

Issued Each Week—only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVIII

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 22.

1909



**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 which 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.

DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE**



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Each Week

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FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

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

IN the month of June, the five best cows in my herd gave 1,770, 1,630, 1,600, 1,690 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 competition 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 milk 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 based 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 18,000 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. News, 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. Williams' 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 from it."

#### PROVIDES SUMMER FEED

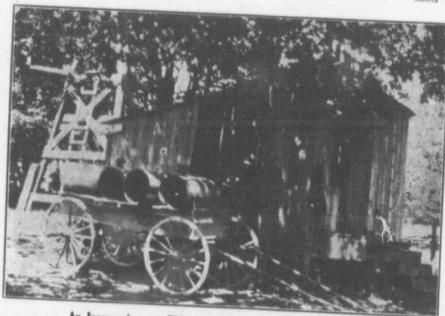
Soiling c.o.p.s are provided for summer feeding. Mr. Moore makes use of a mixture of oats, peas and spring wheat. He handles this crop in a way calculated to make it give the best returns and at a minimum cost of labor. As soon as it is headed out, it is cut and bound by means or the binder after which 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

for the particular fields to which the rotation is applied is practised. All the manure on the farm is hauled out in the winter 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 wind-row 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—tender, hay loader and side delivery rake. They save much labor and a first quality of hay can be produced by their use."



An Inexpensive yet Efficient Combination Milk and Ice House

There would be little complaint of over-ripe milk being received at our cheese factories did all patrons take the same care of their milk as does Mr. J. K. Moore, a large tub supplied with water direct from his windmill, which is illustrated above, cans at once, the cans being lifted in or out by means of a crane. Some particular of Mr. Moore's farm are given in the adjoining article.

—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 spring wheat constitutes the chief farm crop. A mixture of oats, barley and a little Mr. Moore makes use of the Clydesdale variety of oats in this mixture. It is a very heavy oat and time as the Mandachuri barley. This mixed grain is fed to the horses as well as to the cattle and that 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

#### THE CORN CROP

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 matted 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.

For a large farm, Mr. Moore's place is remarkably free from weeds. Noxious weeds are kept in check by means of a short rotation, hoe crops and by exercising special care in the selection and the cleaning of all seed. A small piece of twine or quack grass that had gotten a start in one of the grain fields was being summer fallowed in order to stamp it out.

#### 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 16½ 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 up 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 mangels 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 brood sows, either grades or pure bred. 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 accelerated by speculators seeking to "corner" the market, as production lessens. The speculator will have greater opportunities in the future, but as such "cornerers" 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, Eng.

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 future too.

Pensions and like provisions add nothing to the food supply. They only provide the wherewithal to buy. 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 distinct 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 quantity 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 a 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 well.

### 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 so 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 hay 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 is 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 actual-

ly make his do little to tra fish m hay.

It is well is best for than this amount of where fast is too fast fed to hay. Musty hay stances as and impairs poor quality. As the ner lungs are often affected sympathetic should be s so that the breathe the horse is less is required to will be had though the g

#### Notes

To produce market in go summer after



It is quite an four part in an who owns the call tributes this phas of the most prof

will call ag handling the b the person who For produc hives are used, be purchased at common native in sections prov Most of the It honey and the s white has a w number of secti be taken off the hot room. If p an objectionable, sections should be moth. If any a tight box and b will clean out th Extracted honee. Most be hives, but use th for honey; that raise the brood o hive from which Honey should be from the hive. A thirds of the fra

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 hay.

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 affects 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 Storey, 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



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 herd, but to produce four pairs in an average sized herd in a single year is indeed singular. Mr. Anson Groh of Waterloo Co., Ont., tributes this phenomenal production of his herd to ten years of continuous milk records and persistent selection of the most profitable 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 nectar flow. Most of the Italian bees fill the cells too full of honey and the sections 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-

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 probably 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

ally. 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 seeded 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.

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 admit.

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 sweep 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 there will not be many thistles 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-





## HORTICULTURE

### The Pear Leaf Blister-Mite

Arthur Gibson, *Chief Assistant Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.*

This old enemy of the pear is steadily spreading in the apple growing districts in the southern portions of Ontario. It occurs in every part of Canada where the pear is grown, but it is only of late years that it has turned its attention to the apple, although in Europe it is well known to attack that tree. During the present year the mite is particularly prevalent in some districts and is causing considerable anxiety to both apple and pear 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 Experiment Station, says: "The mites spend the winter in the buds usually under the second and third layers of bud-scales. They frequently collect in colonies of 20 or more in the little depressions in the scales and are more or less concealed and protected by the pubescence of the buds. As the buds burst, the mites move to the unfolding leaves in which they burrow and 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 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, but the fruit stems and fruit are often attacked. Professor Loehbeder in writing of this pest, in the annual report of the Ontario Fruit Growers' 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 the most conspicuous on the sides of the midrib. When the mites are very numerous the injuries produce deformation 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 brownish, and often occasionally red. The coalescence of merging together of several of the galls produce irregular-

ular shaped areas, which often rupture at the margin." Quoting from Professor Parrott, he says: "About the only first the most striking effects of the mites upon the leaves appear, especially if there is much yellowing of the foliage, as frequently occurs. Upon the upper surfaces of such leaves the mite-infested spots are of a light brown or of a dark green color, and are uniformly brown, yellowish, and are uniformly brown, forming a dark, broad band of irregular width along each side of the leaf, which contrasts conspicuously with the intervening light yellow area about the main rib. To one standing on the ground and viewing the leaves from beneath, this striping of the leaves,

possible and is worthy of trial is the plowing and cultivation of the orchard for the destruction of the pupae. As a result of some experiments by Professor Card of Rhode Island on the effect of plowing, on the pupae, it was concluded that while spring plowing had very little effect on the pupae, frequent cultivation in early summer resulted in their destruction. It would appear, therefore, that in those orchards where surface cultivation is practised until July 1, danger from the apple worm is reduced to a minimum. 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 methods of pruning and training blackberries. 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 bear one year without fruit and bear the following year. They should then be removed to give space to younger wood. In a letter to Farm and Dairy, Mr. John Ferguson, of Sunbury Co., N.B., gives the following advice:

"As soon as the picking is finished, bend at once the fruiting canes to the ground with a corn knife, or, better yet, a short blade fastened into a two-foot handle. Then, the principal canes should be shortened to four 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 a 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."

Instead of using two wires upon which to train the canes, Mr. W. H. French, of Ontario Co., Ont., writes only one: "To an editorial representative 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

### Advantages of Tillage

The experiments to determine whether the apple thrives better under tillage or in sod, conducted by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station and Dairy, in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, teach many lessons. Tillage seems to be better than sod for the following reasons:

The results of 120 moisture determinations in the orchard show that differences in tree growth and fruit in the two plots of this experiment are mainly due to differences in moisture, the tilled plot having most moisture.

As a consequence of the reduced water supply in the sod plot, there is a reduced food supply; for it is only 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 plots are very small.

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

At a depth of six inches, the tilled soil is 1.7 degrees warmer in the morning and 1.7 degrees warmer at night, than the sod land; at twelve inches, the tilled soil is 2.3 degrees warmer in the morning and 1.8 degrees in the evening.

We are justified, without the presentation of specific data, in saying that a tilled soil is better aerated than a sodded land.

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

### APPLICATIONS OF EXPERIMENT

The following application of the results of this experiment may be made: In soils so early as the plants which minister to the needs of man are improved by tillage; the apple does not seem to be an exception.

Results are positive as in this experiment that the man who is imprudent; they should apply to all varieties of apples and to nearly all soils 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 to be the chief one.

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

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 too freely cut off the late ones.

### Blackberry Canes Sprawling on the Ground

is very suggestive of variegated foliage of certain ornamental plants." The remedy for the Pear Leaf Blister 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 buds in spring opens the bud-scales sufficiently to allow of the entrance of the spraying mixture.

