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PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 17, 1908



A LABOR SAVING HAY MAKING OUTFIT

The saving of the hay crop is one of the most laborious operations of the farm. Much has been done during recent years to lessen the labor by means of the Hay Loader. The Hay Loader, though, is a very incomplete implement unless accompanied by the Side-Delivery Rake. A Side-Delivery Rake leaves a light, loose, continuous wind-row, which runs in the direction in which the rake is driven, such as the Loader can handle.

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### Legume Bacteria

During the past spring, considerable land has been seeded to alfalfa. A large percentage of the farmers seeding to his crop have made use of the nitro-culture prepared by the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. Owing to the treatment which it is necessary to give the seed before inoculating it with the nitro-culture, some farmers have experienced considerable difficulty in sowing the seed, stating that it was so wet and sticky as to clog in the seeder.

The bacteriologist, Prof. W. C. Edwards, when questioned as to this matter, informed a representative of *The Dairyman and Farming World* that the difficulty was largely due to the failure on the part of the farmers to distinguish between wet and moist seed. The instructions state that the seed must be moist. Some of those using the culture had taken this to mean wet, and hence the trouble arose in sowing. Professor Edwards states that of the experiments carried on over Ontario last year, 54 per cent. of them were reported as being successful. The Department is making preparations for carrying on this work more extensively next year.

### Clover Seed a Profitable Crop for the Farmer

As was predicted a year ago, there has been a decided shortage of clover seed this spring. A light crop in Europe, the United States and Canada, caused the crops for this year's trade to be abnormally low, and this resulted in unusually high prices for good seed.

At present the indications are that the foreign exporting countries will not produce more than an average crop of clover seed, and the Ontario supply is likely to be limited. In some sections of Ontario, the clover crop was seriously affected by drought last season and the amount available this year for seed purposes may be limited. Much the same conditions prevail over a considerable portion of the clover seed producing area of the United States; so that unless the yield from the areas which were not seriously affected by the adverse weather conditions last season, is exceptionally heavy, a shortage of seed for next spring's trade is more than probable.

In view of the conditions cited, the advisability of utilizing every available clean field, or part of field, for clover seed purposes, is urged.

In growing clover and grass seed for the market, it is important to bear in mind that the standard of purity demanded in the Canadian trade is higher than it was a few years ago. The demand for seed of first quality has substantially increased. The result of this demand for seed of good quality has been that the seed grower finds impure seed an almost unmarketable commodity, while the production of good clean seed has grown to be a remunerative industry. Hence the necessity of taking every precaution against the presence of noxious weed.

The first step in the production of good clover and grass seed, is to procure the cleanest possible seed. If this is used on clean land and is followed by a thorough system of weeding in the field, the product will be clean. The field weeding is of prime importance, although it is often overlooked. When we remember that every growing weed, if allowed to mature, will produce from 10,000 to 50,000 seeds, it will be readily understood that the removal of these plants must make a great difference in the market value of the seed.

With red clover the best results are obtained by pasturing, or cutting

the first crop early. This allows a stronger second growth for the seed crop, and also lessens the danger of damage from the clover seed midge. If the clover is pastured the stock should be turned off early in the season, and the field mowed, in order to cut down the weeds and produce an even second growth.

Alsike and red clover may be harvested with a reaper or a mower, with or without a table attachment. If no table attachment is used and the clover is well ripened, it should be cut and raked when the dew is on, in order to prevent shelling.

The clover huller is the best machine for threshing alsike and red clover, but the ordinary grain separator will do the work fairly well if properly regulated. The grain separator will not hull the seed as thoroughly, and in consequence there is more waste of good seed, unless the straw be threshed a second time. But the fact that there is no clover huller available should not deter farmers from saving at least sufficient seed for their own use.—G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa.

### The Evil of Impure Milk

"Impure milk is primarily responsible for the loss of 15,000 of the 30,000 children who die annually in Canada." This was the statement made by Dr. C. J. D. Hastings of Toronto, in a paper on the importance of pure milk read before the session on public health at the convention of the Canadian Medical Association held last week in Ottawa. Dr. Hastings strongly urged a more stringent inspection of the milk supply in every municipality, and he emphasized the paramount importance of proper pasteurizing of milk in all dairies.

At the conclusion of the paper a committee was formed to wait on the government with a view to securing more stringent measures governing municipal inspection of milk.

### Certified Milk in United States

Bulletin No. 104 of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture, is entitled "Medical Milk Commissions and the Production of Certified Milk in the United States," by Clarence B. Lane, Asst. Chief of the Dairy Division. This bulletin gives a history of the movement which has brought about the organization of milk commissions in a number of cities throughout the country and describes the methods used in the production of what is termed "certified milk." The standards of bacteria allowed vary with the commissions. Of the 20 reporting standards, 13 place the number at 10,000 a cub. cent., one at 20,000 and three at 30,000. One has a standard of 10,000 in October, April and 20,000 from April to October. Another has a standard of 5,000 in winter and 10,000 in summer, and another a standard of 25,000 in winter and 50,000 in summer. The standard for cream in all cases where it is certified at 25,000 a c.c. Twelve commissions report that the dairies have no difficulty in producing milk that is up to the required standards. Five report a little difficulty and one tells that there was no trouble with the bacteria account but that it took several months to reach the fat standard, which was four per cent.

A large part of the bulletin is devoted to information regarding the production of certified milk, most of which has been obtained from actual producers. The work of milk commissions and the production of certified milk not only results in supplying a high grade product for special use but are believed to be important factors in improving the quality of the general milk supply.

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Only \$1.00  
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1908

No. 22

## SOME EXPERT VIEWS ON MODERN HAYMAKING

Owing to the scarcity of labor, Farmers cannot devote the time to Haymaking that was formerly the case. The Side Delivery Rake and the Modern Hayloader do much towards saving labor and making first-class Hay.

AN OLD saying and a true one is "Experience is a good teacher," and even though the actual experience may not be one's own, still we can learn by it. Now, there are many reasons why a farmer cannot devote the same time to his haymaking that was formerly the case. In the first place, farm help is scarce and expensive (we speak particularly of Ontario), and the extra help which might be had during haying and harvesting is usually so bad that the average man does not want to be bothered with it at all if it can be avoided.

That is where the Implement Manufacturer steps in and can help the farmer out. We find the average farmer cuts his hay just about at the time his other work and the weather permit him. There are many good theories about just the proper time, but they don't always work out in a practical way. However, we are not trying to advise anyone just when to cut his hay, but how to handle it economically after it is cut.

Here in Ontario, we believe we are safe in saying that not one farmer in fifty, coils his hay. Shortage in help bars this, even though a very good quality of hay is made this way. We find the up-to-the-minute farmer using machines which in a manner have the same effect on hay. Coiling the hay, we believe is for the purpose of sweating the water out of it. Now if this water can be driven out by wind, that is by circulation of warm air through the grass, the same result is accomplished with less labor.

### PRODUCING AIR DRIED HAY

In making clover hay, the difficulty is that the leaves dry more rapidly than the stalk or stem. We believe the proper method of making clover hay at the present day is to handle it by some method that the leaves will remain green as long as the stem. These leaves act as lungs and the exit of the moisture in the plant is through the leaves. There are few pores in the stem, and many in the leaves. Handle the hay so that the leaves will remain green as long as possible. How can this be done? By using a side delivery rake. This, if properly set will throw the hay with bottom up to the sun, leaving the leaves at the bottom, and in a loose, fluffy windrow which the wind and air can penetrate giving you air dried hay, instead of the sun-burnt articles. Let your hay be fairly witted in

the swath, then put on your side delivery rake.

### SIDE DELIVERY RAKE SUPERIOR TO TEDDER

We want to say that side delivery rake is superior to a tedder for this reason; all the hay is moved in the operation. A tedder does not do this, and besides another objection is that hay, especially if heavy, sinks back to the swath after being teded, and the desired effect is not gained. Another feature about the side delivery rake is the fact that if the windrows are rained on, it will shake them out, and turn them bottom up, and allow them to cure quickly and evenly. We want to say that the foregoing meth-

A modern loader should be easily attached and detached to and from the wagon. It should be built wide at the back and narrow at the front. It should rake absolutely clean as it goes along. It should have a certain amount of flexibility to give to the unevenness of the ground, dead furrows and water furrow and ditches. It should have provision made for overcoming the effect of any wind on the hay in reaching the wagon. The modern loader should be constructed on such a principle that when the hay once reaches the wagon, it is left there and should not require a man to be constantly required to throw it from the back to the forward end of the load.—D. M. C.

## The Laws Affecting the Spread of Weeds

T. G. Raynor, Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa

A few years ago our legislatures felt that something should be done to check the spread of certain noxious weeds, which at that time, were quite common on many Ontario farms. They acted in advance of public opinion, however, as they practically ignored in many respects, the laws then in force. For instance, it was observed that the railways of the country were a very fertile source for the propagation and spread of weeds. Consequently, laws were passed that the roads allowance should be put into grass and that the weeds should be cut at a certain time in July to prevent from seeding. The railway companies are looking after the matter far better than the farmers are doing on the public highways in many localities.

The law regarding the destruction of weeds on the highways was left formerly in the hands of the pathmaster. A few years ago, however, this law was changed. Now the onus of their destruction rests with the owner or occupant of lands who is responsible for the prevention of all weeds going to seed on that part of roadway adjoining his own property. This law, it would

seems, should be carried out. Many farmers, however, are neglecting to do this. It should be better enforced by the municipality. The herd law in force might be limbered up to allow sheep the privilege of pasturing on the roadside. We have no more valuable agent than sheep for the prevention of the spread of noxious weeds. It would be far better to have the roadside sheep than the roadside curs, which are largely responsible for the comparatively few sheep in this country.

Notwithstanding our laws relating to highways, such weeds as blue weed, chickory, ox eye daisy, teazel and a number of others are spreading. In some clover seed producing districts, the rib



### EXCURSIONISTS SIZING UP THE BEEF CATTLE AT THE O. A. C.

The cattle at the College form one of the chief attractions for the thousands of farmers who visit the institution during June. There are some fine specimens of the leading beef breeds to be found here and they well merit one's inspection.

od of curing hay has worked out to good advantage for hundreds of farmers. Their hay has been of good color, well cured, and proved first class for feed purposes, and if marketed, brought the highest prices.

### GET A LOADER THAT SAVES LABOR

Now, so far, so good, but we want to speak a moment or two about loading the hay. When a farmer buys a loader, economy in help cuts a big figure and he should make sure that he is getting one which actually is saving him men and labor. There is no use using a machine which takes as many men to operate it as without, and with which each man has to work equally as hard as if it wasn't being used.

grass or buckhorn literally covers the highway. A farmer can clean it out of his fields fairly well by adopting a short rotation but the highway continues to supply him with seed. Here sheep would be especially useful as they are fond of these plants. They have a good liking for the perennial sow thistle, also. Where hogs are allowed to run on the road, they frequently turn sods upside down. This gives the seed of such weeds as the perennial sow thistle, etc., a good chance to locate. Unless sheep are there to counteract this danger, it eventually becomes a menace to neighboring farms. Another neglect on the part of improvers of our public highways is that when they grade the roads, they neglect to sow some pure grass seed on the side so that sod may form and thus prevent weed seeds getting a chance to start.

Some years ago, the Ontario legislature passed a law making it unlawful for a farmer to sell seed grain containing any one of the following six noxious weed seeds: Wild mustard, wild oats, Canada thistle, ox eye daisy, burdock and teasel. Had a little attention been paid to that law, fewer farms to-day would have been reeking with wild mustard and wild oats. But whoever heard of a single case being brought into the court. Public opinion was not educated to the danger of these weeds. As a result, wild oats were freely exchanged in seed oats and wild mustard seed went all over the country, not so much, perhaps, in seed grain as in clover seed.

Another law which has been practically a dead letter is the optional one whereby on the application of 50 ratepayers in a municipality, they might force the council to appoint a weed inspector, whose duties were to prevent the spread of weeds in neglected and waste places on the farms and roadways. This law did not go as far as some of the weed laws in the western provinces. There the inspectors have power to order or cause the weeds to be destroyed in a crop which contained a certain per cent. of weeds. Our Ontario law prevents the destruction of weeds in a crop by an inspector where the grain crop, in consequence would be jeopardized. In the case of the perennial sow thistle, the weed which the Ontario farmer is up against in a real sense to-day, such a law is ineffective. There are many farmers who feel strongly the need to ask for protection from a careless or indifferent farmer who allows his perennial sow thistles to go to seed. The better the farming, the greater the danger from perennial sow thistle contamination. To say that this weed is spreading is drawing it only mildly. It is spreading with leaps and bounds and there is no encouragement to its eradication, unless our farms can be protected through future supplies of seed. If the farmers would speak out on this question and post their representatives of the danger of this weed, it is probable that it would be fully discussed by the agricultural committee of the legislature this year and eventually some protection might be afforded to clean farmers.

Our Dominion law in the Seed Control Act is contributing some assistance to the prevention of the spread of noxious weeds. The average source of seed supply is freer from weeds to-day than ever it was. Especially is this true in the case of timothy, alsike and red clover. There continues to be sown, however, lots of seed grain containing more or less of prohibited weed seeds without any label being put on the package as is required by law. The law states that if certain weed seeds, 14 in number, and including wild mustard, wild oats, purple cockle, sow thistle, ragweed and others are found in the seed, the package must be labelled. These seeds are being imported in large numbers in the frozen wheat that is coming from the West. Dealers object to putting up their sign thinking that it is like putting a board on the cow's face. Fur-

(Concluded on page 10)

## WHAT FARMERS SAY ABOUT RURAL DELIVERY

The Nineteenth of a Series of Articles Written by an Editorial Representative of this Paper, who Recently Visited the United States, with the Object of Studying the Free Rural Mail Delivery System.

FOR many miles the state of New York adjoins the province of Ontario, being separated from it by only the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers and Lake Ontario. The farming country throughout large portions of the state of New York is so closely similar to that in the older portions of Ontario, that it is practically the same. The farms are about the same in size and the methods of farming that are followed are closely similar. There is one great difference, however. In the state of New York, the farmers have free rural mail delivery. In the province of Ontario only a few miles away, the farmers are still without this boon.

At Clifton Springs, New York, when I asked the Postmaster for the names of leading farmers, in order that I might obtain their views regarding free rural delivery, one of the first names he gave me was that of Olin Corwin. When Mr. Corwin's place was visited he was caught just as he was leaving his home with a load of cabbages, weighing about two tons.

"In this section," said Mr. Corwin, "many of our farmers enjoy both free rural delivery and farm telephones. I do not know which is the greatest benefit to us. They are God-sends to our farmers. My telephone costs me \$12 a year. For two years, now, I have sold nearly all my crops over the telephone. I am to deliver this load of cabbages at Phelps. I telephoned and found that the agent expected to load cabbages on the car and am therefore taking him this load. Had I not had a telephone I would have had to drive in one and a half miles, to find when they would be ready to load and then would have to come back home, load it up and deliver the load. Thus I would have had to make two trips, whereas now I am making only one. Soon we expect to have an electric line through here and to be able to install electric lights in our farm homes and barns.

### FARMS WORTH MORE

"Rural delivery and farm telephones have increased the value of our farms by 20 per cent. They save a great deal of travelling and enable us to keep in touch with market prices, and that is something that is very important to up-to-date farmers. Help is so scarce that we cannot depend on it and if we have to go to the village for our mail, or to arrange for the sale of our crops, we have to take our best time in which to do it.

"In a section north of here farms, three years ago, sold for \$45.00 an acre and they were hard to sell at that price. It was also hard to get tenants for farms in that section. The farmers hated to have to go for their mail, or to hitch up and drive four or five miles to find the prices being paid at the shipping points. Now they have free rural delivery and farm telephones and land is selling at \$65 an acre. It is more easy to sell farms at that price than it used to be to sell them at \$45. It is also more easy to rent them.

### WOULD NOT DARE

"We have been told that were the Democrats to come into power they would do away with free rural delivery. Don't you believe it. No party would dare to do it. Do you think that I, or any farmer in this section, would support such a move? Just think how nice it is. Every morning, summer and winter, my mail is delivered at my door sharp at quarter after nine, thus every morning I am able to open my letters and glance over the daily papers and thus am kept informed in regard to what is going on. There is not a

farmer in this section who would think of allowing this system to be done away with."

When I told Mr. Corwin that the Canadian Postmaster General claimed that the rural delivery system in the United States was being run by the politicians for political purposes, he replied: "Your Postmaster General does not know what he is talking about. It is not the case. We never heard of such a thing."

