—a brick! You're a great manager! We'll take it—we'll take it! Write her—sit down and write her—tell her we're coming! Oh, everything will be all right! We'll get something out of life yet! Isn't it glorious?"

"Perfectly glorious!" she cried in her full hearted delight. "Yes, I shall have my husband now, and we'll be young lovers in the wilderness! Oh, if you knew how happy I am!"

And then came the electric ball—shrill, long, insistent—and three times. They broke from each other.

"There—there—listen to that!" Nell cried fiercely. A great anger welled up in her.

Morris uttered a groan and opened the door. A little wide-eyed boy, in loose, ragged clothing came in.

"Say," he said in a shrill frightened tone. "Mrs. Hlowan's gittin' a kid!"

"I'll be right over," Morris said, somewhat too strongly. "Now, listen, boy. Tell her husband that she's to do exactly as I told her—understand?"—exactly!"

"I run all the way," said the boy breathlessly, and was gone.

"Oh—and you're all tired out!" cried Nell angrily. "I can't stand it! There—there's the same old story! and I believe you'll get a cent for it!"

He was packing his instruments in his grip.

"It's tough, kid, isn't it?" he muttered. "Drat it!"

He kissed her.

"But oh, Morris," she said, looking up at him, "this will all change! We'll be so happy."

"Yes—yes indeed! Now go to bed, kid! It's an all night job! You'll go?"

"To please you, Doctor-man!"

"That's right." He kissed her and she closed the door after him.

He walked very briskly through the keen air. The streets were empty and

absolutely silent. He seemed to move through a Deserted City where the footprints of the extinct people still showed in the thin mud on pavement and gutter. A moon glowed coldly overhead, and the stars were faint and far.

Most of the windows were tight shut and very black and very still.

He buttoned up his coat, turned up his collar, and tried to forget how tired he was. This he soon did by reviewing the case of the Hlowisias.

They were a very Honourable family—the husband a semi-idiot, a sweat-shop wreck, unfit for even trivial labor. He was black-eyed and frail and a-tremble and the earth and her people glimmered but dimly and in watery flashes through his brain. But he had a good heart; he never complained. The oldest child—there were two—was also semi-idiot. She was thirteen, and was still learning the A-B-C rudiments in the Atypical Class in the Public School—a sweet, good-tempered girl who loved needlework and her

tears—a rose trial to her mother, who sometimes beat her unmercifully. For if her mother sent her on a simple errand that required the returning of change for a purchase, the poor half-brained, fat, chee-fub-faced little girl would come back penniless. And this

to utter Poverty was a terror, and beyond endurance. The second child, also a girl, was very young, and too small to help.

She was a great noble of the family fell on the stout-hearted mother. She did washing—and undoubtedly continued it, despite the incessant agony up to the last hour.

She was a great noble Soul fitted out with weak flesh and bad brain, and the World had unconsciously made a bad job worse by over-weighting her with care and labor and pain. She struggled down at the sea bottom through tons of black ocean, and yet through all the years never once struck her head

above the waters—never once got the release, the sun, the wind, the glory of vista and scenery, the health of the sea. But she was noble and very

great—she rarely cried out, she bore her husband patiently, she washed vigorously, she beat the girl only when the last limit had been passed, she was sober, she endured pain. Her only real joy was Dr. Rast. He was the only human being who was human with her—who encouraged her

—who held her up, who sometimes put his hand in his pocket to pay the grocer's bill, who was always to be had when the need came. As he walked along, his eyes clouded. He knew every fact in the case, and, not least, just what he meant to the woman.

And finally he said, though immediately afterwards he hated himself for a sentimentalist:

"These are my helples little ones. The tenement was in a dark, blind, miserable street. As he climbed five flights of miserable stairs towards the cries on the top floor, the women on each floor opened doors and bobbed their heads out to watch him.

"Ach, the sweet doctor," he heard several times but paid no attention.

The typical child waited for him at the top. She came forward, shyly, smiling sweetly, and put her hand in his, and her arm timidly about his.

"Good doctor," she sighed happily. She did not seem to notice the piercing screams from the back room. He patted her head.

"And my girl's alright?" he asked softly.

"Good," she said.

"There," He leaned and kissed her, his throat thick, and passed into the Battle.