### Preventive Measures for Apple Maggot

Prof. Wm. Loehbeder, *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 maggot, spraying is of little avail, as the larvae work within the fruit; as the eggs are deposited within the skin, and the pupae lie hidden beneath the surface of the ground. Cultural methods, therefore, are the only ones that can be adopted.

There are two or three vulnerable points in its life history in which it can be attacked successfully. The first is—the maggot leaves the fruit after it has fallen to the ground or has been packed. Prompt gathering and destruction of all fallen apples before the maggots leave them is perhaps the best way to destroy the apple maggot. If this method were carried out carefully and co-operatively, there is reason to believe that the pest would cease to be troublesome. It is clear that if the wormy fruit is allowed to lie on the ground every facility is allowed the insect to increase.

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

### 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.

of tying the canes, but finds this one the best. It is more quickly performed than staking and requires less labor, and wire than where two wires are used. Mr. French uses barbed wire so that the twine will not slip. Tying up the canes makes cultivation easier and facilitates all the labor that has to do with the management of a blackberry plantation.

## THE UTILIZATION OF WOOD WASTE BY DISTILLATION

A general consideration of the NEW INDUSTRY, including a full description of the distilling apparatus used, and the principles and methods of chemical control and disposal of the products, first edition illustrated by several colored engravings, 156 pages. This book is cloth-bound, it will be sent to any address for \$1.25. Every Farm, Ranch and Merchant should have a gallon Tax-Free denatured alcohol distillery apparatus at this price \$28.50. A 100-gallon distillery apparatus costs \$78.00.

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In some far corners

## POULTRY YARD

## Egg Production of the Daughters of 200-egg Hens

"Data on the Inheritance of Fecundity Obtained from the Records of Egg Production of the Daughters of '200-egg Hens,'" a bulletin issued by the Maine Experimental Station, sets 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 their daughters of hens which were not such heavy producers. The results of the experiment were in brief as follows:

The daughters of '200-egg' hens were in this experiment very much inferior to their mothers in average egg production. This is particularly true of winter egg production.

This experiment gives no evidence that there is a notable correlation between mother and daughter in respect to egg production, or that egg producing ability is sensibly inherited. A relatively high producing mother was as likely as not to have relatively poor producing daughters in this experiment.

In this experiment the daughters of '200-egg' hens were not such high egg producers as were those mothers' egg records fall in the 150-200 egg class. The daughters of the '200-egg' hens were most inferior (proportionately) to the "unregistered" pullets in respect to winter egg production.

## The Flock in Summer

J. H. Callender, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Some common mistakes made by many in the summer care of their poultry was dealt with in my article in Farm and Dairy last week. As intimated then the following are a few lines taken out of the writer's own book of experience: First, get acquainted with your fowls. Study their habits, and make their surroundings suit them as far as possible. Go out among them on a hot day in July and see if you can find a comfortable spot in the sun for yourself. If you do it is almost a sure thing that right there you will find most of your flock, if they are not too hungry to care for comfort. This will probably convince you that shade is appreciated on a hot day and the thoughtful breeder will provide it somehow. Then take a look for the consequences when this is not done. Are the chickens' backs and wing-tips becoming bare, down all gone, and red skin exposed to the burning sun? They have been too hot, and been sunburned, and if you follow the development of a chick that has this disadvantage to contend with you will find it takes a long time to get over this condition. Other chicks, perhaps younger than they, will outstrip the handicapped ones under better conditions, and not only lead them all season, but attain a much better final maturity in every way.

Sometimes only one chick 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 eat, and when the others are full and seek a shady spot to scratch in, any thing he can find. Such weaklings 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 youngsters are for a drink. They faithfully climb over each other to get one dip. Then never stint the supply and set it where it will keep cool as long as possible.

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 cool earth, and their feathers are full of the just what it needs, while the bird's pleasure is abundantly evident. The chicks have shown you another of their wants, and the frequent use of a spade, or hand plough will provide the necessary material.

Feeding is always important, but so much is said about it that often it is thought of as the only really important thing in the chick's life. It is, of course, absolutely necessary. The not the only thing to watch by any means. The birds want their grain ration, bugs, or meat to take their place, green food of some kind, grit for teeth, and lots of water. Green food is best provided by a grass run, but failing that, try giving them a basket full of clippings from your neighbor's lawn, and see how much they will stow away in a fresh.

So far we have only written on the care of the fowl in the day time, and that is the most important end of the work. However, the chicks and their parents go a long way through the successful season, and they should be given great care. Have them above all roomed, overcrowding 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 answered it by naming the breed, others advise the breed that you think the best. I do not think either of these answers the question. The breed that another. Because a breed does well in Quebec is no proof that it will do equally well in Ontario, conditions name the breed that will fill the bill without knowing local conditions. To say that the breed one likes the best is the one to select comes no nearer fowl that never will make suitable returns. Something more than this must be considered in deciding on the kind of hens to keep.

One of the first essentials is to know what one is after. Are eggs to be the main purpose? Or when are these eggs wanted? Are conditions such that the flock can receive attention in the winter or is it only during the summer that eggs are expected? Does one want table fowl? Or are they quite secondary? To decide this one must know the demand of the market to which they intend to cater.

IN GETTING THE LOCALITY. In getting a new flock, some look around and if they can pick out one that none of their neighbors have, this breed is often brought from a distance and the purchaser wonders why. It is not better than that it proves to be. One of the best recommendations for a breed is that your neighbors have it. If it does well with them, it is most likely that it will with you. Better take stock from a good yard belonging to your neighbors than send away for it. If each locality would be unmean more money for a breed it would be the same as with fruit. A hundred barrels of Baldwins will bring the same number and a better price than Better then to take good breed already found in the locality than hunt for something different.

After selecting the breed, and one can't go far astray in choosing one of our hardy American breeds, one must realize that there is as much in strain as in breed. Select what suits your purpose and breed from select.

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 use their eggs for breeding. Don't sell the best and breed from anything. Never part with the pick of the flock at any price.

EGGS YOUNG STOCK. For profits, laying hens should not be kept too old. The pullet year is usually the most profitable. Few hens make satisfactory returns after the second year. 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 none over the second year, a good plan is to put a leg band on the pullet's leg. Place it on the right leg of pullets this year and the left next.

No matter what care is taken of the breed and age, no flock will be profitable unless it is free from lice and healthy. Make a practice of spraying regularly once a month at least; in the hot weather oinker is better. Isolate or kill any sick birds. Keep nothing but the most vigorous stock, those having the strongest constitutions.

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 for securing seven new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy, and am much pleased with it. I did not expect to get such a good one. It weighs 65 lbs.—Harry Wheeler, Peterboro Co.

## Judging Farms in Western Ontario

A preliminary report of the work of judging those farms in Western Ontario, entered in the Dairy Farms Competition, too late for last week's issue, covered the farms of Mr. John Baird, of Scarborough, David Duncan, Hugh Laird, Oliver D. Baker and John McKenzie, of the Township of East York, and Mr. George Forrester, of Markham Township. These are all fine farms and their respective 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 some gates had some fence to fix, some each to put in repair, or some weeds to spud. Much interest is being taken in the competition by the neighbors of those being judged. 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 be 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 there were lodged in places notwithstanding the dry weather of June, were in evidence on nearly every farm. Speaking of crops in general, fields of timothy hay are light, straw will be short, but the corn and root crops look well. A large quantity of milk and cream is supplied daily from this section to the city of Toronto. All the competitors that have been visited are liberal feeders; their stock is in fine condition.—H. G.