### GROW MANY CABBAGES

Having noticed acres upon acres of cabbages I asked Mr. Corwin how it was that this was such a popular crop. "We grow them, he replied, for the canning factories. They are used for Sauer kraut. These factories will take 400 tons a day and they pay us about \$8.00 a ton. The average yield per acre is about 10 tons, so that you will see that the crop pays us well. Some of our farmers average as high as 18 tons to the acre. Potatoes are our next largest crop. Some dairying is done."

Mrs. M. N. Hughes lives on a farm adjoining Mr. Corwin. "We used to live," said Mrs. Hughes, "in the township of Hopewell and got our mail from Seneca Castle, about three miles away. We had to go for our mail when we did not get it through our neighbor. Sometimes we did not receive our mail for a week at a time. Now we get our mail every day through the rural carrier and think it is just splendid. We are taking a daily paper and have the farm telephone as well."

### IS A GREAT BENEFIT

Mr. R. M. Knickerbocker was found in a field loading a wagon with cabbages. "We used to get our mail from Clifton Springs two miles away," said Mr. Knickerbocker. "Now it is delivered at our door by the carrier. Rural delivery has proved a great benefit to our farmers as formerly they frequently did not receive their mail more than once a week. I live at a cross-roads and two routes pass my door. I take my mail from the Clifton Springs carrier, because he gets here about half past nine in the morning. The other carrier does not get here until eleven o'clock. Rural delivery has increased the value of our farms. Our farmers are taking twice the number of papers they did formerly.

### WINTER ROADS

"In winter the path masters have to get out and open the roads for the carriers after a storm. If they do not do this the carriers do not have to deliver the mail. Sometimes our carrier does not get through but generally he does."

"Not one farmer in ten in this section used to take a daily paper," said Mr. Thos. Lally, "and now they all take one at least and some take two. Before we got rural delivery, I had to get my mail at Phelps, two miles away. Thus I did not receive my mail for four or five days at a time, and sometimes for a week. Now it is brought to me every day and I am able to take a daily paper without having to run after it. The farm telephone is a handy thing. I haven't got one now, but I intend to have one soon."

### MONEY IN CABBAGES

That there is money in the growing of cabbages in the vicinity of Clifton Springs was indicated by what I was told on the farm of Wm. Lally, who was found loading cabbages in a field that gave evidence of having produced a splendid crop. "My cabbages," said Mr. Lally, "will average 18 tons to the acre and I am being paid

87 a ton for them. I think rural delivery is one of the finest things out. We are able to take a daily paper and to keep posted in regard to what is going on. I used to get my mail about twice a week at Phelps, which is some two miles from here. Now that I have my mail delivered daily I find that I have benefited in several ways. My farm now can be sold for more than it would have brought formerly. If I want to mail a letter I can do it without leaving the place. On a stormy day it is a nice thing to have your paper and mail delivered to you without having to leave home."

When told that the Canadian Postmaster General was afraid to introduce free rural delivery in Canada because it would cost too much, Mr. Lally replied, "Perhaps it does cost a great deal but the benefits derived are greater than the cost. There is not a farmer in this section who will not tell you the same thing."—H. B. C.

### Bridge Construction

Bridge construction is a department of road building in which much permanency is being produced, says A. W. Campbell, deputy minister of agriculture, in "Highway Improvement." In place of timber structures used so largely in the past, steel and concrete are being widely employed. For long spans, concrete abutments and piers with steel superstructures are being used by all municipalities. For shorter spans up to 80 feet and even 100 feet in length, concrete arches reinforced with steel have been employed in Ontario. For short spans up to forty feet, concrete reinforced with steel, either in the form of an arch or with a flat top, is growing in favor. For small waterways, box culverts of concrete, small arches and concrete tile, are displacing other materials. The construction of bridges in this permanent manner will, in the course of a few years, largely overcome this outlay and the cost of road construction and maintenance will be thereby much reduced. At the present time a vast number of old wooden structures are in a state of decay and demand early attention.

Bridges are subjected to a much greater strain to-day than they were a few years ago, and this feature is likely to become greater rather than less. Traction engines with threshing outfits, weighing six and eight tons are commonly seen on the highways. That steam road rollers weighing ten to fifteen tons will be generally used in the course of a few years, is a certainty. Motor wagons and trains are a possibility in connection with farm traffic, such as will be a matter for early consideration. The bridges being built to day must be strong for present traffic, and future needs cannot be overlooked, except as a very short-sighted policy.

A very slightly increased expenditure, will supply much greater durability than is ordinarily sought. We of to-day owe much to our forefathers who opened the early roads, cleared the farms, and rendered possible the advanced Ontario as we find it. It is for us to build for the future, and in bridge building there is possible much that is creditable—much that may be creditable.

When you sell butter fat you are selling sunshine; when you sell grain you are selling the fertility of your soil.—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon Co., Que.

### Saving Labour on Hay Making

Joseph H. Wood, Waterloo County, Ont.

That, which at one time was looked upon as the hardest work on the farm, has now become quite easy by means of our modern hay-making machinery. There are men to-day who still look with vain superstition upon this line of work and uphold the idea that first class hay cannot be made except by the old "Armstrong" way of coiling in the field for a few days to sweat. This is a fast age, an age of progress, and antiquated methods must go "away back and sit down."

A hard and fast rule for dates to commence cutting cannot be given, but there is little doubt but that earlier cutting especially in Alfalfa and Red Clover make a more appetizing, more digestible and also a more nutritious fodder. As soon as a field of clover is seen to shade a little from its red bloom it is ready for the mower. I prefer starting to cut as soon as the dew is off, but sometimes when rushed and the ground is dry I commence sooner, for white clover is in its first bloom, a little dew cuts no figure. I have never used a tedder although I harvest considerable over a hundred tons of hay a season. It is claimed that hay can be cured in a shorter period, when the tedder is used, and I think the idea is right, but the side-delivery rake fills the bill to that claim and does considerable more.



Brandon's Bridge on Lennox and Addington County road system—steel with stone abutments.

There is an old maxim which reads "Make hay while the sun shines" and is all very true, but it takes a nice drying wind with a fair amount of sun to cure hay right, and not take from it that valuable protein and carbo-hydrates which are so essential for beefing cattle, and for feeding the dairy cow. I have used an Elmira side-delivery rake for quite a number of years with the very best results. It leaves the hay piled up very loose in rows where both the wind and sun can do their work. I have at times, when everything was favorable, started the wagons and loader the same day at 4 o'clock, as too much sun will take from the clover its natural moisture.

I firmly believe that a side-delivery rake will pay for itself in handling 125 tons of hay for when about half dried it can be turned into windrows to dry with the wind as well as the sun, making the hay worth so much more. In ordinary seasons with a two ton to the acre crop two swaths of the mower make a fair sized windrow. If so unfortunate as to be caught by a shower these rows can be moved again with the rake.

I also use a loader and could not think of piling hay. With two teams on the wagons and one team cutting and raking, an extra man at the loader and one in the barn, and a boy at the rope in the barn, it is only the matter of a few days to store away large mows full of choice hay. I consider a hay loader a great labor

saver and almost invaluable in this day of competition and progress.

A team will soon learn to straddle the rows, and two men with a steady team will load easily from three to four loads an hour. I use wide tire truck wagons with sixteen foot racks. If managed right a load can be lifted in the barn from five to six drats of the fork.

I prefer the fork for unloading hay, especially where the crops are heavy and the hay long. Every season, especially of late years, since labor has been at a premium, those whom I see using the modern hay making tools, not only put up as good if not superior quality of hay to those who stand by the older process, but laying in sooner over with them. Then the teams can be turned over to plowing up the stubble for wheat, and the spare men sent to the root and corn fields to keep the never ending ball a rolling.

### Hay Loader Strongly Endorsed

The photo on the front cover of this issue was taken from a scene on the farm of Mr. Peter Miller adjoining the village of Elmira. Mr. Miller is one of the progressive and up-to-date farmers for which Woolwich Township, "The garden of Ontario," is noted. As shown by the cut he has his farm well supplied with modern, labor-saving machinery, none of which he values more highly than his hay-making machines. The following is what Mr. Miller has to say regarding these—

"I wish to say that I have used a hay-loader for sixteen years and a fork side-delivery rake for nine years and would not do without these implements for twice the cost of them. Besides the saving of labor I consider the quality of the hay is improved, if these machines are properly used.

"I generally start cutting as soon as the dew is off in the morning and then start the side delivery rake at about 10 o'clock. It will then be ready to draw in the afternoon, when the crop is not too heavy and the weather is good. I consider it a mistake to start the mower as long as there is dew on the grass, as it will then lay for hours before the dew dries out. Formerly I coiled my hay and thought that was the only way to make good clover hay. However, since using the loader and side delivery rake I can make just as good clover hay as if it were coiled."

### Make the Cows Keep You

To carry on dairying successfully you must have the right kind of cows. You must have a cow that will give you fair returns for her feed and care. You don't want to be a keeper of cows; you want the cows to keep you. The only sure way of knowing this is by weighing and testing each cow's milk separately. If you find a cow is not a paying proposition, fatten her up and send her to the butcher. Keep the heifers from your good cows and get a pure bred sire and be sure that he is from a good milking strain. Look up his pedigree and see what his dam was and what her record was at the pail; also his grand dam. On his sire's side, look up his dam and his grand dam. The further you trace them the better. You would then be able to get a good one. Such an animal might cost a little more but it will pay you in a few years because of the improved condition of his get. If you don't want to or can't bear the expense yourself, get a few of your neighbors and club together and buy one. Charge a small fee for each cow served and you will pay for your bull in two years. Then dispose of this one and get a new one, so the first one won't be used on his own get.—N. J. Kuneman, Man. Agricultural College.

### Grass for Horses

Any practical man knows or should know that a horse which has to work hard during the day will not be able to obtain sufficient nutriment from pasture grass to keep him in condition and in shape for performing his daily work. A horse that works during the day should not have to stand up all night and pick grass from a pasture in order to keep from starving. The working horse needs rest for his tired limbs and sleep and comfort for his weary muscles. The majority of farmers feed their horses at least once a day during the summer season and some of them three times, yet others will work their horses and ask the horses to depend on grass alone for a living.

Grass, it is true, is an excellent condiment for horses that have been worked hard and fed heavily for some time. A horse that has become run down in condition, when turned on grass will rapidly pick up, if he is not worked too hard at the same time. But to expect a horse to do a day's work and gain his living from a pasture field is certainly asking too much. There is no better way of putting a horse or team out of condition than to start in by working them hard every day and then allowing the animals to depend upon grass for their support. While it may be advisable to allow working horses to go out to grass, the grass should be counted upon largely as a supplement to their regular feed and not made the whole ration as is frequently the case. It will cost something to feed them hard every day and one often thinks, when he turns his horses out to grass after a day's work without feeding them that he is saving feed, and incidentally money. But a reaction is bound to come and if you do not supply the fuel or feed to the horse, you may rest assured you will not get returns, greater than what you have put into him of the work giving constituents of feed.

Unless the pasture is very good, and the stock when placed on the same is fat and strong, young growing animals, colts, calves or any other stock can be fed a little grain daily to advantage. If the stock is good, the extra feed will so improve the animal that it will be produced at less expense, and this supplementary feeding will make money for you, rather than add to the cost of production. A horse that is not worth feeding and feeding well all that he will eat clean is not worth keeping. The poor, half-fed animals are the ones that not only suffer themselves for food, but they cause their owners to suffer, as such animals are never

anything but an expense. They are usually too weak to do their day's work and are too ugly and thin to sell for anything like what their real value should be.

If horses can be allowed in a field near a stable so that they can go to the stable at will and procure some dry hay or fodder, that has been placed there for them, they will do much better than when upon grass alone. At this season of the year, especially, when the grass is soft and tender and contains a large percentage of water, it is advisable to furnish some supplementary food to the horse on pasture. The horse's system seems to call for it, and they not only need it, but often suffer from the lack of such food during the pasturing season.

It is much easier to keep a horse in order by a little judgment and regular feeding than it is to get him into condition after he has once become run down and weak. Keep this in mind and do not allow your farm teams to get in poor flesh from overwork and lack of attention simply to save feed. Such a practice will undoubtedly increase your expense account instead of saving money as it often appears to the casual observer. There is nothing like grass to tone up stock, and all growing stock should be turned to grass as soon as it is good enough for them in the spring. With the work animals, however, grass alone is not a sufficient ration and if it is not supplemented by other feeds of a more substantial nature, the owner of the stock, while he may save money directly on the cost of the feed that he would otherwise give his animals, will lose much more through his stock becoming thin and out of condition, and being unable to perform the work that is required of them.

### Getting in the Hay

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—As the haymaking season is again at hand, the all important question arises, as to which are the best methods of handling the crop, so as to have it contain the highest feeding value and get it stored in the barn with the least labor.

In this part of Ontario the method followed by most farmers is to cut in the afternoon late enough so that the hay does not dry very much on the swath that day; next morning, if the feeder is put to work as soon as the dew is off, that hay will be ready for hauling to the barn by 2 p. m. if the weather is at all favorable. This method has the advantage of doing away with coiling which entails a lot of labor.

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The quality of the hay handled in this way seems to be just about as good as one could desire.

As regards the time of cutting the writer has always made a practice of cutting clover when some of the earliest heads are turning brown. Timothy hay, if wanted for cows, should be cut when the bloom is almost full, but if for horses, the cutting should be deferred until the bloom has all disappeared.

A great mistake is made when hay is left to get too ripe. The sugar and starch then turns to woody fiber and much of its digestibility is lost. One essential point, which must be closely watched when storing hay away in the barn is to see that the bundles are thoroughly pulled apart or there is sure to be a musty spot in the mow where the fork drops the bundles.—Alex. F. Scott, Stewart Co., Ont.

### Harvesting Alfalfa

Col. F. D. Coburn, in his excellent work, "The Book of Alfalfa," published by Orange Judd Company, says that ordinarily it is not well to cut alfalfa immediately after a heavy rain, because the wet ground will operate against proper curing. Begin cutting in the morning when the dew is well off. If the weather is fair, the tedder ought to follow about two hours behind the mower. It is a mistake to think that the sun is the great curing agent. Too long exposure to the sun makes the curing all the more unsatisfactory, besides drying the leaves in such a way that they crumble and drop off.

J. E. Wing says there is a principle to be observed in making alfalfa hay that applies to making hay from all clovers. If it can be so managed that the leaves are not at once burned and dried to powder, the moisture from the stems is the more easily removed. Leaves are natural evaporators of sap; stems are not. Therefore, while the leaf has yet pliancy and some semblance of its natural conditions, it is most efficiently carrying away the sap of the stem, but when it is dried up it no longer aids in drying the plant at all. Therefore the best hay in all respects is made partly in the shade, in loosely turned windrows, or in narrow cocks.

Two or three hours behind the tedder, Colonel Coburn advises starting the hay rake and keep it going regardless of the noon hour, and unless the alfalfa is very heavy it may be put into small cocks, this to be completed before the dew forms. The hay may be left in these cocks for four or five days, as found necessary, and then stacked or stored in the barn. Many prefer to leave the hay in the windrows until the second morning, turning them by hand or otherwise before noon and putting into cocks in the afternoon, letting these stand for two or three days. If the hay is left in the cocks over three days, they should be moved or the plants under them will be smothered. All agree that alfalfa should not lie on the swath over two or three hours. Most who have ever used a tedder like it if the alfalfa is less than half in bloom. If half or more in bloom the

tedder may cause the breaking off and loss of many leaves.

Continuing his advice on curing alfalfa, Colonel Cockburn says the only path to safety in stacking or storing in shed or mow is having the hay in proper condition for completing its own curing. The true medium for its curing is air, not sun; the sun has done possibly more than its share already. But good hay is not completely and properly cured in swath, windrow and cock. If cured in the windrow, the exposed parts are liable to be much injured by the sun. Therefore, the principle stands, handle alfalfa green. The barn is the best place for alfalfa if all conditions are right. The bottom of the mow should be elevated at least a foot from the ground, with poles or joists; if joists they should be about two-thirds covered with boards of other material in such a way as to provide numerous openings or air spaces of considerable size. If the mow already has a tight floor, a part of the flooring should be removed before the hay is put in. Then a box or barrel should be placed in the centre of the space and lifted up as the filling proceeds. If the mow is over thirty feet long a cement barrel should be used; that is an air shaft should be left in about each fifteen or twenty feet. A layer of dry hay or straw sandwiched in about every four or five feet, as the mow fills, can be used to much advantage. If the mow is large enough in length and width, an excellent, safe plan is to spread the first cutting over the entire bottom, filling up to a height of four or five feet. The second cutting may be placed over this, on top of a layer of straw, and the third cutting over this. There is virtually no danger from spontaneous combustion or from mould if this is done, and the hay will be bright and green and almost as rich in protein in January as when harvested.