At five—with the streets gray, the cold, dull dawn swirling up from the river, with smells of mixed silt—Dr. Rast walked rapidly home. His face was white, his eyes red. He showed the marks of the struggle, for he trembled as he hurried along. It had been a very great fight—the victory

dropped into it heavily. She crowded over him like a mother over a sick child—quick, anxious, stricken.

"Shuh," he said feebly. "No fuss, Nell. I couldn't stand it. No fuss, listen," he smiled faintly; "I won."

And he made her sit down in the revolving chair where he told her the story of the night. As she listened, she thrilled through and through—the color rushed to her cheeks and a suddenly disappeared, she breathed quickly—she held herself taut and tense.

"It was war," she cried at length, "but a new kind—glorious. And you are a great general—you're a great Napoleon. Oh, I'm proud of you, Morris."

"Yes," he smiled sadly; "and I didn't leave a hundred thousand dead on the field—I saved one child's life. They sat in a row and are going to say."

"Now, won't you take some coffee?" she asked anxiously.

"I suppose I will," he said very weakly, trying to smile again. But he didn't smile; he sat back limp.

She got him to bed then, and he drank the coffee, feebly telling her all the time how he hated "fussing." Then at last she put her hand under his head.

"So the doctor's not going to the country," she said, very sadly, with tears in her eyes. "Oh, you needn't tell me—I see it all over you. And I just know what you are going to say."

His smile was a radiant one.

"Nell," he said huskily, "you're the wife I want and need. This state of things down here is a great cattle, isn't it? A terrible battle—its history—no Gettysburg or Austerlitz as awful, as fruited with death and mangling and slaughter, no battle ever fought so horrible, just because this is an invisible battle—hidden behind walls—in cellars—in garrets—in factories. Isn't that true?"

"Shuh. Don't get so excited," she warned him, kissing him.

"But it's so little, wife, it is so. And I'm a trained soldier—I'm fitted to fight—I know these people—I understand all—and they love me, they love me."

"We all love you," she cried fervently, and a tear splashed on him.

"Oh, and I think, Nell, I think," he paused and then spoke in a voice as low as a whisper.

"That maybe God is in this, too. Our modern men of God perhaps are the settlement workers, the magazine writers, the doctors. And you see it's so effective—we don't preach to them. We go and do something; I take God to them—give them Revelation—by giving them a big let-up—and a let-up means an up-lift—and backing it with love, with service, with—with—"

"Yes, Nell," he said fervently. "I'm getting churchy—yes, with renunciation."

There was a silence; Nell was crying softly.

"Now, listen," he continued. "Here's the plan—here am I, the trained Fighter—I've been in it, I know it all, I'm needed—now, shall I fight or fly?"

She spoke tremulously through sobs.

"And I—am not a fighter?"

"Yes, Nell," he said fervently. "I couldn't fight without you. You're the General—you manage things—you do the brain-work—I'm only the fighter."

"Oh, you dear boy!" she cried, flinging her arms about him. "We won't desert."

"That's it," he said at length. "And as for money—well, I'll be stricter after this, for charity's the worst thing on Earth, and only help when it isn't charity. I will and you'll manage the rest."

"Morris," she cried, with sudden rays of "we're in the foot last night; selfish, mean, despicable back-waterers."

And she kissed him soundly and they laughed softly.

She helped him to his chair and he

Harvey, aged 3 years. See article page 15

ground which are word Mr. Her Shelter, in his v after the ames, an the hous is owned is rented for the

THE BELL
Illustration
THE B

Homeless Children for Childless Homes

Four Bright, Healthy, Little Boys Need a Good Home. Will You Open Your House to One of Them?

IN our April 8th issue we published a short article regarding the work done by the Children's Aid Society in Ontario, with illustrations of Mr. J. J. Kelo, the superintendent of the Society, who has done so much in looking after poor, neglected children. Through Mr. Kelo's untiring efforts, many neglected children have been placed in good Christian homes. The Children's Aid Society has branches at London, Guelph, Hamilton, Toronto and Peterboro. Recently it has been the good fortune of our Household Editor to visit the Shelter at Peterboro where several of these children are kept, waiting to be placed in homes, either temporary or permanent. Such a revelation as this visit brought forth!

SHELTER AT PETERBORO, ONT.