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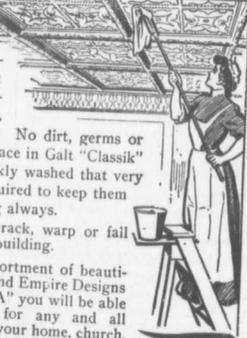
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# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

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We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment we receive from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to say that any advertiser is unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through our columns. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. We include in all our advertisements in Farm and Dairy "I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible. Reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

## FARM AND DAIRY

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### 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 thickly populated sections will do 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 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 cases, 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 effective.

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

to plan now for what you will exhibit at your fair next fall. 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.

### FURNISH AN ABUNDANCE OF FEED

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 milk 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 cows can be made to give a return in milk throughout the winter months. If cows are kept, then make them profitable 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. They use cold water instead.

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 these 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 silo is a personal matter. One should not be too particular about the kind of silo to build. The main thing is to have a silo 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 of machines is ciled, and should last concern is pair and to oil. Oil is that we can undance. C longer wear more effice amount of machinery ed.

### Cream

Butter Making is one of the subjects matters to the C

### Dairy

E. S. Archib

Nova Scot and varied in the past half culture to tal industries suc shipping and ever, is of the than ever belize the prin occupation. polis Valley, ways will be ting. In the of the P limited extent ways produc greater area with their tre roots and grai cow will pre try in the ve ing, accordi only one cow throughout the vial. The four star equal any needles to poi breeders who

### Expired

Many of have been of for many year to continue a many years t they will ren tions promp expire, thus trouble of non srouble.

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

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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 oiled.

## Creamery Department

Butter Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on most 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 agriculture to take second place to other industries such as lumbering, mining, shipping and fishing. This era, however, is of the past, and now, more than ever before do the farmers realize the prime importance of their occupation. Throughout the Annapolis Valley, orcharding is and always will be the chief branch of farming. In the more mountainous districts of the Province, sheep and to a limited extent beef raising will always predominate. But over the greater area of agricultural lands, with their tremendous crops of hay, roots and grain, dairying should and ever will predominate. This industry 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 Province.

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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Many of our subscribers have been on our mailing list for many years. We want them to continue as our subscribers many years to come. We trust they will renew their subscriptions promptly, when they expire, thus saving us the trouble of notifying them personally.

Look at the address on the wrapper of your paper this week. If it bears a small blue X it means that your subscription has expired, and that your renewal is in order. If your subscription has already expired, and you have not yet renewed, we trust you will lose no time in doing so, as all our subscriptions are payable strictly in advance. Look for the blue X on your label this week. If you see it don't fail to let us see your renewal at an early date.

Circulation Department

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO - CANADA

cessful with each of these breeds. Sufficient is it to say that pure bred herds are rapidly being established, that the average grade herd has all that the success of the more prominent breeders and importers are well-known throughout the Dominion.

### DOES NOT SUPPLY HOME DEMAND.

But even then Nova Scotia with her numerous towns and cities, her large industries and manufactures, supplies only from 60 to 75 per cent. 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 lands are cheap, splendid crops can be raised and all products can immediately be turned to ready money, yet in dairy products alone, many thousands of dollars worth are imported annually.

Two large and progressive milk and cream condensing factories are operating, one in Truro and another in Antigonish. These export annually 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 price of milk concerns to farmers are from the condensing factories paying \$1.00 a cwt. and the others proportionately. The retail prices for the finished product from the same during the month of June, 1909, were as follows: Factory butter, 25 to 28 cents a pound; cheese 18 to 20 cents a pound.

### HOME DAIRYING.

In farm dairy product, we see a more rapid development in both quality and quantity; the retail market price for butter during the month of June, 1909, being 22 1/2 to 26 cents a pound. Progressive dairying may easily advance on these prices by establishing private markets. Mr. F. W. Foster, Kingston, Kings Co., N.S., who carries a splendid herd of Jerseys writes as follows: "With the exception of one year we have marketed our dairy product in the form of print butter which has been shipped to Halifax and sold to a grocer at a stable price by the year, and for the last ten years, have sold to the same firm at very satisfactory prices, receiving as high as 28 cents a pound net for nine months out of the year." This is a very fair example of the possibilities of economic dairying throughout the province.

Prices universally rule productions in every industry. This, however, is no reason why Nova Scotia has not produced more heavily, since prices are steady and almost universally high. With her home market to supply, and her ready shipping facilities, she should vie with Denmark and Holland in quantity and quality of products placed on the English market. And why not? Nova Scotia is a third larger than Denmark, her soil and climatic conditions are quite similar, and her people thrifty, energetic and progressive. She may never compete with the West in her production 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 cream be ripened properly or churning in order to have a good butter and easy 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



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starter. These are natural or home made starters and when cultivated 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 from contamination. If the coagulated mass has a clean milk acid taste and aroma, it indicates a good starter. Nothing short of a clean starter 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 secure enough skim milk for starter making purposes. Every effort should be made to secure enough so that from 10 to 25 per cent. of more can be used than with thin cream, as the dilution of the thin cream affects the ease of churning. With 30 to 35 per cent cream, 20 per cent of starter can be used to advantage. Prepare it carefully and add as liberally as the cream will permit.

### Educate the Patrons

Much off-flavored cream results simply from a lack of knowledge as to its proper care. Few would willfully produce cream of inferior grade. Any ed must largely be charged up to the patron's lack of proper appreciation of the susceptibility of milk and cream to taking on flavors. The point in question is well brought out by a correspondent in the Creamery Journal. He writes that a "short charge of a creamery but a short time and as the butter turned out for the first couple of weeks had a very bad flavor, he did not do much investigat-

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 gave up a terrible stench on opening time to be so bad otherwise, but the smell was like unto limberleg, but the next day the patron was asked about it, but could assign no reason for its condition. On investigating the matter at the patron's farm, it was found that the cream was kept sitting in the cellar beside the saur-kraut barrel. The patron like many others had made any difference.

Patrons cannot too soon learn how susceptible milk is to taint and odors and how important it is to keep of our farmers, if they are to be judged by the product of the cream they send to the creamery is education how to furnish good cream really is and why. The chief trouble is that the 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 loss in their work. Occasional visits from the maker, especially when the need of such is particularly indicated, would do much for the cause of good cream.

The great mistake made by too many is an attempt to pasture swine on alfalfa in an overlocking. There is a tendency or temptation to keep in a pasture more stock than it can comfortably support, with the result that the alfalfa plants are gnawed, trampled and rooted out, while the animals fail to prosper and would under more rational treatment.





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

## Sowing Seeds in Danny

By Nellie L. McClung

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(Continued from last week)

SYNOPSIS—The Watson family live in a small 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 imaginative, clever little girl, 12 years old, and is the mainstay of the family. Mrs. Watson is often employed to wash and work for Mrs. Burton Francis, a dressmaker woman, who has wealth and work for the idol of Pearl's eye, and is a favorite of Mrs. Watson's. "Wee Danny" is a pet theories on Danny. Camilla Rose is a capable young woman who looks after Mrs. Francis' domestic affairs, and occasionally helps her to apply her theories. Dr. Barner, the old doctor of the village, clever in his profession, but intemperate. Mr. Watson, Mr. Sam Motherwell, who does such good among the Watson family. Mr. Motherwell is a well-to-do lawyer and his son live on a farm near the Watson's. Mr. Watson, Mr. Sam Motherwell, who does such good among the Watson family. Mr. Motherwell is a well-to-do lawyer and his son live on a farm near the Watson's. After much discussion it is decided that Pearl Watson shall go and work with Mrs. Motherwell, and thus "wipe out the stain."

Mrs. Francis's face was shining with emotion as she spoke. Then she became dreamy.

"I wonder is her soul attuned to the melodies of life, and will she feel the love vibrations of the other?"

Mr. Francis had noiselessly left the 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 wife, who was so beautifully expounding the message of the flowers. Camilla handed him the box. She understood.

Mr. Francis noticed the valise in 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?"

