Issued Each Week-only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVIII

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1909

RURALHOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 22.



AYRSHIRE YOUNGSTERS ON A GOLD MEDAL FARM IN ONE OF THE BEST DISTRICTS OF QUEBEC Some of the best stock and farming land in the Dominion lies in that part of the Chateauguay valley 40 miles southwest of Montreal, wherein is situated "Burnside Stock Farm," the home of Mr. R. R. Ness, who owns the farm on
the the above scene was photographed. The surrounding district has become famed as an Ayrshire centre, thanks
to the enterprise and good judgment of such men as Mr. Ness, who have gone largely into importing pure bred stock, and have done not a little to encourage their neighbors in keeping improved stock. Mr. Ness is acting as judge in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms' Competition for Districts Nos. 1 and 2.

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B. C. Dairymen Meet

B. C. Dairymen Meet

A most interesting and instructive talk on diseases as indicated by
conformation in cattle, and on the
effect of tuberculosis in a herd was
given by Dr. Knight at the semi-annual meeting of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association held at
Chillwack on June 30th. A. C.
Wells, president of the Association
was present and spoke briefly of the
work of the association and of the
tuberculine test. The Association had
procurred two re-acting dairy cows for tuberculine test. The Association had procured two re-acting dairy cows for the occasion. The one cow had been donated and the other bought by the association for the purpose of demonstration. After Dr. Knight's address, the animals were slaughtered and a post-mortem examination held. Both animals proved badly affected with tuberculories.

animals proved badly affected with tuberculosis.

A barquet was served by the Farmers' Institute of the district. Addresses were made by A. C. Wells, the Mayor, C. S. McKee, A. Urquhart, R. W. Hodson and others. The evening meeting was given up to addresses by A. C. Wells, C. S. McKee, Mr. Bulley of Langley, and R. W. Hodson. After the addresses a valuable discussion ensued with repart to handling the Vancouver milk supply and the Fraser Valley Milk and Cream Shippers' Union. A motion was passed approving of the work that the Vancouver Milk Commission is doing and requesting that a copy of the rules, etc., be provided the Dairymen's Association when the Commission have them ready.

Changes in Winter Fair Prizes

Changes in Winter Fair Prizes

Some increase has been made in the
amount of prizes offered in the beef
cattle classes at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. Some changes have
also been made in the classification. The following is an outline of
what has been done:

In the classes for "Shorthorns,"
In the classes for "Shorthorns,"
"Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus,"
"Galloways and Devons," and
"Grades and Crosses," the section for
"Cow or Heifer, 3 years and over,"
be struck out; that in "Shorthorns"
and "Grades and Crosses," be divided, making sections for "Heifer,
I year and under 2" and for "Heifer,
I year and under 2" and for "Heifer,
and Aberdeen-Angus" and "Galloand Aberdeen-Angus" and "Gallowill and the section for
"Steer or Heifer,
"Steer or Heifer, and
"Steer or Heifer, and or "Weifer, under I year"; that in "Weifer, un
der I year"; that the prizes in the
new sections be as follows:

SHOUTHORNS.

SHORTHORNS.

Heifer, under 1 year, 1st, \$10; 2nd \$8; 3rd, \$5.

HEREFORDS AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS. Steer, under 1 year, 1st, \$15; 2nd \$10; 3rd, \$5. Heifer, under 1 year, 1st \$15; 2nd \$10, 3rd, \$5.

GALLOWAYS AND DEVONS.

Steer, under 1 year, 1st \$15; 2nd \$10; 3rd, \$5. Heifer, under 1 year, 1st \$15; 2nd \$10; 3rd, \$5.

GRADES AND CROSSES.

Heifer, under 1 year, 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5.

The prizes in the class for Grades and Crosses of Any Beef Breed are

to be as follows:
Steer, 2 years and under 3, 1st, \$25, 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5, 5th, C. Steer, 1 year and under 2, 1st, \$25, 2nd \$20; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, C. Steer, 1 year and under 2, 1st, \$25, 2nd \$20; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, C. Steer, under 1 year, 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, C. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, 1st \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 6th, C. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, 1st \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 6th, C. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, 1st \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 6th, C. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, 1st \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 6th, C. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, 1st \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 6th, C. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, 1st \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 6th, C. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, 1st \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 6th, C. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, 1st \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$ be as follows:

Heifer, 1 year and under 2, 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, C.

Heifer, under 1 year, 1st, \$20; 2nd, It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers. \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, O.

The special class for "Crades and Crosses of Any Beef Breed, open only to amateurs" was made a regular class with sections and prizes the same as in the open class for "Grades and Crosses of any breed."

DAIRY CATTLE SECTION

No change has been made this year in the amount of prize money offered for Dairy Cattle by the Winter Fair Board except that two sweepstakes prizes of \$15 each will be given. One of these is for the cow or en. One of these is for the cow or heifer giving the most pounds of but-ter fat during the test and the othhelier giving the most pounds or out-ter fat during the test and the oth-er is for the cow or helfer giving the most pounds of total solid during the most pounds of total solid during the test. The dairy test for the next Fair will last for three days as us-ual but the test will begin at 9 p.m. on Friday preceding the opening of the Fair instead of the following morning at 5 a.m. as has previously been the custom. A change has been made in the number of points com-peting animals must make before they are entitled to prize money. The fol-lowing is the new scale: Cow, 48 months and over, for a first prize, 140 points; for any other prize, 125 points.

125 points.

125 points.

Cow, 36 months and under 48, for a first prize, 125 points; for any other prize, 110 points for an first Heifer, under 36 months, for a first prize, 110 points; for any other prize, 95 points.—A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Winter Fair.

Cost of Milk Production

Blank Feed Record Forms are being sent out by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Department in connection with the regular Cow Testing Associations, and also, to in-dividual farmers who apply for them. dividual farmers who apply for them. These are used for keeping track of the feed. It has long been recognized that to keep records of milk production only, is far from supplying the information that cow owners should have regarding the ability of their cows to make profits. It is gratifying to know that a large number of men are making use of these forms being provided. Whitley, who has charge of the dairy records writes Farm and Dairy that a good many records are in for April and May. As there is on the regular milk sheets, the amount of milk and fat produced

the amount of milk and fat produced by each cow, and now having records also of the feed consumed, it is hop-ed to get pretty closely at the actual cost of production.

Discovering Profits in Cows

Over 100 cow-testing associations are now in operation in Canada; inquires for organization continue to be received, there being noticeable activity in the Maritime provinces. The result of study of each separate The result of study of each separate cow in the herd (instead of reckoning so many cows, so much milk) leads to rapid improvement in the efficiency of the herd. Scores of farmers have increased their cash receipts per cow from \$50 in 1905 to \$70 in 1905 to \$70 in 1908 by learning what the scales and test reveal. Economy of production is also obtained. However much of a pet obtained. However much of a pet company of the production is also obtained. However much of a pet contained with the production of the produ deserve a place in any business dairy-man's stable.

By means of the feed-record forms many farmers are discovering for the many farmers are discovering for the first time what the feed for each covis costing a month, whether \$3.00 ct \$6.00. Some districts had an average yield per cow in May of 900 lb. milt and 20 lb. fat; in other sections the yield was scarcely half that. Systematic weighing and ampling will supply answers to many puzzling variations in the yield, and quickly jieldicate whether a cow is producing as much as she is capable of doing, of whether she can profitably be fed a little more.—J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Issued Each W

Vol. XX

A Review of N the mor

herd gav lbs. of n could inform a five best cow for Mr. J. K Moore is one competition b over Ontario. tion for Peter er competioin Mr. Moore is daily individu cow testing as only that Mr. cords of milk 1 for months ba by the judge v

DAIRYING T

Dairying is Mr. Moore's fa mirably adapte large area of pasture, furnish for milch cows. than the pastu vided for the cov the five cows not their respective members of the By a judicious founded on actua mined by daily use of pure bred raised the stands to a high state cows in the 30 d return at the faor over 1,000 lbs. dividual yearly re had to show was

The cows on thi from lack of fee kind. Their owne energetic and their cows for the farm and that can be pre milk production. When Mr. R. R. entered in District in company with Farm and Dairy, chop night and n to their full flow, parched from the o of the cattle is los are not allowed to Moore is a strong

William's Fly preparent

Only \$1.00 a Year

FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Vol. XXVIII. .

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1909.

No. 29.

DAIRYING ON A 300 ACRE FARM

A Review of the Farming Operations on One of the Peterboro County Farms Entered in the Dairy Farms Competition. Cows Produce the Main Revenue of this Farm

N the month of June, the five best cows in my herd gave 1,770, 1,630, 1,600, 1,590 and 1,540 lbs. of milk respectively. Not many farmers could inform any one who might ask as to what their five best cows produced in a single month, yet for Mr. J. K. Moore it was an easy matter. Mr. Moore is one of the competitors in the dairy farms competition being conducted by Farm and Dairy over Ontario. He is entered in the local competition for Peterboro County well as in the greater competioin in District No 2, east of Toronto. Mr. Moore is a firm believer in the value of daily individual records and in the work of the cow testing association. It was not for five cows only that Mr. Moore had records. The daily records of milk production for each cow in the herd for months back were available when asked for by the judge when he called recently

to award the score on this farm.

DAIRYING THE GREAT FEATURE

Dairying is the great feature on Mr. Moore's farm. The farm is admirably adapted for this purpose. A large area of well watered, natural pasture, furnishes ideal conditions for milch cows. No extra feed, other than the pasture secured, was provided for the cows during June. While the five cows noted above were making their respective records the other members of the herd were not idle. By a judicious system of selection founded on actual production as determined by daily records, and by the use of pure bred sires, Mr. Moore has raised the standard of his grade herd to a high state of efficiency. His 24 cows in the 30 days of June gave a return at the factory of 31,000 lbs., or over 1,000 lbs. a day. The best individual yearly record that Mr. Moore had to show was 13,000 lbs.

The cows on this farm are not allowed to suffer from lack of feed or from annoyance of any kind. Their owners, including Mr. Moore and his energetic and enthusiastic son, look to their cows for the main income from the farm and do not allow anything that can be prevented to interfere with the milk production. Feed in abundance is provided. When Mr. R. R. Ness, the judge of those farms entered in Districts Nos. 1 and 2, visited the farm in company with an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Moore was feeding some chop night and morning to keep the cows up to their full flow, as the pastures were becoming parched from the continued drought. The comfort of the cattle is looked after at all times. They are not allowed to be disturbed with flies. Mr. Moore is a strong advocate of the use of Dr. William's Fly preparation. The herd of 24 cattle

are gone over each morning and a little spray applied. "When tied in the stable, the whole operation," said Mr. Moore, "takes but two minutes and there is no injury whatever resulting

PROVIDES SUMMER FEED

Soiling c.ops are provided for summer feeding. Mr. Moore makes use of a mixture of oats, peas and spring wheat. He handles this crop in a way calculated to make it give the best returns and at a minimum cost of labor. As soon as it is headed out, it is cut and bound by means or the binder after which it is hauled to the barn and run through the cutting box into the silo from whence it is fed as required.

The farm consists of 300 acres. Thirty acres of this is in bush land, forty or fifty acres of more



An Inexpensive yet Efficient Combination Milk and Ice House

As nexpensive yet Editions Commission man case we recover at our choses re would be little complaint of over-ripe milk being received at our choses and all patrons take the samon-ripe milks aloose Mr. J. K. Moore, each of the proposed one of the proposed with water direct from his windowll milks at the samon proposed with water direct from his windowll may be allowed to the proposed with water direct from his windowll may be same of the same lifted for out by means of one particular Mr. Moore's farm and Dairy.

Mr. Moore's farm and Dairy. -Photo by an Editorial Representative of Farm and Dairy.

or less rough land is under natural pasture. All the crops grown are fed on the farm and the fertility returned to the soil. Very little pure grain is grown. A mixture of oats, barley and a little spring wheat constitutes the chief grain crop. Mr Moore makes use of the Clydesdale variety of oats in this mixture. It is a very heavy oat and a good yielder and matures about the same time as the Mandscheuri barley. This mixed grain is fed to the horses as well as to the cattle and yields more both in grain and straw to the acre than if either is grown alone. Twenty acres are devoted to barley. An especially fine plot of oats of the Clydesdale variety was noticed. Mr. Moore intends entering this plot of oats in the standing field crops competition of the local Agricultural Society.

FARM MANAGEMENT A three or four year rotation as seems advisable

for the particular fields to which the rotation applied is practised. All the manure the farm is hauled out in the winon in a green state and is distributed by means of the spreader. Some manure that was on hand had been made use of as a top dressing on the alfalfa field after the first crop had been cut. Mr. Moore is a strong believer in alfalfa and while he had but a limited acreage to cut this year, he has planned for 20 acres in all to be devoted to this great forage crop; seven acres of this was seeded this past spring.

ADVOCATES MODERN HAYING MACHINERY

Haying operations were well under way when the farm was visited. All modern hay making machinery is made use of. "We make better hay than ever and never set up a forkful," said Mr. Moore when asked as to the efficiency of his hay-making machinery. "Those who say that good hay cannot be made by means of the side delivery rake and hay loader are 40 years behind the times. We have used our loader for four years. It has only been

for the past few years that we have known how to make hay. We used to leave it until it was too ripe then it would blacken with the dew or with a light rain. Now we cut it when it is green and we find that the dew or even a light shower has but little effect upon it when it is in the windrow as left by the side delivery rake. I would not do without the loader if we had to buy one every two or three years. We used to dread the haying, now it is only play. We unload in the barn by means of the hay fork. We make use of two wagons and when these are loaded we take them to the barn, unload them and spread it around in the mow. The farmer in these days is behind the times if he has not a full equipment of haying tools-tedder, hay loader and side de livery rake. They save much labor and a first quality of hay can be produced by their use."

THE CORN CROI

An excellent stand of corn was being cared for to fill the two silos upon which Mr. Moore relies for much of his winter feed. A clover sod manured in the fall or winter and plowed in the spring is Mr. Moore's favorite location for his corn. The decaying vegetation and the manure give a quick germination of the seed while the sod does not dry out to the extent that fall plowed land would. That portion of the land intended for roots is plowed in the fall. The first cultivation, after frequent harrowings have been given while the corn is coming up, is done by means of the one horse scuffler. As soon as the corn is high enough to stand it, the two horse corn cultivator is brought into play and is kept busy according to the condition and the requirements of the soil. The corn is planted in check rows and in this way hand work is practically eliminated as the corn can be cultivated in any direction.

LABOR SAVING CONVENIENCES

Everything about the farm is arranged in so far as possible, to economize on labor. A large assortment of wide, fast working machinery is used in cultivating. One implement, noteworthy in this particular, was a harrow 161/2 feet wide. The stables were fitted with a litter carrier. The idea of saving labor is also incorporated in Mr. Moore's milk house which is illustrated on page three. A large tub supplied with water direct from the wind-mill accommodates four ordinary milk cans. The ice house is a part of the building in which the milk is kept, and the ice is thus convenient for use when required. The water as provided by the wind-mill, proves sufficient for cooling the evening's milk. The ice is made use of when keeping the milk sweet over Sunday. A crane similar in construction to that used for hoisting the milk cans at the factory permits the lowering and hoisting of the cans from the tub at a minimum expense of energy. A further idea of the extent to which Mr. Moore carries this idea of saving labor may be drawn from the fact that the Yellow Globe mangel that he grows permits of being topped with the hoe. The mangles are then pulled by means of the snow plow, which, drawn between two rows shoves them to one side where they can be picked up and thrown into the wagon.-C.C.N.

Problems-Think Them Over

Geo. Rice, Oxford Co., Ont.

Much has been said of late in regard to the shrinkage in the production of hogs. It would seem now that the price for live hogs has gone over seven cents a pound, that there would be a great demand for breeding stock. Such is not the case. There is no unusual demand for broad sows, either grades or pure breds. Present conditions are not due altogether to the fact that feeders think that they have been ill used by buyers and packers and have gone out of the feeding business and show no disposition to return now that prices are high. Whilst the price for hogs is high, the grain to feed them is also very high. The fact of the matter is the consumption has overtaken production all along the line. All produce is high. Even if there were no "corner" in wheat the price for wheat to-day would be much higher than it was years ago. And prices are bound to rule high. They will fluctuate as hitherto, but the general trend must be upward. The inexorable law of supply and demand must have its effect sooner or later. Towns and cities have been and are growing at a great pace the world over, whilst the rural population is not increasing so rapidly. In fact, except in the west where new lands are being brought into production, there is no material increase in production

OPPORTUNITIES.

With the prices for wheat that are bound to rule, for some years at least, what great opportunity to gain a competency the virgin West offers to the man who is not afraid of work and roughing it a bit. But, that little word "work" makes many shy. As a matter of fact there are not so many looking for work in the cities as there are men looking for a job that will give them an excuse to gain some money. Good men are scarce, even in town and cities. A man who uses his brains as well as his muscles; is not likely to find himself out of job long, human nature being such as it is and with so many trying to sponge their way through life rather than

work their way through. The intelligent and up-to-date farmer—the one who uses brains as well as brawn—has an inviting future, however other business may be affected. He is producing a necessary article. As consumers increase faster than producers, prices must increase. The increase will be steady, or accellerated by speculators seeking to "corner" the market, as production lessens. The speculator will have greater opportunities in the future, but as such "corners" are bad for the consumer and producer alike, no doubt laws, will be enacted to curb the speculators,

Every farm could be made to produce several times over what it now produces. But, in order to produce more, more labor would be necessary. That seems to be a question beyond solution. True, there are many in want and out of work in towns and cities, but many of these do not want to go to the country. They would rather sponge some kind of a living in the cities. The farmer does not hanker after such "help." He is not looking for boarders. He wants workers. Such "help," unskilled, unwilling and awkward, would try the patience of Job, and is one reason why farmers that have enough to live on and do not want to work themselves, have to retire from the farm altogether, as they cannot get their work done satisfactorily by hired help.

FARM ECONOMICS.

