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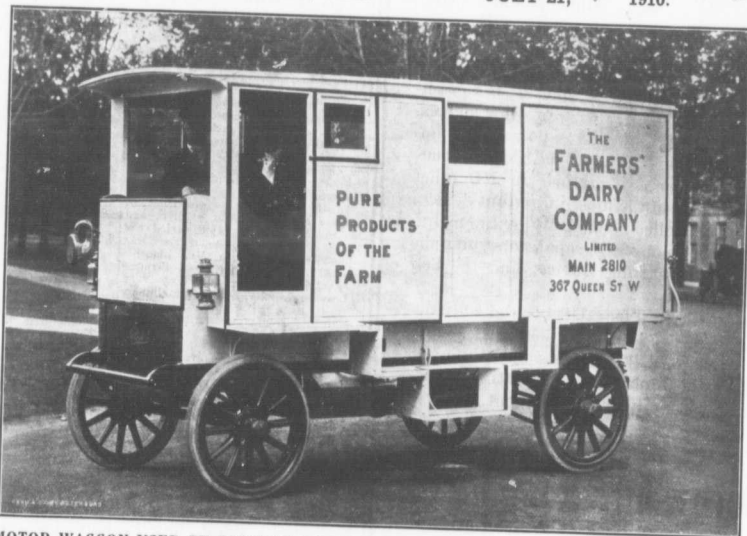
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 21,

1910.



A MOTOR WAGGON USED BY SOME 300 ONTARIO FARMERS FOR MILK DELIVERY IN TORONTO. The story is told in this issue of how most of the leading farmers living near Toronto, who sell their milk in that city, after years of unsatisfactory dealings with the milk vendors, finally formed their own company and undertook to sell direct to the consumers. This illustration shows one of their wagons which is used to deliver milk to their wholesale customers, such as hospitals and hotels, which buy in large quantities. Read what these men have accomplished, and thus find what farmers can do when they try.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# S T O P

Don't buy a cream separator until you have thoroughly investigated the merits of the different makes. If a dealer is afraid to have his machine tested alongside of other makes don't buy it even if it is cheap. If it will not bear the test of comparison there is something wrong with it.



The "Simplex" Link Blade Separator will stand comparison with ANY make of separator. It has all the essentials of other makes. It possesses improved devices contained in NO other separator. Two of the most important devices which are controlled exclusively by the manufacturers of "Simplex" separators are the **Link Blade Separating Device**, and the **Self Balancing Bowl**.

Write for a free illustrated booklet fully describing these two important features.

Next week we will tell you some of the reasons **WHY** the **Link Blade Separating Device** is best. Look for our advertisement.

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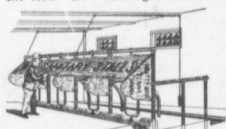
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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Write To-day for a Copy of the New "BT" Catalogue on

### STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS



FD 200  
The "BT" Lifting Manger.

If you are building a new barn, or remodeling your stable **WHY NOT PUT "BT" STANCHIONS AND STEEL STALLS IN IT?** They will make it brighter and neater, are stronger, more durable and cost less than any other kind of stable. With them your cows will be kept clean and comfortable. Ask us to lay out your stable, and why it pays to use "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls.

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Canada, LITTY CARRIERS, HAY CARRIERS, ETC.

### Too Hot to Work

C. F. Whitley, Dept. of Agr., Ottawa.

Some of the old members of co-operating associations appreciate the system very much, and are realizing a profit by it. In the Shearer, Ont., association, for instance, one man states that he has delivered to the factory almost as much milk from 10 cows as he did two years ago from 14 cows. He has sold one of the ten for \$15.00 per head. At her best she gave 31 lbs. of milk per day; she is replaced by a cow costing \$50.00, now giving 41 lbs. of milk per day. This statement shows the immense saving of labor that can be effected by keeping cows selected on their records. It is too hot weather to work round and Lether with four unnecessary cows if the smaller herd, as indicated above, brings as good a return. If it pays to milk a cow, it pays to milk a good one. The herd needs pruning of the dead, unprofitable wood. Dairy records of individual cows show conditions which to log off. Blank forms are supplied free of charge on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

### A Successful Apiarist

August Fafard, L'Islet Co., Que. One of the best apiarists in the province of Quebec is that owned by Mr. F. Cloutier. Mr. Cloutier started as an apiarist 13 years ago, when he first got two common hives and started to study the subject. He met with success, and for several years past, his apiary has consisted of from 50 to 60 hives. He has gathered as much as 2,000 pounds of honey in a single year which he sells at 12 cents a pound on the local market. He has never been able to fill all the orders which he has received.