"No, really, James, I believe I shall write a little sketch for our church paper. Pearl's thoughtfulness has moved me, James. It really has touched me deeply. If you were not so engrossed in business, James, I really believe it would move you; but men are so different from us, Camilla. They are not so soulful. Perhaps it is just as well, but really sometimes, James, I fear you give business too large a place in your life. It is all business, business, business."

Mr. Francis opened her desk, and drawing toward her gold pen and dainty letter paper, began her article.

Camilla followed Mr. Francis into the hall, and helped him to put on his overcoat. She handed him his hat with something like reverence in her manner.

"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 impatient gesture and was gone.

### CHAPTER XVI.

#### How Polly Went Home.

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

blooming, I tell you, red and handsome, almost as tall as you are, Polly."

The office-boy touched the nurse's arm.

"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 address 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 red and handsome?"

But Polly's eyes were burning with delirium and her lips babbled meaninglessly.

The nurse held the poppies over her.

Her arms reached out caressingly. "Oh, miss!" she cried, her mind coming back from the shadows. "They have come at last, the darlin's, the sweethearts, the loves, the beauties." She held them in a close embrace.

"They're from 'ome, they're from 'ome!" she gasped painfully, for her breath came with difficulty now. "I ain't just see them, miss, the lights is movin' so much, and the way the bed 'aves, but, tell me, miss, is there a little silky one, hedged with white."

It was mother's favorite one of all. "I'd like to 'ave it in my 'and, miss."

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," she murmured softly. "Ye wouldn't mind the dark if ye miss?"

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

"I'm that 'appy, miss," Polly murmured faintly. "It's like I was goin' 'ome." She said again about the valley, and the nurse repeated tenderly that promise of incomparable sweetness.

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

The nurse put the poppies beside Polly's face on the pillow, and drawing a screen around her went on to 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 homesickness and redness of weeping had gone forever from her eyes for they were looking over her hand, now cold and waxen, she held one silk poppy, red with edges of white. Polly had gone home.

There was a whisper among the poppies that grew behind the cockshoe that morning as the first gleam of the fields; there was a whisper and a shivering among the poppies as the morning breezes, cold and chill, rippled over them, and a shower of chrysalis petals that fluttered to the ground.

It was not until noon that the ground picked a handful of them for her tiny 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.

The Englishman had asked him to get his mail, and, of course, there was there might be a letter addressed to Mr. Thos. Motherwell did not occur to him.

But it was there!

A square gray envelope with his own name written on it. He had never before got a real letter. Once he had a manuscript catalogue sent to him, with a type-written letter in beginning "Dear sir," but his mother had told him that it was just money they were after, but what would she say if it was real?

He did not trust himself to open it in the plain gaze of the people in the office. The girl behind the wicket noticed his excitement.

"Ye needn't glaze yer eye on me," Tom thought indignantly. "I'll not open it here for you to watch me. They're awful pryin' in this office. What do you bet she hasn't opened it. He moved aside as others passed up to the wicket, feeling that every eye was upon him.

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 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 again with burning cheeks. A party at Slater's and him invited!

He walked down the street feeling just the same as when his colt got the prize at the "Fair" was 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!

When he came in sight of home his elation vanished. His father and brother would not let him go, he knew that well. They were afraid that Nellie Slater wanted to marry him. And Nellie Slater was not eligible for the position of teacher-in-law. Nellie Slater had never patched a quilt nor even made a tie-down. She always used baking powder instead of cream of tartar and soda, and was known to have a leaning towards canned goods. Mrs. Motherwell considered her just the girl to spend a man's honest earnings and bring him to speedy ruin. Moreover, she idled away her time, teaching cats to jump, and her eighteen years old, as if by day!

Tom knew that if he went to the party it must be by stealth. When he drove up to the kitchen door his mother looked up from her ironing and asked:

"What kept you, Tom?"

Tom had not been detained at all, but Mrs. Motherwell always used this form of salutation to be sure.

Tom grumbled a reply and handing out the mail began to unroll.

Mrs. Motherwell read the addresses on Mr. Arthur P. Osgood's, care Mr. S. Motherwell, Millford P. O., Manitoba, Canada, North America Township 8, range 16, sec't 30.

"Now I wonder, who's writing to him?" she said, laying the two letters down reluctantly.

There was one other letter addressed to Mr. Motherwell, which she took to be a twine bill. It was post-marked Brandon. She put it and the pudding dish in the sidebar.

As Tom led the horse to the stable he met Pearl coming in with the 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? Are your clothes ready, though? It was the eldest of the family who spoke.

"Clothes," Tom said contemptuously.

for her mother or for 'someone from 'ome' is hard on the sick and well."

"What are her chances, do you think?" the doctor asked gravely.

"He was a wry 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, "and she seems so anxious to get better, poor thing! She often says, 'I can't die, miss, for the last two days in her delirium, she seems to be worrying more about her work and her flowers. I think they were pretty hard people she lived with. 'Surely she'll praise me this time,' she often says, 'I've 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 wandering in the shadows, but she still sang the songs of home in a strain and a cadence.

Down by the biller there grew a green willer

A weeping all night with the bank for pillar.

And over and over again she sang, with a waning cadence, inchoherently, sometimes, but always about where the stream was a-flowin', in the green willers growing."

"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 across the ocean, and they were beauties, they were wot came hup. They'll be nodding and wavin' not red and 'ardome, if she 'asn't cut them. She would 'out them, would she, miss? She co... 'nt 'ave the 'eart, I think."

"No, indeed, she hasn't cut them," the nurse declared with decision, taking 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

ly, "They are a blamed sight redder 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 Nellie Slater."

"Is she too berkler?" Pearl asked quickly.

"Not so very," Tom answered guardedly. "Ma is afraid I might marry her."

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

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

"Her eyes like stars, lips like cherries, neck like a swan, and laugh like a ripple of music?" Pearl asked eagerly.

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

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

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 (pronounced Edith-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 tomb where partners who no more was the old doctor who used to say, "Keep a stout heart, Egbert, all will be well." That's why she said it to Tom.

Edythe had eyes like stars, mouth like cherries, neck like a swan, and a laugh like a ripple of music, and wasn't it strange, Nellie Slater had, too? Pearl knew now why Tom cherished 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 to the howling mob, and say, "All that I am is mother Egbert, and 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 reflections overcame her and she sobbed aloud.

(Continued next week.)

## The Upward Look

### 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 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, even when we are in the midst of troubles. We will rely on the assurance that has been given us that all things work together for good for those who love God.

If 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 have not been born again. In the words of Thomas 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 leaves them but a little while, they fall either into complaining or into too much dejection of mind. Such joys of Christ are not tasted the true.

Before we can know this joy in its fullness we must make a complete surrender of ourselves to God. We must give up everything that we know best, 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 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 refined and ennobled in character. The strongest characters are those that God has tried and tested the most.

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

This is the point where we are apt to fail. It seems to us as though our happiness will be sure to follow if we give up those things on which our hearts and desires are set. Here is where our faith in God's love is weak. What He desires for us is infinitely better than what we can desire for ourselves. As Lillian 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 our thoughts are set on self. It is in being resigned to the will of God 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 finds 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 efforts toward the working out of the higher and the 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 discovered this truth will be happy Christians.—I.H.N.

### Wherever You Can, But Somewhere

Perhaps all need the farmer'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 variety 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 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 effects of his daily existence, to say nothing of the beneficial effects he is getting from the fresh air and sunshine.

But the wife has no spare minutes to ride out and no pretext for going. If she should give as a reason 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, and cooking, so she enjoys three meals a day, from which there is no escaping until we escape into Paradise. And as for taking a tour among the neighbors for a social chat, so many visions of things undone would become a serious impediment to her footsteps. 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 that gives us an incentive to better work, and also "knowing broader fields will render nobler culture 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 anywhere and see anything." Many a farmer's family echoes that wonder, and although few can hope to have it answered as abundantly as Miss Willard has surely something in the line of recreation (which is recreation) to do 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 somewhere.