The Shelter is a nice, large building facing the Ottawa river, on the outskirts of the city of Peterboro. The house is located on a high terrace directly overlooking the river. There are between three and four acres of

a period of 21 years, as a retaining fee only, for the city.
A member of the head branch of the society at Toronto visits the Shelter in Peterboro, as well as all the others in the Province, usually twice a year. She reports on the number of children found in the Shelter, and their gen-



Smiling Willie, aged 4 years.

eral condition, and gives suggestions for improvement in their care and comfort. The Shelters in the various parts of the Province are usually supported by funds provided by a donation from the head branch of the Children's Aid Society, and by county and municipal grants. A great many private contributions are received through the year, which are more than welcomed by the management, who find that they could hardly make both ends meet, were it not for this assistance received from well wishing citizens and friends of the little ones.

"We have received about 260 children into the Shelter," said Mr. Henry to the representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. "since I have been here, and I came to the Shelter about 10 years ago. All of these children have been placed in homes, some permanently and some only temporarily. We have now 12 bright, healthy active children here with us, all waiting for homes somewhere in this big world. Their ages range from the baby who is about a year old, to a lad of about 15 years. The baby came to us last April, and was about eight months old at that time. We obtained it from Belleville. We do not know much about it only that it is a healthy baby, and a particu-

larly good one. Its parents were not very well to do, and not able to take care of it, so we were told, but that is about all the history it has to start its little life on.

"We have found homes for three of the little ones in the group picture (shown on the outside cover of this issue) continued Mr. Henry. The little girl on the extreme left corner, Dorothy by name has found a good home in Norwood, Ontario. She was taken on trial by a lady of that town, who kept her three or four months, and then decided to adopt Dorothy for her own. Dorothy came to us in February of this year, a disconsolate looking child. Her father had been killed by a train, and left his little six year old daughter to be looked after by her mother. For some reason, the mother proved unequal to the occasion, as is usually the case with most of the parents of our children, and Dorothy was sent to us. She was a good child when with us. I am sure that she has found a good home and we feel quite sure that her new mother will never be sorry that she took Dorothy into her home.

"The little boy next to Dorothy in the group," said Mrs. Henry, who was holding the "Shelter Baby" in her arms, "is Dorothy's brother, Charlie. He has been fortunate also in finding a good home where we know he is very happy, at Gore's Landing. Charlie did not stay with us very long, and we did not like to have him go, as he was a bright interesting little fellow."

"One of our most unfortunate cases," continued Mrs. Henry, "was that of the little girl next to Charlie, little Jennie. Jennie came to us in 1903. Her mother was dead, and her father could not or would not support his children, a very usual excuse. Jennie's disposition was one that would not get along with every one, and it was hard to find a place where she was



Five Year Old Walter

liked, and where she liked to stay herself, as both of these are factors to be considered when placing the children in homes. We have placed Jennie in several places during the time she has been with us, and at last I think we have found a good place for her, and hope that the people who took her will find her congenial to their natures and keep her. She is a deserving child and if rightly placed will be a joy and blessing to the home where she remains."

"When the children are left at the Shelter for good, their parents, or whoever has the charge of them when they are brought to the Shelter, are obliged to sign papers relinquishing the hold on the children, from that time forth. This is practically giving away their children, as they have to sign away all rights in the children, and this gives them to the Children's Aid Society.

WAITING FOR HOMES.

The big boys' pictures that we pub-

lish on this page, and the one on page 14 are all brothers, and as bright boys in every way as one could wish to see. Their ages range from 3 to 6 and 9 years. All of these boys are waiting for homes, and whoever takes them or one of them, will indeed have a treasure. They are good boys, not vicious or mischievous. Their mother left them at the Shelter one day last winter and assigned over her three dear boys to the highest-est compunction on her part, and went away, apparently free and contented.

It is the desire of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, to be the means, if at all possible to place these three boys in good Christian homes, where they will be brought up in the way they should go, given a good education, and taught to be men of sterling qualities. Are there not some child loving souls among our thousands of readers, who will open their hearts and homes to one of these little ones? If so, we would be much pleased to have you communicate with our Household Editor, who will do everything possible to place you in closer touch with the three little brothers.

Still They Come

"I am pleased with the set of baby patterns which I have just received as a premium for securing one new yearly subscriber to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. I needed these patterns badly, as I have a little baby girl, which I wanted to shorten, and did not know how I was going to get along with the little dresses until I saw the little premiums offered in your paper. A friend of mine was visiting me one day and I was showing her the paper, which we have been taking for some time. We came across the premium offer, and she immediately gave me her subscription for the paper for one year. That is how I was fortunate enough to secure the patterns. I am anxious to get the paper each week." — Mrs. C. Stephenson, Durham Co., Ont.