In 13 years his expenses from all sources have only been \$14.75, and his revenue for the same period has been \$1,401.84. Bee culture was unknown here before Mr. Cloutier started his apiary. Several farmers now have a few hives, and are very interested in the work. Intelligent farmers like Mr. Cloutier are to be congratulated not only on the success they make themselves, but on the good example which they give others, particularly when they introduce into a section a new and profitable industry previously unknown.

### The Value of Land

W. D. Lamb, Dauphin District, Manitoba.

I have read the letters that have appeared in your columns, demanding that all farm improvements be free from taxation, that is, municipal taxation—of course they have been heavily taxed previously by the customs duty or tariff—notice that some think that only land should be taxed. But this is a mistake. It is the value of the land that should be taxed. That word "value" means "advantage." And it is the natural advantage, which a piece of land affords one, that each should pay into the treasury. That is, each owes the municipality ground rent for the privilege of absolute possession of a certain spot of earth.

In towns, it is the "situation" of a spot that gives it value. In the country, quality of soil as well as situation, is what gives value. Every mile nearer to town, should mean so much "value" to a farm. That is, the further from town, the less valuable the farm, so far as location is concerned. The farther from a school the less valuable is a farm, so far as "site" is concerned. A creek or river, through or beside a place, adds value to it. A road along my farm put there by public money, adds to its value. In estimating values it should be borne in mind, that improvement is the value added to a place by "private" industry. But, what we want to get at, is the value put upon a

farm by "public" industry. That value is in its situation, quality of soil and so forth.

It must also be borne in mind that land, not the value of land, is a product. But improvements are a product of labor. Farmers produce wealth from the soil, but the soil is not wealth. To produce wealth, three things are needed, soil, labor and capital or machinery. The farmer should have wages for his labor, interest on capital invested in machinery, stock, etc., and the balance is ground rent, that he owes the State for the privilege of quiet possession of a certain part of the national estate.

What we want to consider and emphasize is that word "Value" as applied to land. Those of you readers who see the great injustice and wrong of taxing farm improvements, should write letters to papers and help neighbors to see the injustice of it, so that public sentiment may be aroused and a change demanded.

### Short Hours Not Necessary

J. J. Beaumont, Muskoka Dist., Ont.

Those who write of the ease and leisure of a farmer's life, do not know what they are writing about. My experience is that the farmer interested in his business has little leisure time. There is always something cropping up to keep him busy.

I believe the exceptions are very rare in which the farmer is not busy and employs himself longer than any other business man. The occupations are so varied. Some of his employment is not laborious, and he is a good farmer, the interest in his stock, his crops, and the healthy atmosphere in which he lives, enables him to get through a greater amount of work than many other workers. He does not need the special holidays the public have. At the same time, he needs a change and an outing as much as a man of any other class.

### Jottings from Farmers

Instead of sending our milk to the factory this season, we have been fattening our calves. On account of the high price of beef, our milk has in this way paid us double what the cheese factory would. We have bought our calves from the farmers around here. After about five or seven weeks of good nursing, the calves weigh from 100 lbs. to 140 lbs. dressed weight. This veal is a first class article and sells at a high price. When beef is selling wholesale at 11 cents, veal goes higher—Carleton & Son, Middlesex Co. Ont.