**Favors the Cement Silo**

Ed, The Dairyman and Farming World.—To all who are contemplating building silos, I would strongly advise a cement silo in preference to all other kinds. Mine has been built for eight years, and up to the present, there is no sign of any cracks in it, and, from present appearances, it will be as good in 20 year's time as it is to-day. How different it would be with a stave silo, which is apt to blow over or fall to pieces at any time?

It goes without saying that the round silo is the kind to build. I consider the best size is 16 x 35 feet. A silo this size will hold enough feed for 25 cows. With my silo, I have never had a particle of silage wasted, either by spoiling in the silo

or by the cows refusing to eat it in the manger.

It takes nine or ten acres of good corn to fill a silo such as mine. The work in connection with filling it is nothing compared to the work that would be necessary when the same corn is fed from the shock. Besides, there is no waste when fed as silage. Any one who has fed corn from the shock well knows that there is often a large waste from that method of feeding. To construct my silo, it required 35 barrels of cement, 12 cords of sand and 2 cords of cobble

and sown with Early Amber Sugar Cane.

The seed was somewhat slow in germinating but in time the spindly plants of sorghum showed themselves above ground. Soon after the cultivator was put through between the rows the sorghum having been sown with the grain drill, through the seeder attachment, in rows the same width as corn. Although sown late and being slow to start, the sorghum when once started grew with great rapidity and ere the season was over, it was as high or higher than the corn which



A CEMENT SILO 16 FT. X 35 FT.

This silo, owned by H. H. Moulton, Norfolk County, Ont., was built with Star Portland Cement. Cement silos properly erected are permanent structures and will last a life time.

stones. It took four men seven days to build it.—H. H. Moulton, Norfolk Co., Ont.

**Sorghum for Soiling or Fodder**  
N. C. Campbell, Brant County, Ont.

Up-to-date farmers recognize the value of soiling crops for supplementing the pastures during the season when pastures are comparatively poor. Farmers who go in for dairying largely, as a rule, make provision for soiling. However, it frequently happens that owing to the rush of spring work and to the busy season at the time of corn and root provision for their cattle or those who for some reason or other have not some crop which they can use for soiling, before the ordinary corn crop is fit to use, have still one last resort in sorghum. The Early Amber Sugar Cane is perhaps the best variety has been grown to a limited extent in some sections of Ontario for the production of syrup, but more especially has it been grown by a number of farmers to furnish feed for farm stock. It is highly appreciated by individual farmers here and there throughout the province who have given it a trial.

Last season, the writer made use of a plot of ground some two acres in extent, which had previously been an alfalfa patch, for sorghum. It was planted about the 18th of June and then worked to a fine state of till,

was sown some weeks earlier.

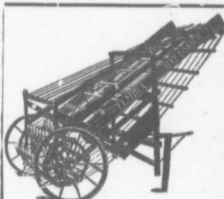
A portion of this sugar cane was cut and thrown over the fence to the cattle as a supplement to their pasture. They appeared to relish it and eagerly ate up all that was offered them. The remainder of the field was cut with the corn binder at the same time as we harvested the corn and stooked up as if it had been corn. A portion of this in the long state was fed out in the field after the frosts had killed the pastures. What was left after the till feeding was drawn to the barn and fed to the dairy cattle for noon feed on favorable days throughout the winter. This was our first experience with sorghum and it will not be long as we were favorably impressed with its feeding qualities and the ease with which it could be grown.

We found it necessary in order to get an even germination of the seed to have the seed bed well prepared and worked up as fine as possible. In one corner of the field where the soil worked up somewhat lumpy, the seed failed to germinate and of course that portion of the plot was without a crop. Sorghum, being a Southern plant, must not be sown too early as it requires considerable heat to get it properly started. The great advantage of sorghum is that it can be sown late and it is not so adversely affected as corn by seasons of drought, in fact it seems to make its best growth when the weather is hot and dry and the corn is virtually at a standstill. It does not require much seed to sow an acre, some two or three pounds being quite sufficient when properly sown.

The boar should always possess individual merit, backed up by good breeding.

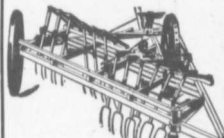
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## HORTICULTURE

### Co-operative Fruit Growers Meet

The annual meeting of the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario, was held in Toronto on June 9th. Representatives from local associations in all parts of the province were present. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Hon. President, A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton; President, D. Johnson, Forest; 1st Vice-President, Robert Thompson, St. Catharines; 2nd Vice-President, James E. Johnson, Simcoe; 3rd Vice-President, Elmer Lick, Oshawa; acting Secretary and Treasurer, P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Auditor, C. W. Gurney, Paris.

The report of the past secretary and treasurer, A. B. Cutting, Peterborough, pointed out the work that the association had done during the past year, and indicated progress. The delegates then expressed most favorable opinions respecting the work and worth of the organization. They look forward to a good crop this year, and a successful season. By the co-operation of all co-operative associations in the province only good can result. Every local association should send for information and become affiliated at once with the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario.

### Fruit Crop Report

The past winter has been very favorable for the fruit industry. With the exception of a few days in January, there were no snow blockades to interfere with the regular movement of apples from the storehouses in Ontario to the seaports. Few apples were injured by frost either in storehouses or in transit.

The most serious losses were in Nova Scotia warehouses as the result of the mild weather with excess moisture in the atmosphere. Rots, moulds and other fungous diseases developed to a serious extent, particularly on fruit not altogether sound when stored. The reputation of Nova Scotia fruit was lowered perceptibly in the British markets from this cause.

Practically no serious injuries to trees have been reported, although the damage, caused by severe frosts in previous years in the Ontario fruit sections, is still showing in some localities, particularly among the older trees that bore heavily last season.

Apple trees everywhere have come through the winter well and are looking healthy and vigorous. Few injuries are reported from mice and rabbits.

Small fruits in Essex and the Niagara peninsula have come through the winter in excellent condition. Very little killing back is recorded.

Correspondents from Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia report that fruit trees have come through the winter practically without injury.

To assist in estimating the marketable crop, the fruit districts of the Dominion are divided as follows: District No. 1—Counties north of Lake Erie.

District No. 2—Counties on Lake Huron, and inland to York County.

District No. 3—Lake Ontario Counties north to Shabot Lake and the Georgian Bay.

District No. 4—Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys to Lake St. Peter, and southwestern Quebec.

District No. 5—New Brunswick with northeastern Quebec.

District No. 6—Hants, King's, Annapolis and Digby counties, Nova Scotia.

District No. 7—Nova Scotia not included in District 6.

District No. 8—Prince Edward Island.

District No. 9—Lower mainland and islands, British Columbia.

District No. 10—Inland valleys, British Columbia.

### APPLES

All varieties promise well with the possible exception of the Spy, Baldwin and Russet where they bore heavily last year. All growth is sufficiently early to insure a season long enough for the full development of fruit.

In District 1 and in British Columbia the bloom is abundant and fully developed.

In Districts 2 and 3, bloom is not yet fully developed in the colder sections, and on the later varieties.

In Districts 4, 5, 6, and 7 only the earlier varieties are in bloom, but all the conditions are favorable.

### PEARS

In Districts 1, 2, and 3, bloom is heavy, and the conditions are favorable for "setting." Trees are reported to be in excellent condition.

In British Columbia the Bartlett's are reported to be somewhat light in bloom.

### PLUMS

Japan plums wintered badly in District 3 along Lake Ontario, and plum fruit buds are reported scarce in Prince Edward. But the Japan varieties for the most part in Districts 1 and 2 came through the winter in good condition. In the commercial plum orchards in Districts 1 and 2 and in the Georgian Bay district the bloom is full, and the conditions otherwise are all very favorable for European and American varieties. British Columbia prospects are all favorable.

### PEACHES

Peach trees come through the winter in excellent condition. There is an excellent promise for all varieties in the Niagara and Essex peninsulas. The majority of correspondents report prospects for a full crop. The bloom is more universal and some

what heavier than last year. An encouraging feature is the statement by some correspondents that they expected to thin their peaches in nearly all varieties.

### CHERRIES

Cherries have bloomed full everywhere. There has been no winter-killing nor early spring frosts.

GRAPES  
Grapes have wintered well look healthy and show an abundance of vines.

### SMALL FRUITS

Strawberries have wintered well everywhere, but are a week or ten days later than usual in southern Ontario and in British Columbia.

Raspberries also wintered well with the exception of some old patches which suffered from the drought of last summer, and in a few instances where canes were broken by snow-fall. Otherwise berries of all kinds look well.

The season in the northern sections growing small fruits is not so much later relatively as in the small fruit districts to the south. It is probable, therefore, that the home-grown fruit in the vicinity of Ottawa, Montreal, and other northern markets, will shorten the period during which shipments from the south will be profitable. The indications are that raspberries will overlap strawberries in the markets, as the former are relatively earlier than the latter.

### FOREIGN PROSPECTS

The spring in Europe is much later than usual, and frosts and severe storms have done some damage to small and tender fruits. It is not likely the apple crop will suffer severely.

The prospects for the apple crop in the United States are favorable. The failure of the apple crop in the southwestern and western States last year, together with the fairly good growing season of 1907, has made it probable that the crop this year will be at least an average one. Up to the present there have been no unfavorable conditions to report.—A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, May 20th, 1908.

### In Orchard and Garden

Weed the new strawberry patch and keep the surface soil well stirred. Remove all blossoms, so that the strength of the plant may go towards the production of an abundance of runners. Larger and better berries may be secured by this system but not so many of them.

When picking strawberries, do not leave the berries in the sun. Choice fruit should be picked by pinching off the stem, touching the berry as little as possible. Do not remove the hull until preparing for the table.

Every garden should contain a number of salad crops and garnishes.

To have big, choice specimens of fruits from your trees, such as plums and peaches, thin the fruit on the limbs soon after they are well set.

All kinds of fruit trees and bushes should be sprayed. Where the plot is not large, get some of your neighbors to co-operate with you in the purchase of a small spraying machine.

When danger of frost is past plant sweet corn, cabbage and cauliflower and sow tender vegetables, such as cucumber, pumpkins, squash and melon.

The use of the water hose will give better results in the vegetable garden than if the weather alone is depended upon for moisture. The best time to apply water is in the evening, but water any time rather than allow the garden to suffer from drought.

### The LUD DILLON TANDEM GARDEN CULTIVATOR

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### Excursionists at Guelph College

"People have the idea that the Ontario Agricultural College is a model farm," said Prof. G. E. Day, acting president, to the excursionists from East Durham and West Peterboro, as he addressed them recently after they had partaken of one of the bountiful lunches for which the college is noted. "If it were a model farm," he continued, "it would have to be a model for the average farm of the province. This would be an impossibility, as the farms of Ontario are so varied. The college is run with a view of giving farmers' sons an idea of how farms can be improved, and to show them how to get the best results. Boys should not take any notice of the drudgery or hard work in connection with farming; they should rather look for results, considering rather what they are doing it for, and their motive for such work. Farming is the best business for anyone to-day. Statisticians show that there are less failures in farming than in any other business."

The principal point of interest to the excursionists centered in the experimental plots to the rear of the college. Here the work was explained by Prof. C. A. Zavitz. The work of plant breeding has been receiving considerable attention, and was of great interest, as many had

never before seen the work of plant breeding in operation. Several men were engaged on this work. It was explained fully to the crowd who gathered around this part of the field, especially on barley, about this comparatively new line of work. Through plant breeding and selection, much has been accomplished, and there are large possibilities for the future. The heads of different grains have been improved, harder strains of wheat have been evolved, and in some the straw has been strengthened, and in some of greater hardness than either parent, has been evolved by crossing. The beards are being eliminated from barley, and even now, a variety of grain, perfectly beardless, has been obtained from a bearded variety by crossing the emmer with the spelt. The head of this new grain resembles the emmer, but is beardless.

Efforts are being made to obtain a six-rowed barley from the ordinary Manscheuri barley that will be somewhat later, the idea being to get something that can be grown in mixtures with Siberian and Banner oats, the Manscheuri being too early for this purpose.

#### CONDITION OF THE CROPS

The experimental plots were not at their best, as owing to the early date, most of the varieties had not headed out. Some exceptionally fine frye was noticed, which would measure over six feet in length. The spring grains were all looking well for this season of the year.

Prof. Zavitz drew attention to a plot of winter barley. There is considerable risk in growing winter barley, but when that can be grown in yields are obtained. Last winter the winter barley killed out pretty badly, leaving about only a third of the stand. Attention was drawn to the plots of grain grown in mixture. The largest yield of grain was obtained from a mixture of Daubeny oats and Manscheuri barley. There was no advantage in growing mixtures of the same kind of grain by mixing varieties. A largely increased yield was obtained when oats and barley were sown in mixtures as above. Experiments in growing mixtures of different kinds of grain in competition, one class as against another, in order to find out which would give

the largest yield as a class. The results obtained so far showed that the emmer stood at the top, Manscheuri barley next, with oats following. Taking it the province over, Manscheuri barley gave a greater yield of grain than oats, besides leaving the land in better shape for succeeding crops.

#### A PASTURE MIXTURE

In grasses and pasture mixtures the one year pasture crop, consisting of oats, early amber sugar cane, and red clover, drew considerable attention. This crop is sown in the late spring, and can be pastured the next season. The oats furnish the first pasture and are followed by the sugar cane. After these have disappeared the red clover furnishes the necessary pasture.

A new thing in timothy was noticeable. For many years, but one variety of timothy has been grown in this country, but here was found a pasture timothy. This plot, compared with the ordinary timothy possessed a much richer leaf growth and showed no signs of heading, as did a variety of early timothy growing alongside. Some exceptionally fine plots of clover were much admired. In reply to a question Professor Zavitz said that the best time to cut clover for hay, was when the clover was all in head, and one-third turned brown.

#### THE LIVE STOCK

On the farm in general, the live stock was the point of interest. Two of the Clydesdale mares had foals at foot, the one, "Pretty Sel," having an exceptionally fine foal by "Old Red" when that can be grown in yields are obtained. Last winter the winter barley killed out pretty badly, leaving about only a third of the stand. Attention was drawn to the plots of grain grown in mixture. The largest yield of grain was obtained from a mixture of Daubeny oats and Manscheuri barley. There was no advantage in growing mixtures of the same kind of grain by mixing varieties. A largely increased yield was obtained when oats and barley were sown in mixtures as above. Experiments in growing mixtures of different kinds of grain in competition, one class as against another, in order to find out which would give

The corn on the farm was coming up nicely, the fall wheat had made an exceptional growth, and was in danger of lodging. The other crops were all that could be expected.

The machinery department of the college is a building well worthy of inspection. Here were found an aggregation of many of the modern farm implements that are at the disposal of the farmer, as well as a large collection of old machinery, and domestic utensils, relics of what our fathers made use of in the earlier days. A new device for cutting potatoes, whereby every piece would have an eye, as well as a new potato planter, were noticed, and are worthy of mention as being something new and of value. These two machines worked perfectly, and gave the best of satisfaction in planting the potatoes at the college this season. The machinery department, which was a long while ago, but is now a reality, is one of the best at the college. Here the student learns not only the use of different machines, but is taught to put them together, as well as how to repair them, thus becoming familiar with the working parts of the machinery. This is of special value in connection with the gasoline engine, self-binders, and other somewhat complicated farm machinery.

### The Laws Affecting the Spread of Weeds

(Continued from page 4)

chasers of seed have the law to protect themselves. If seed grain contains more than one of such seeds with the name and address of the seller, kind of seed offered and the common name of the weed seed present.

It has been urged that educational means are far more effective than the

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ing, swelling and  
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the  
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CAUSTIC BALSAM has  
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Rheumatism  
and all Stiff Joints

Who would say that  
we buy it that it does  
not contain a particle  
of poisonous substance  
and therefore no harm  
can result from its use  
even on the most  
many old or very  
debile and it can be  
used in any case that  
requires an anodyne  
is a reliefment with  
perfect safety.

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good in my case. I had a  
burn on my arm, and  
doubtful if it would  
do any good. I had  
it for several days  
and it was gone. I  
write for it. Write for  
Gombault's Balsam,  
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passing of laws to prevent the spread of weeds. It is true that any laws that are passed should be used in an educational way by soliciting the hearty co-operation of all concerned.