Vaseline stains on clothing should be taken out before the articles are sent to the wash, for soap sets them. Soak them in turpentine, kerosene, or alcohol before putting the garments in water.

Baby's Own Soap

Best for Baby, best for you. Avoid substitutes.

Albert Soaps Ltd. Mfgs., Montreal.

Try "Albert" Talc—Violet Scented and Antiseptic.

ELECTROLYSIS

SAYS THE LANCET LONDON, "is the only known means which can destroy hair without risk of serious consequences. For 15 years he has been engaged in this study to destroy hair."
HAIR REMOVAL
Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc., and have been successful in the treatment of the above conditions after the Exposition for treatment of the above conditions.
Describes the treatment fully. It's free. Write for it to all skin, hair, scalp & complexional troubles, corns, bunions, etc.
HIGGOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
63 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
ESTABLISHED 1892



Roy, the Shelter Baby, One Year Old.

ground connected with the Shelter, which are being thoroughly cultivated and worked in a creditable manner by Mr. Henry, who has charge of the Shelter. Mr. Henry is ably assisted in his work by his wife, who looks after the personal comfort of the little ones, and the general management of the house and its workings. The house is owned by the city of Peterboro, but is rented to the Children's Aid Society for the nominal sum of \$1 a year, for

Bell PIANOS
—AND—
ORGANS
CANADA'S BEST MAKE

The home is not complete without a BELL.

Illustrated Catalogue No. 11 sent free

THE BELL PIANO AND ORGAN CO., LIMITED
GUELPH, ONTARIO

DOUBLE TRUSS PREVENTS SIDE SWAYING

No disagreeable or dangerous side swaying when climbing our Berlin Double Truss Extension Ladders. Double Truss prevents it. Ladders 20 to 58 feet long. Ask your dealer for them.

CATERGILL-Free gives further information.

Also makers of WASHING MACHINES and Lawn Seats.

Berlin Woodware Co
BERLIN ONTARIO

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, August 12th, 1908. — General trade continues quiet. The talk of big crops has not influenced country buying as much as was expected. Store keepers are more cautious and are not laying in heavy stocks till they know better what the fall will bring forth. In the West, though a good average crop is now assured, there is now a tendency to pay up last year's bills before buying very largely for the future. This sound business cannot but result in good later on. Banks continue as cautious as ever in their credits. Money keeps steady, and in good demand, with no great change in discounts or rate of interest.

WHEAT

The wheat situation shows little change over a week ago. Prices are on the

FARMS, H SES AND LOTS

FOR SALE.

BLEWETT & MIDDLETON,

421 George St., Peterboro.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD

READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY

THIS DEPARTMENT is one of the most valuable in the paper. At a cost of only two cents a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy or sell, or situations vacant or vacant.

THE ADDRESS must be omitted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or number counts as one word. Minimum cost 25 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to a box at our Office, 10c extra is charged to pay postage on replies to be sent to advertisers. Cash must accompany each order.

COPY must be received Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week. NO BLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, but making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

FARMS FOR SALE

GILLETTE'S LVE. TORONTO.

DAVID MAXWELL, St. Mary's, Ont. Dairy Churns.

JOHN HALLAM, Toronto, Ont. Dealer in Wool, Hides and Tallow.

MANURE SPREADERS are a necessity to every farmer. Ask for our catalogue. Paris Plow Company, Paris, Ont.

METAL SHINGLES for the roof will last a life time. Galt Art Metal Co., Galt, Ont.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATORS make dollars for new owners. Write us for information as to how it is done. Empire Separator Co., York street, Toronto, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE, situated near the village of Atholville, Ont., convenient to railway station, church, post office, etc. For particulars apply to Box P, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

15 ACRES — Town of Brampton, twenty miles west of Toronto, choice garden and fruit land, large brick residence, with all conveniences, first class schools, churches, and rail connections with Toronto; bargain, for sale quick. Box 56, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

228 ACRES—2½ miles from limit of Calgary, 1 mile from school, church, post office, store; all fenced; running water, fine houses, good buildings, large barn, selling all around for \$20 to \$75; a snap for \$5 an acre. Half of cash, half terms. Owner, E. Lipby, Box 60, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