Mr. D. Baxter is acknowledged to be one of the most successful farmers in this section in rushing young pigs to maturity. When asked the secret of his success, he said: "I find nothing equal to low grade flour to produce pork. This I buy at \$30.00 a ton. I feed it to the pigs from weaning time until ready for shipment. Mix it with a little milk whey or refuse from the house, this flour seems to take the place of nature's milk, and pushes the growing pigs, in about six months, into 250 lb. hogs. I find the Chester white and York crossed the most profitable pigs to feed. They grow fast, have good digestive organs, and can stand lots of feed. I find the feeding quality of our whey greatly improved by pasteurization. I am not an advocate of pigs running out in the summer time. Keep them in, and feed them on low grade flour if you want first class hogs. The best I have seen to pay the highest price for them."—J. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

"We are renewing our subscription to Farm and Dairy and enclose \$1 for the purpose. We appreciate your valuable paper, and find Farm and Dairy full of interest and useful information from cover to cover."—James MacLachlan, Wellington Co., Ont.

Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1910.

No. 29

## HOW 300 FARMERS HAVE DEMONSTRATED THEIR BUSINESS ABILITY

**They Not Only Produce Their Own Milk but Sell Much of it Direct to the Consumer in Toronto Through Their Own Organization, The Farmers' Dairy Co., Ltd. A Tale of Difficulties Overcome.**

**T**HREE hundred farmers living, for the most part, within 20 miles of Toronto, have demonstrated within the past year that it is possible for farmers to co-operate and sell their produce direct to the consumers. They have done



G. S. Henry, C. of O. Ont., president of The Farmers' Dairy Co., Ltd. The farmers will not "stick together" has been disproved once more.

### A SPLENDID RECORD.

The farmers referred to include most of the leading milk and cream producers living near Toronto. They have formed and are managing "The Farmers' Dairy Company, Limited." Already this company is selling about as much "certified" milk—that is milk low in bacterial content—in Toronto as all of their competitors put together. They have established their own plant in the city to handle their milk and cream. It is well equipped. When there is a surplus of milk it is manufactured into butter. Their milk and cream is delivered by their own rigs daily to all parts of the city. In addition they conduct a restaurant, which is proving decidedly profitable. In fact, they are giving a demonstration of successful co-operation by farmers that has seldom been equalled.

### THE OFFICERS.

The officers and directors of the company are: President, G. S. Henry, of Oriole, ex-Warden of York County; L. E. Annis, J.P., of Toronto; J. G. Cernell, Scarborough; A. J. Reynolds, Scarborough Junction; W. C. Grubbe, Thistleton; W. J. Bragg, Bowmanville; J. W. Breakey, Thornhill; R. M. Holthy, Manchester; R. L. Crawford, Emery. All the officers are farmers. Most of them have had more or less experience in their township councils. Some of them have served in the county council. The general manager of the company is P. P. Farmer. Mr. Farmer resigned a position with the Farmers' Institute Branch of the Ontario Government to take charge of the affairs of the company. The success of the company is due in a large measure to the capable management of its affairs given by Mr. Farmer.

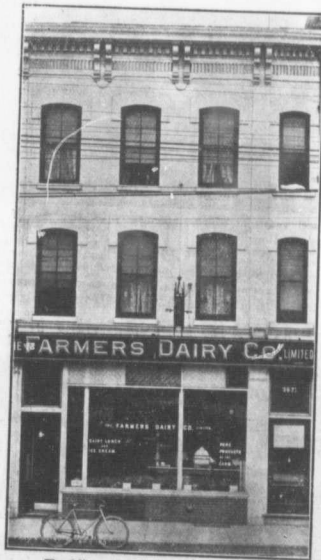
### HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Farmers' Dairy Company was organized because the farmers felt that they were being

unfairly treated by the milk dealers in the city of Toronto. They believed that it was not right that they should be paid for their milk less than half what the milk dealers sold the milk for to the consumers.

The story of how the company came to be organized is a long one. It traces back to the time when Toronto began to develop into a large consuming centre. When Toronto was so small that farmers living near by were able to drive in and furnish to the citizens direct all the milk they required, the producers made a nice profit from the sale of their milk. When, however, the city attained a size that necessitated milk being brought in in large quantities, sometimes by rail, conditions changed. The milk dealer put in his appearance. The dealer bought the milk from those farmers who were unable to deliver their own milk and retailed it to the householders.