In the Canadian West, the farmers are alive to the weed nuisance. Manitoba has passed a stringent weed law. Saskatchewan and Alberta, also, each have their weed laws. In Ontario our weed laws need revision badly. We have the Dominion law regulating the sale of seeds used for seeding purposes. Let us see that the wisest possible use is made of them for the destruction and prevention of the further spread of noxious weeds.

### Graduates in Agriculture

The following have successfully completed the examinations set by the University of Toronto, and are now eligible for the degree of B. S. A., (Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture): E. S. Archibald, T. R. Arkell, W. A. Barnett, L. A. Bowes, W. A. Brown, L. Caesar, F. A. Clowes, T. B. Conroy, F. H. Dennis, C. M. Friar, J. D. Gilmour, K. Krook, J. H. Hare, H. Hibbard, R. W. Hodson, D. M. Johnson, D. H. Jones, M. A. Jull, E. Lewis, D. A. Mackenzie, A. H. McLennan, L. F. Metcalfe, C. Murray, W. C. Owen, A. M. W. Patch, D. M. Rose, A. E. Slater, F. W. Warren, R. Winslow, H. A. Woolverton.

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The paid-in-advance subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceeds 11,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers, but not slighting arrears, and sample copies, exceeds 14,000.

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### LABOR SAVING HAY MAKING IMPLEMENTS

For some years past the farmer has been somewhat handicapped in his farming operations, owing to the scarcity of labor. At some seasons of the year, the farmer on 100 acres of land can get along very well with his own help, but at this season of the year, when haying and harvesting are advancing upon him, the matter of taking care of the crops assumes a serious aspect in many cases. However, in this day of modern labor-saving devices for the unloading of hay and grain in the barn, and the side delivery rake and hay loader in the field, much can be accomplished with a minimum of labor.

It is true that the farmer who would make use of these modern implements, is often handicapped through lack of means to purchase them, and it is doubtful, indeed, in most instances, if the farmer would be justified in going seriously into debt for the purchase of same. It frequently happens, though, that the

farmer has funds in the bank, or in some concern, where it is drawing him a fair amount of interest. This capital, did he take it, and invest it in modern machinery, would return him several times the interest he now draws. Besides, when investing it in improvements of this nature upon his own farm, he has the satisfaction of controlling his investment and of controlling the returns therefrom. The first thing to do when considering the purchase of any modern machinery is to convince oneself that it will pay. When this has been done, or when it has been demonstrated to one's satisfaction that such an investment would be a paying one, no time should be lost in making the necessary outlay to procure these implements.

On looking over purchases of this nature that we have made in the past, and considering them, we often wonder how we ever managed our farming operations without them. We ask ourselves, why did we not bestir ourselves in this matter at an earlier date, when, had we done so, we would have reaped the benefits therefrom for a greater length of time? Why do we not do this reasoning a little more in advance? There are many implements and labor-saving devices which, as yet, we have not installed upon our farms that would give as great, or even greater, returns than those we already have.

Probably no work upon the farm of the same magnitude and importance as haymaking, requires so much labor in its successful control. The hardest work that the farmer does is invariably done in connection with the saving of his hay. This can be overcome largely by making use of some unloading device in the barn, and by using one of the best makes of hay loaders, to load the hay, in the field. It is argued by some that a first class quality of hay cannot be made unless it has been coiled and the hay loader does not work in a satisfactory manner when loading hay from the coils. It has been amply demonstrated on many farms throughout our country, that a first class quality of hay can be made when hay loaders and side delivery rakes are used.

The main principle in hay making is to take the moisture from the hay in the quickest possible manner. This end will not be accomplished if the hay is allowed to sunburn, after which the leaves fall off. The leaves should be made use of to pump the moisture from the stems, and throw it off into the atmosphere, in somewhat the same manner as do the lungs of an animal. This end is accomplished when the hay is kept tamped up, or left in a loose windrow, such as is left after the work of a side delivery rake.

Where loaders are to be made use of, it is always advisable to use them in conjunction with a side delivery rake. Unless the windrow is handled in a light one, there is always considerable trouble in loading the hay from these machines, and much of the ill-fame which loaders have received at the hands of some is due to having used the loader in con-

junction with the ordinary hay rake. In using a loader, the aim should be to save labor, and not to make it. There is a wide difference in loaders in this respect, and one should make sure that he is getting one which will be a labor saver before making the purchase.

### BUYING SUBJECT TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

The attempt of the large packers and abattoir men to enforce the buying of cattle subject to Government Inspection created no little stir at the live stock markets last week. The announcement was made a couple of weeks ago that on June 1st all cattle would be bought on this basis, but drovers did not seem to have realized the effect of the announcement when buying in the country. A great many of them, at least, were unprepared for it when they arrived on the market, and consequently trade was considerably hampered.

Whether packers will be able to enforce this method of buying remains to be seen. There are so many small men in the business of killing cattle for the local trade, who are not subject to this inspection, that it is doubtful if the regulation can be enforced, especially if the supply is small and the demand good. The abattoir men who are subject to government inspection, must have cattle to keep their establishments running, and if they cannot buy subject to inspection, will have to recede somewhat.

But be that as it may, their action opens up an important question that our governments will have to give some attention to sooner or later. The meat inspection act now in force is a Dominion one and was made necessary in order to protect the export trade. A packing or abattoir concern in anyway connected with the export trade is subject to this inspection. For the purely local trade a provincial act would be necessary as it would come under the public health departments of the provinces. The situation is thus somewhat complicated and to effectually solve the problem is no easy task. It does not seem fair, however, that one set of men should be subject to this inspection and others not. The concerns now under inspection do a large local as well as an export trade. In selling to the local trade they have to compete with the small dealer, who is not under inspection and are placed at a disadvantage.

The latter can afford to pay more for his stock as he runs no risk or he can buy at the same price and sell cheaper to the city butcher.

What the large concerns should do is to create a demand for inspected or guaranteed healthy meat. Something of this kind would appeal to the better class of consumers. No householder will endanger the health of his family by buying diseased meat no more than he would by buying unclean milk. The example set by the large city dairies in providing clean, healthy milk might be profitably followed by the large concerns which come under the meat inspec-

tion act. If they did and a strong demand was created for guaranteed healthy meat, the smaller fellows would have to follow suit or go out of business.

But whether this is done or not, and buying subject to inspection is carried out, the loss, whatever it is, will eventually come back on the farmer or cattle raiser. The local trade cannot take all the cattle marketed. There must be the outlet to steady the market.

If the drover has to sell subject to inspection, he will pay a lower price for his cattle in the country. It will make no difference, whether the farmer considers his cattle absolutely free from disease or not, there is no surety as to this until they have passed the government inspector, and a certain amount of risk has to be run, which someone must pay for. The drover, the commission man and the packer, as they are in no way responsible for disease in the animals they handle, feel that they should not be called upon to bear the loss.

This is the situation. What effect will it have? Will the attempt to enforce buying subject to inspection eventually bring about the inspection of all animals slaughtered for consumption, whether at home or abroad, or will it do away with inspection altogether? These are questions which time alone can answer.

In the meantime the stock raiser should look after the health of his animals. Those diseased should be weeded out and a clean bill of health maintained in all his stock.

### IS IT A CRIMINAL OFFENCE?

Owing to the scarcity of feed in some districts during the past winter, many cattle came out of their winter quarters so thin in condition as to be a disgrace to their owners. For the farmer of small means, who, probably, without burdening himself, could not afford to provide fodder in sufficient quantities to keep his stock in condition, there may be some excuse, but, for those of comfortable means, what argument is there for them allowing their stock to become in such a deplorable condition, as too many of them were found this spring? Men who know better, in fact, some of them supposed to be among the leading dairymen of our country, had such stock on exhibition in their farmyards when the spring opened up. It is acknowledged, that taken as a whole, the stock this year came through in somewhat poor condition, and the shortage of milk during the early part of the cheesemaking season, was largely attributed to this cause. This, probably, could not be helped, but what of these other cases of which we speak?

In our cities at the present time, a man who would work his horses when they were in such a lamentable condition as some of these cattle were to be found, would promptly be brought before the police court to answer the charges that would be laid against him by the Humane Society. A man would not dare attempt to work a horse that was so thin it would stagger while in locomotion.

Our Humane Societies promptly get on the tracks of a man who works his horses with bruised shoulders or other sores which inflict pain during work. Is a man who keeps cows in the condition just referred to, more justified than he who would thus use his horses? Surely, if our dairymen will not regulate this matter themselves, it is time that some one else, or our governments, took a hand in it.

It might be argued, what is a man to do if he is heavily stocked with cattle, and has little fodder with which to feed them? We certainly do not think a man is justified in keeping stock to starve, and if he cannot feed them properly he had better sell a portion of his herd, or else stop down and out of the business. But, aside from this aspect of the question, a man who treats his stock in such a manner, stands to lose much in the way of returns which he otherwise would have secured from his stock, had they been properly cared for.

Dairymen in general agree that if a cow is allowed to run down seriously in flesh, that it takes at least two years to get that cow back to her normal production of milk. It has been amply demonstrated that a cow to produce largely must draw up on the energy stored up in her body, the feed she eats during the period of lactation will not suffice to produce a large flow of milk. Realizing these facts and believing them to be correct, it is a mystery why some farmers will starve their dairy cows, knowing that they are robbing themselves by so doing.

Our dairymen need a fuller appreciation of the principles underlying milk production, and until this is realized, we may expect to find cattle abused in this way through ignorance. As for the present, those who have ill-treated their cattle in this respect must pay the consequences in accepting diminished returns from their herds.

**What They Say**

The amalgamation of The Canadian Dairyman and The Farming World as one publication has proved a very popular move with the readers of both papers. Old subscribers of The Canadian Dairyman are pleased to see the improvement in size and appearance of the paper, and they are de-

partment. Former readers of The Farming World like to receive the paper weekly—more than twice as often as formerly—as they are then able to study the market pages, which are kept strictly up-to-date, and which are proving to be one of the strong points of the new publication. Read what some of our readers have to tell us about our paper:

"I would not be without your valuable paper for a good deal."—W. J. O'Brien, Russell Co., Ont.

"I appreciate The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World very much, especially the City Milk Supply Department."—W. S. Moir, Lanark Co., Ont.

"The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is certainly a fine paper, and I hope to try to extend its subscribers in this settlement."—W. N. Morley, Strathcona Co., Alta.

"I like The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World very much, and do not like to miss a copy of the paper."—Mrs. A. Kennedy, Bruce Co., Ont.

"We find The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World of considerable service to us in our business, and cordially wish it every success."—Herbertson & Hamilton, Glasgow, Scotland.

**A CHANCE FOR YOU**

We want to increase our circulation. It is growing fast, but we want to keep it going. For this purpose, we have made a number of exceptionally liberal offers. What do you think of this one?

Secure a club of 50 new one year subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World at \$1.00 a year, and we will pay you \$35.00 in cash. On larger clubs, we will pay you a larger percentage every than this. If you do not secure 50 subscribers, we pay you liberal commission on what you do secure. We sign an agreement with you to pay this, so that you are not out of pocket. Write for particulars regarding our cash offer.

Perhaps you would like to secure some pure bred live stock. Send us a club of seven new subscriptions, secured at \$1.00 each, and we will send you a pure bred young pig, of any breed, and of either sex. Or, send us a club of 30 new subscriptions, and you will receive a pure bred calf, of any of the standard dairy breeds, with the exception of Holstein heifers. On account of the high price asked by breeders for these, we are obliged to ask you to secure 40 new subscriptions to secure one of these. All animals sent by us are pure bred, and secured from some of the best breeders in Canada. Write for sample copies.

**Notes from Saskatchewan**

Ed, The Dairyman and Farming World.—Wheat and oat seeding with very few exceptions, is completed and these grains are well up in our locality. Flax, of which a very large acreage is grown in this district, is well under way. Fifteen steam plowing outfits are working within a radius of fifteen miles of Drinkwater, all of which are breaking prairie to be seeded with flax, up to as late as the 15th of June. These outfits or most of them, run day and night, and plow from thirty-five to forty acres of sod in the twenty-four hours. In 1907 little or no seeding was done until after 20th of May, so crop this year are at least three weeks ahead of those of last year. Prospects so far are very encouraging.

This being a comparatively newly settled district (mostly since 1902) cultivated meadows and pastures are very rarely found as yet, a few cases there may be of from two to five or ten acres of bromine and rye grass.

The district has been favored with



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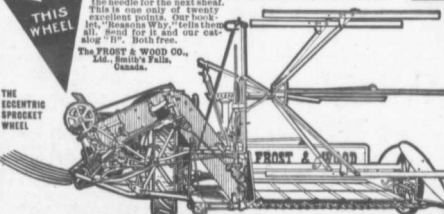
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is so popular from British Columbia to Nova Scotia. C. W. Harper, Brandon, Manitoba writes: "After trying your Improved No. 3 Binder, etc., cut in a very heavy piece of wheat (80 acres). I felt satisfied that the machine was all right, and decided to keep it. One thing I must say, it ties every sheaf, and elevates the grain." Each movement from the cutting of the knives to the discharge of the bundle promptly follows the other, like the movement of the train of clock-works. An important and indispensable part of the tying and discharge mechanism is the "Eccentric Wheel," shown in cut here enlarged. This wheel is used exclusively on Frost & Wood Binders. When compressing and tying, the chain pulls over the large spooler and makes a snug, tight bundle. When the knot is tied the chain runs over the short spooler, thus making a rapid discharge of the bundle and a quick return of this one to the next sheaf.

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THE  
ECCENTRIC  
SPOOLER  
WHEEL

an abundance of rain to date, hence the prairie grass has made and is making rapid growth. It would be very difficult indeed to say exactly how many acres will be seeded al-

together, but a vast amount of new land still remains to be brought under cultivation. Raw prairie can be bought from \$10 to \$20 an acre in good localities.—A. H. Hawke.

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"I received the pure bred Berkshire pig in good condition from Mr. S. Snowden, of Bowmanville, Ont. I am very proud of it. It surpasses anything in this part of the country."—J. J. McDonald, Glengarry Co., Ont.

Note: This pig was sent to Mr. McDonald, as a premium for securing only seven new one year subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World at \$1.00 each. Our offer is still good. We will send you a pure bred Yorkshire, Berkshire, or Tamworth pig, eligible for registration, in return for seven new subscriptions. We have other splendid premium offers. If you are interested write us. Sample copies, free. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.



**Cheese Department**

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

**Dairy Work at Guelph**

The dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is doing considerable work in connection with the new casein test, as well as doing some work upon the whey butter problem. Mr. John Woods, who has charge of the work of this department, informed our editorial representative, that they were making a batch of whey butter every week. It was too early to state definitely what it will amount to, for it is uncertain how long such butter would keep. On the average about three pounds of butter was obtained from every 1,000 lbs. of whey. It was his opinion, however, that the making of whey butter would be all right in factories, if it were made for the farmer's own consumption. In this way, the farmer would be supplied with butter without having to retain a portion of his milk to supply this need. Of course one must have good milk to start with, or good whey butter could not be made.

Speaking of the new casein test, Mr. Woods stated that he had nine cows, three each of Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys, with which he was working. The cows were being tested every week for a year, the idea being to test the variation of the fat with the casein contained in the milk. In general, as cows advance in fat, the percentage of casein also advances. From this it would appear to the casual observer that the Babcock test for fat would be an indication of the casein as well. To prove that it is not, the following case was cited: A farmer supplying milk with 5 per cent. fat, and 2 per cent. of casein, if paid by the percentage of fat, would get too much for that milk when it was used for cheesemaking, whereas another farmer supplying 4 per cent. fat and 3 per cent. casein, would not be getting justice. A certain weight of the milk coming from the one farmer would be approximately as valuable as that from the other. The work along this line has not been carried on long enough to warrant the making of any definite statement as to results. The casein test is rather a complicated one, and requires considerable time to carry it through. Besides, it is an expensive test, as a considerable amount of chloroform is made use of, and this is expensive to buy, costing some \$2.50 a pound. Mr. Woods gave it as his opinion that the casein test

was not destined to come into general use in factories for some time, owing to the reasons stated.

**This Year's Make of Cheese**

According to the Chief Dairy Inspector, G. G. Publow, the make of cheese this year in Eastern Ontario will not exceed, if it is as large, as make of last year. Mr. Publow was visiting the factories in the Peterboro section last week, and called in at the office of The Dairyman and Farming World. While cows generally are good, he says that cattle came through the winter in such poor condition that they are not doing as well as last year. In addition many farmers last fall sold a considerable number of their cows owing to the anticipated feed shortage. This, also, has tended to curtail a supply of milk. Peterboro, according to Mr. Publow, is the only section where the flow of milk at present is equal to last year. The creamery inspector reports that the make of butter in the creameries is, also, less than last year.