228 ACRES, choice land, main road, convenient to schools, churches, two good village markets, 200 acres cultivated, enormous crops raised, touches small lake; will sell for \$100 an acre. Box 56, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—Young men for Firemen and Firemen, instruct you at home by mail. We assist in securing employment. For free information send stamp to National Railway Training School, 376 Robert St., (Room 125) St. Paul, Minn. E-26

whole a little higher. The same excited condition prevails in the Chicago wheat report. Reports of injury to the growing crop here and there are taken advantage of to such an extent to "bull" the market that one is inclined to think they are largely exaggerated. At the fall the wheat crop was a low bushel. There is a feeling, however, among those in the trade that wheat prices will be higher rather than lower. At current prices for the new crop have started on a higher basis this year than last. Some think the starting price is too high. Some estimates place the United States' crop, both fall and spring wheat, at less than 70,000,000 bushels, which is considerably lower than estimates earlier in the season. The fall wheat crop, both in the United States and Canada, is now a little in the barn, and a few more weeks will see the spring crop there also. Old and fall wheat are quoted here at 86c to 85½c a bushel outside. On Toronto farmers' market old wheat sells at 85c to 86c, and new at 85c to 86c a bushel.

CORN GRAINS

The oat market has been somewhat excited owing to reports of lower estimates as to yields and probable injury to the crop from the long spell of hot weather. It is a little early yet to speak definitely on these points. New barley is being offered and dealers are bidding 30c to 40c on a five cent rate to Toronto. Old are quoted at 44c to 46c in the city, and on the farmers' market here at 52c to 54c. The heavy market is quiet. Some samples of new barley have arrived, but they are not good enough to base quotations on. The market here rules at 56c to 60c outside.

FEEDS

There have been some fluctuations in the corn market during the week. A good steady rise in the middle of the week improved crop conditions, causing a lowering of prices at Chicago, which, however, did not last long. Prices here are nominal at 84c to 85½c for American corn on the track, Toronto. The bran market keeps quiet with prices well maintained at last week's figures. Quotations here are \$16 to \$18 a ton for bran in bulk, and \$20 to \$22 a ton for bran lots outside; in bags 8c a ton more. The market is about clear of feed wheat stocks.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market shows little change, with the exception that at Montreal No. 1 baled hay, which is hard to get, is quoted 50c to \$1 a ton higher, selling at \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2, at \$12.50, and No. 3 at \$10 a ton in car lots. New baled hay has sold there during the week at \$12 a ton in car lots. The market here is quiet but steady. New hay is coming forward in small quantities. Baled timothy is quoted at \$9.50 to \$10, and No. 2, at \$8 to \$9 a ton, in car lots on track here. On Toronto farmers' market old hay sells at \$10 to \$12, and new at \$11 to \$12 a ton; straw in bulk at \$11.50 to \$12.50, and loose at \$5 to \$7 a ton. The baled straw trade is very quiet.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Ontario potatoes sell here at 80c to 90c a bushel off farmers' wagons. The bean trade is quiet with prices remaining at quotations. English buyers are offering, for primes, and \$2.10 to \$2.30 a bushel for hand picked, in car lots, Toronto.

FRUIT

Mr. A. Ottwell, chief of the Fruit Division, Ontario, writes that the season as having been very favorable for the apple crop. Early and fall apples are plentiful at present. English buyers are offering winter apples as below the medium. Quality good. Pears are reported a light crop, except in the West. In British Columbia and Southern Ontario, where a medium crop is looked for, pears are reported light; early pinesapples full crop, and late light to medium. Already English buyers are inquiring about apples, both fall and winter stock. They guarantee \$1 a barrel, which means that they will receive in Great Britain as prepared to advance \$1.00 a barrel as soon as ready for shipment.

On Toronto fruit market during the week there have been bargain prices as especially in tomatoes and thimble berries. The lower prices caused a big demand and prices rose again to 12c for a crate of a box of raspberries, and 6c to 7c for thimbleberries. Blueberries keep high at 10c to \$1.25 a basket. A carload of Quebec

blueberries arrived during the week. Canadian peaches are quoted at 50c to 75c for harvest apples at 30c to 30c, and tomatoes at 20c to 25c a basket.