"Back to the Land," is a catch phrase, but it amounts to but little more. Once divorced from the land, forever; so is the rule. Farming now more than ever calls for experience. It is a complicated business. To grow grain and produce requires knowledge and experience. There are

Well Composed

I consider Farm and Dairy is a wonderfully composed paper. It is far in advance of papers in this country that seek to cover the same field.—J. Ream, Long Sutton,

weeds to fight and bugs to slay. To turn that produce of the land into milk or meat requires knowledge and skill. This can be acquired in a high degree only by many years of experience. The whole trend of events as between consumption and production of the necessities of life give much food for speculative thought. It is bound to be the greatest subject of the statesman and patriot of the future and the near ruture too.

Pensions and like provisions add nothing to the food supply. They only provide the wherewithall to To the farmer, all must look for the necessities of existence. The farmer may now mourn the lack of good help, but such is really bringing about a shortage in the food supply, which means increased price for the future. Producers in other lines sometimes get together and restrict production in order to increase their price. As regards the food supply, we see the most gigantic restriction of production, which is sure to bring about the greatest increase in prices. The farmer at least may have no fear of the future. Assured of enough to eat, and increasing prices for his produce, he can bend his energies to producing his produce by the best methods.

BETTER STOCK.

As prices for grain and other feed increase, it shows the necessity of keeping better stock. As prices for all kind of stock are bound to rule high, he can pay most attention to the stock that he has the most aptitude in caring for. There are very few men that are equally good in caring for horses, hogs, cattle or sheep. A man had better devote his attention to the greatest degree to that class of stock for which he has a distint liking, as he will do better with it. But, above all, avoid scrubs—pedigreed or otherwise—in all classes of stock. Also avoid scrub grain and scrub methods. Scrubs never made a farmer rich.

They will bankrupt the farmer of the future. Proper management will assure him a good living and a chance to save up a competency, so that he may take the world easy and retire at an earlier age than would be possible otherwise.

The farmer has not much chance of seeing good help more plentiful than it is to-day. The call of the west is taking many there. Those that may come from the urban population to the farm are inexperienced. The policy for farmers in general is concentration; practice more intensive methods, give more care to details, cultivate less acres, but grow more to the acre. In the case of the dairy cow much work and expense can be saved by keeping good ones. It makes all the difference between success and failure whether a man gets say 10,000 lbs. of milk a year from one, two or three cows. The same principle applies in other lines of stock and in the production of grain. Much larger returns can be secured by concentration. Farmers would probably be as well off in 10 years if they had half the quantitiy of land they now have, if they have not sufficient good help to work it to the best advantage. Many would be better off if they had but half the number of stock they keep and if what they kept was of the best kind, and properly taken care of. The best bred stock in the world will never do unless it gets good care. The larger the business the greater the chance to make profit, providing that the larger business is conducted in as thorough a manner. But when the business is so large, that owing to unsatisfactory help or other causes, many things get neglected and there is less thoroughness, the profit is lessened and may easily vanish altogether. A good motto and would be, Do what you can and do it

Hay for Farm Horses

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

Timothy hay is looked upon as a standard horse feed. It is usually considered the best hay for horses. Although horses do well on it when it is properly supplemented with other feed, timothy is the most expensive hay that can be fed to the farm work horse. It contains much less feeding value than clover or alfalfa hay, or than hay made from the natural grasses. A horse cannot be expected to do much work on timothy hay alone. It must be supplemented by a liberal grain ration from which later the horse must gain the energy that he uses. To a large extent the usefulness of timothy hay lies in that it is a bulky feed and distends the digestive organs. It is possibly the one kind of hay for horses on fast work as they will eat little of it and it is non-laxative. For feeding farm horses the best results will be had from clover or alfalfa hay, these are much richer in protein than timothy and hence, the horse requires less grain when these latter are fed. Clover and timothy mixed as it is now commonly grown proves very satisfactory for the average horse as it combines the good qualities of both

It is a mistake to fill the mangers full of hav and to allow the horses to eat all they will at all feeds. Such a practice is extremely wasteful and is harmful to the horse. The only time that a horse should be allowed to eat a full feed of hay is at night while he is resting and when there i a long time for digestion. A horse with his stomach stuffed full of hay suffers much discomfort in working, hence, the morning and noon feeds of hay should be light in order that the horse may not be compelled to work with a sense of undue fullness. Farm horses are too often fed more hay than is good for them. This is also true to some extent with grain and other feeds. Too often the feeder tries to make up to the horse in quantity what his feed lacks in quality. A horse should have enough to work on, but too much will burden him, derange his digestive organs, and actually make h do little to tra flesh m hay.

July 22

It is we is best for than this amount of where fast is too full fed to hors Musty hay stances as and impair poor qualit As the ner lungs are o are often at sympathetic should be so that the breathe the horse is less is required will be had though the g Not

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will call aga handling the b the person who

For producin hives are used, be purchased a common native in sections prov Most of the Ita honey and the white has a wa number of secti be taken off the hot room. If p an objectionable sections should moths. If any tight box and be will clean out th

Extracted home honey. Most be hives, but use to for honey; that raise the brood of hive from which Honey should be from the hive. A thirds of the fran

ly make him poor. Hay of the ordinary sorts will do little towards making a working horse fat. Extra flesh must be put on with some feed other than

It is well to find out just what amount of hay is best for each horse you work. Never feed more than this amount. Especially never feed a large amount of hay before taking a team on the road where fast driving is to be done. The horse that is too full of hay cannot trot easily. Hay that is fed to horses should be of the very best quality. Musty hay should not be fed under any circumstances as the dust gets into the animal's lungs and impairs his breathing or wind power. Hay of poor quality adversely effects his stomach also. As the nerves supplying the stomach and the lungs are closely related, the lungs in this way are often affected due to this close relation of the sympathetic nerves. Hay that is slightly dusty should be sprinkled with water in the manger so that the horses should not be compelled to breathe the dust. The crying need of the average horse is less hay and more oats. As much energy is required to digest the hay, often better results will be had from feeding a less quantity even though the grain ration be not increased.

Notes on Honey Production

James Storer, Victoria Co., Ont. To produce nice honey and to put it on the market in good attractive shape, so that the consumer after once tasting a beekeeper's product ing. If this precaution is not taken, honey may sour after it is extracted.

Extracted honey like comb honey should be kept in a warm dry room well ventilated. In a few weeks pure honey will granulate. Some consumers like it in that condition but if it is desired to liquify it it can be done easily by putting the container in a vessel surrounded by water and keeping it warm. The water should not be allowed to boil. If it is heated much over 180 degrees the honey will be colored.

No Easy Way of Killing the Perennial Sow Thistle

"Cynacus," of Wellington Co., in Farm and Dairy, July 8th, asks for an easier way for killing the Perennial Sow Thistle than the one suggested by Mr. Glendinning. I fancied Mr. Glendinning's way was a little too easy judging from the experience of many farmers who are fighting it on heavy soils, such as Wellington Co. farmers prob ably have. Where it overruns a locality, it would be good policy to prevent sow thistle from going to seed for miles around.

One way of accomplishing that end would be to have a provincial law which would, if enforced, prevent the sow thistle from going to seed. This will be the case when farmers are aroused sufficiently on this question to ask their representatives for such a law. The only farmers it would

really hit would be the careless and indifferent

Four Pairs of Twin Calves in One Year. What Herd Can Beat this Record?

It is quite an ordinary occurrence to occasionally have a pair of twin calves in a dairy hird, but to produce four pair in an average sized herd in a single year is indeed singular. Mr. Asson Grob of Waterloo Co., Ont., the owns the calves illustrated, and who of competitor in the barry Farms Competition District No. 5, attributes this phenomenal production of his hore. On the years of continuous milk records distributes of the most producible producers. Further particulars concerning these calves are given on page six.

will call again, requires a little skill in handling the bees. A great deal also depends on the person who makes the attempt.

For producing section honey where standard hives are used, all the necessary appliances can be purchased at bee supply establishments. The common native or black bee makes the best work in sections provided there is a good honey flow. Most of the Italian bees fill the cells too full of honey and the section instead of being nice and white has a watery appearance. As soon as a number of sections are capped over, they should be taken off the hives and put away in a clean, hot room. If put in a damp place, they take on an objectionable, watery appearance. The stored sections should be examined occasionally for bee moths. If any are found, place the sections in a tight box and burn a little sulphur in it. This will clean out the pest.

Extracted honey is easier to produce than comb honey. Most bee keepers make supers of the hives, but use the upper frames, or combs only for honey; that is, they don't allow the bees to raise the brood or young bees in that part of the hive from which they get the extracted honey. Honey should be well ripened before it is taken from the hive. A good rule is to have at least two thirds of the frames capped over before extract-

ones whose places will sooner or later be overrun with the thistle anyway. A weed law for the Perennial Sow Thistle, based on similar laws now being operated in the prairie provinces for a number of noxious weeds, would do the trick. If the seed can be prevented from blowing all over, the weed itself may be effectually dealt with, but not so easily, as it can be dealt with on paper I

Mr. Glendinning's method of leaving badly infested pieces in meadow is a good one, especially as all seeds are prevented from maturing as it will be either mown or pastured. If sneep are allowed on it they are very fond of it and will eat it down closely, but I doubt if they will kill it all in two or three years' pasturing. It is generally weakened however by pasturing, and if the meadow when plowed in the autumn is prepared next spring for a hoe crop ' sere will not be many this les left to tell the tale.

In evidence of this a piece of heavy clay flat land had a few quite large spots in it of this notorious thistle. It was fall plowed in 1903, sown with beans in 1904, and well cultivated, but that did not kill all the thistles. It was sown with barley in 1905 and seeded down to timothy and clover. There was a heavy catch of clover and it checked the thistle consider-

ably. It was mown for hay in 1906. It was pastured the two following years 1907 and 1908; but not with sheep. It was fall plowed last autumn and this year part is sown with oats and part with beans. There are still some small patches but not much to be seen. I believe that sheep would have fixed it all.

Sow thistle can be killed quite effectually by persistent cultivation such as smothering it out, by summer-fallowing the piece infested with a broad shared cultivator after once plowing. Buckwheat and rape are two good crops to fight it with. Well drained land makes the battle much easier. In view of the heavy toll farmers pay from the prevalence of some weeds and this is one, they should co-operate in adopting some effectual method to combat them in localities. No doubt short rotations with hoe crops and clover are the most effectual.

"Cynacus" should try alfalfa, corn, roots, rape in drills, red clover, buckwheat and millet crops as far as possible even if he has to buy grain to supplement these foods.—"Weed Fighter.

Bladder Campion

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

I have been greatly impressed this last year or two with the extent to which bladder campion is spreading in this province. It is a very pernicious weed and must be spreading more or less by commerce in Red Clover seed particularly. Its scientific name is silene inflata. It is also called bladder weed and rattle weed. Some speak of it, too, improperly of course, as white cockle, which is another weed similar in some respects; but it is a biennial instead of a perennial, as is the bladder campion.

The bladder campion grows a very deep root which branches at the crown. From these slender branches it shoots up a clump of flowering stems, bearing bladder like flowers and which fill with seed. When ripe they rattle in the cup-shaped seed pod and the seed is easily distributed on the ground. It is a very heavy seeder and one plant will pollute a lot of ground in its immediate vicinity. Generally speaking it is in full bloom during the last two weeks of June. They should be prevented from seeding as far as possible. It usually spreads by seed, but, if a crown of the plant be cut off and trailed in the soil, it will grow and give much trouble.

A thorough summer-fallow is about the only real remedy. This may be done largely with the broad shared cultivator through the summer after the first plowing, which should be pretty deep for campion. Individual plants may be killed by cutting back in the ground and putting in a handful or two of salt according to the size of the roots.

This weed is very bad in the Peterboro district. Clover seed crops from that district should be closely watched and any campion plants cut out. The seeds are not prohibited by the Seed Control Act as yet, but they soon will be put on the same footing as the other 23, which the Act blacklists.

Before the value of any kind of hay can be determined, the feeder must know the purpose for which it is to be fed and its adaptability for such a purpose. For example, owners of racing and fancy driving horses feed the choicest of timothy hay, chiefly because it is very palatable, agrees with the horse, and furnishes the required amount of bulk needed in the ration. The purpose in feeding hay to horses doing hard labor is to furnish not only bulk but part of the nutrients, especially protein, required in the ration. For this class of horses good timothy and clover mixed hay will prove more satisfactory than any grade of timothy, being cheaper and containing more nutrients than timothy.-Harry B. McClure in U.S. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 362.

ABSORBINE oce inflamed, swellen Joints, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Fis-my unhealthy sore quickly: to use; does not blister bandage or remove the hair,

CRUMB'S IMPROVED STANCHION

SAVE COST

NEW PREMIUM LIST .- Write for a copy of our new premium list.
There are many premiums listed in it that you will want to secure this summer. Premiums for everyone and for any number of subscriptions. for any number of so Send for this list to-day.

LAND for SETTLEMENT

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

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

DONALD SUTHERLAND, HON. JAMES S. DUFF, Minister of Agri

******* FARM MANAGEMENT Noveceseseseseseses

Stimulating Production in a Herd

The photo of four pairs of twin calves reproduced on page five of Farm and Dairy this week, was sent us by Mr. Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., , at the time of entering his farm Ont., at the time or entering in the Dairy Farms Competition now in the Dairy Farms Competition by Farm being conducted over Ontario by Farm and Dairy. Mr. Grob wrote: "I enbeing conducted over Ontario by Farm and Dairy. Mr. Groh wrote: "I en-close you a photo, not to show my gang of farm hands, for there are still gang of farm hands, for there are still four men missing from the picture, but to show the four pairs of Hol-stein calves. We have daily milk re-cords, without a break, for over ten-years. These appear to have stimu-lated a sort of rivalry in production among different members of our herd to the extent that we are liable to have calvas come in threa's and four's if we calves come in three's and four's if we do not find a way to guide the zeal of our most ambitious cows.

"At all events let the men who do not believe in daily milk records trot

not believe in daily milk records brown out the dairymen who can show more than four pairs of twin calves produced in less than a year's time, and we will admit that perhaps it is not mereby an admit that perhaps it is not merely an ambition to excel. Now when you have examined the photo, if you think it will not detract from our chances, you may enter us in the Dairy Farms Competition."

Value of Clover Hay

In the past, horse feeders have not understood the value of clover hay. Clover should constitute one of the main coarse roughages for horses. It has been found to be more nutritious than timothy and nearly equals alfalthan timothy and nearly equals arrai-fa in this respect. Feeders object to it, however, because of its tendency to produce heaves and other respir-

atory troubles when fed in a dusty or otherwise unclean condition.

or otherwise unclean condition.
These objects as not age to the color of the color

Alfalfa in British Columbia

Please tall me something about airthat, and if it vill grow on Vancouver leland, if it will owell on my soil, rich andy with clay subsoil? How many tons of the vill clay subsoil? How many tons of the vill clay subsoil? How many tons good hay for migne to the aero? Is it as good hay for a sile or control or sowing and cultivating. I street to the vill clay to the vill control of the vill clay with the vill cla

it.—A. S. A., Nanalmo Co., B. U.

1. Alfaifa is one of the most palatable and nutritious of forage plants.

It is a rapid grower and is easily handled on suitable soil and with suitable. able climatic conditions.

2. Alfalfa may be expected to do well on Vancouver Island.
3. Such soil as described is suitable for alfalfa provided it lies with a gen-

for albura province at hes with a gen-tle slope and is well drained.

4. Under favorable soil conditions with sufficient rainfall it may be ex-pected to give from four to six tons of hay an acre each year.

5. It is a first class hay for dairy

It is a first class hay for dairy

cows.

6. Sow with nurse crop in early spring or sow on extra well prepared land in July or 1st of August without nurse crop, sow 20 to 25 lbs. seed

an acre.

7. For July seeding, plough, disc harrow and cultivate land till in perfect tilth; leave for a few days, then harrow again for a gain for a few days, then harrow, sow carefully, harrow once more and roll, harrow once more and roll of staves or cement. Ask local comment people for curbs or build of worden staves, as per directions sent. Fir staves 2 in. by 6 in. by 18 ft. should prove satisfactory. Make at least 27 feet high.

Udder Troubles

Considerable is lost each year from udder trouble, and for that reason I have made a study so as to bring out some end to bring out some end of these udders that are caked out. of the calving. We find very often a very good oow that had a diseased quiter, the quarter becoming diseased after, the quarter becoming diseased after, the first or second calf. The usual methods that are adopted are something like this: They put on say a hot fomentation, or a liminent, or some kind of vaseline and then when the system becomes clogged they will udder troubles, and for that reason I a not romentation, or a limiment, or some kind of vaseline and then when the system becomes clogged they will use what is known as a probe, sometimes a darning needle, and with that kind of material they usually ruin the udder. They will have a large quantity of bloody milk and then in a little while there is no flow from that quarter at all, and the reality is the cow is spoiled.

"It is very loudder is to be considered sometring loudder in the consideration of the loudder in the lo

but I am told that some milkers have a less gould touch than others and there is not many that the caused, and this irritation caused, and this irritation is the control of the control o

mers can do. The sceretary told me recently that the greatest trouble with us veterinarians is that we try to give the farmers something to do that is the farmers something to do that is had the farmers something to do that is had the farmers milk tube with a little bibb at the end of it. I use a rubber tube something like an ordinary hand bicycle pump. Now, I insert this tube carefully into the quarter that is affected and I fill it up with air. I do not probe in there with darning not probe in there with darning meetles and other kinds of instruments, but I fill up this spongy organism, but I fill up this spongy organism, but I fill up this spongy organism, out I fill up this spongy organism, and it is like filling a sponge with authority of the spongy of the hand, and work that air all through the quarter, and you will hear the bursting of these little vesticles—these little tubes. You can burst all of them in two or three applications of that kind, and you will generally re-store the udder. I have treated sev-eral hundred very bad cases and I know it works all right, and any one of you can easily do it. of you can easily do it.

of you can easily do it.

"Now, where the entire udder soon
after calving has become caked, we
use what is known as the compress.
We take a piece of heavy cloth and
put it on so that it lifts the entire
udder, and tie it on top. We usually
use straw with it, so that we do not
chafe the back of the animal. That
is to relieve the pressure. You will is to relieve the pressure. You will notice that the udder is very heavy notice that the udder is very heavy heavy that the pressure must be relieved before anything else is done. If you want to assist, take several small, five or ten pound bags, and fill them with bran, keep them hot, and apply them to the udder. This is the treatment that we use where there is a very great amount of congestion. Now these are about the simplest methods of treating diseases of the udder that I can explain — the massage for the diseased quarter and the compress for the whole udder."