Mr. Publow states that never before were the cheese factories in Eastern Ontario in as good condition as they were this year. Several of the small factories in Eastern Ontario have closed. The instructors have been notified that they must insist on the requirements of the Sanitary Act being fulfilled.

Several cheese boards this year, that have been addressed by Mr. Publow, have passed resolutions instructing their factories not to ship any cheese less than a week old. There is a great anxiety this year than ever before to restrict the shipment of green cheese.

**Want Milk Cooled to 60 Degrees**

At a meeting of the Cheese-makers' Association for the County of Prince Edward, held in Pieterboro, April 18, 1908, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

Whereas the cheesemakers of this district, aided by past experience, by the advice of government instructors, and by cooling of the milk by a large percentage of the patrons have brought the quality of cheese to a high degree of excellence and are of opinion that still further improvement may be achieved by the cooling of the night's mess of milk by every patron to a temperature of 60 degrees as soon as possible after milking especially during the months of July and August, and

Whereas a small quantity of milk too ripe or of flavor injuriously affects the quality of the whole milk supply thereby depressing the value of the milk properly cooled—is unjust to the careful patron—and as unjustly increases the value of milk not properly cooled.

Therefore resolved, That this Board very earnestly requests that every patron in this District cool the night's mess of milk to a temperature of 60 degrees as soon as possible after it is drawn from the cows.

And that we further solicit the aid and co-operation of the various Cheese Boards in this District to obtain the object above indicated, by interviewing their representatives in the Legislature of Ontario and by memorializing the Provincial Parliament and by appointing delegates to urge the consideration of this matter before the House at its next session to secure the passage of an Act of the Legislature making it compulsory on the part of every cheesemaker or his employer receiving milk at the factory to refuse all milk not up to the standard fixed by such act and imposing a penalty of not less than \$10 or more than \$25 for each contravention of the act wilfully and knowingly per-

formed by such cheesemaker or his employee acting in his behalf.

That the Secretary of this Board prepare a copy of this resolution for publication in the "Canadian Dairyman" and also forward a copy thereof to the several Secretaries of the Cheese Boards of Ontario.—F. J. Robin, Sec., Pieterboro Cheese Board.

Mr. G. C. Putnam, Dairy Superintendent for Ontario, is sending out a circular to factorymen advising strongly against the shipping of green cheese. He urges the building of better curing rooms, and the holding of cheese for a longer period before shipping. The advice is sound, and dairymen should be guided by it.

The factory and its surroundings should be clean and tidy in every respect.

Do not ship cheese till it is ready. It should be kept at least two weeks under good curing conditions before being shipped.

Let every maker do his best and encourage patrons to do likewise. Cooperative cheesemaking cannot be made a success in any other way.

S U S U S

**For 16 Years the Best STILL BETTER 1908**



The market today is flooded with separators of every style and description, and all claim to be the best.

**U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR**

In competition with all other Standard makes. It is not this convincing proof of which is best? Dairyman, June 1908. Send to-day for Catalogue No. 1319 to manufacturers—U.S. Cream Separator Co., Chicago, Ill.

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

**FACTORYMEN!**

Do you need anything for your Cheese Factory or Creamery?

If you do we can furnish you with all supplies necessary for the manufacture of butter or cheese.

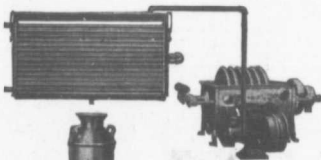
We sell Boilers, Engines, Agitators, Simplex Separators and all machinery used in the factory or dairy.

PRICES REASONABLE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

**WHITE & GILLESPIE**  
ETERBORO, ONT.

A

**FARRINGTON PASTEURIZER**



means much to the creamery and to the milk dealer. It destroys practically all the bacteria—makes better flavored, better keeping, cream and butter. We build it in several types. The above cut shows the FARRINGTON, JR.

If you are interested you should have our Newly - Published Illustrated Pasteurizer Catalog—Sent Free for the asking

**THE CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. COMPANY,**  
CHICAGO, ILL.

**CHAMPION MILK COOLER-AGITATOR**

Cools milk to keep 24 to 48 hours longer than usual Cooling Methods. Uses direct steam heating. Automatic, service still in use operation. No special machinery. No special washing. No extra cost. Every factory should have one. Catalogue free. Write to Dept. of Dairy Machinery, 200 West 11th Street, Toronto, Ont., Can.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

**TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER**

**BRITISH IMPORTER** is desirous of having shipments of butter and cheese made direct. Managers of cheese factories and creameries willing to ship direct to the old country, should communicate with Box 2, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

**CLEAN MILK**—By S. D. Belcher, M.D. In this book, the author sets forth practical methods for the exclusion of bacteria from milk, and how to prevent contamination of milk from the stable to the consumer. Illustrated, 57 inches, 16 pages. Cloth \$1.00. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Our complete catalog of dairy books sent free on request.



### Life's Mirror

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,  
There are souls that are pure and true;  
Then give to the world the best you have,  
And the best will come back to you.  
Give love, and love to your life will flow,  
A strength in your utmost need;  
Have faith and a score of hearts will show  
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth, and your gift will be paid  
in kind,  
And honor will honor meet;  
And a smile that is sweet will surely find  
A smile that is just as sweet.  
For life is the mirror of king and slave,  
'Tis just what we are and do;  
Then give to the world the best you have,  
And the best will come back to you.  
Madeline Bridges.

### Mehitable's One Talent

**M**EHITABLE GAYWORTHY sat bolt upright in the wagon and kept the reins firmly in hand, though nothing short of an earthquake would have started old Dobbin when he had permission to stand still. But in spite of her resolute appearance, the tears were stealing down her cheeks. The supervisor of schools, looking almost equally uncomfortable, sat in his wagon and looked up the road.

Nothing had been said between them since the supervisor had told Mehitable that he was sorry, but there seemed to be a feeling in District No. 9 that the pupils might do better if they had a change of teachers. Poor fellow, he had tried to state it as kindly as possible, but it was a hard thing to say to a girl who was determined to keep on teaching in her own district that she mother. Only the day before when he had decided he must refuse her application for the fall term, he had written her a letter, because he thought it would be easier for them both than to talk it over. Now she was on her way to see him, and they had met on the roadway. He had done his best to spare her feelings and had tried to smooth the matter over by a reference to the fact that people were always clamoring for change. He meant that she should never know that at the last meeting of the school board, a delegation interested in the school, had petitioned for a change of teachers. Deacon Pettigrove had summed up the whole matter when he said, "We haven't a thing against Hity, except that the kind of riles up the children and they don't want to go to school, and that being the case they don't learn much when they do go."

It was only too true. Every family in the district respected the faithful, hard working girl who did all the work at home and cared for her invalid mother before she began her day's work in the little red school house. Poor Mehitable, she was too tired when she began to teach and worst of all she neither understood children nor had the love for them necessary for success. Her own school life had been under the old-fashioned discipline and she knew no other. She constantly tried "to do her duty" by the children, and they as constantly resented it.

She left the supervisor and rode cheerfully homeward, home to tell her mother that her daughter was a failure as a teacher; home to tell her poor rheumatic father that she could no longer add a little to the scanty income.

Supper was a gloomy meal. Mehitable could not talk. The burden of her thoughts was, "What can I do? What can I do? I've been and over like the monotonous ticking of a clock. At last it found expression in words. "What can you do, daughter?" replied her father with an effort at pleasantry. "You can make the best bread and the best cake in the county."

That night she dreamed she stood on a pile of bread loaves as high as the school house and waved a flag on which was inscribed, "I can make bread if I can't teach school." She dreamed of getting the children of No. 9 came and humbly begged for just one slice apiece, until they saw who was on the top of the pile and then ran away as fast as they could. The next morning Mehitable told her father that she thought she should have to turn baker. He did not understand that it was only a joke and answered in good faith that he had read of some women who earned a good living making jellies or pickles or cake for certain families, and he knew Mehitable was a good tight better cook than those.

For the next week the idea had possession of Mehitable. She was sure she could satisfy customers if she could get them. Plainly she couldn't in Napance. Every woman did her own housework and would think it a sinful extravagance to save herself a bit by hiring her bread made. She must go to the neighboring city. At first it seemed to her that she could not go and push such a business among strangers; but familiarity with the idea made it become less and less dreadful. There was just one person she knew in the little city of Kingston and that was Mrs. Knowles. But Mrs. Knowles did not have what is called "faculty," so it was plain to Mehitable that if she made a success of what seemed her only chance of earning she must do it alone.

Good old grit counts for a good deal, and the very day the new teacher began in school No. 9 Mehitable went to Bellevue and entered into

partnership with Mrs. Knowles and her jolly little son. The partnership with Mrs. Knowles consisted in cooking and doing other forms of housework enough for board and use of the kitchen; and with Sam, consisted in a share in the profits to repay him for work as a delivery team.

A modest card in the window announced "Homemade bread and cake. Plain cooking of all kinds done to order. Prompt delivery to any part of the city."

Business did not come all at once, and many days were full of discouragement; but many a tired housekeeper saw the sign, sampled Mehitable's savory eatables and became a permanent customer. Many a day Mehitable and Sam went canvassing for orders. Those were not pleasant days for the young girl, but they resulted well for the business, Sam's rosy cheeks and emphatic words were good testimonials for Mehitable, and

Knowles and Sam were bidden. When the good things had nearly disappeared Mehitable's father said with pride, "I didn't suppose you could improve in cooking, Hity, but I declare I believe you have." But it was sweeter to hear her mother say, "Most cooking is done to keep people from starving, but yours, dear, is the most successful in that way that I have ever known."

\*\*\*

### Labor Saving Devices

Miss M. U. Watson, Macdonald College, Guelph

How many of our homes lack the small inexpensive conveniences which help so much to lighten the work? Have you ever considered what would be necessary to make the house you live in much easier to work in? The farmer is not slow to learn that he



Mehitable enjoying her own home, as a result of her hard work and perseverance.

the goods when delivered always spoke for themselves. Soon Mehitable had a large number of regular customers for her hot rolls and Sam had all he could do to complete the delivery at supper time. Other cooking was in demand, but Mehitable's fame rested on her hot rolls.

Eight months after Mehitable went to Kingston she felt it safe to rent a small house and send for her father and mother. It wouldn't be necessary to rent the old homestead and her father and mother could use it for a summer home. They would have to live in a very modest way, but that was what they had always done.

It was a great day when the little family was united. Mehitable prepared a very special supper and Mrs.

ought to buy machinery. He is learning that it is profitable for him to have water pumped into the barns; that it will save money if he will save his steps. Now, how many of us are willing to ask for these necessary things for the household and are willing to spend the money for them? Many houses lack labor saving devices because the housewife does not ask for them, does not demand them. These things will wear out, of course, but so do the reaper and the mower. How many of our women are using the same old iron pot that their grand mother had before you—not the same pot exactly, but one like it.

The farmer is not using the same plow that was used years ago. Now, why should you not get your labor-saving devices in the kitchen, even



though they cost as much as the new reaper or the new mower? How many of you are asking for water taps in the kitchen, and how many are still carrying hard and soft water from the barn? Determine to have these labor saving devices and you can get them, because it is a well known fact that, when a woman makes up her mind that she is going to do a thing, in nine cases out of ten she gets it.

Then so many of us are doing things a certain way because our mothers and grandmothers did them that way before us. Housework is about the most conservative work in the laboring field. See if there are not many ways in which you might save time, and remember that time and steps saved are money saved.

There are many so-called labor saving devices on the market. I want to warn you against many of them, for they require more work to use them and keep them clean than they save.

**SMALL CONVENIENCES**

How many of you have the small kitchen conveniences, such as meat grinders, stoners, egg beaters, etc.? How many have linoleum on the kitchen floor? The work of keeping it clean is so much less than keeping the old pine floor clean, and the latter is only nice when it is clean. Linoleum does not stay clean, but it requires so little time to keep it so. How many women have a rolling table in the kitchen? How many have hot and cold water in the kitchen? It would not cost as much to outfit the house with a bath room and hot and cold water taps in the kitchen, with the necessary sewer pipes, than it used to cost your husband to get a new binder? Why should you not have these things? There is no greater labor-saving device in the house than a bath room and hot and cold water in the kitchen, and, if you can have water in the barn, you ought to be able to have it in the kitchen. How many have used the dusting mitten, or, rather, how many of you have bruised your fingers trying to get around the panels? This mitten is made of sheepskin and is dampened with kerosene. How many have washing machines. I believe there are five hundred different makes of them on the market, but have one anyway. How many have a mangle?

**THE BEST DEVICE OF ALL**

The finest labor saving device which the housewife has is a well trained son or a well trained daughter. Train your boys and girls to help you. Let all pull together.

The best labor saving device in the world is the woman who is master of the situation. Are you master of the situation in your own household? If not why not? It is high time you set about it.

The careful housewife will be on the watch for practical labor saving devices, such as granite pots, white enamel ware, sink, rolling table, meat grinder, wringer (which may take the place of a mangle for course towels, sheets, etc.), washing machine, etc. A well planned house will save steps and labor. Another important labor-saving device is a well trained husband or son who will wait on himself, as well as make an effort to help the wife or mother.

**☞ ☞ ☞**

A simple cooler is a soda bath. It reduces the temperature of the blood and generally cools and rests the body. Four or five ounces of carbonic bicarbonate of soda are added to a bath of cool water and the body soaked for a good quarter of an hour, so as to absorb the soda.

**What to do With Rose Petals**

Gather the roses in June! Each petal, then, if carefully preserved, will hold its scent for a long time, and will give the delicate, soft touch of summer.

Rose-leaf jelly is a novelty of the moment to serve when summer is at its height of lushness.

It is made simply by steeping innumerable rose-petals on the back of the stove for hours, or until the water which covers them has absorbed their scent and substance.

**STEeping THE PETALS**

As they become dissolved through long steeping, the water should be poured off, again filled with innumerable petals, and the slow steeping allowed to go on as at first.

At length when the water appears to absorb nothing more it should be strained off through a fine bit of cheese-cloth. To this drawn off fruit should then be added sugar in the proportion of one cup to one cupful of rose-juice, which combination may then be allowed to boil until it shows signs of thickening.

In fact, the cooking is the same as that pursued with currant, or any other simple jelly. A few drops of the extract of rose is sometimes advantageous to add.

When through its own perversity the rose syrup will not "jell," it can be put by in air-tight jars, and used later to make into jelly by the addition of a little dissolved gelatine.

Another reason for gathering rose-petals in June is that they may be used with tea-leaves to which they add a dainty and individual flavor. On the tea-tray it is invariably attractive to see a small jar holding dried rose leaves. A few, perhaps eight or ten of them, are then added to the tea-leaves and put into the pot, and allowed to brew after the usual manner of tea.

Rose-petals prepared for this purpose should be dried in the sun, having only a slight sprinkling of sugar placed over them. Moreover, it is advantageous to make a choice of the petals having a particularly noticeable fragrance, as is usually the case with the hybrid tea roses. Many of these varieties have, curiously enough, a scent and taste strongly suggestive of tea. Such dried rose-petals can readily be packed away in paper boxes and reserved for winter use.

**POT-POURRI RECIPe**

A bouquet of rose-petals which is

**Pay what you will, you cannot get a better or purer soap than "Baby's Own Soap"**

There is no "just-as-good" soap. Baby's Own is the best for your skin and complexion, because it is made with pure refined vegetable oils and natural flower perfumes.

Its fragrant creamy lather is permeated with minute oil globules which impart a dainty appearance to the complexion and the skin.

Refuse substitutes—Ask your dealer for Baby's Own Soap—best for Baby and best for You.

ALBERT SOAPS, LTD., MFRS., MONTREAL.

Try "Albert's" Toilet Soap Scented and Antiseptic.

adapted to leave either in the jar or else to use for sachets to place among lingerie, handkerchiefs or laces, is made after the following recipe.

Fill layer by layer an air-tight quart jar with freshly picked rose-petals, sprinkling over each layer one-half teaspoonful of fine salt. Set it aside for a few days and then drain off the salt water. Add one ounce of ground cinnamon, half an ounce of mace and half an ounce of pulverized cloves, stirring the spices well through the rose-petals. When this is done pour over the whole half a pint of good cologne and close the jar tight.

After a month has passed the rose-petals will be ready for use; if as sachets, they are most satisfactory when sewed up in pieces of tulle. These can be cut in fanciful shapes and made attractive by buttonholing the edges together.