### 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, drawwork 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, and she is familiar with such exhibitions, it would be astonished at the number of premiums offered.

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

crochet work; and quilts, comforts, mats and rugs form another large class.

Premium 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, best of all, she knows that they vary little from one year to another and plans her work accordingly. She often picks up bargains in ready stamped articles, linen, silk and other materials.

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

After the season has closed she 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.

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## THE C

Send in publication with list of names and addresses of persons who have received most free articles at the fair.

## The F

ABOUT

Almost every season, straw and cherries are sent to the best of the localities. So some of those with cans of for now, so combined, a number of know what to it on. First c

WHY CAN

Whenever an is usually because can who would toward through shake well, through the break and scatter are sure that the can to over lot.

ABOUT

The same goo is usually false rubbers a second occasionally when rubber was purchased safe to use a seem brittle and then, and, in minutes in warm little baking soap

AN EXC

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

SIMPLE C

Sprinkle finely small, crisp lettuce boiled eggs, thin layer of the mayonnaise dressing stuffed olives.

TO CLEAN

Put them in a and sprinkle them rub them well unt d, and the flour, passed through the strainer and curra ter and wash betw the strainer and change the wa Dry between clean them to dry in an

A N

## PREMIUM C

We have just in catalogue list you. More than 100 items are listed in It is illustrated. Send us your name and address for a free copy of this catalogue. Write for a list of the names of the persons who have received most free articles we send you. Post on mail. Full instructions as to how to secure this catalogue that dress

Circulation D

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERSBORO



## 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 items 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 Breeder's Association:

Aargie Rosa's Prince, W. J. Tregillus to O. Rosenberger, Aldrie, Alta.  
 Abby Mercena's Prince, Ontario Agricultural College to C. Schuyler, Brantford.  
 Ajax of Chilliwack, Joseph Armstrong to William James Thompson, Rosedale, B.C.  
 Albion of Burrarie Farm, McQuinn & Robinson to Lawrence John Allen, Henry, Ont.

Alexis De Kol, W. H. Mallias to H. L. Hollingworth, Lloydminster, Sask.  
 Allan Gretqui De Kol Posch, W. M. Mason to James W. H. Shaw, N. W. Arkell to Kol 3rd, Joshua Bobler to Wm. Bennie, Putnam, Ont.

Artie De Kol Buter, Samuel C. Baird to H. W. Crompton, Dorland, Ont.  
 Artie Posch Prince, John Hitenburg to G. M. Metzger, Ottaville, Ont.  
 Baron Buter Pride, John Brown to R. E. Buse, Woodstock, Ont.

Bella's Vernal Posch, I. N. Howe to P. H. Rickard, Crampton, Ont.  
 Betty Buter Boy, Ellis & Manhard to Kendrick Bros., New Dublin, Ont.  
 Beulah's Prince, George G. T. Prouse to Giles Martin, Lyons, Ont.

Billy Bray, M. Armstrong to Albert Friedrich, Harristville, Ont.  
 Bobs Koradyke Pietertje, B. E. Hagerman to Wm. Salvart, Fuller, Ont.  
 Calamity Prince, George Rice to George Willison, Corinth, Ont.

Calamity Boy Calamity, B. E. Hagerman to H. E. George, Crampton, Ont.  
 Calamity Boy Netherly, Sidney Carlyle to Thos. H. Short, Dunlop, Ont.  
 Calamity Brook De Kol, George Rice to John Cuthbert, Newburg, Ont.

Calamity Calantha, George Rice to J. Mandeville, Tyrrell, Ont.  
 Calamity Gass, George Rice to W. L. Grass, West Brook, Ont.  
 Calamity King Posch, George Rice to A. W. Harwood, Irving, Ont.

Calamity Posch Johanna, George Rice to A. E. Bishop, Norwich, Ont.  
 Calamity Wopke, George Rice to Wm. Melced, Kintore, Ont.  
 Calamity Clara, Frank P. E. Came to J. B. Ferland, Sorel, Que.

Canary Calamity Prince, George Rice to S. Sisset, Saltbush, Ont.  
 Carl Duke, M. Armstrong to D. Campbell, Harristville, Ont.  
 Carlton's Victor De Kol, J. H. Caldwell to W. Hishop, Stittville, Ont.

Casel Chief, Wm. Brock to Louis Wettlaufer, Cassa, Ont.  
 Caughbell's Doriska, G. H. Caughbell to A. H. Hizon, St. Thomas, Ont.  
 Centre View Buter Baron 5th, P. D. Ede to R. M. Talbot, St. Mary's, Ont.

Cloveland Albion Tasson, A. E. Smith & Son to J. F. Boyle, Harper's, Ont.  
 Cynthia's Mercena Posch, James Lowrie Colanichus to Manchester Ketcheson, Sidney Crossing, Ont.  
 Clothilde Triumph, George W. Anderson to Manchester Ketcheson, Sidney Crossing, Ont.

Corinne Calamity Ormsby, George Rice to W. A. Bryant, Calabroon, Ont.  
 Corrosopia Alban De Kol 2nd, J. A. Caskey to L. F. Harwood, Georgetown, Ont.  
 Count Buter Boy, Thomas Davidson to Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.

Count Carlotta, Geo. George Rice to Roy Burchard, Burgessville, Ont.  
 Count De Kol of Ferndale, J. G. Acres to H. A. McLaughlin, Ramsvyville, Ont.  
 Count Jewel Mercena, M. L. Haley to Geo. Harrison, Kincaid, Ont.

Count Paul of Evergreen, Thos. Davidson to Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.  
 Count Zepplin, John Cuthbert to E. Crutchfield, Huntingdon, Que.  
 Cuvana Inco De Kol, H. P. Shuttleworth to Austin Miller, Elgin, Ont.

Cynthia's Shadelan Lad, T. L. Dunkin to W. L. Hunter, Drummond, Ont.  
 Daisy Total Posch's Pasma, George Rice to Alfred Rice, Curries, Ont.  
 Dandy De Kol Partick, Nixon Bros. to Charles B. Mitchell, Holbrook, Ont.

Darling's Inco De Kol, Fieschler Bros. to A. A. Hunter, Drummond, Ont.  
 David Artis, Duncan A. Kennedy to John Home, Harvillville, Ont.  
 De Kol Brook, Thomas Prouse to H. E. George, Crampton, Ont.

De Kol Koradyke King, Brown Bros. to S. W. Lloyd, Wallbridge, Ont.  
 Delta Gene's Prince, Fred Sturgeon to Frank Harper, Lora, Ont.  
 Dollie's Netherland Cornelius, J. T. Brodie to J. J. Walker, Brantford, Ont.

Duke of Rose, Wm. H. Deller to Joseph Pollard, Norwich, Ont.  
 Earl Teake, J. B. Arnold to N. R. Hill, North Augusta, Ont.

Echo De Kol Triumph, A. E. Phillips to John L. Foster, Moira, Ont.  
 Elaine's Gerben De Kol, B. Mallory to M. E. May's, Trenton, Ont.

Emperor Charles, Allan McDonald to Charles Kettle, Ramsvyville, Ont.  
 Emperor Tom, Allan McDonald to Hugh Roddy, Ramsvyville, Ont.

Empress King Pietertje, G. A. McCullough to George W. Shaw, Navan, Ont.  
 Eugene Artis, E. George to J. S. Armstrong, Millbrook, Ont.  
 Fairfield Zion De Kol, C. E. Smith to Jno. Welsh, Vanessa, Ont.

Felix Pietje De Schilling, Wm. Slaght to L. C. Barber, Boston, Ont.  
 Franco's Teake, J. B. Arnold to Levi Monroe, Addison, Ont.  
 Gaeo's Paforit Buter Boy, R. S. Stevenson to Bailey & Ward, Naber, Ont.