Our Veterinary Adviser

DIARRHOEA IN COLT.—Dam died at birth of colt. Colt has been brought up on whole milk. It is now two months old, and has diarrhoea.—C. S., Pugwash, N.S.

Dilute the cow's milk with 1/4 of its Dilute the cow's milk with ½ of its bulk of warm water and add to each pint of this a tablespoonful of gran-ulated sugar. To this add ½ of its bulk of lime water. If the diarrhoea be sente, cheek it by giving two drams each of laudanum, catechu and pre-pared chalk in ½ pint of equal parts of new milk and lime water every three hours until diarrhoea ceases. Then feed as above. Then feed as above.

Items of Interest

Mr. P. P. Farmer, who has been acting as assistant to Mr. G. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, has resigned his position to accept has resigned his position to accept the managership of the Farmers' Dairy Co., Limited, which is being formed by a number of the milk producers around Toronto.

The Department of Agriculture is putting on a display of wholesome and diseased meats at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, and will send two lecturers from Ottawa to tell the people how to discern the good from diseased meats. This should be of interact in eattle upon a settle upon a s good from diseased meats. This should be of interest to cattle men, as well as meat producers.

well as meat producers.

Mr. J. J. Ferguson, representing the J. Y. Griffin Company who have several large packing plants in the Canadian North-West, visited Ontario during the past week. Mr. Ferguson stated that his company was making plans to promote live stock interest in Western Canada. If the work develops as anticipated, Ontario breeders may expect to participate in an increased trade in pure-bred live stock.

ATTENTION!

Cheese Manufacturers





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

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

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

For full information regarding prices, deliveries, its advantages, etc., write

Toronto Boxbarrel Co.

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TORONTO

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

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Alber 5th to stances. ing by held in Historic West. West. 7 miles los 000 Indi On ent we were ments 1

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REMOVES THE SOI

Heesessssssssssssssssss FARM MANAGEMENT

Calgary Exhibition

Alberta's greatest fair from July 5th to 10th, was spent under the most auspicious and favorable circummost auspicious and favorable circum-stances. On the morning of the 5th and just preceding the official open-ing by Lieut. Gov. Bulyea, there was held in the city (Calgary), the second Historical Pagent. This was a great success, and demonstrated the past, present and future of Alberta and the West. The procession was over two miles long, and comprised about 2, 000 Indians in true western style. On entering the exhibition grounds,

we were pleased to note the improvewe were pleased to note the improve-ments lately made, the extensive buildings and stables, which though not filled as they were at the Dom-inion Exhibition last year, yet the space was well occupied. The pro-ducts of the factory, forest, mine and farm were all on exhibition, nearly all Albertan. although some of the live. Albertan, although some of the live stock came from Saskatchewan and exhibits of fruits, etc., from British Columbia.

HORSES.

The entries in live stock were almost as numerous as last year. Horses, both heavy and entry, made a grand display, Clydesdales are display, Clydesdales were of the compact build, limber type.—Hullman & Sons, diridice, aged stallion, Baron Kerr, by Baron's Pride, was an easy winner; thick set, strongly built, with splendid underpinning, he should be a valuable stock getter. The brood mares were astrong lot and had foals equal to those to be seen at any of our eastern shows. Turner's "Proud our eastern shows. Turner's "Proud The entries in live stock were alour eastern shows. Turner's "Proud our eastern snows. Turner's 'Proud Beauty' (imp.) won the silver medal for best imported mare and best fe-male any age. She is of fine quality. Percherons were shown by Geo. Lane and Gordon Ironsides and Fares Co., who as the chief exhibitors won most of the prizes. On the whole they were a high class lot.

a nigh class lot.

The Belgian drafters and Shires
were on hand in lesser numbers. Hackneys were well represented and among neys were well represented and among them were many high-class animals. Standard bred, Coachers and Thor-oughbreds were out in large numbers and had their admirers. Polo ponies were numerous as were all classes of saddlers, particularly remounts, sad-dle and hunters.

THE BEST LINIMENT

Gombault's **Gaustic Balsam**

IT HAS NO SQUAL

Perfectly Safe

and

Reliable Remedy

for Sore Throat

Chest Cold

For a the Would Human Bunion Body no equal

Backache We would say to all who buy it that it does Neuralgia who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substances and therefore no harm can result from its actional saw. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic almosts and it can be used so any case that requires an outword of p plic s tie so with perfect safety. Sprains Strains Lumbago Diphtheria Sore Lungs Rheumatism

all Stiff Joints

The Cattle exhibit was one of the best and not far behau that of 1908 when so many eastern herds were shown. The Shorthorns were mally of the right stamp, short, thick and only required the few weeks still finish to nut on the bloom possibility to finish to put on the bloom peculiar to those shown in the east.

those shown in the east.

Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon, won the championship with a thick set sappy fellow, "Spicy Wonder," three years of age. While Chas. F. Lyall, Strome, Alta., won the champion female prize with "Miss Trout" also three years with "Miss Trout" also three years of age. Herefords were represented by only one animal, "More represented by only one animal, "More represented by only one animal, "More represented by owned by F. Croxford, Airdrie, Alta. Aberdeen Angus word, Airdrie, Alta. Aberdeen Angus word, and the Angus word, and the Angus word, and the Angus word, "Black Gaylawn," and "Jestie "ald", E. D. Adams exhibited a lot of good Galloways. The grade stees were a Galloways. The grade stees, were a Galloways. The grade steers were a good lot. Of the two car lots of butchers' cattle the Aberdeen Angus were a superior bunch.

DAIRY BREEDS

The dairy breeds were well represented. Alberta, especially the country north of Calgary is especially adapted for darrying and as the land becomes taken up the rancher must go further back. Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys are being selected by Alberta dairymen. If we mistake not Ayrshires are becoming most popular because of their hardniness. In the exhibit the absence of the hords of Messra. Hunter & Sons and R. R. Ness was moticeable from last year, but Mr. A. H. Trimble and J. J. Richards of Red Deer, Alta, were not far behind The dairy breeds were well repre-Red Deer, Alta., were not far behind in their exhibits. They divided the in their exhibits. They divided the honors, Trimble taking the lead. He won lst and male champion with "Gen. White" of eastern breeding. We look for the yearling "Barchesko King's Way' (imp.) owned by Trimble to stand higher another year. He is a bull of pure form and character, he was not in quite as good form. but was not in quite as good form as the two-year-old "Gen. White". Richard's imported bull, "Barcheskie Scotch Earl" is likely to be a large strong fellow with plenty of vigor and

character.

Among the
"White Rose" of Springbrook, bred
by W. F. Stephen, easily won 1st and
champion. She is a low set cow of
perfect form and type, with great capperfect form and type, with great capacity and carries a perfect udder with large and well-placed teats. In the one-year-old heiters a close decision had to be made between Trimble's heifer and Richard's "Burnside Lady Nora," Judge Clarke giving it to the former, which was not a popular decision angung Avrahire may. The decision among Ayrshire men. The younger Ayrshires made a creditable showing. Messrs. Trimble and Rich-ards had many inquiries for Ayrshires and made quite a few sales.

HOLSTEINS

W. J. Tregillus and Thos. Laycock & Son, Calgary, were the principal exhibitors of the black and whites. Many good animals were among them, only we would have liked had they been brought out in better form. This breed has many admirers in the West. Laycock won the bulk of the red tick-tay and the male championship with the contract of the contract W. J. Tregillus and Thos. Laycock

jr., reports numerous sales in Western Canada. A. H. Trimble won most of the prizes in dairy grades.

SHEEP AND SWINE

Swine were represented by fine specimens of Berkshires, which made the largest display, Yorkshires of good imens of Berkshires, which made and largest display, Yorkshires of good type and a few Tamworths. The jork ind stry state gaining ground in the section of the country between Calgary and Edmonton and are kept in common with the dairies. In Caigary and Edmonton and are kept in connection with the dairies. In sheep, a lot of good specimens of Oxford downs, Shropshire and Hampshire downs, were shown. With Secretary Richardson at the helm we believe Alberta's largest exhibition has a great future as it advanced. great future as it advances with the great future as it advances with the march of progress to be seen abroad in this land. There is wook of ex-pectancy on every face work is in-tensified as one discusses the gillities and future of the West. Na-litites and future of the West. Na-has it been my lot to meet with peop-les ooptimistic, so contented, so satis-fied even if men have met with hard luck which after all is not uncommon. fied even if men have met with hard luck which after all is not uncommon. If men fall they rise again to better things and generally accomplish the end to which they aspire.—W.F.S.

Progress of Cow Testing

Progress of Low lesting
The records of the cow testing associations show a large increase in the
number of cows whose production,
both as regards weight of milk and
butterfat, is being noted regularly.
It is no wonder that the plan appeals
to the progressive disirgene of Candad, because proved work must mean
substantial improvement, and the improved herd is the herd that proes economically.

duces economically.

Since commencing records many farmers have been enabled to increase the yield of milk and far you considerably, because instead of connectedly saying "so many some as much milk," each individual is studied, and each member of herd brought up to a good profit ening, and the saying the sa by from 4,850 pounds to 6,880 pounds. In the from 4,850 pounds to 6,880 pounds. In the first of the first of

Old Methods of Hay Making

Old Methods of Hay Making
Editor, Farm and Dairy:—In reference to my method of making hay
are been almost obliged to stick
to the old plan of cutting hay with
the mower and allowing it to lay just
long to be so the still be so the old plan of cutting hay with
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with five-year-old "Cady Fay Lulu", whose milking qualities were apparantly well developed. As herd contained animals of the period of the period contained animals and period contained animals animals and period contained animals an With a reasonable amount of help

Unloading by hand has never been a very serious matter to us as our bar his wide and the hay is put in the bottom of the mow. We found that, using a double rope on the large of the dependent of a tack we could get along well in a wide barn. All the machinery well use this year will be a stool sake and mover, the could get along outfit in my estimation consists of first, a mower, then the tedder, side-delivery rake, loader, two wagons, by or horse fork, ropes two wagons, by or horse fork, ropes Unloading by hand has never been

the tedder, side-delivery rake, loader, two wagons, hay or horse fork, ropes and pulleys. The tedder is almost in-dispensible in a showery season; a loader works a great deal more satisfactory when you have a side-delivery factory when you have a side-derivery rake. I like to cut my clover when it is about two-thirds in blossom and timothy when about one-third in bloom.—C. E. Burrill, Brant Co.,





Blacksmiths! Stop the Horse Kicking

He isn't vicious. He is worried by fly pests. You can relieve him with DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER. Sprayed over the horses, kills the fly pests that are worrying; saves your temper and stops kicking of horses.

THE COST of DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER is nothing compared to the comfort to yourself and horse. It destroys all lice and vermin on cattle and in poultry houses, and increases flow of milk and number of eggs. Cost is little. RESULT SURE. No farmer or cattle owner can afford to be without it.

Put up in liquid form, with red label. Full instructions accompany each package. Four sizes: quarter, half, one and five gallon tins. Label registered and protected in Canada and United States.

Send for printed matter, or \$1 for ½ gal. and Sprayer.

Manufactured only by the

F. WILLIAMS CO., Morrisburg, Oit. Madrid, N.Y. AGENTS WANTED

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Ent-omologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Farm, Ottawa.

This old enemy of the pear is steadily spreading in the apple growing
districts in the souther options of
Ontario. It occurs in every part of
Canada where the pear is only part of
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the south year the mite is particularly pro-in some districts and is causing con-siderable anxiety to both apple and

growers. The Pear Leaf Blister Mite, as its name implies, is not an insect, but a mite. It is a microscopic creature, being only about 1-125th of an inch in length. Regarding the life habits of these mites, Professor Parrott, of the New York Agricultural Experithe New York Agricultural Experi-ment Station, says: "The mites spend the winter in the buds usually under the second and third layers of bud-scales. They frequently collect in col-onies of 50 or more in little depres-sions in the scales and are more or less concessed and protected by the pubescence of the buds. As the buds burst, the mites move to the unfold-ing leaves in which they burrow and ing leaves in which they burrow and establish new colonies. In October the mitas abandon the leaves and bide establish new colonies. In October the mites abandon the leaves and hide

in the buds.

The irritation caused by the mites burrowing into the leaves from below, induces the growth of the galls, or blisters. Within the blisters the eggs blisters. Within the ollsters the eggs are laid; these hatch in a few days and the young mites feed upon the juices of the leaf. If the blisters are examined closely, tiny openings will be seen; these are made by the mites on entering and leaving the leaf. The chief injuries by the Blister Mite are to the leaves, by the Brister and are to the leaves, but the fruit stems and fruit are of-ten attacked. Professor Lochhead in writing of this pest, in the annual report of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, for 1908, says: "The galls Association, for 1908, says: "The galls on pear leaves are at first greenish, then reddish, afterwards bright red, and finally with the death of the affected tissues, brown or black, often most conspicuous on the sides of the midrib. When the mites are very numerous the injuries produce defoitation of the trees. The color of the galls on apple leaves is much less striking than that on pear leaves. The galls are usually more abundant on the margins of the leaves, and are at first greenish, soon becoming thrownish, and only occasionally red, at first greenish, soon becoming brownish, and only occasionally red, The coalescence of merging together of several of the galls produce irreg-

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HORTICULTURE

White the margin." Quoting from ture at the margin." Quoting from ture at the margin." Quoting from ture at the margin." About July first the most striking effects of the mites upon the leaves appear, especially if there is much yellowing of the foliage, as frequently occurs. The proper surfaces of sush Upon the upper surfaces of such leaves the mite-infested spots are of a light brown or of a dark and are uniformly brow green color and are uniformly brown beneath.
These spots are thickly massed, forming a dark, broad band of irregular width along each side of the leaf, brown beneath. which contrasts conspicuously with the intervening light yellow area about the main rib. To one standing on the the main rib. To one standing on the ground and viewing the leaves from beneath, this striping of the leaves,



Blackberry Canes Sprawling on the Ground is very suggestive of variegated fol-

iage of certain ornamental plants."
The remedy for the Pear Leaf Blis The remedy for the Pear Leaf Bilster Mite is to spray the trees with the lime-sulphur wash just as the buds are swelling. As the mites pass the winter hidden away securely beneath the bud-scales, the expanding of the huld in spring opens the budof the buds in spring opens the bud-scales sufficiently to allow of the en-trance of the spraying mixture.

Preventive Measures for Apple Maggot

Prof. Wm. Lochhead, Macdonald College.

Froj. Wm. Lochhead, Macdonald College.

The best preventive measures for the control of insects are those that call into operation cultural methods, such as good cultivation, drainage, timely plowing, and so forth, as opposed to artificial methods, such as spraying, etc. A thorough knowledge of the life history of the insect is required in order to deal effectively with it. In the case of the apple unaggod, spraying is of little avail, and the segment of the property of the case of the apple skin, and are puppe is hidden beneath the surface of the property of the propert

only ones that can be adopted.

There are two or three vulnerable points in its life history in which it can be attached successfully. The first is:—the maggot leaves the fruit after it has fallen to the ground or has been packed. Prompt gatherig and destruction of all fallen apples before the maggots leave them is perhaps the best way to destroy the annle magnot. best way to destroy the apple maggot. If this method were carried out care-If this method were carried on fully and co-operatively, there is reason to believe that the pest would son to be troublesome. It is clear

son to believe that the pest would son to believe that the pest would consider that if the would be fruit is allowed to the first the word of the first the word of the first the word of the fall of

possible and is worthy of trial is the plowing and cultivation of the orchard for the destruction of the pupae. As a for the destruction of the pupes. As a result of some experiments by Pro-fessor Card of Rhode Island on the effect of plowing, on the pupes, it was concluded that while spring plowing had very little effect on the pupes, requent cultivation in early summer resulted in their destruction. It would result the pupe of the pupes of the pupe of the pupe of the pupes of the practised until Julyac danger from the apple worm is reduced anger from the apple worm is reduced to the pupe of the pupe that the pupe of the pupe of the pupe of the pupe of the pup that the pupe of the pupe of the pupe of the pupe of the pupe that the pupe of the pupe of the pupe of the pupe of the pupe that the pupe of the pupe of the pupe of the pupe of the pupe that the pupe of t apple worm is reduced to a himman.
Another preventive measure is to attend carefully to the destruction of
the refuse of barrels and storehouses
in which apples have been stored.

Pruning and Training Blackberries

Fruit growers practise different m Fruit growers practise different methods of pruning and training black-berries. The first principle to bear in mind is the fact that the canes are biennial in habit while the roots are perennial; that is, the canes grow one year without fruit and bear the fallowing war. They should the

one year without fruit and bear the following year. They should then be removed to give here to younger wood. In a letter new form of the following year. They would be seen to you have you have been a seen as they would be seen as they would be seen as they will be seen as they would b canes should be shortened to lour or five feet and the laterals to about 20 inches; when pruned in this way, the fruit will be larger and it will prevent the setting of more fruit than the plant can mature, as is often the case when left unpruned. When done pruning gather up the old canes with fork and burn immediately. Then lift the new canes and crowd them between two wires stretched from post to post along the rows. All suckers which come up between the rows should be treated as weeds."

should be treated as weeds."

Instead of using two wires upon which to train the canes, Mr. W. French, of Ontario Co., Ont. Ont. Only one. To an editorial representation of Farm and Dairy who visited the orchard of Mr. French, last month, he said that he places posts about 16 yards apart in the rows of blackberries and between them stretches only one wire to which the canes are tied with stout cord, such as binder twine. Mr. French stated that he has used other methods



Blackberry Canes neatly Tied to a Wire Compare with other illustration on this page. Both photos were taken in plantation of Mr. W. H. French, Ontario Co., Ont.

It should not be a difficult matter to find ways and means of disposing of the fallen infested fruit. Hogs and cattle when allowed to feed in the orchard are effective agents of destruction of windfalls. When pasturing is impracticable for one reason or another the windfalls should be promptly collected and destroyed.