EGGS AND BUTTERY

Egg receipts are increasing, and prices are at a little lower level. The egg demand has been good all season, and no stock has accumulated. The receipts have put by for next winter's trade. At Montreal select eggs are quoted at 52c to 54c and straight gathered at 48c to 50c in case lots. Receipts have increased here but while dealers have lowered their prices in the country the 25c and 30c rates are getting them any cheaper. Guaranteed fresh eggs sell to the consumer at 20c a dozen. Prices are 20c to 25c on the farmers' markets.

The poultry business has begun to move and dealers are getting ready for the fall trade. Spring chickens, live weight, are quoted at 14c to 15c, fowl live weight, and ducks 10c to 12c in a lot; a jobbing dressed are quoted 2c a lb. higher. On the farmers' market here dressed spring chickens sell at 12c to 14c, live weight, 13c to 15c, and turkeys at 17c to 20c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market keeps firm, and there is little prospect of lower prices. The shortage in making dates as compared with the same period last year, is nearly 150,000 boxes, and it looks as if prices would be higher still. The factories seem to think so as they refused 12 1/2¢ at the local markets last week, when they had sold at 12c to 14 1/2¢ a lb. The local market here continues firm at 12 1/2¢ to 13c for large and 10c to 10 1/2¢ a lb. for small.

A feature in the butter trade is the fact that the United States is exporting more butter than the market here can absorb. A large shipment of the butter went through Montreal last week on its way from Chicago to London, which was said to have cost 22 1/2¢ a lb. This is lower than the best butter can be bought for at L.O.b. points in Canada, and may account for the larger exports of American butter this season. Some Eastern Townships' creamery sold last week at 54 1/2¢. There is a little easier feeling in the market grades of butter here. The demand is for the best, and there is a little prospect of any reduction in price. Creamery prices are quoted at 25c to 26c and solids at 22c to 24c; dairy prints, choice, at 22c to 24c, and 20c to 22c, and 18c to 20c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market dairy prints bring 25c to 26c, and creamery prints 27c to 28c a lb.

UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE

The offerings at the West Toronto Horse Exchange rule light, and very little business is doing. A couple of carloads of the draft horses were shipped East to Ottawa and Montreal earlier in the week. They were an extra fine lot. Prices remain unchanged at \$120 to \$225 each for drafters, \$40 to \$50 for expressors, and \$125 to \$300 for drivers.

LIVE STOCK

For the past week or two, the cattle markets have been draggy. This has resulted in a gradual lessening of receipts, and what is better, a little more active buying at present prices. In the early part of the week, the price of cattle increased a little towards the end of the week, but everything sold readily. Cattle were sold at 12c to 14c at the price asked on Monday last. They were bought on Thursday's city market at the sellers' price. There have been few of what might be classed as good quality in recent receipts. For the most part they have consisted of common, medium, and light cattle. There was not enough of the better grades offering to supply the demand, and more of this quality would have weighed in this week. For the common run there is little or no change in price though buying has been more keen.

The export market is on the quiet side. As high as \$5.50 is being paid for choice exporters, but the quality of the country is offering the bulk selling at \$5 to \$5.25 a cwt. On Thursday a couple of loads weighed in at \$5.50 a lb. sold at these figures. Export bulls are worth \$4 to \$4.40 a cwt.

\$5.25 continues to be the top price for butchery cattle, but few are offered enough to bring this figure. The bulk sell at \$4.25 to \$5 for fair to good cattle. Butchers' cows are worth \$4.25 to \$4.50 a cwt, the latter figure being paid for good quality.

The feeder and stocker trade is about

at a standstill. Cattle weighing 700 to 800 lbs. sell at from \$3 to \$3.50 a cwt for the best down to \$2.50 for medium quality. The common stuff and stock bulls sold at \$2 to \$2.50 a cwt. Hogs, fed and shopped, are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.75 a cwt.

Good to choice milkers and springers are in active demand. They sell at \$2 to \$2.60 each. Common light cows are slow sales at \$25 to 30 each.

Feet are about the same as last week, selling at \$3 to \$4 a cwt. At Buffalo the market is active at \$5 to \$8 a cwt. \$2 to \$2.50 a cwt. The George Matthews Company the week. Export cows sold on Thursday city market at \$3.75 to \$4.15, and heifers at \$3 to \$3.25 a cwt. Lambs are worth \$3 to \$3.25 a cwt.