Rose leaves may be used to perfume the wardrobe. Measure a piece of cheese cloth to reach from one end to the other the full length of the closet wall. Double and put in two sheets of wadding, well dusted powdered rose petals and orris root. Sew rings to the side, that the whole sheet may be hung up.

**Sun Bonnets**

Sun bonnets are always quaint and picturesque in effect and just now are being greatly worn for gardening and every outdoor occupation.

Indeed, women of all ages, from the little tots to their grandmothers, are guarding their complexions a bit carefully just now and these attractive and quaint head coverings make the best possible aid to such results. Lawn, burlap, and even the dented Swiss muslin and all similar materials are used.

Both white and colored materials are in vogue and some very charming effects are obtained by the use of Dresden dimities and similar simple figured stuffs. Two styles are shown in the illustration, one with and one without the cape at the back of the neck. In addition to serving for all the uses mentioned, the bonnets will be found admirable for motoring, when they protect the head from wind as well as the face from the sun.

Each bonnet is made with a wide brim and a soft full crown which is attached thereto, the one crown being extended across the back, the other being made in one with the cape.

A very satisfactory way to clean rugs after they have been hung on the line and beaten is to brush them carefully with a whisk broom dipped in gasoline. To be kept away from fire.



**HOW TO GET THESE PREMIUMS FREE**



An Elegant Silver-Plated Cold Meat Fork Given for securing only Two New Yearly Subscriptions to our paper at \$1.00 each.

This Silver-Plated Berry Spoon Given for securing Three New Subscriptions to our paper at \$1.00 each.

Each of these Premiums is nicely packed in a good case and well worth the trouble of working for.

These premiums **WILL NOT BE SOLD** separately. You can secure them only on the conditions outlined above.

Write direct to Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. for sample copies.

Cold Meat Fork

They will interest you



Berry Spoon

## THE COOK'S CORNER

Send us in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Inquiries pertaining to cooking are solicited, and will be replied to as promptly as possible after receipt of same. Our Cook Book sent free for one new yearly subscription at \$1.00 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

### WEDDING CAKES

Three pounds of raisins chopped, 3 lbs. of currants, 1 lb. of brown sugar, 1 lb. of flour, 1 lb. of melted butter, 1/2 lb. of mixed peel, dessertspoon of salt, dessertspoon of mixed spices, 1/2 cup of molasses, 1 cup of brandy, to eggs. Mix all the ingredients together, break the eggs in two at a time without beating, mix well with the hand. Make in three layers. Bake five hours in a very slow oven.

### ALMOND ICING

Is generally used between the layers of wedding cakes. It can be bought from most confectionery establishments in this column. Requires 1 lb. powdered sugar, 3/4 lb. ground sweet almonds, 3/4 lb. a little rose or orange flower water. Mix the sugar and almonds well together make a hole or bay in centre and break in the eggs adding the rose or orange water. Work to thick paste, add with sugar and roll to the desired thickness.

### WHITE ICING FOR WEDDING CAKES

Take 1 1/2 lbs. icing sugar and break into the centre the whites of 6 eggs, add a small pinch of blue to keep icing from turning yellow. Beat up thoroughly and when smooth add the strained juice of one lemon. Work until it will stand up itself then spread on the cake evenly and leave to dry. It is usually far better to have ornamental work done by a confectioner, but when this is not possible, when the regular icing is dry the balance of the icing may be used for decorating by using paper tubes in the shape of a cornucopia. The metal tops for decorating can be bought in most cities.

### STRAWBERRY WATER ICE

Boil 2 cups of sugar and 4 cups of water; then add the juice of a lemon, strained, and 2 cups of strawberry juice that has been extracted from fresh fruit. When partly frozen add the beaten white of one egg. The above may be used as the basis for various ices using different flavorings as required.

### STRAWBERRY PUNCH

Take 1 cupful of hulled strawberries crush and mix with them 1/2 lb. of pulverized sugar and 1/2 pint water Rub through a fine sieve and strain

fill clear. Set in the ice chest till wanted then add strained juice of one lemon and 1 pint of cold water. This makes a nice drink and easily made in strawberry season.

### CANNED STRAWBERRIES

Stem as many berries as can be done carefully, at one time on the preserving kettle to every lb. of fruit allow 3/4 lb. of granulated sugar and let them stand on a platter for 2 or 3 hours or until the juice is drawn from the berries. Pour juice into the preserving kettle to a bowl and remove scum, then put the berries in carefully and let them boil about 20 minutes and seal hot. Be sure the jars are air tight.

### STRAWBERRY BREAD

Stew strawberries as described, butter slices of stale bread with crusts cut off, put a layer of bread in bottom of a serving dish and scatter quickly, some of the hot stewed fruit. Repeat until the dish is full or all the fruit is used. Serve cold with whipped cream heaped on top and fresh strawberries over.

### STRAWBERRY PUDDING

One cup milk, 1 1/2 cups of flour, pinch salt, 2 tea spoons baking powder.

### STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

Make a layer cake of 3/4 cup of granulated sugar and butter size of an egg, 1/2 cup milk, 1 1/2 cups flour with 2 teaspoons of baking powder sifted in, salt, vanilla, 2 eggs beaten separately, some of the whites the last thing. Bake about 15 minutes, remove from pans and let cool a little; then spread between a rich custard with sweetened fresh berries mixed in it and on top put whipped cream or soft icing with berries and powdered sugar.

### A Word About Icing

With many of us, it is almost impossible to get confectioner's sugar, unless we send to the city stores for it, but a lady who uses ordinary powdered sugar and cornstarch, says that it is just as good. Her way of using is this: With one cup of powdered sugar, mix thoroughly a rounded tablespoonful of cornstarch, then wet to a smooth icing with two tablespoon water or milk, and flavor to suit. The ingredients are simply mixed together and spread with a wet knife. It is claimed that if a cake is lightly rubbed over with flour before spreading with icing of any kind it will overcome the tendency to run off.

### Cottage Cheese for Home Use

I make cottage cheese of thick milk, which becomes so by heating. It is then scalded by setting a pan of it over or into a vessel of hot water. Stir frequently, but gently, so as not to break up the curd too fine. When as hot as the hand will bear (I do not know how many degrees) turn it through a cloth strainer placed over another pan. I let it stand in the whey until about blood warm, then gather up the corners of the cloth strainer, and let the whey run through, squeezing until quite dry. The curd is then mixed with a little cream and milk, salted and then formed into balls or pressed into molds. As soon as cold it is ready to eat.

It should be made moist enough to form readily into balls. If too dry, it will be crumbly. A little experience is a better guide than any description I can give. In regard to the scalding, if it is not scalded enough, the whey will not separate, and the curd will be sticky or clammy. If scalded too long, the cheese will be crumbly and tasteless. There is a point which is just right. My hand is the only thermometer I use.

### Another Result of Competition

We illustrate below the exterior of the farm home of Mrs. J. G. Patterson, of York County, Ont., who was one of the competitors in our Dairy Farms competition last year. The first and second floor plans of Mrs. Patterson's house are also shown. In a letter recently received from Mrs. Patterson she writes as follows: "Our house is not a new or modern one, so it does not contain all the appliances and conven-

a public library from which we secure a good choice of books each month. Another convenience which we enjoy and would not be without is our telephone. It saves us many trips to the city. One of the attractions of Brookside Farm is our lawn tennis court, which we have ample room for on the lawn in front of the house, part of which only is seen in the little illustration above.

### Porch Finishings

My porch is large with an east front, with a maple tree before it that ten years ago was thought not worth saving and now we would not take \$200 for it. I bought a hammock for three and a half dollars, the largest and best I could find. My neighbor thought I was extravagant and that she could not afford such a nice one, but her cheaper one was worn out before the summer was over, while mine I have had three years and it is as good as ever.

I have plenty of chairs but store them in winter and when spring comes put on a fresh coat of red paint. The old-fashioned seats across the end of the porch are again used. Have plenty of pillows filled with cotton and these can be covered with almost any kind of cloth. I covered some with plain gingham that was an old dress skirt, others with the best part of an old calico. If you have room, a long box, the

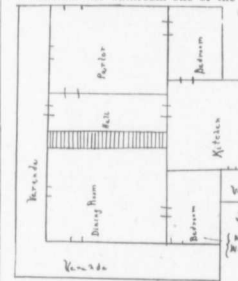


Home of J. G. Patterson, Agincourt, Ont.

ences of the up-to-date house. The bed rooms have no closets, although we do have two large closets in one upstairs room in which we store a good deal of clothing as well as other things.

### A FUTURE IMPROVEMENT

We have no bathroom as yet but hope to have one in the near future. We consider the bathroom one of the

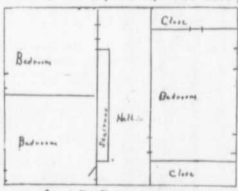


1st Floor Plan - Home of J. G. Patterson, Agincourt - Ont.

most necessary parts of the farm home. Although we have no water taps right in the kitchen, our water supply is very convenient. It is only a few steps from the door and we have a never failing supply of both hard and soft water.

### HEATED WITH FURNACE

Our house is heated with a furnace which we consider no longer a luxury but a necessity. We have



Home of J. G. Patterson, Agincourt - Ont.

a grate in two rooms which we use in chilly weather, and which also serves as the best kind of ventilators.

### OUR READING MATERIALS

We subscribe for a daily paper and several weekly magazines, among which we regard The Dairyman and Farming World as interesting and helpful reading. We also belong to

top put on with hings and made to lock, will be handy for hammock pillows when not in use. A strip of carpet on the floor will save your clothes. If your porch has a south end, plant woodbine to run over it, tying and trimming as it grows, and in the fall tie back and trim very closely. If your vine is an annual one, tear it down from the wire as soon as the frost comes, and neatly tighten the loosened wire. If you have a pleasant porch, your girls and boys will be more willing to stay at home.—Bessie Burns, Hastings Co., Ont.

### Don't Worry

Now, what's the use of worrying? Fretting doesn't pay. Now, what's the use of hurrying? Why, it's the slowest way. Most all the things that worry you Never will come true. Then, friend, why let them flurry you, As you so often do.

Let your life flow easily; It will then be happy. Take what happens breezily; Smile and sing a song. Waste not strength in worrying Over what you will; Don't lose time in scurrying. For that's the pace that kills. —Walter Hermann

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CANADA'S BEST MAKE

The home is not complete without a BELL.

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QUELPH. - ONTARIO



**How to Save**

We're availing how many of our boys and girls save the pennies which come their way. During the summer months, when there are so many extra tasks that fall to the lot of the boys and girls on the farm, odd pennies now and then can be picked up and saved for use next winter. Our older boys and girls will be able to save more money perhaps than their younger brothers and sisters. Why not secure for us two new subscribers for this paper for one year at \$1.00 each, and obtain as a premium one of the little banks illustrated herewith?

This little bank is in the shape of a basket and holds 300 ten cent pieces; the first ten cent piece unlocks the bank and it cannot be open-



Bank to be given away for two new subscriptions

ed then until fifty ten cent pieces, or 85 has been put in the bank. Only ten cent pieces are supposed to be put in the bank and each one as it is deposited, registers the amount of money on the cover of the bank. The fifth ten cent piece when it is put in the bank unlocks it and the 85 can then be taken out and put in the big bank or used as desired. If it is wished to leave all the money in the bank until it is full the fifty-first ten cent piece will lock the bank again. We can sell these banks only as a premium.

Try and secure for us two new subscribers and start a bank account for yourself. You will be surprised how fast it will grow.

**A Circus in the Air**

"A circus?" I said. My caller planted his feet apart and looked important.

"Yes'm—up in the air. You pay

**PEACH & SONS LACE CURTAINS**

Manufacturer, Linn, & Irving, Toronto. **Immaculate Window Treasures** (Quality in Canadian Currency) **40c Blouses and Blouses**—"GODFREY'S" Curtains. **Two for the Wear.** No Extra Cost. Latest Styles: Nets, Madras, Cretonnes, Blinds, Linens, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Tailoring, Boots and Shoes. 31 Years' Experience. **Unsurpassed Quality and Quantity.** **IMPORTERS BY THE IMPERIAL TRADING COMPANY.** **POPULAR CANADIAN PAROEL** Lace Curtains, \$3.40 1 pair each, \$4.80 Curtains—2 pair extra. **Blissroom** Curtains, \$15.00 100 ins. wide, 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide. 2 pair choice Bedroom Curtains, 3 yds. long, 42 ins. wide. (White or Ecru) postage paid, Macdonalds Value. **Quality Goods. Quite Different.** **DIRECT FROM THE LOOMS. DIRECT TO YOU.** Price Lists may be obtained at the office of this Paper. **SAM'L PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 667 NOTTINGHAM, Eng. (Est. 1837).**

ten pins to get in. Please won't you come?"

"Up in the air, and ten pins ad-mittance? Wasn't a little the air was free, Dwight?"

Dwight laughed a little. The two cunning little curls on his forehead bobbed to each other.

"Well, then, isn't it? You pay ten pins," he said sturdily.

"But how could I get in, supposing I could afford it—on a balloon?"

"The little curls danced a jig. Dwight's eyes danced under them.

"I guess you need to be 'splained to, don't you?" he asked, trying to be very polite and not to laugh.

"You don't go up in the air?"

"Oh."

"You stay down in—in—terra—cotta. It's just the 'formers—the circus—that's up in the air."

"Oh."

I agreed to go and, as it was to begin soon, I hurried up my berry balling and washed my hands. "I wonder if folks dress it up to a circus?" I thought. It was my first experience. While I was wondering several little women went by the window and every one of them was marvelously dressed up—trailing skirts, remarkable capes and Sunday bonnets. "That decides me," I said, and hurried into my best dress and followed them.

There were quite a lot of us in the audience. I think they must have taken a paper of pins at the door, or rather the gate, for our "terra-cotta" was Dwight's back yard. When I paid my admission fee there was a little embarrassing difficulty. One of the pins was crooked, it seemed. The gateman handed it gravely back to me and demanded another. I was obliged to pay a hair-pin in its place.

Dwight stood among us with his little silver watch open in his hand and little imposing wrinkles over his nose. Everybody kept looking up in the air, but it was empty. One—two—three—We heard the clock strike three through the dining room window, but the master of ceremonies did not stir. The tiny hands of his little show watch were behind-hand and we waited.

Precisely when they struck three, Dwight disappeared into the stable. Then the pigeon loft door flew open and the circus began. Up in the air a company of swift-winged little acrobats—or were they little performing clowns—began a series of wonderful feats. They turned gay somersaults again and again, tirelessly. A whole half hour they whirled and tumbled and performed for us, with gallant grace. How we gazed up at them. How all the big borrowed Sunday bonnets tilted up toward them and bobbed with applause.

We were allowed an introduction to the little acrobats after the circus was over. Haven't you guessed that they were Dwight's pretty little tumbler pigeons? Silver winged, agile little fellows they were with his queer little trick of tumbling over and over in the air for ever so long. Dwight shut them up in the loft by and came out and made us a speech.

"Gentlemen an' Ladies," he said, "if you ain't quite satisfied with the 'formance, you can have five pins back. If you want to, you can have 'em all back. It was the best circus we could make."

Nobody wanted any pins back, I can tell you, and one of the audience sent over the other 21 pins at supper time to show how she appreciated the circus.

Put a small piece of charcoal into a vase with flowers. It will keep the water fresh and absorb any odors that may arise.

**Care of Canaries**

Canaries may be fed twice a day. The food should be changed frequently. In the morning they may be given soft fruits, such as raspberries with the skin broken, scraped apple, or hard boiled eggs, and in the afternoon raw carrots or red peppers. Do not give your bird sugar or other delicacies; it will endanger his health and spoil his song.

The beautiful red color so often seen in canaries is achieved in this way; just before the time for shedding the feathers arrives, and during the molting season, the bird is fed on crackers and eggs highly seasoned with cayenne pepper. This treatment quickly changes the feathers to a deep reddish hue, but must be given at every molting season or the natural light yellow feathers will reappear.

When a bird is in good health his feathers are sleek and adhere closely to his body. Whenever you see him sitting dull and bunched, something is out of order. First consider if the molting season is approaching;



The tent-like covering of Canton flannel to be adjusted every night, and the dotted Swiss tied about the lower part of the cage to catch seeds that fall.

if anything has frightened him; if he has been hung in a draft; if he can get at his food and water, and if they are sweet and clean, then remedy the cause.

Mites and other distressing parasites may readily be discovered by covering the cage with a white Canton flannel with furry side down. If they are the cause of the trouble they will show on the light surface.