Another cultural method which is

Advantages of Tillage

Advantages or single.

The experiments to determine whether the apple thrives better under tillage or in sed, could the three three

The results of 120 moisture determinations in the orchard show that the differences in tree growth and crop in the two plats of this experiment ace mainly due to difference in moisture, the tilled plat having most majusture.

As a consequence of the reduced wa-As a consequence of the reduced water supply in the sod plat, there is a reduced food supply; for it is onably through the medium of free water that plants can take in food. Analyses show that the differences between the actual amounts of plant food in the two plats are very small.

the actual amounts or plant rood in the two plats are very small.

Analyses show that there is more humus in the tilled plat than in the śod plat, contradicting the oft made assertion that the tillage method of managing an orchard "burns out the humus."

humus."
At a depth of six inches, the tilled soil is 1.1 degrees warmer in the morning and 1.7 degrees at night, than the sod land; at twelve inches the tilled soil is 2.8 degrees warmer in the morning and 1.8 degrees in the warming. evening.

We are justified, without the prese tation of specific data, in saying that a tilled soil is better aerated than sod-ded land.

Soil investigators are well agreed that beneficial micro-organisms are found in greater numbers in a culti-vated soil than in other soils.

APPLICATIONS OF EXPERIMENT The following application of the re-

alts of this experiment may be made: alts of this experiment may be made: arly all the plants which min-to the needs of man are improv-by tillage; the apple does not seem e an exception

Results are positive as in this ex-periment can be made very compre-hensive; they should apply to all vari-ties of apples and to nearly all soils

ties of appies and to nearly all sons and locations.

The experiment does not show that apples cannot be grown in sod; it suggests, however, that apples thrive in sod, not because of the sod, but in spite of it.

While moisture is by no means the

only factor to be considered in the controversy over the sod and tillage methods of managements, it appears so be the chief one.

to be the chief one.

There is nothing in this experiment
to indicate that trees will become adapted to grass. The sodded trees beto indicate appears to grass. The sodded trees be-gan to show ill-effects the first year the orchard was laid down to grass and each succeeding year has seen

Watch the fruit crop reports of Farm and Dairy for accurate information regarding the current situation and the outlook.

The strongest strawberry plants are secured from runners that root early in the season. If the plants run to freely cut off the late ones.



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July 22

"Data or cundity Ob of Egg Pro of '200-egg by the Mai sets forth th designed to of fact as t of "200-egg" etter layer hens which ducers. The ment were i

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poor producir ent. In this expe "200-egg" her egg producers ers' egg reco egg class. The hens we ortionately) ullets in resp

The Flo J. H. Callande Some commo many in the

poultry was de

in Farm and intimated then few lines takes own book of exacquainted with their habits, and ings suit them ings suit them out amongst the July and see if fortable spot is lif you do it is that right there of the flock, if it gry to care for probably conving appreciated on appreciated on thoughtful breed somehow. Then consequences who consequences who Are the chicken joints becoming h joints becoming and red skin exp sun? They have been sunburned, development of development of a disadvantage to co find it takes a lo this condition. (haps younger than the handicapped conditions, and r conditions, but at all season, but at final maturity in final maturity in Sometimes only will be afflicted in

erally it is one to by the rest. He do to eat, and when and seek a shady he has to forage any thing he can lings are better t with a younger lot.
water pans and seyoungsters are for a
climb over each oth of their beaks into Then never stint to it where it will kee possible.

In some far cor

POULTRY YARD

Egg Production of the Daughters of 200-egg Hens

'Data on the Inheritance of Fe-mity Obtained from the Records Egg Production of the Daughters '200-egg Hens',' a bulletin issued the Maine Experimental Station, by the Maine Experimental Station, sots forth the results of an experiment designed to test the plain question of fact as to whether the daughters of "200-egg" hens were or were not better layers than the daughters of the control of the control of the control of the control state of the control of the con better layers than the daughters of hens which were not such heavy pro-ducers. The results of the experi-ment were in brief as follows: The daughters of "290-egg" hens were in this expariment very much in-ferior to their mothers in average egg

production. This is particulary true of winter egg production. This experiment gives no evidence

This experiment gives no evidence that there is a sensible correlation between mother and daughter in re-spect to egg production, or that egg producing ability is sensibly inherited. A relatively high producing mother was as itkely as not to have relatively near producing daughters in this exor producing daughters in this ex-

periment.

In this experiment the daughters of "200-ogg" hens were not such high egg producers as pullets were not such such a such as a

The Flock in Summer

J. H. Callander, Peterboro Co., Ont. Some common mistakes made by Some common mistakes made by many in the summer care of their poultry was dealt with it may article in Farm and Dairy last. As intimated then the following. As intimated then the following. Generally the summer control of the writer in the writer i ings suit them as far as possible. Go out amongst them on a hot day in ings suit them as far as possible, to out amongst them on a hot day in July and see if you can find a comfortable spot in the yard yourself. If you do it is almost a sure thing that right there you will find most of the flock, if they are not too hungry to care for comfort. This will probably convince you that shade is a property of the property of disadvantage to contend with, you will

development of a chick that has this disadvantage to contend viyou will find it takes a long time to get over this condition. Other chies, perhaps younger than they, will outstrip the handicapped ones under the conditions, and not only leaf them all season, but attain a melled them all season, but attain a melled them all season, but attain a melled them all season, but attain as been covered by the form of the season of the conditions. Sometimes only one chiek in a flock will be afflicted in this way, and generally it is one that has been covered by the rest. He does not get enough to cat, and when the others are findly and seek a shady spot to scratch in he has to forage out in the sun for any thing he can find. Such weak-lings are better to be taken away from others of their own age and put with a younger lot. Next fill up the water pans and see how eager the youngeters are for a drink. They fairly climb over each other to get one dip of their beaks into the cool liquid. Then never stint the supply and set of it where it will keep cool as long as mossible.

In some far corner two or three

chicks may have discovered a nice mellow spot of earth with just the delightful amount of moisture in it, that they appreciate. Watch them take a refreshing bath. In a few minutes their feathers are full of the

similar the second of the seco

that is the most important end of the work. However, comfortable quarters go a long way towards bringing a successful season, and they should be given great care. Have them clean, free from foul smells, dry and above all roomy, as o'ercrowding the chicks as they grow in size, is fatal.

The Farmer's Fowl.

F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Que. Probably one of the most frequent questions asked by persons is "What is the best breed?" Some have anquestions asked by pursons is "What is the best breed?" Sure have answered it by naming the breed, others advise the breed that the best. I do not think either of these answer the question. The brod discussion answer the question. The brod with does the best with one may not with does the best with one may not with another. Because a breed does well in Quebec is no proof that it will do the proof that it is impossible to name the local conditions. To say that the bree local conditions. To say that the bree comes no nearer it, for some have comes no nearer it, for some have preference for fowl that never will preference for fowl that never will predefine on the kind of hens to keep.

kind of hens to keep.

One of the first essentials is to know what one is after. Are eggs to be the main purpose? When are these eggs wanted? Are conditions such that the wanted? Are conditions such that the flock can receive attention in the winter or is it only drift the summer that eggs are expend. Does one want table fowl, broilers, and table fowl, broilers, and table fowl, broilers, and the want table fowl, broilers, and the want was the demand of the market was the definition of the want was the was the want was the was the want was the want

In getting a new breed some look around and if they can pick out one that none of their neighbors have, that is chosen. Foundation stock for this breed is often brought from a distance and the purchasers wonder why is is not better than if proves to be. One of the best recommendations for a breed is that your neighbors have it. One of the best recommendations for a breed is that your neighbors have it. It it does well with them, it is most lit does well with them, it is most lit does not not seen and the state of the form a good yard belong your neighbors than send away for it. He can locality would be united in the choice of a breed it would mean momeny for all concerned. It is the many for all concerned. It is the seen and the seen when the same sumber of odds and ends, the same number of odds and ends,

more buyers and a better price than the same number of odds and ends. Better then to take good breed all ready found in the lose by than hunt for something different. After selecting the breed, and one can't go far astray in choosing one of our hardy American between the control of the selection of the selectio

ed stock. Every farmer cannot use trap nests but most can find out which hens are doing the work in the winter time. Mark them and itse their eggs for breeding. Don't sell the best and breed from anything. Never part with pick of the flock of any prince. at any price. KEEP YOUNG STOCK

For profits, laying hens should not be kept too old. The pullet year is usually the most profitable. Few hens insually the most prohtable. Few homs make satisfactory returns after the aemake satisfactory returns after the aemake satisfactory returns after the aemake according to a number of experiments it may be taken as a rule that the production of eggs decrease 25 per cent. each year of the hen's life. If the practice is to keep the production of the produc make satisfactory returns after the se

those having the strongest constitu-

In summing up these the farmer's In summing up these the farmer's flock should have only one breed and that breed should be the one that suits his market, his conditions and his locality. He should have a good strain of that breed, young, healthy and with a good constitution free from vermin and disease.

I received the pig that you sent me I received the pig that you seen me for securing seven new subscriptions of milk and cream is supplied daily for setting seven new subscriptions of milk and cream is supplied daily from this section to the city of To-ronto. All the competitors that have get such a good one. It weighs 65 been visited are liberal feeders; their lbs.—Harry Wheeler, Peterbero Co. stock is in fine condition.—H. G.

Judging Farms in Western Ontario

A preliminary report of the work of judging those farms in Western of judging those farms in Western Competition, too late for last week's lesse, covered the farms of Mr. John Baird, of Scarboro, David Duncan, Hugh Laird, Oliver D. Bales and John McKenzie, of the Townsh.p of East York, and Mr. George Forrester, of Markham Township. These are all fine farms and their respective owners are putting forth efforts to owners are putting forth efforts to win in the competition.

Competitors expressed the desire that the examination of their farms had been at a later date, as each one had some fence to fix, some gates to put in repair, or some weeds to spud. Much interest is being taken in the competition by the neighbors in the competition by the neighbors of those competing. Each of the farms are being taken as a sort of model in their neighborhoods. One competitor's neighbor expressed himself by saying, "This competition will do us all good. It will make us brush up a bit so that we won't be left too far behind."

The farmers in this district are all fortunate in having secured a fine catch of clover. Exceedingly heavy crops that were lodged in places netwithstanding the dry weather of June, were in evidence on nearly every farm. Speaking of cron general, fields of timothy hay are light, straw will be short, but the corn and root crops look well. Alter corn and root crops look well. Alter corn and from this section to the city of Tofform this section to the city of Tofform this section the c The farmers in this district are all

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circumstances were the significant of will not only protect our reputable advertise the weak of the control of the contr

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONE.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY SPREADING

"We are having Rural Mail Delivery here now and we have erected one King Edward mail box. Our present address is Elford and we want you hereafter to send Farm and Dairy to Essex Rural Route No. 1.'

The foregoing notice reached Farm and Dairy recently from one of our subscribers in Essex County. Only a year ago, Farm and Dairy was fighting to have Free Rural Mail Delivery established in Canada. At last it is being established and our farmers are beginning to enjoy the benefits possessed by the farmers of other countries in having their mail delivered at their doors.

It is not long since we received a letter from one of our subscribers in Prince Edward Island, who stated that he and the farmers in his section were enjoying free rural mail delivery and that he was thankful to Farm and Dairy for what it had done to have this system of mail delivery introduced in Canada for the benefit of our farmers. Those farmers who have not yet got free rural mail delivery and who are living in to plan now for what you will exhibit well to start pressing for the extension of the service.

The cost of the service has been greatly exaggerated. When there is a route with 100 farmers on it, only 50 of whom go for their mail each day, it is reasonable to estimate that the average cost in time lost in going for the mail amounts to an average of 10c. each. In some cases where the FURNISH AN ABUNDANCE OF FEED horse has to be hitched and a trip made especially for the mail, the cost will exceed this, especially during the busy seasons of the year. At other times, the cost might not equal 10c. a day. On this basis, however, the average cost per day to these farmers of getting their mail would be \$5. Allowing for 300 days in the year, it must cost these farmers \$1500 a year to get their mail. Supposing, however, that the average cost is only 5c. a day for 50 farmers, the yearly cost is then \$750. That alone is about equal to the cost of establishing a daily mail service. Such a route, also, increases the value of the farms by at least 5 per cent. This alone would pay the cost of the service for several years. What is the sense, therefore, of people telling us that we will be ruined financially if we try to give our farmers the benefit of free rural mail delivery?

EXHIBIT AT THE FAIRS

Remember that the character and quality of the exhibits made at your local exhibition are largely what you make them. Much rests upon the officers of the agricultural society in compiling a suitable prize list and in advertising the fair. Their efforts, however, would be largely in vain did they not receive the co-operation and support of members and others, in the district, interested in the success of the show.

The local or country fair, in some eases, has lost much of its former usefulness. Some departments have become the prey of what might be termed the professional exhibitor, particularly those departments in which poultry, vegetables and other garden truck, fruits, art and ladies' work are exhibited. Too often the same exhibits are sent on their rounds year after year and they capture a large percentage of the prize money. Many societies have wisely ruled against such exhibitors. It is often, however, difficult to make this ruling effec-

This difficulty can be overcome to some extent by all interested in the success of the exhibition, bringing out the best of those products that they have produced themselves. Boys and girls should be given encouragement to put up exhibits. While they might not successfully compete the first time, they will improve, after a few experiences, to such an extent that in time even the professional will have little inducement to make his rounds.

To compete successfully, one must begin early. Products and stock for exhibition should be carefully prepared long before the date of showing. Exhibits selected in this way are sure to bring credit to their owner. Begin They use cold water instead.

thickly populated sections will do at your fair next fail. If there are boys or girls on the farm, see that they are encouraged to prepare the exhibits. Let them exhibit under their own name. Such action on your part will do much to raise the standard of your local exhibition and will have a far reaching effect upon the young folks induced to take part.

Rush seasons should not interfere with the care of stock, particularly dairy cows. Haying and harvesting are largely gone through with in order that feed may be stored up, which feed is later given to the cows. Since cows are looked to, on dairy farms at least, to provide the larger portions of the revenue, it seems worse than folly to neglect them. Yet how difficult it is for many to grasp the truth of this!

It is the experience of all who keep cows and who give them any study, that a cow once allowed to slacken in milk production, is difficult to bring back to her normal flow. When haying and harvesting are on, it seems to be a sore temptation to overlook the milch cows. Many regard milking as a chore. It is, and should be termed work. With pastures past their best and with flies annoying them, cows can ill withstand neglect. It is a critical time in the cow's production. All efforts should then be directed to keeping her up to the best flow possible.

If soiling crops, or other summer feed, has not been provided then use should be made of such crops as are available. The hay that has been freshly stored for winter use can be fed to advantage if required. It will give returns now in milk. Later on the feed consumed will give no profit as it will be required to maintain cows while in a dry condition. Where the milk flow is kept up by the judicious use of feed now, these same cowa can be made to give a return in milk throughout the winter months. If cows are kept, then make them profitable. They can be made profitable only by furnishing them with an abundance of feed.

TAKE PROPER CARE OF MILK

Carelessness is at the bottom of all trouble that causes milk to sour in a short length of time. No excuse can be given for milk being delivered at the factory other than in a sound condition. The cheesemaker or the butter maker cannot be expected to make a product that will bring the highest price from milk that is anything but first-class. Milk drawn from the cow in a cleanly way and cooled immediately to 60 degrees or lower and kept in a sanitary location a reasonable distance from a barn or hog pen, or other source of contamination should grade No. 1 when it reaches the factory. Where it is necessary to hold it in hot weather over a period of two days, ice is a great convenience. Milk can be kept, however, without ice and many have been sending the best of milk to factories for years without ever having ice.

The cost of conveniences necessary for properly caring for milk is small compared with the loss yearly resulting from milk indifferently cared for A can of milk sent back represents considerable loss, but for every can sent back many are taken in that should have been rejected. This results in much greater loss and a feature of it is that such loss is not placed where it belongs, but must be born by patrons collectively. If patrons of cheese factories and creameries would rise to the occasion and accept their full responsibility in regard to the milk that they deliver at the factory. it would be a happy day for our dairy industry. When dairymen generally have forgotten to say "too much bother" and practise the simple methods available on most farms for properly caring for their milk, the second grade article will not be featured on our markets. Dairy products will then grade as first.

PREPARE FOR A POSSIBLE FEED SHORTAGE

Reports from Farm and Dairy correspondents and crop bulletins gotten out by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the condition of spring crops is not as promising as it was a year ago. Although recent rains will do much to help the later crops and freshen the pastures, they were too long delayed to bring the average of crops in large districts up to the normal. Prospects point to the fact that all feed available will find ready sale next winter.

It will be well to govern farm operations on the assumption that there will be a light crop. Every pound of feed in sight should be saved. Grain crops should be cut slightly on the green side, having in view the feeding value of the straw when well saved and cut before dead ripe. Much can be done to increase the yield of corn and root crops by well timed and persistent cultivation. Then, if a shortage should result, preparations will have been made for it to the greatest extent possible.

The rapidly growing corn is a reminder of that silo that should be available to contain it on its maturity next fall. This is a busy season to think of silo building. Plans for the silo should have been laid and many preparations made for it long ago. If the corn is available it is not too late to provide one yet. Much experience relative to different kinds of silos has been given in the columns of Farm and Dairy. Choosing and building your sile is a personal matter. One should not be too particular about the kind of silo to build. The main thing is to have a sile and to build it well; it will bring a great saving in the cost of producing milk. Those who have yet to build a silo should break out of the ranks of the doubters and build one.

The most expensive farm machinery that is used in connection with haying and harvesting, is now or shortly will be in full activity. The shortness of the life of many farm machines particularly mowers and binders is a matter that if applied to business life,

would be o machines oiled, and should las concern is pair and t oil. Oil is that we car undance. longer wear more efficie amount of machinery Resesse

July 22

Cream Butter Mak tions to this d matters relating gest subjects letters to the C

****** Dairyin E. S. Archi

Nova Scot and varied r culture to ta shipping and ever, is of the than ever be occupation polis Valley, ways will be t ing. In the tricts of the I limited exten predem greater area with their tre roots and gra-over will pre try is as yet i only one co The four star

Expired

equal sway in needless to po-breeders who l

Many of have been o for many yea to continue a many years t they will ren tions prom expire, thus trouble of no sonally.