The hog market gives indications of lower prices. At the city market on Thursday select pigs were quoted at \$4.75 a cwt. at \$4.50 a cwt, or about 15c lower than a week ago. On some country points there has been a lowering in price, but generally buying f.o.b. has ruled about the same as for a couple of weeks past. Packers complain that the market is improving among receipts. At East Buffalo heavy and mixed hogs are quoted at \$7.10 to \$7.25. Yorkshire hogs are quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.15 a cwt. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of August 6th reads thus: "The market for hogs has been somewhat lighter than last week. Canadian bacon 50c to 60c a cwt."

Packers are undecided as to quotations for this week. If a sufficient supply to keep their establishments running comes in the price will be lower at the time where the farmer benefits; the packers must have hogs and will pay a little more than the market will warrant in order to get them. Hogs bought now are for a bacon market a month or two hence, and as the market is improving, when the price of bacon usually drops, packers are more cautious in their buying than they were a week ago.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., August 8, 1908. — The local market is in a very weak state, and prices have taken a drop from those of last week. The market is being approached by cables from the Old Country. The deliveries of Danish hogs on the English market at \$7.25, Yorkshire for this week. Last week there were 35,000 hogs slaughtered there, while in Ontario and Quebec combined for the same time, only 15,000 were killed. The George Matthews Company paid \$6.25 a cwt. f.o.b. country points, and \$4.50 delivered at abattoir, for this week's shipment.

PRICE OF BUTTER ADVANCING.

"The high price of creamery butter this year is tending to advance the price of dairy butter," said Mr. James Stonehouse, of Fort Perry, Government Creamery Inspector, for Eastern Ontario, a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World, recently. The increased demand for creamery butter from Great Britain has affected the situation. Last year we had a situation as regards dairy and creamery butter that we never had before. There was no demand early in the season last year, yet a large amount of creamery butter was made, and as it was not all consumed the stocks on this side kept piling up. On the other hand there was a shortage of dairy butter, and as the demand for it was strong, the price of dairy butter advanced until it was near the price of creamery butter. This year the situation is entirely different. The past few weeks of pastures we had here was a large production of dairy butter in June for the Toronto and Montreal markets. This tended to lower prices of dairy butter, and the demand for creamery butter put the price of creamery butter way up with the result that there has been a decided differ-

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SPRING BROOK HOLSTEIN AND TAMPWORTH—2 young cows in farrow to imp. "Knowie King David," I bears ready for service. Spring litters by Imp. boar. Offerings in Holstein yearling, 12 mos. bull calves, and a few females. "My Motto" "Quality."
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ALEX. HUME & CO.,
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since between the price of creamery and dairy butter. The shortage of creamery butter is now affecting the demand for dairy butter, with the result that higher prices are now being paid for dairy butter, and its price is now getting nearer the price of creamery butter."

MAKE OF CHEESE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON

Up to date, the export of cheese is some 150,000 boxes below last year, which was considerably below the season of 1906. This

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Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires, Imported and Canadian bred. I offer for sale several young bulls, 8 months old, of the best quality. Sires of 1908, all from milking stock. I have on hand a few of the best choice Yorkshires some several months old. Write for prices.
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Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. See our stock at the leading shows this fall. Write for prices.
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Long distance phone. E-6140-09

THIS STADACONA AYRSHIRE

deserves special construction Bull, dropped July 16, 1907—Bire, Sir Oliver of Wood, Joffe, 1869; Jan Gintoo—B. W. and Mr. J. Davidson Exhibition, Deserbrooke, W. Ont. Stadacona Silver Queen, 2004, now in the herd. She gives milk 50 days more milk than needed to qualify for Advanced Registry, and is due to calve 70 days before her time limit. Her official test, 3 months after calving, was 4.5. Her dam is by Silver King, Prince, 850 T.O.B. Ont., Quebec. Cus. Laugelier, Cap Rouge, Co. Que. bec. E-6430-09