To get rid of them take the bird gently in your hand and rub under the wings and his feathers a mite powder which comes for that purpose. Then dip the cage in boiling water for fifteen minutes, covering every part of it, including the cap on top, which is a breeding place for these vermin. If this is done once a month it will keep the cage free from all insects.

**A Refreshing Drink**

We are several miles from a store and often cannot get the lemons for lemonade, so I have discovered a cold water, with just enough vinegar to make slightly sour, and sugar and lemon extract to suit the taste. Although not as good as real lemonade it is very refreshing on a warm day.

—E. E. B., Wentworth County, Ont.

**In the Sewing Room**

When sending for patterns kindly mention the size desired. Orders for patterns received after 10 o'clock a.m., and the editor has sent a medium size in all such cases. When ordering patterns, simply state number of pattern and size desired. Allow a week or ten days, before pattern may be expected.

**SHIRRED PRINCESS GOWN WITH EMPIRE BASK 5715.**



There are narrow band sleeves, and the little V-shaped chemisette finishes the front.

The material required for the medium size is 12½ yds 21 or 27 or 7½ yds 44 inches wide if material has figure or nap; 11½ yds 21, 10½ yds 27, 5½ yds 44 wide if it has not, with 2½ yds 21, 2 yds 27 or 1½ yds 44 in wide extra for the folds, 3 yds of banding and 3 yds of lace 8 in wide, to make as illustrated. The pattern is in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 bust measure, and will be mailed to any address for 10 cents.

**GIRL'S JUMPER NIGHT-GOWN 5716**



The night gown that is slipped on over the head, and that is without any opening in the true jumper style, is one of the best liked. This one is very charmingly dainty and includes the short puffed collar and sleeves that are the very latest.

Material required for the medium size (12 yrs) is 4 yds 26 in wide with 3 yds of edging, 1½ yds each of banding and insertion.

The pattern 5716 is in sizes for 8, 10, 12, and 14 years of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

**SHIRT WAIST OR BLOUSE 5617**



This blouse has a rolling collar and open front, which is so desirable for all sports, and, indeed, for general warm weather wear, and allows a choice of elbow or long sleeves. The sailor collar can be cut on square or round outline, as desired.

There is a convenient as well as a smart patch pocket, opening at the side.

Material required for the medium size is 4½ yds 21, 3½ yds 27 or 2½ yds 44 in wide. The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 bust measure, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

**To Make the Rose Bush Thrive**

It has been proved that a tomato plant, set near or over the rose-bushes, will draw all slug, bugs and worms to itself, as they like the tomato much better, and leave the rose to grow and thrive.

## COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

## PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Rose Hall—Pastures are in fine shape and cattle are getting into good condition. Early sowing of grain is progressing but some of the sown later are badly in need of rain. Timothy hay, \$15 a ton; mixed, \$15; bran, \$10; middling, \$10; oats, 50c a bu.; barley, 65c; feed corn, 70c; peas, 90c; potatoes, 90c a bag; milk cows, \$40 each; hogs, 6c a lb.; chickens, 15c a pair; eggs, 15c a doz.; creamery butter, 28c a lb.; rolls, 7c; tub, 25c; pall, 7c; prints, 25c; colored cheese, 11c; white, 12½c.—G. M. M.

## HASTINGS COUNTY

Ridney Crossing—Pastures are in very good condition and crops are looking fine. The weather is very dry, no rain having fallen for two weeks, and if it continues that way much longer, the results will be much worse than last year. Hay will be seriously hurt. Timothy hay, \$17 a ton; mixed, \$16; bran, \$24; middlings, \$20; loose straw, \$4 a load; oats, 55c a bu.; barley, 65c; pea, 75c; corn, 70c; crab eggs, 15c a doz.; roll butter, 26c a lb.; potatoes, \$1 a bag; milk cows, \$40 each; hogs, 6c a lb.; chickens, 15c a pair; eggs, 15c a doz.—J. K. C.

## MISSISSOUI CO., QUE.

In this locality spring seeding is being finished about a week later than usual, owing to the wet condition of the land. Very little grain was sown until the second week in May and most of the corn was planted during the last week of May and first week of June.

Prospects for all crops, so far, are bright. New seedling meadows, caught up last year and there was practically no winter-killing. The cool, moist weather during the early spring gave old meadows and pastures on the high lands a good start and grass is good for this season. On low-lying lands, grass is not so far advanced as it is here there being too much moisture in the ground. Last year the yield was quite below the average and there was quite a shortage of fodder for cattle this spring, consequently a great many cattle went on to pasture very early in the spring. Hay has been good and the yield of milk is fairly good for this time of the year. Potatoes and field corn are not growing very extensively here though conditions have been favorable for their growth, the last half of May being hot with showers of rain occasionally keeping the ground moist.—C. A. W.

## BEAUCE CO., QUE.

Up to three weeks ago the spring was very backward. Since then, however, we have had some very hot weather and several nice warm rains. Seeding is finished but the prospects are that the grain crops will be below the average as there was very little seeding done before the 15th May. The pastures and meadows were in very good condition. In rich meadows the grass and clover is from 8 to 10 inches high.—F. Taylor.

## WELLAND COUNTY

This section has not been exempt from such unfavorable weather which has prevailed elsewhere, and spring seeding has been retarded very much. At this writing, about 75 per cent. of the farmers have finished their seeding. The remainder are well advanced, however, and a few days of fine weather will find it completed. The condition of the seed bed was very favorable and the early sown crop is good.

The principal grain crops grown are winter wheat, oats, barley and peas. The latter two nearly altogether sown as a mixture with oats, such being found to give a larger yield of more balanced food. The wheat crop looks very promising, none of it has been plowed up or is likely to be, and the prospects are comparable to this condition this year with that of last year, would say it is excellent indeed.

Meadows and pasture lands have, it is true, been retarded in growth to a certain extent. But this is not so serious as they say that there will not be a single farmer in this section who will not be compelled

## FARM HELP

and any kind of help supplied free of charge by the Labor Information Office for Unemployed Laborers, 110 West 40th Street, Telephone 1198 Franklin, New York City. Free Labor Office. Send for circular and application blank. 57-15-08

to feed straw next year in place of hay. Clover meadows are exceptionally fine and nothing but an extremely dry season can bring bad results. Pasture has grown wonderfully late and nearly all stock has been turned out. In the majority of cases it was not compulsory to turn out somewhat early, as there is considerable quantity of hay available for market. The ruling price last fall being \$12 to \$13 a ton has been reduced to \$12 to \$14 a ton this spring. It is of good quality, however, consisting chiefly of Elbe Grass and Timothy.—J. E. Jewson, ham.

## WATERLOO COUNTY

Galt—Spring seeding commenced rather late, about first of May, but land was in good condition to receive the seed. Grain seeding was over by 15th of May. We have had a large rainfall since then, and all kinds of grain and grass have made rapid growth. Oats and barley are covering the ground. Timothy hay and fall wheat look like being a full crop. Farmers are busy sowing mangels and corn. Clover fields are thin, so much being killed with dry weather last summer.

This will reduce the pasture supply. Oats are in pretty good shape. The supply of feed being quite sufficient. Fewer cattle and hogs have been fed than usual. The supply of hired help seems larger than for a number of years.—William Slater.

## PERTH COUNTY

St. Mary's—This season has, on the whole, been very backward—wet and cold. Owing to the great amount of snow on the fields, the land was late in becoming dry enough to permit of tillage operations. Our land varies in composition from light to very heavy clay. The land is rolling enough to permit of surface drainage, but the superiety of it drained land is much in evidence, as it becomes dry much earlier. Seeding operations started here about the last week in April, and a considerable amount of grain was sown, but, owing to the subsequent wet weather, all the grain was not in by the middle of May.

The most important spring crops here are oats and barley. The acreage of peas is increasing rapidly. The outlook for these crops, so far, is very favorable. The usual amount of clover seed is being sown, despite its high price.

The past winter has demonstrated the fact, that if winter wheat would come out safely in the spring, a good top the fall is necessary. Some fields are looking well, but in many places the wheat was badly killed out, and barley has been sown through it. The prospect for wheat is for an average crop.

Owing to the shortage of pasture last fall, much of the pasture land was cropped very closely. The result was that during the severe frosts in the late spring, the clover hoaxed very early and the growth was very backward, but has been very rapid during the late warm weather. The outlook for hay and pasture is good.

Roots and corn are very important crops about here, as the practice of drying out stock is largely followed. Nearly all the manges were in before

May 24th. Silos are becoming more numerous, and considerable corn is being grown. Most of the corn is in now, or will be this month. Potatoes, too, are being planted, and the seeding and planting, on the whole, has been much later than usual, but, owing to the great rainfall, the prospects for a good crop are for a good crop all round.—H. B. Webster.

## LAMBERTON COUNTY

Seeding in this section is about five days later than last year, owing to wet weather and the condition of the land, it being a heavy clay, and requiring artificial drainage. Nevertheless, there is every assurance of a big crop of grain.

Hay is looking good, with new meadows a little in the lead. Pastures are good and the stock is gaining rapidly. Winter-killed wheat has not looked so good for a number of years. Oats, barley, and other spring grains are all doing fine, and with a continuation of the good weather that is now on hand, there is good reason to believe that a big harvest—Jas. Cunningham, ham.

## WEST ASSA, SASK.

In this section seeding is nearly finished. Many of the farmers have finished sowing their grain and are now plowing for oats. Others are altogether through. Potatoes are nearly all put in, though turnips have not been sown.

Much of the wheat which has come up has been cut by bad sandstorms, and a late fall of snow has further damaged it. It is probable that it will throw up fresh shoots and recover. We expect a good crop of grain.

The crops grown here are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, in order of pre-eminence. For hay and pasture we have Awles Brome and Western Eye, besides the native grasses. In the last few seasons, the clover has been very full of water, so that we have been unable to cut the wild hay. It is probable that they will dry up this year in time. Cultivated hay is growing well, and is likely to give a good yield. Many of the older Brome fields have run out, and will be broken up this year, but the Eye grass fields, being younger, are still in good condition.

Owing to the poor season and bad hail storms of last year, weeds have made an exceptional start, and more summer-fallowing must be done this year than usual.—S. J. Neville.

## OKANAGAN VALLEY, B.C.

The seeding was finished here about a month ago. Most of the crops are doing well, with the exception of the spring wheat which is not looking very good yet. The fruit and hay are doing exceptionally well. The peaches, apricots, apples, plums, and cherries blossomed very heavily. The clover is about 23 inches high, and the alfalfa is about 10 feet high. The pastures are green and growing fast. P. E. French.

## GOSSIP

It is not so much the money a person in the dairy industry makes that swells the bank account, but it is the money that is made in the comfort and ease of feeling when looking at the bank book.

"Clover Cows" make dollars for cow own and cents for the farmer. It is being done. Just how it is done is set out in a tractive booklet that has recently been compiled by The Empire Cream Separator Company of Toronto. This tract is a considerable information regarding their make of machines yet there is a whole lot of valuable information given, that should be in the possession of every dairyman in Canada. Two great cars cannot be taken by intending purchasers of cream separators. They should know the facts about the various machines before a decision is made. The tract is full of articles of the "Empire" are so intelligently and convincingly put that the reader cannot fail to be interested in the claims for one of their booklets and say that you are a reader of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

## HOW ABOUT THAT MANURE SPREADER?

It seems incredible, but there are still a number of farmers who continue to spread manure by the old fork method—or are letting it rot in the barnyard—before making it into fertilizer. The manure spreader has come to be a farm necessity. The farm can only be kept in the best of health on the highest state of fertility. That means making the most of the manure, the best of fertilizers and the only one that is produced on the farm.

All agree that manure can be made to go farther and produce better results by spreading with the machine than when spread by hand. The popular estimate is that the spreader increases the value of the manure. If this be true, or approximately true, it will be easy to arrive at the conclusion that a spreader will pay for itself in increased crop yields in one or two years.

The old way of handling manure was to spread it in the barnyard, where it was allowed to wash away and ferment in the barnyard. Then, at a convenient season, the manure was shoveled into the pile in the field, and the same wasting process was continued. Finally, it was spread on the land in strips and in hard lumps over the ground, leaving it in a condition in which the ground could not gain the benefit of even the fertilizing contents still remaining.

With a view to preventing this great waste, the International Harvester Company of America is offering to the farmers of the country through their local dealers everywhere, three most excellent machines. These are: the King, the Cloverleaf, and the Kemp 20th Century Spreaders. The manure is pulverized and spread evenly, so that it is immediately available for plant life. The first shower that comes along after the spreading washes the manure into the soil. There is no waste. And with such a machine always at hand, the farmer is induced to spread the manure at the right time, while it is fresh, thus getting all the value for his land. Write direct to the International Harvester Company of America for literature, booklets and complete information.

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Prompt attention given to the collections of Farmers' Sales Notes.

here. The week is closing with high prices ruling at country markets, as high as 25¢ being paid in the country. The advance has been rather overdue and we look for a set back, although it may only be temporary as we are likely to have a demand from the other side for our butter on account of the scarcity there of other sorts.

### MONTREAL PRODUCE TRADE

Montreal, Sat. June 13th.—BUTTER—The local butter market is firm with a good demand. Prices have had to be marked up generally on account of the higher prices ruling in the country. We quote finest creamery prints at 34c and solids at 25½c. Ordinary finest is selling at 25½c to 26c. Butter in coming in freely and is quotable at 19c to 20c.

EGGS—The egg market continues easy owing to the heavy receipts and general lack of interest in the article. We quote select at 15c to 17c. No. 1 in round lots at 15½c and seconds at 12c to 14c a doz.

CHEESE—There is nothing special to say about cheese, in which there is the usual trade doing locally. Prices are a little higher in sympathy with the advance in the export market. We quote 1½c to 2c. Old cheds are selling at 13c.

### MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Sat. June 13th.—The market for live hogs has been somewhat easy during the past few days, and prices at the beginning of the week declined about 25c a 100 lbs, and sales were made at prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$6.75 a 100 lbs for selected lots weighed off cars. The cause of the lower prices is largely due to the increased receipts, and also on account of the weaker advance from the other side on Canadian bacon.

The market for dressed hogs is steady at \$22.5 to \$25.0 a 100 lbs, with a good demand from all sources. There is a good demand for hams and bacon with the advent of warm weather, and this trade provides quite an outlet for the packers.

### UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

West Toronto, Monday, June 15th.—The run at the Union Stock Yards at day consisted of 64 cars, comprising 1,300 cattle, 71 calves, 4 sheep and 2 hogs. Exporters sold steady to strong at \$6.35 to \$6.50 for choice steers, \$5.75 to \$6 for me-

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dium; bulls \$4.50 to \$5 a cwt. Butcher's cuttles are steady at \$3.50 to \$3.75 for choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25 for medium, \$3.50 to \$4.50 for butchers' bulls, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 a cwt. for cows. Calves sold at \$3.50 to \$4 a cwt. Choice veal sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60, bulls at \$3.50 to \$4 a cwt., and spring lambs at \$3.50 to \$4.50 each. There were no yearling lambs offering.

### PETERBORO FARMERS' MARKET

Peterboro, Ont. June 13, 1908.—The market was well filled with farmers this morning and the offerings of potatoes and green vegetables were large. Eggs were consequently very scarce. Butter was offered in large quantities. The butter is of a high grade, being the new grass butter. Young pigs were to be seen in large quantities and sold well. Hay and straw were scarce, also pork and beef. The ruling prices follow:

VEGETABLES—Radishes, 3 bunches for 10c; onions, 3 bunches for 10c; lettuce, 3 bunches for 10c; potatoes, 75c and 80c a bag.

PORK—Young pigs, 45 to 87 a pair. LAMB—Spring lamb, hind quarters, 15.00 each, fore, 81.

APPLES—76c to 81 a bag. HAY AND STRAW—Hay, 810 to 812 a ton; straw, 45c a load.

PRICES—Dressed chickens, 90c to \$1 a pair; turkeys, \$1.75 to \$2 each. EGGS—17c a doz.

BUTTER—20c to 22c a lb.

### PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Ont. June 13, 1908.—The Old Country cables are not very good and as a consequence the Peterboro hog market is very weak. Buyers complain that they have been paying too high a price all along. The deliveries of live hogs, many of unfinished hogs are being placed on the market. Dealers have notified their customers that unless their orders will be refused in future. The Geo. Matthews Co. quote the following prices for this week's shipments: Loh. country points, \$5.90 a cwt., delivered at abattoir, 96 to 95.15.