Look at th wrapper of week. If it b X it means th tion has ex your renewal your subscrip expired, and renewed, we lose no time in our subscript strictly in adv the blue X or week. If you to let us see an early date.

Circulation FARM AL PETERBORO

would be one of much concern. Farm machines if properly cared for and oiled, and housed when not in use, should last indefinitely. The main concern is to keep them in good repair and to supply an abundance of oil. Oil is the cheapest machinery that we can buy. Let us use it in abundance. Oil proves its value in the longer wearing of the machine, in more efficient work and in the lesser amount of power required to propel machinery that is kept properly oil-

*************** **Creamery Department**

Butter Makers are invited to send contribu-tions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to sug-sest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to the Creamery Department.

Dairying in Nova Scotia

E. S. Archibald, B.S.A., Colchester Co., N.S.

Nova Scotia, owing to her many and varied natural resources, has in the past half century allowed agri-culture to take second place to other culture to take second place to other industries and sumbering, mining, shipping and shing. This era, however, is of the shing. This era however, is of the shing. This era how ever before do and now, more than every district of the Province, sheep and to a limited extent beer raising will always predominate. But over the greater area of agricultural lands, ways predominate. But over the greater area of agricultural lands, with their tremendous crops of hay roots and grain, dairying should and over will predominate. This indus-try is as yet in its inference with try is as yet in its infancy, there being, according to the census of 1901, only one cow per sixteen acres throughout the total area of the Pro-

The four standard breeds hold about equal sway in Nova Scotia. It is needless to point out the prominent breeders who have been equally suc-

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Circulation Department FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO - CANADA

cessful with each of these breeds. Sufcessful with each of these breeds. Sufficient is it to say that pure bred herds are rapidly being established, that the average grade herd has always at its head a pure bred sire, and that the successes of the more prominent breeders and importers are well-known throughout the Dominion.

Bobbs not Eupply Home Demand.
But even then Nova Scotia with her numerous towns and cities, her large industries and manufactures, supplies only from 60 to 75 erent, of the dairy products consumed within her borders. Take for example, the island of Cape Breton with her many large towns and where are employed many thousands of miners. Here almost a considerable the products of miners and example raised and all products can immediately be turned to ready money, yet in dairy products alone, many thousands of dollars worth are imported annually. DOES NOT EUPPLY HOME DEMAND.

ed annually.

Two large and progressive milk and cream condensing factories are operating, one in Truro and another in Antigonish. These export anually many thousand dollars worth of produce, which, being of superior with the condensitive, finds ready markets throughnit. many thousand dollars worth of produce, which, being of superior quality, finds ready market throughout the length and breadth of the continent. But these, as well as butter and cheese factories, cannot obtain sufficient milk to supply the increasing demand for the finished product. The prices part by these concerns to farmers are good, condensing factories paying \$1.00 a cwt. and the others proportionately. The retail prices for the finished product retail prices for the finished product. densing ractories paying \$1.00 a cwt. and the others proportionately. The retail prices for the finished product from the same during the month June, 1909, were as follows: Factory butter, 26 to 28 cents a pound; cheese 18 to 20 cents a pound.

HOME DAIRYING.

IN SET BOME DARKYING.

In farm dairy product, we see a more rapid development in both quality and quantity; the test was a proper of June, 1909, being 22 ocnts a pound. Progressive despring any easily advance on these properties of the properties F. W. Foster, Kingston, Kings Oo., M.S., who carries a splendid herd of a Jerseys writes as follows: "With the exception of one year we have survived to the control of one year we have survived to the control of the

a third larger than Denmark, her soil and climatic conditions are quite sim-ilar, and her people thrifty, ener-graphic and progressive. She may nev-er compete with the West in her pro-duction of beef, mutton or wheat, but let us hope that as a Province she may in the course of the next two generations be the dairy Province of the Dominion.

Ripening Cream for Churning

It is always very essential that the It is always very essential that the cream be ripened properly or churaing in order to have good butter and casy work in making it. Prof. Hopper of the California Agricultural College, says of this matter: Often the milk of a single cow is allowed to sour and used to inoculate a larger quantity of pasteurized skim milk (180 degrees) thus constituting a



starter. These are natural or home made starters and when cultivated from clean milk they give excellent

from clean milk they give excellent results.

By inoculating a sufficient quantity of pasteurized skim milk with an artificial culture, the so-called commercial starter is produced. These too, require care in preparation and protection in the congulated mass has a clean milk acid taste and aroma, it indicas as a clean flavor should be used as its purpose is to improve the conditions of the cream to which it is added. Stir it well when added to the cream.

One of the buttermaker's difficulties is to scure enough skim milk for starter making purposes. Every effort should be made to secure enough so that from 10 to 25 per cent. of starter may be used. With rich cream more can be used than with thin in cream affects the case of churning. a with 30 per local, and 10 per local, of starter can be used to advante can. Progress the contract of starter can be used to advante can.

With 30 to 30 per cent cream, 20 per cent. of starter can be used to advant-age. Prepare it carefully and add as liberally as the cream will permit.

Educate the Patrons

Educate the Patrons

Much off-flavored cream results simply from a lack of knowledge as the proper care. Few would wilfully to its proper care. Few would wilfully be a proper care and inferior grade. Any plame are care in the proper appreciation of the susceptible of proper appreciation of the susceptible of the patron's lack of proper appreciation of the susceptible of the patron's lack of proper appreciation of the susceptible of the property of the susceptible of the susceptible of the property of the proper

ing, or examine the cream at all critically, as he did not wish to stir up too much opposition before he had become acquainted in the community. He soon discovered that it was high time to get busy. One patron's cream gare up a terrible stench on opening the can. The cream did not seem the can. The cream did not seem to the can be can b

make any difference.

Patrons cannot too soon learn how Patrons cannot too soon learn how Patrons cannot too soon learn how Patrons cannot too the consumers between the sound of the consumers o bulk of them do not think. They are simply going on milking a few cows and caring for them and for their milk in the same old way instead of knowing whether there is a profit or loss in their work. Occasional visits from the maker. especially when the knowing when work. Occasional visits from the maker, especially when the need of such is particularly indicated, would do much for the cause of good

The great mistake made by too many who attempt to pasture swine cra alfalfa is in overstocking. There is a tendency or temption to keep in a pasture more switch that it can comfortably support, with the result that the alfalfa plants after that the alfalfa plants and the transpled and rooted out, while the animals fail to prosper as would under more rational treatment.

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

Trouble with Sweet Cheese

A considerable proportion of the cheese being manufactured this year in Lindsay and Peterboro districts are found to be sweet and open. This defect is being noted in the cheese turned out from some of the best factories and it is general among a large number of the factories.

Mr. G. A. Gille Mr. G. A. Gillespie, of Feterboro, told Farm and Dairy recently that much of the cheese he was buying showed this defect. He found it showed this defect. He found it hard to account for it as the condition seemed wide spread, unless the milk was being received sweeter; conse-quently the curd would appear to be to salt before the proper development of acid had been reached. believed the fault lay with the cheese makers and not with the patrons, as it was in the handling of the milk and not with the condition of the milk, as the defect showed that the milk must have been received at the factory in a sweet condition. Mr. Gillespie stated that he has spoken to Dairy Instructor Ward about the defect and suggested to him that the matter ould be investigated.

Some of the makers have not been using the acidimeter test and have admitted that they were salting their curds too early, not allowing enough acid to develop before salting. Since using the test they have found that they were salting at about 95, whereas the curds should not be salted before the acid development shows from 110 to 115 by the acidimeter test.

Methods of Payment for Milk*

T. H. Hall, Geneva, New York A method, which has been recently proposed, requires the use of a spe proposed, requires the use of a special case in test; and no really simple, wholly satisfactory test of this kind has yet been published. Under this system the percentages of fat and case in in each patron's milk are added and the figures thus obtained are used in distribution. ed and the figures thus obtained as used in distributing dividends. This method has the advantages of being an accurate measure of cheese yield and of removing temptation to water milk. It has the following disadvant-ages: (a) When carried out in the most compete manner, it involves

*Extract from a Review of Bulletin by T. Van Slyke.

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making a casein test in addition to a fat test, requiring extra time, labor and cost. (b) It does not recognize any difference in the quality or value of cheese made from milks containing different percentages of fat. (c) different percentages of rat. (c) at offers a temptation to skim milk. (d) It places the value of casein on a par with that of milk-fat, contrary to the teachings of Babcock, and encourages the production of milk with high tages of casein relative to fat. (e) From results obtained in apply (e) From results obtained in applying this method to data obtained in case of a representative New York cheese factory, the changes made in distribution of dividends would be in-sufficient to justify the extra expense involved in making a casein test, in comparison with the milk-fat basis. In this factory, but expense in the comparison of the comparison of the milk-fat basis. In this factory, but expense. this factory, half or more of the change in dividends would be consumed in the cost of the additional test-ing necessary, leaving the amount to be re-distributed only one per cent. on each \$5.00 of dividends. Under such circumstances it is not at all likely that the 27 patrons whose dividends are lowered would vote for the change nor the 23 men benefited ask it, when the relative high cost of making a redistribution is understood. ON A MODIFIED BASIS

If casein were assigned one-fourth the value of milk-fat, in harmony with Babcock's relative value plan for cheese yield and solids, and if this value, added to that of milk-fat, were used in making dividends, we should get results essentially like those given by the milk-fat basis. Under such circumstances, the cost of making a casein test would be practically casein test would or practically casein test would be practically thrown away. The percentage of calculated when the percentage of milk fat is known. Casein thus estimated could be used with fat in making dividends without the cost of a casein test. Such a method considers only quantity and not quality of cheese but apart from this fundamental weakness, possesses the following advantages: (a) It is preferable to the fat-and-casein method, in that no extra expense is required for making a casein test. (b) It is more fair extra expense is required for making a case in test. (b) It is more fair than the "fat-plus-two" method, since richer milk would be credited with more case in than poorer milk. (c) All temptation to water or skim milk would be wholly enminated. (d)
No additional labor is involved in making dividends, as compared with the milk-fat basis.

SUGGESTIONS.

On the basis of the points discuss ed in this and preceding articles, the following suggestions are made in the interest of those dairymen who produce milk for the manufacture

(1) The exclusive use of the milkfat basis is advised, since it is the methou which takes into consideration composition and quality of cheese in connection with yield of cheese, thus providing an equitable and simple

(2) The method of distributing dividends on the exclusive basis of the weight of milk delivered should be abolished, since it is open to many objections of the most serious charac-

(3) In those cases in which it is found impossible to introduce the milk-fat basis, any of the following methods will be found greatly superior in fairness to the weight-of-milk system, preference being in the order given: (a) Relative values of fat and other cheese-solids, based on yield and composition of cheese, as proposed by Babcock; (b) amount of fat and cal-culated casein in milk; (c) fat-plus-

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Cool Rooms in Brockville District

The Brockville Cheese Board have the Brockvine Cheese Board have had under consideration, a motion of Messrs. Wm. Stafford, and J. B. Wilson, recommending the construc-tion of cool curing rooms in connection of cool curing rooms. At a recent meeting of the Board, Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Division, Department of Agriculture, Octawa, was present and gave a practical address strongly endorsing the establishment of such cool curing rooms. In his address, Mr. Barr pointed out that there were four features in common with the dairy industry. 1st, clean, cool milk; 2nd, capable paid makers; 3rd, cool curing and 4th efficient t; 3rd, cool curing and 4th efficient t; 3rd, cool curing and 4th efficient t; 3rd, cool curing capable paid makers; 3rd, cool curing and 4th, efficient transportation. Mr. Barr dealt more particularly on the Barr dealt more particularly on the curing question. Seven years again the quality of Canadian cheese cape in for a good deal of criticism from the British consumer. The matter was taken up by the Dominion and Ontario Governments and the defects were remedied with the result that there is now soldom heard a complaint resoundity. COMING TO THE FRONT.

COMING TO THE FRONT.

The importance of cool curing has forced itself to the front in a manner that can not be overlooked. "When we touch the question of green cheese" we touch the question or green cness-said Mr. Barr, "we touch cool cur-ing at the vital spot." The danger of overdoing the shipping of green goods to the detriment of the indus-try was pointed out. This was shown in letters received by the Department from British important since the hefrom British importers since the ginning of the year. These, Mr. Barr read. J. J. Lonsdale, Liverpool. Barr read. J. J. Lonsdase, Laverpout, noted the improvement in the quality of Canadian cheese, but the weights had proved very unsatisfactory, the shrinkage being due to shipping too green. The same complaint came from Andrew Clament and Son. ping too green. The same complain came from Andrew Clement and Son Scottish importers, who reported heavy losses through shrinkage. This firm noted the deterioration in the style of cheese boxes and stated that better results had been obtained in the season of 1908 on home and New Cealand stocks. Another firm sug-gested Canadians discouraging small factories, the shipment of green cheese and short weights and the advocacy of cool curing.

HOLD TILL PROPERLY CURED.

Mr. Barr predicted that if factories would hold the output until it was properly cured, in two years not a single factory would be found without a cool curing room. The absence of these rooms is because cheese is being sent forward in a green state and "cool" warerooms at Montreal a temperature of 48 degrees, with with a temperature of 48 degrees, which was injurious seeing that the goods were only kept there a limited time before being forwarded to the Old Country. He preferred a temperature of 58 degrees at the factory where better results were obtained, He warned the producers that they had thair integrate to preserve for had their interests to preserve, for if the New Zealand article supplants the Canadian, they will be the loos-

The only remedy for the present existing conditions of affairs was to cure the cheese properly at the factory. Then he had no doubt of Canada being able to compete successfully with the world. Mr. Barr had fears of the the world. Mr. Barr and lears of the New Zealand competition seeing that so many Canadian boys were there engaged in cheese making.

Larger Milk Yields are Possible

Why should cow testing be carried on? Mainly because individual cows in the same herd are likely to vary in the same herd are likely to vary in production about as much as, some-times much more than, individual cows in different breeds. Then too must be considered the strange varia-tions in milk and fat from day to day even with a cow handled as care-fully as possible. Such variations are

very apt to be overlooked unless the very apt to be overlooked unless the record is carefully kept. Another point; two cows side by side, one gives 20 lbs. milk: a day, or 10 lbs. at a milking, the other gives nine lbs. The difference in weight, or the dif-ference in bulk in the pail, aspecially if there is a lot of froth on top, is not easily gauged by the ordinary not easily gauged by the ordinary milker. But multiply that by the 300 milker. But multiply that by the 300 days of a milking period, and it is seen that one cow gives 600 lbs. more

seen that one cow gives 600 Ds. more milk than the other. Yet the ordinary milker would have said, these two cows give "just about" the same. Is not the extra 600 lbs. worth having? Many members of the cow testing associations say that the hired man milks better, with more endeavor to milk clean, if the record hangs before him constantly, and an extra 500 lbs. a cow has often been obtain-500 lbs. a cow has often been obtained since the introduction of the pencil and ruled sheet. Try it, not simply for the extra milk or fat, but for the immense personal satisfaction in knowing that each cow is being made to do better, to do her best.—C.F.W.

Utica, New York, has manufactured a one-ton cheese, which American despatches describe as the biggest ev-er. But Oxford County, Ontario, sent a four-ton cheese to the Chicago World's Fair years ago.

Mr. W. M. Waddell, B.S.A., who recently graduated in the dairy op-tion at the Ontario Agricultural Col-lege, is now located in Indianapolis, Ind. He writes that he is situated in a beautiful spot, and has a good posi-tion as manager of a new centralizer. He is opening up a new Indianapolis and expects to start business July 15, their machinery being, at the time of writing, nearly all

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July 22,

Mrs. Francis with emotion as became dreamy. "I wonder is I melodies of life, love vibrations

Mr. Francis h room when Cam apid explanatio rapid explanation his little valise. He stood a looking, in his his wife, who we pounding the me Camilla hander understood.

understood. Mrs. Francis rer husband's he "How very sud your mind, James you actually goin to-night? Really, shall write a litt church paper. Po has moved me, J touched me deep! so engrossed in really believe it w really believe men are so differe They are not so is just as well, bu James, I fear you large a place in business, business, Mrs. Francis op

the hall, and helpe overcoat. She ha with something lik "You are upon to-night," she said, to-night," she said, as she opened the He opened his me but only waved his

drawing toward dainty letter paper Camilla followed

patient gesture and CHAPTE How Polly V

"We'll have to m she lives thro' the said to the house do al that night. "She patients homesick."





THE secret of a sweet and Christian life, is learning to live by the day. Itlis the long stretches that tire us.



Sowing Seeds in Danny

By Nellie L. McClung ALL RIGHTS RESERVED (Continued from last week)

(Continued from last week)

SYNOPSIS.—The Waston family live amail town in Manitoba. The family consists of Mr. Watson, a man of few words, who works on the "section," and nine children. Pearl Watson is an imaginarie of the initial girl, it years old, and is the maintain of the family. Mrs. Watson is often little girl, it years old, and is the maintain of the family. Mrs. Watson is often little girl, it years old, and is the maintain of the m

"I wonder is her soul attune to the melodies of life, and will she feel the love vibrations of the ether?"
Mr. Francis had noiselessly left the room when Camilla had finished her

room when Camilla had finished her rapid explanation. He returned with his little valise in his hand. He stood a moment irresolutely looking, in his helpless dumb way, at his wile, who was so beautifully ex-pounding the message of the flowers, Camilla handed him the box. She

Francis noticed the valise in husband's hand.

her husband's hand.
"How very suddenly you make up your mind, James," she said. "Are you actually going away on the train to-night? Really, James, I believ? I shall write a little sketch for our church paper. Pearl's thoughtfulness has moved me. James, It really has this write a liteus aresen for our church paper. Pearl's thoughtfulness has moved me, James. It really has bouched me deeply. If you were not so engrossed in business, James, I really believe it would move you; but sen are so different from us, Camilla. They are not as soulful. Perhaps it just as well, but really sometimes, James, I fear you give business too large a place in your life. It is all basines, business, business, desires, and really sometimes, James, I fear you give business that the state of the large and the state of the large and lar

"You are upon the King's business to night," she said, with shining eyes, as she opened the door for him.