Gass Anonah Boy, T. L. Dunkin to Henry Glen Lee, De Kol, B. Mallory to J. W. Kennedy, Apple Hill, Ont.  
 Glenwood's Posch De Kol, I. N. Howe to Wm. Frouse, Dereham Centre, Ont.

Great Success, R. A. Gillespie to A. A. McDonald, Willamstown, Ont.  
 Helton Netherland Posch, Walter Mason to David Jeffrey, Jarvis, Ont.  
 Hilda De Kol Buter Boy, Harold Moorhouse to G. A. Gilroy, Glen Inell, Ont.

Hilda De Kol Buter Boy, G. A. Gilroy to J. A. Braithwaite, Henrysburg Centre, Que.  
 Hill-Crest Buter Boy, G. A. Brethen to Samuel Armstrong, Jermyn, Ont.  
 Hill View Statesman 4th, Walter S. Schell to George Lindsay, Golspie, Ont.

Hilton's Butter Boy, E. Morrow to John Nelson, Darford, Ont.  
 Howard De Kol, estate of Thomas B. Taylor to Lawrence Stiel, Dunford, Ont.  
 Hulda's Hair, John Hoops to James A. Stewart, Montic, Ont.

Idaline Paul Veeman, George Rice to Benj. Holby, Belmont, Ont.  
 Ida Posch's Count, John Brown to A. W. Clendenan, Woodstock, Ont.

Inka Count, J. M. Mallory to Thos. Clapp, Milford, Ont.  
 Janetie's Prince, George Rice to W. Thompson, Gobles, Ont.

Jenny Lind's Teake De Kol, Estate of James H. Wylie to Lawrence Custin, Powell, Ont.  
 Jerry De Kol 2nd, E. I. Ketcheson to Frank J. Knight, Belleville, Ont.

Johanna Wayne Duke, Wm. Marshall to Jos. Richardson, Palermo, Ont.  
 John Adams, John McKennie to C. R. James, Thornhill, Ont.  
 Joli de Contrecoeur, Pierre Platte to A. Desjardis, Contrecoeur, Que.

Keyes De Kol Count, H. E. George to Wm. McLaren, Perth, Ont.  
 King Artis of greatest View, H. E. George to Joseph Gardner, South Dumme, Ont.  
 King Arthur De Kol, Edward M. Bull to Stuart Reid, Gilbert Mills, Ont.

King Mercedes, Mission Dairy Farm Limited, to A. Derech, Nicomes, R. C.  
 King Pietertje, J. M. Mallory to Fred L. Tavernier, Conwar, Ont.  
 Lady Janna Lutake's Dido, E. J. Sturgeon to Russell Sturgeon, Glen Inell, Ont.

Lady Janna, R. Arnold to J. T. Birchard & Son, Linden Valley, Ont.  
 Lord Byron Wayne, E. J. Sturgeon to Corda Willows, Carleton Place, Ont.  
 Lord Mercena Abbecker, H. Bollet to Louis Kaufman, Gassel, Ont.

Lowland Chief, Josiah Timmer to Geo. S. Hay, Campbellford, Ont.  
 Madge B. 2nd's Sir Inka, R. W. Walker to Wesley Irvine, Palmyra, Ont.  
 Mariposa De Kol, R. A. Gillespie to M. D. Morrison, Goud, Que.

Marjorie's Lad, Ont. Agri. College to J. E. Kilgour, Eglington, Ont.  
 Maude's Clothilde, Richard Johnston to James Pirie, Banner, Ont.  
 May Echo's Prince, B. Mallory to Selden Ketcheson, Sidney Crossing, Ont.

Meathilde Brook, Robert Shellington to Augustus Smith, Northfield Centre, Ont.  
 Mottie's De Kol Prince, Thomas G. Telfer to John Free, Thamesford, Ont.  
 Neron Des Lantais, A. N. Deland to Adela Ford, St. Sebastian, Que.

Olivia's Prince, H. Caldwell to Andrew Kernahan, Kempville, Ont.  
 Northern Light, R. A. Gillespie to E. E. Armstrong, Alimouth, N. E.  
 Oberon Teake, J. B. Arnold to Millie Chubb, Addison, Ont.

Ormsby Buter Baron, George Rice to Dr. Chertson, Milton, Ont.  
 Ormsby Mutual Fair, H. E. George to J. Ormsby Ormsby, George Rice to Fred Carr, St. Thomas, Ont.

Paladin Ormsby, George Rice to Fred Carr, St. Thomas, Ont.  
 Paul Beryl Wayne De Kol, George A. Walker to William Coombs, Metcalfe, Ont.  
 Paul De Kol Abbecker, J. E. Caradocid to J. W. McCormick, Morewood, Ont.

Paul De Kol Abbecker, John Wagner to Lennox Baker, Russell, Ont.  
 Paul Netherland De Kol, W. L. Grass to H. E. Johnston, Kopley, Ont.  
 Pietertje De Kol Triumph, George W. Anderson to Manly Scott, Cherry Valley, Ont.

Pietertje Netherland Abbecker, Elias Snyder to J. E. Edwards and D. Biggs, Swasey, Ont.  
 Pietertje Pontias, H. E. George to Wilford D. Smith, Hillsboro, N. C.

Polly Prim's Duke, Estate of D. O'Mahony to L. H. Fausse, St. Williams, Ont.  
 Pontias Hermos, H. E. George to G. A. Bretheb, Norwood, Ont.  
 Pontias Jano, H. E. George to R. J. McIlmoyle, Fraserville, Ont.

Pontias Keopake, H. E. George to David Greig, Walkerton, Ont.  
 Pontias Ormsby, H. E. George to J. V. Thors, Annapolis, N. S.

Pontias Sir Wayne, H. E. George to John Fairley, Avery's Forge, N. B.  
 Pontias Ormsby, H. E. George to Robert Sharp, Bunyan, Ont.  
 President Bielke, C. C. Hanson to Alex. Kennedy, Jr., Vernon, Ont.

Prince Albert Albino, G. W. Sicker to Albert J. Carl, Westport, Ont.  
 Prince Artis Pietertje, B. E. Hagerman to O. E. Ashley, Deseronto, Ont.  
 Prince Belle De Kol, C. C. Fry to William Shearer, Bright, Ont.

Prince Calamity Genevieve, George Rice to F. Patterson, Brantford, Ont.  
 Prince Calamity Madonna, George Rice to John J. Peil, Fensholt Falls, Ont.

(To be continued next week.)

## The Man Who Farms Clay Lands Is Very Likely To Buy the Wrong Plow—

And blame it on the dealer. It might pay that man well to ask us questions before he invests a cent in any farm-implement,—especially a plow. Getting the right plow—there's only one—saves a lot in money, time and horseflesh; and our experts are paid to tell you just which plow that one is.

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**NOVA SCOTIA**  
CUMBERLAND CO., N. S.

**PUGWASH.**—The June rains saved the hay from failure. There will probably be an average crop. Clover is a little higher above the average. Hay is all very weedy. Grain looks strong and promising. Root fair. In many places the cut worm has taken the beans. The fruits are fair. Strawberries plentiful but soft on account of recent dark, damp weather.—C. E. B.

**KING'S CO., N. S.**

**WATERVILLE.**—June was exceedingly dry, and in some places the strawberry crop was light owing to lack of moisture. Heavy rains came on June 22 and 23, and saved many things. The hay crop looks as if it is going to be light. Strawberries were shipped during the last week in June. Peas (grains) were ready to gather on light lands in the first week of July. Tomatoes, corn and most other things have very thrifty. There were no late frosts to take the beans, which are now in flower. The aphid is attacking apple trees and red beetles the will, and cut-out cherries, also possibly the apple beetles are as active as ever. Canker worms are doing some damage, though not as bad as last year. On June 23rd the annual excursion of Annapolis Valley farmers and their families went to Truro Agricultural College. The outing proved a delightful and instructive holiday. Ontario strawberries were selling in Truro at 25¢ for 2½ a box. Owing to the dry spell strawberries in some sections are a failure, and those that are doing well are ripening slowly and the price is poor. Strawberries look very promising. The general opinion throughout the valley is that the apple crop will be good.—Eunice Watts.