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires, Imported and Canadian bred. I offer for sale, my stock bull "Bright Star of Glenora," 1893, and "Dark Star of Lavenale," 1895, and other bulls for sale. Young calves of this year, also orders taken for July litters of 1908.
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Cheese Board Prices

| BOARD | Date of Market | WHITE CHEESE | | | COLORED CHEESE | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | Boarded | Lowest Price | Highest Price | Boarded | Lowest Price | Highest Price |
| London | Aug. 1 | 450 | 11-10-16 | 2,117 | 11-15-16 | | |
| Southville | " 3 | 450 | | 1,372 | | 124 | |
| London | " 3 | 1,246 | | 111 | | | |
| Strirling | " 4 | 700 | 11-15-16 | 12-16 | | | |
| Camphillford | " 4 | 1,053 | | 12 | | | |
| Peterboro | " 5 | | | 4,222 | | | |
| Woodstock | " 5 | 140 | | no sales | | 114 | |
| Albionville | " 5 | 760 | | 12-11-16 | | 63 | |
| Belleville | " 6 | 2,820 | | 12-11-16 | | 443 | |
| Russell | " 6 | 940 | | no sales | 12 bid | none sold | |
| Windsor | " 6 | 350 | | 12 | | | |
| Vankleek Hill | " 6 | 1,471 | | 12-11-16 | | | |
| Windsor | " 6 | 717 W. & C. | | 124 | | | |
| Colouge | " 7 | 1,030 | | 12-11-16 | | 745 | |
| Conswell | " 7 | 632 | | 12-11-16 | | 513 | |
| Proquios | " 7 | 2,000 | | 12 | | 703 | |
| Keupville | " 7 | 1,030 | | 402 | | 12 | |
| Albionville | " 7 | 7,880 | | 12-11-16 | | 745 | |
| Ottawa | " 7 | 1,300 | | 12 | | 12 | |
| Perth | " 7 | 1,300 | | 12 | | 300 | |
| Nelson | " 7 | | | 1,020 | | 124 | |
| St. Hyacinthe | Aug. 1 | 600 | | 12 | | 810 | |
| Cowanville | " 1 | 427 | 12 | 121 | | 11-5-16 | |
| Sherrbrook | " 3 | 144 | | 12 | | 235 | |
| Huntington | " 7 | 164 | | 12 | | 12 | |
| NEW YORK | | | | | | | |
| Watertown | Aug. 1 | 8,400 | 114 | 12 | | | |

is accounted for largely by the fact that the cows were sold and slaughtered because the farmers had not sufficient feed to carry them over the winter, and those that remain, in many instances, in poor condition when the season opened. Then the percentage of farrow cows this year, is much above the average.

While the production of the individual cow is probably above last year the total output, especially in eastern Ontario, is considerably below that of 1907. The milk at present in Eastern Ontario averages about one-half cheese a day per factory, less than at any time in the past year. The pasture, however, is much better than a year ago, and the prospects are that the make for the balance of the year will, with favorable conditions, be about equal to that of 1907. H. A. PUTLAND, Director, Dairy Instruction, for Ontario.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN NEWS

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, and for those members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

CHAMPION GRADE HOLSTEIN.

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—At Wainpipe the champion grade dairy cow was a Holstein owned by the Munroe Pure Milk Company, she was sired by "Pure Milk" Green's Sir John No. 1362. This shows that the right Holstein breeding will do the same against all breeds-grade Ayrshires, grade Jerseys, grade Shorthorns, etc., and others just grade dairy cows. The thus was the silver cup presented by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

SOME MILK RECORDS

In your issue of August 5th, you drew attention to the averages made at the station at St. Emile, Que., and at Warsaw, Ont. As a guess I should say that Warsaw's high average of 22 lbs. of milk and about 50 per cent. more butter fat per cow than the other, was caused by the better quality of milk which is filled mostly with pure Holsteins, or grade Holsteins.

I am pleased to see that the average of the best herd, 104 lbs. milk, for June, was lower than my herd of Holsteins. I have 11 cows and 257 lbs. of milk, 22 lbs. milk. One of my cows has milked for 25 months; another 17 months. There are four heifers with first calf. Two grade Holsteins in milk since last October pulled the average down, but I presume the Warsaw herd also had its cows who were not in the milk production.—F. E. Cams, Sault au Recllet, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

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SAMUEL CUDMORE, Hurondale, Ont., importer and breeder of Dorset Sheep.

E-10-11

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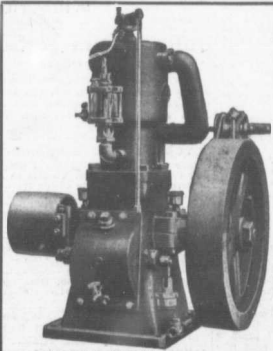
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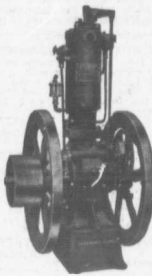
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