He opened his mouth as if to speak, but only waved his hand with an impation; contracting and was gone. patient gesture and was gone.

CHAPTER XVI. How Polly Went Home.

"We'll have to move, poor Polly, if the lives thro' the night," the nurse said to the house doctor in the hospital that night, "She is making all the bapatients homesick. To hear her calling of

Mrs. Francis's face was shining with emotion as she spoke. Then she came dreamy. 'ome' is hard on the sick and well.' 'What are her chances, do you for her mother or for "someone from
'ome' is hard on the sick and well."
"What are her chances, do yo,
think?" the doctor asked gravely.
He was a wiry little man with a
face like leather, but his touch
brought healing and his presence

hope.

"She is dying of homesickness as well as typhoid," the nurse said sadly, well as typhoid, the nurse said sadiy, "and she seems so anxious to get better, poor thing! She often says 'I can't die, miss, for what'll happen mother.' But for the last two days in mother.' But for the last two days in her delirium, ahe seems to be worrying more about her work and her lowers to be about her work and her lowers abe lived with. 'Surely she'll praise me this time,' she often says, 'I've tried my 'ardest.' The strennous life has been too much for poor Polly. Listen to her now.'

Polly was singing. Clear and steady and sweet, her voice rang over the quiet ward, and many a fevered face was raised to listen. Polly's mind was was faised to listen. Folly's mind was wandering in the shadows, but she still sang the songs of home in a strange land:

Down by the biller there grew a green

A weeping all night with the bank for

willer
A weeping all night with the bank for
a piller.
And over and over again she sam,
with a wavering cadence, incoherentily, sometimes, but always about
"where the stream was a-flowin', the
gentle kine lowin', and over my girve
keep the green willers growin'."
'It is pathetic to hear her." the
nurse said, "and now listen to her
asking about her poppies."

"In the box, miss; I brought the
seed hacrosa the hocean, and they wus
be-utles, they wus wot came hup
They'll he nodding and wavin' nov
red and 'ardsome, if she 'asn't cut
them. She wouldn'- cut them, would
she, miss? She co. ..a't 'ave the 'eart,
I think."

"No indeed, she haan't cut them,"
"No indeed, she haan't cut them,"

I think."
"No indeed, she hasn't cut them,"
the nurse declared with decision, saking Polly's burning hand tenderly in
hers. "No one could cut down such
beauties. What nonsense to think
of such a thing, Polly. They're

blooming, I tell you, red and hand-some, almost as tall as you are, Pol-The office-boy touched the nurse's

"A gentleman who gave no name left this box for one of the typhoid patients," he said, handing her the box.

The nurse read the augress and the box trembled in her hands as she nervously opened it and took out the

contents.
"Polly, Polly!" she cried, excitedly,
"didn't I tell you they were blooming
rel and hand-ome."
But Polly's eyes were burning with
delirium and her lips babbled meanintegrals.

inglessly.

The nurse held the poppies over

her. The nurse near the poppies over her. For arms reached out caressingly. Her arms reached out caresingly. Her arms reached out cares, the her arms that, the darlin's, the care that, the darlin's, the wavethearts at last, the darlin's, the wavethearts of the care that the same that the wavethearts of the wavethear

The nurse put it in her hand. She was only a young nurse and her face was wet with tears.

"It's like 'avin' my mother's 'and, miss, it is,' ahe murmured softly. "Ye wouldn't mind the dark if ye 'ad yer mother's 'and, would ye miss?"

And then the nurse took Polly's And then the nurse took Polly's head in her strong young arms, and soothed its restless tossing with her cool soft toot it, and told her through her tears of that other Friend, who would go with her all the way.

"The that apply, miss." Polly murmered faintly. "It's like I was goin' ome." Say that again about the valley," and the nurse repeated tenderly that promise of incomparable sweethat promise of incomparable sweethat

that promise of incomparable sweet

ness.

"It's just like 'avin' mother's 'and
to 'old the little silky one." Polly
murmured sleepily.

The nurse put the puppies beside
Polly's face on the pillow, and drawing a screen around her went on to
the next patient. A case of uppent. the next patient. A case of urgent need detained her at the other end of

the next patient. A case of urgent need detained her at the other end of the ward, and it was not until the dawn was shining blue in the windows that she came back on her rounds. Polly lay just as she had left her. The crimson petals lay thick upon her face and hair. The homesies and redness of weeping had gone forever from her eyes, for they were looking now upon the King in nr. heauty! In her hand, now cold and waxen, she hald one silk poppy, red with edges of white. Polly had gone home.

There was a whispe among the poppies that grew behind the cookhouse that morning as the first gleam of the

nies that grew behind the cookhouse that morning as the first gleam of the sun came yellow and wan over the fields; there was a whisper and a shivering among the poppies as the morning breezes, cold and chill, rippled we have a considerable that the control of picked a handful of them for her dingy little room that they held up their heads once more and waved and nodded, red and handsome.

CHAPTER XVII.

"Egbert and Edythe." When Tom Motherwell called at the Millford post office one day he got the surprise of his life.

Millford post office one day he got the surprise of his life.

The Englishman had asked him to get his mail, and, of course, there was the Nor-West Farmer to get, and there might be catalogues; but the possibilities of a letter addressed to Mr. Thos. Motherwell did not occur

But it was there!

A square gray envelope with his own name written on it. He had never before got a real letter. One he had a machinery catalogue sent to him, with a type written letter inside beginning "Dear ori;" but his mother had told him that it was just money they were after, but what would also say if she saw this? He did not trust himself to open it office plain gase of the people in the infinite plain gase of the people in the finite plain gase of the people in the infinite plain gase of the people in the finite plain gase and plain gase and laboritously one people his letter. and laboritously

In a corner outside the door, Tom opened his letter, and laboriously made out its contents. It was written neatly, with carefully shaded capitals:

Dear Tom: We are going to have Dear Tom: We are going to have a party to-morrow night, because George and Fred are going back to college next week. We want you to come and bring your Englishman. We all hope you will come.

Ever your friend,

NELLIE SLATER

Tom read it agin with burning cheeks. A party at Slater's and him invited!

walked down the street feeling He walked down the street reeing just the same as when his colt got the prize at the "Fair." He felt he was a marked man-eagerly sought after—invited to parties—girls writing to him! That's what it was to have the

cash :--you bet pa and ma were right! -money talks every time!

cash:—you bet pa and ma cerright!
—money talks every time!

When he came in sight of home his elation vanished. His father and mature and the state of the state

mother looked up from her ironing and asked:
"What kept you, Tom?"
Tom had not been detained at all, but Mrs. Motherwell arways used this form of salutation to be sure.
"Tom granupled a sangle, and handing

rm or saturation to be sure.

Tom grumbled a reply, and handing
tt the mail began to unhitch.

Mrs. Motherwell read the addresses
the Englishman's letters:

Mr. Arthur Wemyss,
care Mr. S. Motherwell,
Millford P.O.
Manitoba, Canada,

Township 8, range 16, sec't 20. America "Now I wonder who's writing to him?" she said, laying the two letters down reluctantly.

down reluctantly.

There was one other letter addressed to Mr. Motherwell, which she took to be a twine bill. It worthmarked Brandon. She put it up in the pudding dish in the sideboard.

As Tom led the horse to the stable a met. Pagel coming in with the

he met Pearl coming in with the eggs.

eggs.
"See here, kid," he said carelessly, handing her the letter.
Tom knew Pearl was to be trusted.
She had a good head, Pearl had, for

a girl.

"Oh, good shot!" Pearl cried delightedly, as she read the note.

"Won't that be great? Ar your
clothes ready, though." It was the
cldest of the family who spoke.

"Clothes," Tom said contemptuous-

"They are a blamed sight readier

than I am."

"I'll blacken your boots," Pearl said, "and press out a tie. Say, how about a collar?"

"Oh, the clothes are all right, but pa and ma won't let me go near Nel-lie Slater." Slater. 'Is she too berkler?" Pearl asked

"Not so very," Tom answered guarderly. "Ma is afraid I might mar-

ry her."
"Is she awful pretty?" Pearl asked, g'swing with pleasure. Here was a rapturous romance.

rapturous romance.

"You bet," Tom userared with pride. "She's the swellest girl in these parts"—this with the air of a man who had weighed many feminine charms and found them wanting.

"Has she eyes like stars, lips like cherries, need like a sawn, and laugh like a ripple of music?" Pearl asked

"Them's it," Tom replied modestly.
"Them's it," Tom replied modestly.
"Then I'd go, you bet" was Pearl's
emphatic reply. "There's your mother

'Yes'm I'm comin'. I'll help you, m. Keep a stout heart and all will

Pearl knew all about frustrated Pearl knew all about frustrated love. Ma had read a story once, called "Wedded and Parted, and Wedded Again." Cruel and designing parents had parted young Edythe (pronounce Ed-tib-ee) and Egbert, and Egbert just pined and pined and pined. How would Mrs. Motherwell like it if poor Tom began to pine and turn from his victuals? The only thing that saved Egbert from the silent tom where partings come no more, was the old doctor who used to any "Keep a stout heart. Ezbert. to say, "Keep a stout heart, Egbert, all will be well." That's why she id it to Tom.
Edythe had eves like stars, mouth

like cherries, neck like a swan, and a laugh like a ripple of music, and like a ripple of music, and it strange, Nellie Slater had, too? Pearl knew now why Tom chew-ed Old Chum tobacco so much. Men often plunge into dissipation when they are crossed in love, and maybe Tom would go and be a robber or a pirate or something; and then he might kill a man and be led to the scaffold, and he would turn his face "the howling mob, and say," "All scaffold, and he would turn his face to the howling mob, and say, "All that I am my mother made me." Say, wouldn't that make her feel cheap! Wouldn't that make a woman feel like thirty cents if anything would. Here Pearl's gloomy reflec-tions overcame her and she sobbed

(Continued next week.)

Messessessessessessesses The Upward Look สื่อองของของของของของของของ

Happy Christians

Except a man be born again he can not see the kingdom of God. John 3: 3.

Why is it that more Christians are Why is it that more Christians are not happy Christians? It is because they have not fully entered into the Christian life. Christ desires that we shall be happy. If we have a right faith in His love we will be happy, oven when we are in the midst of troubles. We will rely on the assur-tors, has well rely on the assur-tant than the well of the con-taining who begother for good for those who love Gold or the second those who love God.

we are not happy as Christians the obstacles to our happiness will be found within ourselves. There are many people who believe in Christ and who are professing Christians but who who are professing Christians but who have not been born again. In the words of Thomas a Kempis, Jesus has many lovers of His heavenly kingdom, but few bearers of His cross. He has many desirous of consolation, but few of tribulation. All desire to rejoice with Him, few are willing to endure any thing for Him. Many love Jesus so long as no adversities befall them but if Jesus hides Himself, and them but if Jesus hides Himser, and leaves them but a little while, they fall either into complaining or into too much dejection of mind. Such Christians have not tasted the true joys of Christian life. Before we can know this joy in its

fulness we must make a complete sur-render of ourselves to God. We must We m give up thinking that we know best what is for our good and surrender our desires and aspirations utterly to His will. If we will only look on Him as our Heavenly father it will

be easier for us to do this.

We will realize that His is a father's love, that will do only that which is for our good. Children are soon spoiled when their parents endeavor to gratify all their desires. We must have confidence, therefore, in times of trouble, that God still loves us and that He is only testing and trying us that we may come through the fire fined and ennobled in character. strongest characters are those that

God has tried and tested the most.

We must do more. We must be willing to gladly give up worldly pleasures and to undertake tasks that may seem uncongenial to us, if we have reason to believe that God so desires. Unless we are willing to do this we have not yet made a complete surrender of ourselves to God and God will not bless us as He would until

This is the point where we are apt to fail. It seems to us as though un-happiness will be sure to follow if we give up those things on which our nearts and desires are set. Here is Here where our faith in God's love is weak What He desires for us is infinitely What He desires for us is infinitely better than what we can desire for ourselves. As Lilian Whiting says, in "The Life Radiant," "People talk about being 'resigned' to the will of God; as well might they speak of being 'resigned' to Paradise."

As long as we follow after our own desires at the second of the

As long as we follow after our own desires our thoughts are set on self. It is in forgetting self that we find peace and joy. It is in activity; in depart and giving and loving that the joy of life must be sought. "Obedience to the Heavenly Vision is not in standing still, but in following. It its best expression in energy and not in inactivity. The more absolutely one abandons himself to the divine will, the more unceasingly will he fill every hour with effort toward the working out of the higher and the more ideal conditions. Even the most more ideal conditions. Even the most tragic sorrows lose their hold over one if he will reflect that these, as well as his joys, are alike expressions of the divine will." Christians who have disered this truth will

Wherever You Can, But Somewhere

Christians _I H N

Perhaps of all concerned the farm er's wife needs a vacation more than her husband and he more than his children. Of all the household, from the natural born condition of things, into her life comes much less of var ety than into the lives of the others. He necessarily has more outings than she, in the routine of his work. His necessary journeys to the village or city every few days, brings him in contact with his fellow men, and opens up a complete change of scene. Only up a complete change of seene. Only a few friendly nods from the neighbors, or the exchange of a few words about the weather or crop prospects, or only a little interchange of the fellow feeling on the subject of the potato bug, give him a little rest from the manual labor, and treadmill offsets he is active section. effects he is getting existence, to say nothing of the beneficial effects he is getting from the fresh air and sun-

shine.

But the wife has no spare minutes to ride out and no pretext for going. If she should give as a reach that she needed the air, people would conclude she must be insane, and wonder who was to take care of the dairy

and scrubbing, washing and ironing, croclet work; and quilts, comforts and cooking these endless three meals mats and rugs form another large and cooking these endless three meals a day, from which there is no escaping until we escape into Paradise.
as for taking a tour among neighbors for a social chat, so n visions of things undone would come a serious impediment to her footsteps. Nor is there probability lootsteps. Nor is there probability that a neighbor will happen by, with whom she can exchange those "kind words, so quick to speak, but whose echo is endless." They both need the change for the rest, for the instruction afforded, for the pleasure realized and the change for the probability of the probability of the pleasure realization. ed, and that gives us an incentive to better work, and also "knowing broader fields will render nobler cul-ture for the mind."

Frances Willard recalls standing in

the doorway of her father's barn on their Western farm and wondering if she should ever "go any-where and see anything." Many a wondering it she should ever "go any-where and see anything." Many a farmer's family echoes that wonder, and although few can hope to have it answered as abundantly as Miss Wil-lard has surely something in the line ard mas surely something in the line of recreation (which is recreation) is due them all. As to where they shall go to find that rest, my answer would be, where they shall find the most complete change. If now living near the water, flee to the mountains; if near the mountains seek the ocean. If the vacation can be taken when the city is not too warm, there may be found plenty to delight, amuse and instruct. Go wherever you can, but go some-. . .

Making Money at County Fairs

A bright girl has an excellent way of making money by her needle. For several years she has made from fifty to one hundred dollars annually by taking premiums for embroidery, taking premiums for embroidery, taking premiums for embroidery drawnwork and other forms of fancy work at county fairs. She happens to live in a town where a fair is given by an Agricultural Society each year.
Anyone not familiar with such exhibits would be astonished at the number premiums offered.

In the art and needlework ment seventy-five prizes of \$1.00 or \$2.00 each, are offered for hand-made garments of different kinds, drawn-work, embroidery in Bulgarian, shad-ow work, Mount Mellick, cross-stitch, ribbon work and so forth. Twenty prizes are offered for knitting and

class.

Promium lists can be obtained from
the directors of the fair a month or
so before the fair is held. This young
woman, however, having had several
years of experience as an exhibitor,
knows that they vary little from one year to another and plans her work accordingly. She often picks up bar-gains in ready stamped articles, lin-en, silk and other materials.

en, silk and other maseria.

Besides her success in her home town she has taken work to other fairs town she has taken work to add times received a special prize of \$5.00 for the largest number of entries in certain lines.

After the season has closed the sells some articles, and others she uses as Christmas or wedding gifts to her friends and relatives. In January she begins again to make articles for the autumn fairs and to improve the quality of her work so that she will win more prizes

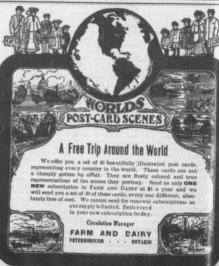
Fun for the Holidays Secure this Camera

FREE OF COST



What boy or girl would not like to have a camera of their own this summer. Here is a chance to get one free of cost. This roll film camera, fired focus box type, taking pletures 2½; in focus box type, taking pletures 2½; in the control of the con

Circulation Department, FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.



July 22, Resesse

THE C Send in publication pertaining i will be repl after receip sent free fo tions at \$1. hold Editor, 1,00000000

The Fru ABOUT Almost eve

scason, straw and cherries a best. even wit localities. So some of those with cans of a ter now so i combined, co-number of he know what to it on. First WHY CAN Whenever as

is usually beca can when it we terward through shake well, ru through the break and scati are sure there ABOT The same good usually false

rubbers a secon rubber was pure safe to use a seem brittle and them, and, in a minutes in warr little baking sod AN EXC

It is a good p use in holding eral holders and fruit stains are from towels.

SIMPLE (Sprinkle finely small, crisp lettu boiled eggs, thinly layer of the che naise dress stuffed olives.

TO CLEAN Put them in a and sprinkle then tub them well un ed, and the flour, strainer and curra wash th the strainer and and change the wa Dry between clean y between clean m to dry in an

AN PREMIUM (

We have just is ium catalogue ti jum catalogue ti jum catalogue ti you. More than i jums are listed i iums are listed i tions are given of tums. Write for i tums. Write for it splendid articles we splendid articles we splendid articles will be sen mail. Full instrumal. Full instrumal for how to secure There are some

Circulation D FARM ANI PETERBOR Receseseseseseseses

THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Inquiries pertaining to cooking are solicited, and will be replied to age of the send o

The Fruit Canning Season

ABOUT CANS AND RUBBERS.