**QUEBEC**  
COMPTON CO., QUE.

**WATERVILLE.**—The weather has been rather cool; slight frost has been noticed lately. Owing to the scarcity of rain the pastures are becoming very poor. The hay crop is not up to the average. Haying is rather late, although some of the farmers have commenced. The growth of grain and roots give promise of an exceptionally good crop. Potatoes are in bloom and the farmers are fighting the potato beetle, which is very plentiful. The apples are promising but the plums blighted early. The market for farm produce is very good. Pork is selling at \$11 to \$12 cwt.; butter at 22c to 22½c a lb; eggs, 20c to 25c a dozen.—J. M.

**ONTARIO**  
PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

**BETHIEL.**—We are having a very severe drought, having had no rain to be of any practical value to crops since the 27th of rainy night now and we are all hoping it will come. If it does not rain soon the situation will be serious. The hay crop is very poor, especially the seed-down. I know of one case where 12 acres yielded only two loads, and there is lots more just as bad, and it is not the fault of poor farming either. Cows are fast drying up, as pastures are bare. The crop outlook is so serious that farmers dare not feed them as it will be a hard matter to get enough to winter their stock as it is. The crops are at least two weeks behind owing to the very wet spring. Apples promise a big crop. Strawberries have been very short owing to dry weather. Cherries are a great crop, the biggest in years, and very cheap. Plums look well. Eye and fall wheat will be big straw, the yield of grain will likely be light. Hogs are scarce.—A. S. W.

**PETERBORO CO., ONT.**

**APLSLEY.**—After the late cold spring, the weather has turned very dry and warm. The hay crop is late and light. Grain is just starting to shoot out; unless we get rain very soon it will not be up to the average. Pastures have suffered and the supply of milk is growing smaller. The one thing that seems to prosper is the potato bugs; they are a first class crop.—A. G.

**NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.**

**EDVELL.**—Many farmers are improving their farm buildings by erecting them on another site on a basement of stone. Hip roofs, generally covered with metal, are being used. Many of the barns are red, which shows a good deal to the look. Three farmers living side by side in this neighborhood are now each engaged in erecting

a barn of modern style. This kind of barn is getting quite numerous, and owing to the scarcity of timber it is quite costly. Some in building new barns dispense with square timber and build balloon frames. One barn in the township built recently is said to have cost about \$1700.—S. H.

**DURHAM CO., ONT.**

**BLACKSTOCK.**—The fine rains we received on Saturday and Sunday, July 10th and 11th, very materially brightened our crop prospects, and crops in general are improving very rapidly. Haying is general. In many places there are some fine fields; also some rather poor. Taken all together hay will probably be pretty near an average crop. The root crop, although not so far advanced as some years at this date, still is looking pretty healthy. In driving through the country we see that the grain crop varies very much; there are some very fine fields while there are some that are not looking very well. Although our township is not generally considered a fall wheat (winter) one, there are some fine fields of wheat. The early ones suffered considerably from the drought and are ripening a little faster. Considerable area of the barley will be short in the straw. Oats are looking healthy. Small fruits with more rain.—J. O. L.

**OXFORD CO., ONT.**

**GOISPER.**—We are having fine growing weather. Farmers are very busy. The late spring wheat is being cut, and the work of that weeding and haying are on together. It would be not so heavy as people thought it was affected with rust. It very heavy, but as sample as it was well on before it got affected. Potatoes look well but are late; some fields are beginning to rot out. Roots and corn are looking fine.—A. M. C.

**MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.**

**TEMPO.**—This part of Middlesex Co. was early cleared, and the cold winds began to blow rather severely, so to offset their effects, around the maturity of home pine trees were planted from 40 to 50 years ago. Since then spruce has been more and more planted. Visitors from other parts of Canada frequently remark on the fine pine groves that surround the farm homes of this western Township. These pines have made a remarkable growth, and hundreds of them not over 50 years old, have been cut for lumber and building timber. The white pine was at a raising lately where the pines of the doer yard had been cut, and hewn into sills, beams, posts, plates, etc., making timber from 12 inches down to 4½, and all of very best. Pine trees which the writer helped to plant 40 years ago, would today make very good barn timber.—J. E. O.

**WELLINGTON CO., ONT.**

**FERUS.**—The weather has been very hot and dry of with hot drying winds. The pastures are beginning to dry up. The grain is looking much better than it did and a few showers would bring it on better. The hay crop is going to be fairly good, especially the new meadows. Farmers are heing their mangels. It will be some time yet before turnips are ready to hoe. Prospects for a good fruit crop are good. Root work is almost completed, except where contracts are let for gravelling.—W. A. M.

**ELORA.**—The rains of the past three days have been a veritable God-send, as nearly all crops had begun to suffer from heat and drought, and now everything has changed. People, too, have a more cheerful countenance. Haying has begun. Some of the very wet spring of the rain, but its value on the whole is past calculation. Fall wheat, looking fine before the rain, is broken down a little, but will still make a good crop. There is not much grain, which seems a pity as good prices appear to be in sight.—W. W.

**GREY CO., ONT.**

**RAVENNA.**—Crops are looking better owing to the downpour of rain during the past two or three days. The late sown grain has made a great advance and it now looks as if it may be yet a fair crop. The hay crop is very light and short. Hoed crops are late but look thrifty. Fall wheat has a good appearance and it gives promise of filling well. The outlook is good for a good apple crop. Fruit growers are looking after their orchards well which makes the outlook for an apple crop good. M. C. P.

**BRUCE CO., ONT.**

**MACKELVIN.**—The 5th of July saw the first cutting of hay pretty general. Hay is a fair average crop. Potatoes are looking well but are from one to two weeks late. Small fruits are plentiful; plums and some varieties of apples will be a fair crop. Roots of all kinds are rather

**LIVE HOGS**

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. 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.

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY  
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FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 220 LBS.

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PETERBOROUGH, - HULL, - BRANTFORD

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 our farms clear. If all the farming community would lend a helping hand we could do so.—J. O. L.

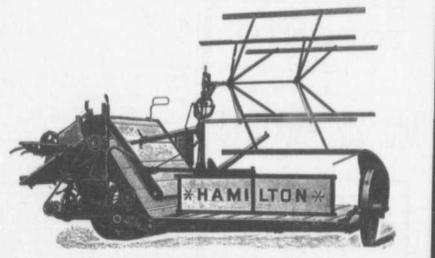
consequently they are in good condition.—J. C.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**NEW WESTMINSTER CO., B. C.**  
**MUNRO.**—The season has been backward. Grain crops look well. Hay is rather poor owing to the severe frost killing the clover. The timely rains have supplied plenty of grass for the live stock,

STOP A MOMENT and consider how important it is that you keep your horses in good condition, especially if you are expecting to sell them. If you have a telling how to treat them, write for my free book, **ABSORBINE** is performing wonders in removing Plugs, Thoroughpins, Curbs, Enlarged Glands, Swellings, etc. **ABSORBINE** at your drug store, \$7.00 a bottle or delivered postpaid. Made only by W. F. Young, D.D.F., 123 Temple street, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A. Canadian agents, Lyman's Ltd., 350 Paul street, Montreal, Que.