### COSSIP

#### SHORTHORN SALE AT WHITE OAK.

Wednesday, June 24th, is the date for the dispersion sale of the entire herd of 40 Shorthorn cattle, owned by Mr. Frank E. Shore, White Oak, Ont., which has been established nearly 40 years. Formerly, the herd gained prominence through show-yard successes, and as a proof of the present popularity of the families to be sold, many individuals bred in the herd have sold at high figures at public sales held in the past few years. In recent years, in several instances individuals topping the list when capital imported animals were on sale. The herd has had the advantage of a continuous series of imported bulls of the most approved lines of breeders, while the cows will show that deep-dipping has been a prominent feature in the conduct of the herd, many of the cows displaying udders that assure high performance. We wish to draw special attention to the very excellent imported bull, Queen's Counsellor, at the head of the

herd. Queen's Counsellor, just at three years, and having already proved his value as a sire, should meet a friend the day of the sale that will want him. This, especially now, at a time when further importations are out of the question, as this is strictly a dispersion sale. Our readers should keep the date in mind, and the proprietor's friends will be expected to be on hand. Send for a catalogue.

### THE HENDRIE SALE

There was a fair attendance at the dispersion sale of Shorthorns of the Wm. Hendrie cow, Hamilton, held at the Horse Exchange, West Toronto. While the breeding was good, the cattle were of the week previous, prices were very low, averaging only a little over 95¢. Most of the purchases went to breeders around Toronto and one or two points in Western Ontario. The highest price was \$165 paid by J. E. Meyers, Guelph, for the roan calf Dimples. The highest priced bull was Scott's Fashion, owned by G. Edwards & Co. He sold to M. J. McGillivuddy, Kenilworth, Ont., for \$127.50. The sale was not well advertised, which accounts to some extent for the lower prices.

### TORONTO EXHIBITION

The prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 29 to Sept. 14, has come to hand. It has been thoroughly revised from beginning to end and in some respects presents a neater and more convenient appearance than former ones. Several important additions have been made, including an offer of \$1,100, divided into six prizes, for the best floral design to cover not more than 500 square feet of floor space. The Dominion Shorthorn Association give \$2,000.00 and the Clydesdale Association \$200.00 to the premiums offered for Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Several classes for horses and outfits used in business have been incorporated. Awards of \$750.00 has been added to the amount given in prizes in the agricultural section. Altogether, including medals and cups, the amount given in premiums reaches upwards of \$50,000.00, by far the greater portion of which is devoted to live stock and agricultural products. A more than ordinary extensive art loan collection is promised by old-world masters, by special permission of H. M. the King, the plan of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, Eng. will play and take a leading part in a grand international military tattoo and sports festival, to be called "The Siege of Sebastopol." Each day will close with a display of fireworks on a scale hitherto unattempted. The usual cheap rates and excursions have been arranged for by all lines of travel. On application to J. O. Orr, Exhibition offices, City Hall, Toronto, prize lists, entry blanks, and any information desired, will be forwarded on the instant.

## The HOOVER POTATO DIGGER

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### GORDON H. MANHARD.

M. Gordon H. Manhard, of Manhard, Ont., has just finished testing two full aged cows and one two-year-old heifer, with the following results: Nannet Topsy Clothide gave 56.35 lbs. of milk and made 32.11 lbs. of butter 7 days; 220.00 of milk and 117.93 lbs. of butter in 30 days. This is the largest record ever made in Canada both for 7 days and 30 days. DeKof Mantel gave 56.75 lbs. of milk and made 23.72 lbs. of butter in 7 days. DeKof Mantel 3rd at 2 years old gave 64.75 lbs. of milk in 7 days; 15.98 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

### GUNS AND GUNNING.

A book has just been published which will make every boy who reads it a clever headed boy and a stronger, more self-reliant man, while every man who reads it will feel fresher, freer and happier than he has felt since he last took down his gun, whistled up the dog and started for a tramp across the field or through the woods to forget his cares and enjoy God's sunlight and open air.

"Guns and Gunning" is the name of the book. It tells just about everything there is to know about rifles, shotguns, ammunition, game birds and wild fowl of every kind in America, where to find them and how to hunt them. The book, though; written and illustrated by Bellmore H. Browne, has been edited and supervised in publication by that master writer and illustrator of sport and outdoor life, Dan Beard, so that it is filled, in text and picture, with the fascination of woods and hills, birds and stream.

The book contains six full-page half-tone illustrations of hunting scenes, while there are text and marginal illustrations on practically every page. It is handsomely printed on heavy paper and published by the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass. There are two editions: one bound in green cloth boards with a hunting scene stamped on the cover and the title in gold letters, for 30 cents; the other, bound in paper with a hunting scene in three colors, for 20 cents. So far as we are concerned, these are the largest and most comprehensive, instructive and fascinating books ever published on the subject. The publisher, maker of guns and ammunition—though, in this case, no reference to the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., appears in the text of the volume.

# DISPENSABLE

## 40-SCOTCH SHORTHORNS-40

Including Queen's Counsellor Imp.

AT THE FARM, WHITE OAK, ONT.

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1908

Including several of the most popular families, some breeders, deep milkers, easy feeders. London and St. Thomas Traction Company's Cars connect with trains from all directions, and will carry visitors to Glendale (2 miles from the farm) where teams will be on hand the morning of Sale.

SIX MONTHS CREDIT GIVEN ON APPROVED SECURITY

Capt. T. E. ROBSON, AUCTIONEER, FRANK R. SHORE, PROPRIETOR, WHITE OAK, ONT.

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

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN OFFICIAL TESTS**

Seven Spot Dekol (886) at 5y. 10m. 15d. of age, 46. lbs. milk; 13.44 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 18.09 lbs. butter. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.  
 Flossie Lindley (909) at 5y. 2d. of age, 39.8 lbs. milk; 15.19 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 17.95 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.  
 May Belle W. (58) at 5y. 6m. 19d. of age, 43.8 lbs. milk; 14.05 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 14.25 lbs. butter. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.  
 Cora Dekol Keyes (625) at 5y. 10m. 7d. of age, 47.3 lbs. milk; 15.92 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 15.15 lbs. butter. Owned by D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.  
 Audrey's Pet ( ) at 4y. 11m. 29d. of age, 40.7 lbs. milk; 15.19 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 15.97 lbs. butter. Owned by Orlando Lillie, Westport, Ont.  
 Nierop Netherland Bess 2nd (634) at 3y. 8m. 25d. of age, 40.8 lbs. milk; 12.62 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 14.73 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.  
 Daisy Jane (687) at 3y. 6m. 4d. of age, 33.4 lb s milk; 12.56 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 14.53 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.  
 Calamity Jane Duchess Posh (523) at 4y. 11m. 25d. of age, 41.7 lbs. milk; 11.73 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 13.69 lbs. butter. Owned by M. L. Haley, Springfield, Ont.  
 Glenside Nerissa (536) at 4y. 10d. of age, 36.2 lbs. milk; 11.56 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 12.56 lbs. butter.

lent to 13.69 lbs. milk. Owned by George W. McKennie, Thornhill, Ont.  
 Princess Netherland Dekol (590) at 3y. 7m. 10d. of age, 31.6 lbs. milk; 10.96 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 12.81 lbs. butter. Owned by T. J. Lammiman, Currie's, Ont.  
 Flora Pletierje 4th (619) at 3y. 11m. 20d. 20d. lbs. milk; 10.96 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 12.79 lbs. butter. Owned by M. L. Haley, Springfield, Ont.  
 Rose Dekol's Blossom (639) at 3y. 11m. 24d. of age, 33.3 lbs. milk; 10.99 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 12.70 lbs. butter. Owned by A. H. Teepie, Currie's, Ont.  
 Geraldine Dekol (633) at 3y. 7m. 25d.

of age, 307.3 lbs. milk; 10.22 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 11.92 lbs. butter. Owned by A. H. Teepie, Currie's, Ont.  
 Aggie Corneily Posh (750) at 1y. 9m. 4d. of age, 367.7 lbs. milk; 8.97 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 10.47 lbs. butter. Owned by M. L. Haley, Springfield, Ont.  
 Peaty Winsmore (654) at 3y. 7m. 27d. of age, 277.3 lbs. milk; 8.53 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 9.56 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

The auction sale of cattle and household furniture at the home of Mrs. Barnes in

Forest on June 6th, was a great success. The well known auctioneers, J. A. Govenlock of Forest, handled the hammer and the sale realized one-third more than the owner of the goods had anticipated. Grade cows brought as high as \$65 each.  
 One new feature of the sale was that just before Mr. Govenlock put the organ up for sale, he called upon Mrs. Matchett to play and while she played, he sang one of his bright cheerful songs. No doubt this added to the price received for the organ for Mr. Govenlock is one of the best singers and speakers in the province.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

**TWO CENTS A WORD**  
**READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY**  
 THIS DEPARTMENT is one of the most valuable in the Paper. At a cost of only Two cents a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy or sell, or situations wanted or vacant.  
 THE ADDRESS must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. Minimum cost 25 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to look at our Office, 10 cents extra is charged to pay postage on replies to be sent to advertisers cash must accompany orders.  
 COPY must be received Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week.  
 NO BLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

**FARMS FOR SALE**

**A BARGAIN, \$2,000, NEAR GUELPH—150 acres good wheat land, clay limon soil about \$500 worth hardwood timber still on farm—good sugar bush; first class bank barn 30x50, basement paved with cedar blocks; large comfortable frame house, 3 rooms, wood pantry, also large summer kitchen, good stone cellar; convenient to church, school, post office; good roads everywhere, 10 miles to Ontario Agri. College, Guelph. Reason for selling; compelled to give up farming on account of accident. For full particulars write to Box M, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.**

**ONE of the most up-to-date stock or grain farms in Western Ontario, 300 acres, good barns, silo, windmill, two deep wells, water first class, piped to all buildings, two houses, brick and frame, apple and peach orchards, Box 53, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.**

**FOR SALE—Three quarters section, good rolling wheat land, mostly wooded, with light poplar, good water right, miles from town of five elevators, main line Canadian Pacific Railway; \$50 per acre; one half cash, balance to suit. Box D, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.**

**330 ACRES good farming land, well watered, two miles from school; six miles from Draydon, Ont. Barn, 22x35; house, brick kitchen, 10x20; 50 acres under cultivation; \$1,000; easy terms. For particulars write Box 54, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.**

**MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS**

**DR. KENDALL.**  
**RELLY BROS., Hagerville, Breeders of Yorkshire Swine.**  
**MOSS BANK FARM—Holsteins. J. H. Paten, Paris, Ont.**

**DISEASES OF THE HORSE AND HOW TO TREAT THEM—By Robert Chacever. A book prepared especially for the use of horsemen, farmers, and students. Illustrated by 27 engravings. Cloth, \$1.25 post paid. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. Our complete catalog of farm books sent free on request.**



**Big Fortunes are Being Made Every Day in Minnesota Iron Lands**

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

**End of Ore in Some Old Sections**

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

We control a quantity of iron-bearing land in Township 46, Range 23, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. It is but 34 miles from Deerwood, a town on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which connects Duluth with Brainerd.

**A Rich Strike Nearby**

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

**A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR**

**Selling Prices of Land Near**

To give an idea of the remarkable rise in values and to show what the residents in the immediate vicinity think of this section we give the following facts regarding sales of land. Forty acres at Brainerd sold for \$500.00 cash. This was an undeveloped portion of land—not a drill had been used on it. Mr. A. L. Hoffman a year or two back traded one hundred acres for a stock of groceries valued at \$300.00. This same property sold for \$600.00 cash. Mr. Hoffman got into the deal, paying \$600.00 for a tenth interest and was delighted to secure the chance. Thus you can see, that property that

was worth but a \$300.00 a year or two back is now worth thirty times as much. Other pieces in forty acre lots sold for \$3,000.00. Another for \$3,250.00, and one 180 acre piece sold for \$300.00 a year or two back is now worth thirty times as much. This was an undeveloped portion of land—not a drill had been used on it. Mr. A. L. Hoffman a year or two back traded one hundred acres for a stock of groceries valued at \$300.00. This same property sold for \$600.00 cash. Mr. Hoffman got into the deal, paying \$600.00 for a tenth interest and was delighted to secure the chance. Thus you can see, that property that

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**IRON PRODUCING LANDS CO., 822 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.**

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

# Colorado Crops

Where Cheap Land and  
"Scientific Agriculture"  
are Making Farmers Rich



Look at the baskets and alfalfa stacks! No exaggeration. We were mighty careful when we made these figures. They are fair, average results gained by scientific farming in Elbert County, on and around the Great Bison Ranch which is now being sold in bargain figures \$8.50 to \$10 per acre. Within a few years values will increase 50 percent. Soil Cultivo is doing wonders. It is the essence of practical agriculture. It's up to you to



## "Hurry to Colorado" Now

Don't wait and ponder and wonder and hesitate till this exceptional opportunity is gone, hustle up and get out into this new country. Breathe the life-giving ozone from the great Rockies. One area of these wealth-producing farms, sell your crops in Denver or Omaha or St. Louis. Two railroads within 5 miles, new gas has just been surveyed through the ranch.



Rainfall is over 20 inches annually; water is near surface for wells. Air is invigorating. 12 or 13 diseases are practically unknown. Schools and churches easily reached; soil is deep, sandy loam, mellow and easily handled. You don't need much money to buy. We take part in cash and treat you for the rest. If you have enough cash for a small comfortable house and a few out buildings, a team of horses, cow covers and five level acres you can clear time a year on one of our 40-acre tracts. How can you double quickly? This year—Send for Booklet fresh from press



## "The New Colorado"

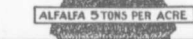
It answers questions like the following and scores of others: How much cash you'll need, how to divide it, where to get building materials, coal and wood. It shows map of ranch and distance to the nearest towns, big city markets and shipping points. It explains all about rainfall, attractiveness of climate; why you'll be glad after you come; how long you'll need to wait for profits; social advantages with schools, churches, etc. It's a book just brimming over with accurate, truthful and reasonable facts for the settler's guidance. It's yours for a postal. Sit down right off and write for it. Address quick, Dept. 12.



## THE FARMERS LAND and LOAN COMPANY,

145 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Explanation of Photo below:—On farm of Henry G. Trapp of Kansas City, Mo. He bought 50 acres. Tractor engine is hauling 3 low, barrow and seed drill all working at once finishing 10 acres a day.



SEND FOR CATALOGS.

## ICE TOOLS

COAL AND ICE HANDLING MACHINERY

Gifford Wood Co.

Hudson, N.Y. Chicago, Ill. Arlington, Mass.

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# EVERY FARMER NEEDS

A  
**FAIRBANKS-MORSE**

## JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES ENGINE



They will Pump Water, Thresh, Grind Feed, Turn Separator, Churn, and make life easier.

OUR CATALOGUE WILL TELL YOU all about this Labor saver. Free.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

## The Canadian Fairbanks Co.

LIMITED

Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

# Money or Pure Bred Stock

## Premiums Offered by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World

Many energetic persons during the past year have obtained one or more of the following premiums:

Do you not think that a little hustling on your part would well repay you?

Why not commence work now—to-day?

### READ THIS OFFER CAREFULLY:

#### PURE BRED STOCK

We will give a setting of eggs, of any of the standard varieties of fowl, for only two new subscribers.

A pure bred pig, of any of the standard breeds, from six to eight weeks old, with pedigree for registration, for only seven new subscriptions, at one dollar a year.

A pure bred Ayrshire, or Jersey bull or heifer calf, with pedigree for registration, for only thirty new subscriptions, at one dollar a year.

A pure-bred Holstein heifer calf for forty-five new subscriptions.

#### CASH PRIZES

If you do not desire to take advantage of any of the foregoing offers, we will give the following cash prizes:

\$1,500 for only 1,000 new subscribers secured

Write to the Circulation Manager for Full Particulars

within a year from the time you start work, at only one dollar a year.

\$1,200 for 500 new subscriptions.

\$1,000 for 750 new subscriptions.

\$700 for 500 new subscriptions.

\$400 for 400 new subscriptions.

\$300 for 300 new subscriptions.

\$160 for 150 new subscriptions.

\$80 for 100 new subscriptions.

\$35 for 50 new subscriptions.

All the subscriptions must be new and for one year at a dollar a year each. We positively guarantee to pay the prizes mentioned.

Smaller cash prizes are offered for smaller lists. If you are interested, write us for sample copies, and fuller particulars. Now, while auction sales are numerous, is a splendid time to secure clubs of new subscribers. Remember that The Dairyman and Farming World is the only purely farm paper in Canada published weekly for one dollar a year.

The Dairyman and Farming World  
PETERBORO, ONT.