Almost everywhere rhubarb is in scason, strawberries are still with us, and cherries and currants are at their and cherries and currants are at the best even with a late season in many localities. So, get ready to fill up some of those cellar and closet shelves some of those cellar and closet shelves with cans of good things for the winter now so far away. Here is the combined, co-operative and the state of the state of

WHY CANNED FRUIT SPOILS.

Whenever any canned goods spoil it Whenever any canned goods spoil to susually because some air was in the can when it was sealed, or entered afterward through imperfect sealing. So shake well, run a clean silver knife shake well, run a clean suver knile through the contents, in order to break and scatter bubbles. When you are sure there are no bubbles left, fill the can to overflowing and seal while

ABOUT RUBBERS.

ABOUT RUBBERS.
The same good housekeeper says it is usually false economy to try to use robbers a second state of the same transport of the same transport

AN EXCELLENT IDEA.

It is a good plan to have ready for use in holding and wiping cans sev-eral holders and clean cloths, because fruit stains are so difficult to remove

... SIMPLE CHEESE SALAD

SIMPLE CHEESE VALUE of the Sprinkle finely grated cheese over small, crisp lettuce leaves, add hard boiled eggs, thinly sheed, then another layer of the cheese and serve with mayonnaise dressing, garnished with wayonnaise dressing, garnished with stuffed olives.

TO CLEAN CURRANTS.

Put them in a sieve or colander, and sprinkle them thickly with flour, rub them well until they are separated, and the flour, grit and fine have passed through the strainer. Place the passed through one strainer. Frace the strainer and currants in a pan of wa-ter and wash thoroughly; then lift the strainer and currants together and change the water until it is clear. y between clean towels. It hardens em to dry in an oven.

A NEW PREMIUM CATALOGUE

We have just issued a new premium catalogue that will interest that will interest the control of the control of

Circulation Department,

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

RADNOR POTATOES.

RANNON POTATORS.
Slice while raw half a dezen goodsized potatoes. Cover the Littom of
a baking dish with a tike layer of
the potatoes; add small pieces of butter, a little chopped one, and salt
and pepper. Add another layer of potations, butter, onion and seasoning, and repeat this process until the dish is full. Cover with milk and bake slowly for 2 hours.

PRUNE PIE.

Soak the prunes over night in the usual manner. In the morning, stew them until soft; then rub through a them until soft; them rub through a coarse sieve to remove a seeds and to every quart of pulp add lemon, seed-ad and chopped, and one cap of sugar. Bake in pulf pasts shells to a quick oven, making three pies. The superstrate of the pulp seeds and bake in a quick oven. When done, spread the prune mixture be and bake in a quick oven. When done, spread the prune mixture be treen, and ice the top crust or layer.

RASPBERRY JAM.

RASPHBBRY JAM.

To 2 qtb berries add 1 qt granulated sugar. Mash well together and put into jars, but do not seal. Tie a cloth or paper over the top and set in a dry place. Do not cook. May be made from blackberries, red rasp-berries and other sour berries by using equal parts sugar and berries. Keeps all winter.

....

A Summer Dining Room

The farm kitchen was a spacious, old-fashioned affair, and had to serve as a dining room as well. The house mother dreaded to think of her men mother dreaded to think of her men folks coming in with tired, flushod faces and sitting down by the range all through another heated term. She also confessed that she and the girls wouldn't mind having a cooler place themselves.

It was the college girl graduate of the family who proposed the follow-ing idea. She chose the east end

It was the college girl graduate of the family who proposed rath of holowing idea. She chose he cast end porch for the purpose.

After many objections on the part of the others, she at last arranged it to the satisfaction of all. The wide cast porch was shaded in the wide cast porch was shaded in the cast of the control of the control

Along the cast side at the top, inside the wire netting, was stretched
a copper wire. On this was hung a
curtain, or rather curtains, of heavy
blue denim, suspended by brass rings,
and weighted at the bottom by placing shot in the hems, to prevent their
flapping in the wind. This effectual
ly shut out the sun in the end of the deltaling, and kept out the wind and dust
in windy weather. A large, old-fashioned table was found and covered
with neat oiloth. This would not
be too good to leave out in an occa-Along the east side at the top, in with neat oilcloth. This would not be too good to leave out in an occa-sional shower, as the dampness would scarcely injure it, and would do away with the necessity of carrying the table in the house at night. The chairs were old kitchen chairs

The chairs were old kitchen chairs painted a cool gray green, and two wooden rockers were painted the same wooden rockers were painted the same color. There was also as four leaved screen made of heavy Pine, painted green, and covered withe and gold oil cloth. This was used to shut out the light, or protect against drafts if one wanted to lie in the gay red and yellow hammock at the other end

and yellow hammock at the other end of the porch.

A box with a wide tight fitting lid completed the furnishings of this summer abode, and it was covered with the constant of the control of the covered with the control of the covered with the c

...

Value of Fruit and Vegetables

Persons suffering from rheumatism, rersons suncring from racumatism, nervous diseases and nervous dys-pepsia should eat celery. Turnips are beneficial when persons are suffering from nervous disorders

and dyspepsia.

and qyspepsia.

Onions are almost the best nervine known; will quickly relieve and tone up a worn-out system, and are beneficial in cases of coughs, colds, induenza, scurvy, gravel and liver complaints.

latines, scarry, graver and their complaints.

Lettuce caten by those who suffer from insomnia is beneficial. The summer is those who need iron for a tonic eat spin and let the iron (drug) calone. Stand let the iron (drug) calone. Stand let the iron catenate is the summer in the iron catenate is the summer in the iron catenate is the iron catenate is the iron catenate in the iron catenate is the iron catenate in the iron catenate is the iron catenate in the iron catenate is iron catenate in the iron catenate in the iron catenate is iron catenate in the iron catenate in the iron catenate is iron catenate in the iron catenate in the iron catenate in the iron catenate is iron catenate in the iron catenate in the iron catenate is iron catenate in the iron catenate in the iron catenate in the iron catenate in the iron caten

Lemons satisfy and cool the thirst Blackberries are a tonic. Blackberry

cordial is the proper remedy for diarrhoea. Persons who are bilious, who have

indigestion and dyspepsia, conditions for which calomel is usually prefor which calomel is usually pre-scribed, should let the calomel alone and eat freely of ripe tomatoes. Let those who have rheumatism and

need an aperiont eat pieplant.

The apple, excelling other fruits in phosphoric acid, is an excellent brain food. It is aperient and divertic, and hence obviates indigestion and dyspepsia and assists kidney secre-tions and prevents gravel. It cleans

the mouth.

Let all persons who use drugs classed as aperients, laxatives and cathartics, stop their use and eatherteely of apples, figs, pieplant, tomatoes, onions, bananas, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries,



al Springs reverse

of Handacturing Co. Limited,

The Sewing Room

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

BOY'S SHIRT WAIST 6385



The waist is made with fronts and back. It is gathered at the waist line where there is an applied belt to which buttons are attached that allow of button far the trousers firming the trousers firming the trousers firming ing the trousers firm ly into place. The sleeves are finished with over-laps, and

with straight cuffs and the neck neck-band. There is a separate t

need-hand. There is a reparate terrare-collar.

Material required for the medium rize (10 yrs) is 3½ yds 23, 25 yds 27, or 1½ yds 55 in wide, for 19 year size is cut for boys of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 ets.

CHILD'S DRESS 6388



The skirt and body The skirt and body portions are cut in one, but there are extensions at the centre back and under-arm seam edge der-arm seam edge below belt line which are underlaid to form inverted plaits and provide neces-sary fullness. The closing is made at the left of the front the neck can be fin-shed as illustrated or high with the ished or high with t standing collar liked and the sleev can be made in thr

can be made in three quarter or full ength.

Material required (eight. medium size (6 yrs) is 55 yds 24, 35 yds 28 or 39 yds 32 or 39 yds 32 or 39 yds 32 or 30 y

ONE PIECE-CORSET COVER 6265



The corset is made in one piece. The right front edge is finished with a sim-ulated box plait and

TUCKED BLOUSE WITH ROUND YOKE AND PEPLUM 6386



The blouse is made ith front and backs, with front and backs, which are tucked and joined to the round yoke. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and the neck can be finished with the stock or collarless as liked.

Material required for the medium site is 4 yds 21 or 34, 2%, yds 30 or 34, 2%, yds 30 or 34, 2%, yds 30 or 35, yds 48 in wide with 7½, yds of banding to make as the same of t Material required

and 42 in

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send tems of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

BULL TRANSFERS FOR MAY, 1909.

The publication of these transfers is paid for by the Holstein-Friesian Breed-ers' Association:

Aaggie Rosa's Prince, W. J. Tregillus to O. Rosenberger, Airdrie, Alta. Abby Mercena's Duke, Ontario Agricul-tural College to C. Schuyler, Brantford, Ont.

Ont.

Ajax of Chilliwack, Joseph Arnould to
William James Thompson, Rosedale, B.C.
Albino of Burnbrae Farm, McCualg &
Robertson to Lawrence John Allen, Henry.

Robertson to Lawrence McChaig's & Robertson to Lawrence John McChaight & Lawrence John McChaight & Lawrence John McChaight & Mason to James Haslett Javris, Ont. Arkell be Kol Price, John Hitenburg to Mason to James Haslett Javris, Ont. Artis Posch Prince, John Hitenburg to H. C. Trompour, Dorland, Ont. Artis Posch Prince, John Hitenburg to H. C. Trompour, Dorland, Ont. Artis Posch Prince, John Hitenburg to H. C. Trompour, Dorland, Ont. Artis Posch Prince, John Hitenburg to H. C. Trompour, Dorland, Ont. E. Tree, Woodstok, Ont. Bellet Vernal Posch, I. N. Howe to P. Betty Butter Hoy, Lillie & Manhard to Kendrick Bros. New Dublin, Ont. Betty Butter Boy, Lillie & Manhard to Kendrick Bros. New Dublin, Ont. Belly Bray, M. Armstrong to Albert Goodrich, Harrietaville, Ont. E. Hager-Book Korndyke Pietertje, B. C. Hager-Bobe Korndyke Pietertje, B. E. Hager-Boutsje Calamity Prince, George Rice to George Willison, Corinth, Ont. Butter Boy Calamity, G. A. Brethen to Butter Boy Calamity, G. A. Brethen to Calamity Brook, De Kol, George Rice to Calamity Golantha Prince, George Rice to Calamity Golantha Prince, George Rice to Calamity King Posch, George Rice to Calamity Mopke Prince, George Rice to Calamity Mopke Prince, George Rice to Calamity Prince, George Rice to

Cassel Chief, Wm. Stock to Louis Wett-laufer, Casse, Chief. G. H. Caughell to A. Caughell's Borliska, G. H. Caughell to A. Centre View Butter Baron 5th, P. D. Ede to S. M. Talbot, St. Mary's, Ont. Colverieral Albino Tunena, A. E. Smith & "Colanthus Mercena Poech, James Lowrie Colanthus Mercena Poech, James Lowrie to E. J. Brotkied, Tillschubrig, Ont. Total Chief. College College College to E. J. Brotkied, Tillschubrig, Ont. to Manchester Ketcheson, Edder Treesing, Ont.

Control of Tennent, Linestoury, Ant.

O Manchester Ketcheson, Sidney Crossing, Ont.

On Manchester Ketcheson, Sidney Crossing, Ont.

On Manchester Ketcheson, Sidney Crossing, Ont.

On Manchester Manchester, Ont.

On Manchester Manchester, Ont.

Cornic Carlotta, Carragemo, Ont.

Cornic Carlotta Coin, George Rice to Roy, Ont.

Gordon H. Manhard, Manchester, Ont.

Count Carlotta Coin, George Rice to Roy, Ont.

Count Carlotta Coin, George Rice to Roy, Ont.

Count Sevel Mercena, M. L. Haley to Geo.

Harrison, Kineardine, Ont.

Count Jewel Mercena, M. L. Haley to Geo.

Harrison, Kineardine, Ont.

Count Jewel Mercena, M. L. Haley to Geo.

Harrison, Kineardine, Ont.

Count Jewel Mercena, M. L. Haley to Geo.

Harrison, Kineardine, Ont.

Count Jewel Mercena, M. L. Haley to Geo.

Count Lepten, John Crutchfield to E.

Crutchield, Huntingdon, Que.

Crutchield, Huntingdon, J. J. Crutchield, L. Crutchield, L. L.

Crutchield, Huntin

Duke of Rose, Wm. H. Deller to Joseph Pollard, Norwich, Ont.

Earl Teaks, J. B. Arnold to N. E. Hill, Early Developed the Control of the Cont

Northern Light, R. A. Gillespie to E. E.

Northern Light, R. A. Gillespie to E. E. Arnastrong, Falmouth, N. G. Arnastrong, Falmouth, N. G. Arnold to Milk Church, Addison, Ont. Cormsby Butter Baron, George Rice to Dr. Robertson, Milton, Ont. H. E. George to J. B. Contes, Dutton, Ont. H. E. George to J. B. Contes, Dutton, Ont. H. E. George L. Paladin Cormsby, George Rice to Free Carr, St. Thomas, Ont. Paul Berg Wayne De. Kol. George A. C. Content Common Paul De Kol. Attick, John Wagner to J. W. McGormick, Morewood, Ont. Paul De Kol. Artist, John Wagner to Leunor Baker, Russell, Ont. V. L. Grass to H. E. Johnston, Kepler, Ont. H. E. Johnston, Kepler, Ont. H. E. Johnston, Kepler, Ont. H. E. Johnston & Cherry Valley, Older Stephen, Adderson to Manly Scott, Cherry Valley, Pictertie De Ketherland. Abberger, Elizatie

B. H. E. Johnston, Kepler, Ont.
Pieters's be Kol Triumph. George W.
Deters's be Kol Triumph. George W.
Ont.
Pieters's Netherland Abbekerk. Elias
Flieteris Netherland Abbekerk. Elias
Flieteris Netherland Abbekerk. Elias
Sweaburg, Ont.
Stewards and B. Bigs.
Sweaburg, Ont.
Lead Sweaburg, Ont.
Sweaburg, Ont.
Belling Sweaburg, Ont.
Pontiae, H. E. George to B. G.
Pontiae, H. P. H. E. George to G. A.
Brontis, Ont.
Pontiae Hermes, H. E. George to David
Fontiae, Nerwood.
Fontiae, December of the Sweaburg, Ont.
Fontiae Keepaake, H. E. George to David
Fontiae Ormaby, H. E. George to John
Fontiae Ormaby, H. E. George to John
Fontiae Cesenan De Kol, H. E. George to Bobert Sharp, Buryan, Ont.
Romer Sweaburg, Ont.
Bobert Sharp, Buryan, Ont.
Romer Sweaburg, Ont.
Romer Sw

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KERRERAA OUR F

July 22,

CUM PUGWASH .hay from fai be an averag above the aver Grain looks st fair. In many taken the bea

Strawberries p KIN WATERVILLI dry, and in secrop was light Heavy rains ca saved many the is if it is goin were shipped June. Pens (gr on light lands Tomatoes, corn look very thri frosts to take in flower. The trees and red had vated cherries, beetles are as worms are doing so bad as last annual excursion ers and their frieultural Colleg delightful and in strawberries wer date for 20c a spell strawberrie failure, and tho Blackberries loo general opinion that the apple

COMP WATERVILLE. rather cool; slig lately. Owing to stures are beco crop is not up is rather late, al ers have commen and roots give prigood crop. Potat good crop. Fotal farmers are figi which is very p promising but the The market for fa Pork is selling at at 22c to 22½c dozen.—J. M.

PRINCE EI BETHEL.—We a drought, having h practical value to May, and this is May, and the rainy right now a rainy right now a rain come. If it will come. If it situation will be is very poor, esp know of one case only two loads, just as bad, and i just as bad, and it farming either. Of as pastures are be so serious that far as it will be a hai for to winter the crops are at least ing to the very we ise a big crop. very short owing: are a great crop, are very cheap. yield of grain wil are scarce.—A. S

APSLEY.—After weather has turne The hay crop is 1 just starting to sl rain very soon it average. Pasture rage. Pasture supply of milk thing that see

A. G. NORTHUMBE EDVILLE.—Many their farm buildin another site on a roofs, generally of popular. Many of adds a good deal farmers living side berhood are now e.

CUMBERLAND CO., N. S. CUMBERLAND CO., N. S.
PUGWASH.—The June rains eaved the hay from failure. There will probably be an average crop. Clover is a little above the average. Hay is all very weedy. Commission and the commission of th

KING'S CO., N. S.

of recent dark, damp weather.—C. E. B. INIO'S CO., N. S. WATERVILLE.—June was excerdingly dry, and in some places the strawberry crop was light owing to lack of mcliture. Inleasy rains came on June 28 and 29, rad saved many things. The hay crop looks were shipped during the last week in June. Peas (grades) were shipped during the last week in June. Peas (grades) were shipped during the last week of June. Peas (grades) were shipped during the last week of June. Peas (grades) were shipped during the last week of June. Peas (grades) were shipped during the last week of June. Peas (grades) were shipped during the last week of June. Peas (grades) were stacking apple to light the last week of June. The last week of June. Peas (grades) were stacking apple trees and red beetles are sever. Canker worms are doing some damage, though not be last year. On June 26th the so had as last year. On June 26th the so had as last year. On June 26th the so had as last year. On June 26th the so had as last year. On June 26th the so had as last year. On June 26th the so had as last year. On June 26th the so had as last year. On June 26th the so had as last year. On June 26th the so had as last year. On June 26th the so had as last year. On June 26th the solution of the last year of the last year. On June 26th the same and their familiary in Truo as that date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry date for 26b as box. Owing to the dry d

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO., QUE.

COMPTON CO., QUE.

WATERVILLE.—The weather has been rather cool; slight froot has been noticed lately. Owing to the scarcity of rain the postures are becoming very poor. The hay seep is not up to the average. Haying even in the posture and the posture are becoming very poor. The hay seep is not up to the average. Haying even in the posture of the posture and the posture are the posture and the posture are the posture and the farmers are fighting the posture are possible but the plums blighted early. The market for farm produce is very good. Pork is selling at \$11 to \$12 a cwt; butter at 25 to 125 cs a 1b; eggs, 25c to 25c a direct.—J. M.