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began under a very light supply. As high as \$8.50 a cwt. of car was paid in Toronto during the week and on Thursday were quoted at \$8.50 and watered at Toronto. At country points, a year ago hogs were quoted at \$7.15 off cars considerably short of last year at this time. At Buffalo heavy hogs are quoted at \$8.55 to \$8.65; mixed at \$8.40 to \$8.45; Yorkers at \$8.20 to \$8.25; and dairies at \$8.10 to \$8.30 a cwt. Danish killings come out at about \$5.00 weekly. The English market is higher. The Trade Bulletin's London cable July 22 quotes as follows: "Priced have advanced 3 since the last cable. Canadian bacon is quoted at 68 to 72."

**PETERBORO HOG MARKET**

Peterboro, Monday, July 19.—The market is very weak. The deliveries still are light and it is only this fact that is holding the market up. As soon as deliveries get heavier prices will take a drop. Prospects just now for this reason are not very bright. The George Matthews Co. quote the following prices for hogs, not over 88 a cwt; weighed off cars, \$8.50, delivered at abattoir off farmers' wagons, \$8.

**GOSSIP**

The educational features in connection with the dairy department of the Canadian National Exhibition promise to be of unusual interest this year, not only to farmers, but to consumers of milk in cities and towns as well. The demonstration of milking and lectures on the dairies which are will be under the immediate charge of Mr. George A. Putnam, director of dairy instruction for the Province, and the Dominion Department will also furnish a man to give some definite instructions along the cow-testing 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 Waukesha, 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 cost you not a little labor and money to plow and put the soil in condition and to drill in the grain, and you are looking forward with considerable anxiety to the time when you will reap your reward. You must be ready to harvest it quickly. There must be no delay. It may be necessary to cut and shock the grain a few days in order that you may save it all. It is not a matter of willingness to go forward with the proper machinery, but proper machines to harvest your grain quickly and economically—a matter of saving it all so you will reap the whole reward to which you are entitled. You are not concerned as to what name is printed in your harvester or mower. But you are greatly concerned about the quality of the work your machine will do. 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 tolerate waste.

What harvesting machine shall you buy? You should decide the matter without bias or prejudice. Decide it simply and solely in your own interest. What binder or mowing machine will be surest to serve your own interests best? The In-

ternational Harvester Company of America offers to farmers in the Dairying and McCormick harvesters machines that are standard. There can be no question but that they represent the highest type of harvesting machinery. Their efficiency is attested by farmers everywhere. As a farmer you want dependability. You want a machine that will give you the best of McCormick binder. They are represented by different local agents in all communities of this province giving the merits of any machine on call by telephoning the local agent at that machine house or to the nearest branch house or to the International Harvester Company of America at Chicago.

**MORE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS ACCEPTED IN THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE**

Sarah Jane 2nd (5698), mature form: 11,425 lbs. milk and 426.540 lbs. fat in 354 days; average per cent. fat 3.73. Owned by W. J. Bailey, Naber, Ont.  
 Bell Tensen (6726), two year form: 19,927 lbs. milk and 353,499 lbs. fat in 325 days; average per cent. fat 3.52. Owned by W. E. Mason, Tyrone, Ont.  
 Minnie Springbrooke (6728), two year form: 10,212 lbs. milk and 307,993 lbs. fat in 325 days; average per cent. fat 3.04. Owned by W. E. Mason, Tyrone, Ont.  
 Queen De Kol of Minister (6001), two year form: 9,420 lbs. milk and 301,246 lbs. fat in 354 days; average per cent. fat 3.30. Owned by Richard Henry, Brinkley, Ont.  
 Cowey of the Old Farm (7110), two year form: 11,152 lbs. milk and 393,685 lbs. fat in 355 days; average per cent. fat 3.43. Owned by M. N. Matthews, Lusk, Ont.  
 Machine 2nd (7610), two year form: 10,121 lbs. milk and 321,499 lbs. fat in 355 days; average per cent. 3.61. Owned by N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que.  
 G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

**AYRSHIRE NEWS**

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column.

**LAKESIDE STOCK FARM**

About a mile from Ravensdale Farm, and overlooking Missisquoi Bay at Phillipsburg, Que., is the Lakeside Stock Farm, owned by George H. Montgomery. Here may be seen a pair of fine quality Clydesdale mares, a splendid herd of Ayrshire and their grades to the number of over 200, which as a choice lot of Yorkshires in 354 days of the 300 acres in this farm is under bush, yet there is a large area under cultivation. As at Ravensdale, large areas of corn are grown for silage. Winter dairying has been practiced for several years, the product being cream, which is shipped to Montreal daily from St. Armand Station, about two miles distant, on the line of the Central Vermont Railway. This accounts for the splendid class of young stock raised on the farm—the skim milk being the chief article of diet for the young stock.

The Clydesdale pair, Mrs. Watson (imp.) 14478, by Carbiner, and Lady McComell (imp.) by Argosy, are a strong heavy pair with grand quality feet and

legs. We commend the enterprise of these men in bringing into this section such a fine class of horses and trust their efforts will be appreciated by their fellow farmers so that the class of horses now being reared will be supplanted by this superior and more profitable breed.

The registered Ayrshires number about 35 head. The stock bull used on this herd for the past four years was Jock of Maple Hill 18860, by Jalech Matchless 1874. He has proved a grand stock getter, judged by the number of choice heifers and more profitably, his calves will be taken by an imported bull in a few months. Among the older females are seen some grand dairy cows that have reproduced their good qualities in their progeny. Cherry of Roghili 993 (imp.) by Victor of Roghili, Glemora Sully 11454, by Comrade of Grafalt (imp.) 9181, Ross of Glemora 16747, by Black Prince of White Hall 12308, 16747, by Glemora Enchantress (imp.) 16761, are all worthy of note. Among the cows just coming to their prime are the four year old Woodroffe Beauty 22510 and Woodroffe Clarissa 2nd 23071, both by Topman of

Woodroffe 1931, and Woodroffe Fairymaid 3rd 21449, by Beauties 16774. The three year old heifer Woodroffe Jemima 21819, by King of Beauty 16768 is a choice one, as is several of her mates. The heifers sired and bred by Jock of Maple Hill 18860, such as Nora of Lakeside 22662, Pearl of Lakeside 22684, and Lily of Lakeside 22685, are all of the right stamp and are built for production. The bull calves of last fall are uniform in type and conformation. These will make strong vigorous females, the heifer are fit to head almost any herd.

Among the Yorkshires worthy of note is the bred cow, Belle Belvoir Cartier 1054, a litter brother of sow Belvoir Miss Holingsworth 10th 10448, which denotes choice breeding. He is finely built, with great depth of rib and length of both, just the kind that is needed in the community to produce the true bacon type of swine that is so much needed in that part of the province of Quebec. The sow Mary Queen 12423, and her mate, are of the Right Cartier. We trust breeders in need of stock to improve their herds will give Lakeside Farm a call and inspect the stock for themselves. P. 7.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**ABRAM EASTON, Appleby, Ont.** Leicester sheep. Show ring and breeding stock for sale. \$4.50-59

**TAMWORTH AND BIRKSHIRE SWINE**—Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Corinith, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

**WANTED—CHESTER WHITE SWINE.**

We wish to purchase some pure bred Chester White Pigs, six or eight weeks old. Will any breeders having same for sale write giving prices, etc., to:

**FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

**PONIES—AYRSHIRES**

FOR SALE.—Twenty Canadian, Exmoor and Welsh Ponies, from 11 to 14½ hands in height. Also Ayrshires of various ages, and of both sexes. Prices right. Write for particulars.

**P. A. BEAUDOIN, 107 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.**

**AYRSHIRES**

AYRSHIRES, males only, two fall and one spring calf. Enquire with their dams are doing. James Begg, St. Thomas, E-F

**"La Bois de la Roche's" Stock Farm**

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and some bred AYRSHIRES, of the best bacon types. WHITE ORINGTON, WHITE WANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry.

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**F-5-25-10** Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que.

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