ONTARIO

ONTARIO

PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

ONTARIO

PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

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AND CO., ONT.

PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

PETERBORO CO., ONT. PETERBORO CO., ONT.

APSLEY.—After the late cold spring, the wather has turned very dry and warm. The hay crop is late and light, Grain is less starting to shoot out: unless we get a very son it will not be up to the very son it will not be up to the complete of the property of milk hay complete in the politic property of the politic property of the politic property of the politic property of the property of the politic property of the property of th

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT. NORTHUMBERIAND CO., ONT.
DVILLE—Amy farmers are improving
their farm buildings by erecting them on
another site on the succession of the s

OUR FARMERS' CLUB to barn is setting outle numerous, and owing to the searcity of time numerous, and owing to the searcity of time such some in building new barn's guite costly. Some in building new barn's square timber and build balloon from the township built recently is said to have cost about \$1700-8. H.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

is said to have cost about SITOQ-S. II.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

BLACKSTOCK.—The fine rain we received
on Saturday and Sunday, July 16th and
tith, very materially brightened our crop
prospects, and crops in general are im
property and repair general are im
property and repair general are im
property rapidly. Haying its generalty finished rapidly. Haying the finished rapidly finished rapidly.

Haying the finished rapidly finished rapidly. Haying the
considered remaining the decident particular

Suffered considerably from the decight and
are ripening a little too fast. Considerable
are not as good a few leathy. Small fruits
are not as good as for the decident particular

OXFORD CO., ONT.

OXFORD CO., ONT. OXFORD CO., ONT.

GOLSPIE. OXFORD CO., ONT.

GOLSPIE. We are having sine growing such that the control of the cont GOLSPIE

TEMPO. - This Ex Co., ONT.

TEMPO. — This part of Middlesex Co. was early cleared, and the cold winds beware and the cold winds beware the cold winds the cold winds the cold winds with the cold WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FERGUS.—The weather has been very bot and far the with hot drying winds. The pastures are with not drying winds. The pastures are the pastures and a few showers would bring it on better. The hay crop is going to be fairly good, especially the new meadows. Farming the pasture of the past three pastures of the past three pastures of the pasture of the pasture

elling.—W. A. M.

ELORA.—The rains of the past three days have been a veritable Godsend, as nearly all crops had begun to fifted and heat and drought, but now everything the heat and drought, but now everything changed. People, too, have a more cheerful countenance. Haying has begun. Some little injury resulted from the rain but lied value on the whole is past calculation. Paul wheet, looking fine before the rain, but when the counter is not much grown, which seems a proof and the paul wheet, on the paul wheet, on the paul wheet, on the paul wheet when the paul wheet is not in the paul wheet is not in the paul wheet is not paul wheet in the paul wheet in the paul wheet is not paul wheet in the paul wheet in the paul wheet in the paul wheet is not paul wheet in the paul wheet in the paul wheet in the paul wheet is not paul wheet in the paul wheet in the paul wheet is not paul wheet in the paul wheet

to be in sight.—G. W. and prices appear to BRYE Co., ONT.

BAVENNA.—Crops are looking better owning to the downpour of rain during the past two or three days. The late sown srain has made a great advance and it reads to the downpour of rain down, the late sown srain has made a great advance and the result of the state of the same than the same to be same to be

M. C. P.

MACKELYIN. — The 5th of July saw the first cutting of hap preity eneral. Hay is a fair average crop. Spring crops are looking well but are from one to two weeks late. Small frain and positional plans and some varieties of upples will be a fair crop. Roots of all kinds are rather a

LIVE HOGS

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. I For delivery at our Packing House in Peterborough, we will pay equal to Toronto market prices. If you cannot deliver to our Packing House, kindly write us and we will instruct our buyer at your nearest railroad station, to call on you.

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PETERBOROUGH. .

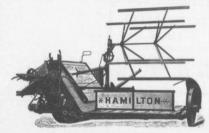
backward for this season of the year, but with frequent showers they will yet be a bountiful crop. Stock of all kinds are looking well. There is an abundance of pasture. This is the season of the year to get after the weeds if we wish to keep to get after the weeds if we wish to keep to get after the weeds if the farming community would lead a helping hand we could do no.—3. O. L.

consequently they are in good condition.

looking well. There is an abundance of pasture. This is the season abundance of to get after the weeds if we wish to keep to get after the weeds if we wish to keep to get after the weeds if we wish to keep to get after the weeds if we wish to keep to get after the weeds if we wish to keep to get after the weeds if we wish to keep to get after the weeds if we wish to keep to get after the weeds if we wish to keep to get after the weeds in the growth of the g

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garding the crop but on the whole a fair average yield is expected. The recent rains have improved spring grains very much, and though oats may be short in mucn, and though oats may be short in the straw, they may yield well. One hope-ful feature is the vigorous green co'or of the oat crop, indicating good vitality. In the west prospects were never brighter for a good yield, though several things may happen before the crop is harvested that may lessen its value. Money continues plentiful for all active businesses, with no change in rates.

WHEAT

The wheat market continues to be the centre of interest. Early in the week July wheat advanced to \$1.27 a bush at Chicago, wheat advanced to 81.27 a bush at Chicago, causing great excitement among the shorts and making big fortunes for holders of wheat. The week closed with a drop to 81.20 on Friday, followed by an advance to 81.22 at the close, as compared with \$1.29\cdots on Thursday. Winnipeg followed Chicago's example though not to no Chicago's example though not to no Chicago's example though a first the state of the special closed at Winnipeg at \$1.33\cdots A desture of the speciality market was the advance in futures, September closing at Chicago on Friday at \$1.20\cdots A desture of the speciality of the special native market was the advance in futures, September closing at Chicago on Friday at \$1.11% and December at \$1.08%. At Win-nipeg October wheat closed at \$1.10% and December at \$1.05%. These are high quota-tions for new wheat and it looks as if the farmer would get a good return for

Toronto, Monday, July 19, 1999. — While this season's crop, though it is well not to general trade is on the quiet side just rely too much on speculative business was never better. Of course, everything described in the control of the control of

COARSE GRAINS

Under a good export and local demand and with the trade depending largely upon western oats for their supply the market rules strong and with a tendency to higher prices. It is not expected that much will be doing in the new crop till the middle of Sentamber Before that, time the supbe doing in the new crop till the middle of September. Before that time the sup-ply of old oats is likely to be pretty well cleaned up. Dealers here quote cats at 5π to 58e on track Toronto, and 58e to 59e at side. Oats are quoted at 58e to 59e at Montreal. There is no change in barley, nor peas, and prices are nominal. On Toronto farmers' market oats sell at 66 to 66e, barley at 68e to 66e and peas at 56e. to \$1 a bush.

FEEDS

The demand for mill feeds has fallen off The demand for mill feeds has fallen off somewhat and the market is easier though there is no noticeable change in prices. Dealers here quote prices as follows: Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$33, and shorts at \$23 to \$42, and Ontario bran at \$225 o and shorts at \$24 to 10 are 10 st on track Toronto. At Montreal Manitoba bran is quoted at \$22 and shorts at \$24 feet compared to the contract of the contrac market is a little easier owing to more favorable conditions in the corn-growing districts. There is little change in prices, however. Dealers here quote American at 80e to 80% and Canadian at 75e to 76e a bush in car lots Toronto freights.

HAY AND STRAW

HAY AND STRAW

Hay prices are on the up grade. Hay reached \$30 a ton on Toronto farmers' and the week owing to a local search of the week owing to a local search; for the week owing to a local search; for the search of the week owing to local search; for the search; for old hay in the country. High prices may therefore be looked for next fall and winter. At Montreal haled hay is quoted as follows: No 1, 814,50 to \$15; No 2, \$13 to \$15.59; No 3, \$11 to \$11.50; clover mixed, and the search of the search

POTATOES AND BEANS

Old potatoes are getting scarce. The demand, however, is for new ones which are arriving in larger quantities. Old Ontario potatoes are quoted at \$1 a bag in store; new Americans at \$3.25 to \$5.50 a bbl. New Canadian potatoes sell at 40c a backet.

Dasket.

Beans are scarce and high. Ontarios are quoted at Montreal at \$2.50 to \$2.35 a bush in car lots. Beans sell here in a wholesale way at \$2.25 to \$2.30 for primes, and \$2.40 to \$2.45 a bush for hand-picked.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market is higher. Receipts have fallen off and the quality of the supply is injured by the hot weather. Dealers paid last week on the basis of 18c east and 175c is injured by the hot weather. Dealers paid inst week on the basis of 180 east and 175/2 west of Toronto for eggs at country points. Selected eggs are quoted at Montreal at 28c; No 1 candied at 39c, and straight stock at 18c to 19c in small lots. Dealers here quote eggs at 29c to 21c a dozen in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs at 18c to 27c a dozen; chickens dressed at at 29c to 27c a dozen; chickens dressed at at 29c to 27c a dozen of 19c to 19c and 19c at 29c and 29c and 19c at 29c and 29

FRUIT

There has been a good supply of straw-berries on the market all week. On Friday they sold on Toronto fruit market as low as 4c a box; prices ranging from 4c to 7c, Raspberries are more plentiful at 12c to

15c a box, Canadian cherries, choice, are quoted at \$1 to \$1.50; red at 65c to \$1; gooseberries at 75c to \$1 and red currants at 65c to 85c a basket.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

DARY PRODUCTS

The local cheese boards showed prices ranging from 11% to 11% at the end of the week as compared with 11½ to 11% earlier in the week. At the decline from last week's prices there was an active which influenced prices on the local beautiful to the week. Expression of the week Expression between the week Expression of the week. Expression for the same period, though it is essent for the same period, though it is season for the same period, though it is reported that there are more stocks in store than at this time a year ago. The recent rains have renewed pastures though

recent rains have renewed pastures though it is likely that the first half of July make will show considerable shrinkage, owing to the dry weather of that period. The butter market is not so strong. On Priday at some of the Quebe boards of the priday at some of the Quebe boards to have rule at 15½. Receipts at Toronto have rule at 15½ and the point of the priday at 15½ and of the priday at 15½ and 15½ and of the priday at 15½ and 15½ and

WOOL

Wool prices keep up. At Montreal Cana-dian tub washed fleece is quoted at 22%c and unwashed at 15c a lb. Dealers need quote prices at country points as fol-lows: Washed, 21c to 23c; unwashed, 12c to 14c, and rejects 17c a lb. Higher prices are paid in some instances.

HORSE MARKET

HORSE MARKET

The quieter horse market of a week ago continues and is likely to do so till September though the prospects for a big harmonic the west may create a demand from the west may create a demand from the property of the province at \$200 to \$300 each. These formed part of a earth of the property of the proper a general way, prices for commercial horses rule as follows: Drivers, \$100 to \$150: express and wagon horses, \$140 to \$150: express and wagon horses, \$140 to \$150: general purpose and work horses, \$140 to \$150 to \$150 thatfers, \$150 to \$200, and serviceably sound horses, \$25 to \$50 each. sound horses, \$25 to \$90 each. Herbert Smith, manager the Horse

Mr. Herbert Smith, manager the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, announces a special sale of imported Clydesdale fillies on July 28th. Thirty-four fillies will be fered and in addition two imported Shet-land pony stallions. These fillies are of good quality and breeding.

LIVE STOCK

LIVE STOCK

The lower market for eatile reported the end of last week was continued during the week on Thursday prices were down 25c a cwt of the week of the property of the continuation of the definition of th

mand and the week cooks with quite a reuncold.

movide proper cattle trade of Toronto is
now largely centred at the Union Stock
Yards. There are me the Union Stock
Yards. There are me the properties of the pr

The market for butchers' cattle has been The market for outcomers cattle has been overloaded with medium grass-fed cattle, many of which remained unsold on Thursday and the week closed the dullest of the season. The top price early in the week was \$5.60 and this held good till the end for good stuff, which was not plentiful. On Thursday picked butchers' cattic were quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50, though
the best offering only brought \$5 to \$5.55 a
evt. Medium sold at \$4.50 to \$5; common
at \$1 to \$4.55; choice butchers' cows at
\$4.25 to \$4.55; medium, \$5.50 to \$4; com\$4.25 to \$4.55; medium, \$5.50 to \$4; com\$4.25 to \$4.55; medium, \$5.50 to \$4; com\$4.25 to \$5 a cwt. and butchers' bulls at
\$4.35 to \$5 a cwt. and butchers' bulls at
\$4.35 to \$5 a cwt. and to \$4.50; com\$6.50 to \$4.50; com\$6.50 to \$4.50; com\$6.50 to \$4.50; cond \$6.50; con\$6.50 to \$4.50; cond \$6.50; con\$6.50 to \$4.50; cond \$6.50; con\$6.50 to \$4.50; con\$6.50 to \$6.50; con\$

o \$3 a cwt.
Trade in milkers and springers continues
lull. Common light cows are in little denand. Buyers are looking only for good
ows. Prices range from \$25 to \$5° each,
with few reaching the higher figure.
Veal calves rule steady at \$3 to \$6 a
wwt.

The market for sheep and lambs held The market for sheep and lambs held steady under a fairly large run and price show little change over a week age except the steady of the stea

1500 Iron & Wood Pulleys, for sale. All sizes, half price. Also Shaft-

ing, Hangers, Iron Pipes, Belting good as new. Cheap.

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as \$8.50 a conto during hogs were quand \$8 a cw year ago hog onsiderably time. At Bu at \$8.55 to \$ Yorkers at \$ 88.10 to \$8.30 tinue at about bacon market

July 2

began under

llows: "Pr e last cable 60s to 72s PETERB s very weak. and it is online market u heavier prices just now for bright. The he following 88 a cwt; weig at abattoir of

tin's London

The educatic with the dair (dian National unusual intercept and towns as work and lectrater will be used for the control of th The education The proper of will be one of it will be accorded of milk testing the value of co Roberts, of Way on diseases of tuberculosis, wi

GET REA Harvest time ost you not a plow and put to drill in the ing forward withe time when you must be r ly. There must necessary to cut few days in ore all. It is not a work. It is a work. It is a proper machine quickly and ecor quickly and ecor ing it all so yo ward to which ; not concerned a ed in your harv are greatly conc are greatly cone You want your r ing. You want have no time to when the harves

for one or more

What harvestin You should dec-bias or prejudic or prejudic solely in your of er or mowing m serve your own

you c We v breeds, fre tration, for

H secur

at \$1 a yea Se Send !

Circulation Dep

began under a very light supply. As high as \$8.50 a cut off ear was paid in Torton to during the week and on That and the supply of the supply

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

PETERBORO HOG MARKET
Peterboro, Monday, July 19.—The market
is very weak. The deliveries still are lifeting
the market up. As soon as deliveries
the market up. As soon as deliveries
to heavier prices will take a drop. Prospects
just now for this reason are not very
bright. The George Matthew Co. quote
the following prices: f.o.b. country points,
83 a cwt; weighed off cars. 85.69; delivered
at abattoir off farmers' wagons, 88.

GOSSIP

GOSSIP
The educational features in connection with the dairy department of the Canadian National Exhibition promise to be of unusual interest this year, referred to the communication of the communication work and lectures in the Dairy Amphithe-aire will be under the immediate charge of Mr. George A. Puttam, director of dairy instruction for the Province, and the Dominion Department will also furnish a man to give some definite instructions along the coveresting line.

man to give some definite instructions along the convesting line.

The proper care and handling of milk will be one of the subjects dealt with, and it will be accompanied by demonstrations of milk testing as well as charts showing the value of cow-testing associations. Dr. Roberts, of Waukeda, Wis. U.S., an expert on diseases of live stock and especially tuberculosis, will also probably be engaged for one or more lectures on the latter subject.

GET READY FOR HARVEST Harvest time is fast approaching. It has ost you not a little in labor and money Harvest time is fast approaching. It has cost you not a little in labor and money to plow and put the soil in condition and to drill in the train, and you are look-to the train that the train and you reward, the train that the trai are greatly concerned about its emciency. You want your machine to be right working. You want it to be sure. You will have no time to stop and make repairs when the harvest is on. You will not tol-

rate waste.
What harvesting machine shall you buy?
fou should decide that matter without
plas or prejudice. Decide it simply and
lolely in your own interest. What bindbias or prejudice. Decide it simply and solely in your own interest. What bind-er or mowing machine will be surest to serve your own interests best? The In-

MORE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS ACCEPTED IN THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

Sarah Jane and (5604), matter form: 11, 4285 lbs. milk and 405.56 lbs. fat in 564 days, average per cent. fat 20 Ward by W. J. Balley, Nober, Ont. Bell Tensen (6755), two year form: 19627 lbs. milk and 353.69 lbs. fat in 255 days; average per cent. fat 3.20. Owned by Wm. E. Mason, Tyrrell, Ont.

E. Mason, Tyrroll, Ont.

E. Mason, Tyrroll, Ont.

Minnie Springtrook (6755), two year form; 1912 lbs. milk and 387,5893 lbs. fat in 356 days; average per cent, fat 3.04. Owned by Wm. E. Mason, Tyrrell, Ont.

Queen De Kol of Minster (6901), two year form; 1920 lbs. milk and 381,5365 lbs. fat in 356 days; average per cent, fat 3.30, Owned by M. Matthews, Luton, Ont.

Owned by M. Matthews, Luton, Ont.

All March of M

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary

grandanaman marco AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official or-gan of The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are in-vited to send items of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM

About a mile from Eavendale Parm, and overlooking Musisquoi Bay at Phillipsian and overlooking Musisquoi Bay at Phillipsian and overlooking Musisquoi Bay at Phillipsian and their grades to the number of overlooking Musisquoi Bay at Phillipsian and their grades to the number of overlooking and their grades to the number of overlooking and their grades to the 800 acres in this farm is under build the 800 acres in this farm is under build the 800 acres in this farm is under build the 800 acres in this farm is under build the 800 acres in this farm is under build the 800 acres in this farm is under build the 800 acres in this farm is under build the 800 acres in this farm is such that the second of the 800 acres in this farm is under build the 800 acres in this farm is the second of the 800 acres in the 800 acr

legs. We commend the enterprise of these men in bringing into this section such a fine class of horses and section such as the class of horse now being reared will be supplanted by the fire five for the such as the such as

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