Ever since the advent of the milk dealers, there



The Offices of The Farmers' Dairy Company

The illustration shows the premises in Toronto that have been leased for a period of years, with the right to purchase at any time, by the farmers composing the Farmers' Dairy Company, Ltd. The restaurant is conducted in the front of this building, which is located at 37 Queen Street, West. The milk is delivered to the company at the back of these premises. The latter making plant, cold storage compartment, and the various appliances used by the company are kept in well lighted rooms at the rear. The stables are also situated at the back.

has been more or less friction between the farmers and the dealers. As Toronto grew and the number of milk producers and milk dealers increased, the difficulties between the dealers and the producers became more and more serious and outbursts of feeling more frequent. Some of the dealers were unscrupulous in their dealings with the farmers. They took advantage of them in every possible way. The farmers realized that they were being defrauded, and protested vigorously. Finally, the dealers formed an association. The producers realized that they must protect their interests. They formed a milk producers' association. Once, and sometimes twice, a year the officers of those associations met in conference over the price of milk. These negotiations often resulted in open friction.

### UNFAIR TREATMENT.

For many years the dealers used to furnish the farmers with what were known as eight gallon cans. These cans often contained eight and a half and even nine gallons of milk. The farmers were required to fill these cans, although they were paid on only an eight gallon basis.

Frequently, in the summer months particularly, the dealers, when there was a surplus of milk, would cut the price paid the farmer unduly or return large quantities of milk without proper notice. The cans were often returned to the farmers in a filthy condition.

Attempts on the part of the farmers to co-operate resulted in the dealers buying milk farther back in the country and in their refusing to handle the milk of those farmers living near the city who had been selling to them regularly. The dealers living close together in the city were able to unite their forces more easily than the farmers whose homes were scattered over a large extent of country.

### A BITTER FIGHT.

Some four years ago, negotiations between the milk producers and milk dealers over the price of milk resulted in a deadlock. Under the presidency of Mr. Levi Annis and with Mr. A. J. Reynolds, of Scarborough Junction, as secretary, the producers organized thoroughly and refused to sell their milk at the price offered by the dealers. They went on a strike and held back their milk. The dealers were unable to get enough milk from outside points. For several days the citizens of Toronto had to do without milk. Finally, however, the two associations agreed to leave the matter to arbitration. Judge Winchester and Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, were the arbitrators.

### LEGAL ACTION THREATENED.

About two years ago, hostilities were renewed. One of the large dairies in Toronto took steps to prosecute the producers on the claim that they were combining in restraints of trade to advance the price of milk. Some of the dealers attempted through coercive methods to make it impossible for a few of the leading officers of the milk producers' association to sell their milk in Toronto.

### PRODUCERS' ACT.

Finally the situation became intolerable. A mass meeting of the members of the Milk and Cream Producers' Association was held in Toronto. The advisability of forming a co-

operative company which would handle and deliver the milk of its members in the city was considered. It was unanimously decided to form such a company. Provisional directors were elected.

On June 1, 1909, The Farmers' Dairy Company secured its charter and issued a prospectus inviting milk producers to buy stock in the company. The company was capitalized at \$60,000, divided into 1,200 shares of \$50 each. Practically all the leading milk producers around Toronto, some 300 in number, became shareholders. The services of Mr. Farmer as manager were secured. Mr. Farmer took charge on August 1, 1909. The delivery of milk was started on October 1, 1909.

#### OBJECT OF THE COMPANY.

From the start, the idea of the milk producers has not been to make a large profit on their stock in the company. Instead, their object has been to pay the producers the highest possible price for their milk and thereby stiffen the prices paid by the milk dealers for milk not handled through the company.

#### QUALITY THE WATCHWORD.

From the outset, also, the producers have realized that if they were to succeed, they would have to deliver a high quality of milk and cream. This they have succeeded in doing. Before operations were started, regulations were discussed and adopted by which those farmers who sold their milk to the company pledged themselves to see that their milk was produced under the following conditions:

"The lard yard to be high and dry, and the approach to the stable to be free from manure and other foul matter. The stables to be well ventilated, lighted and drained, and to have tight ceilings to prevent the sifting of dust from above, and tight floors, preferably cement, and to be whitewashed inside at least twice a year, unless the walls were painted or of smooth cement finish, which could be washed down frequently, and the air to be fresh and free from foul odors.

"The stable to be so constructed that at least 300 cubic feet of air space would be allowed for each cow, with 60 square feet of floor space. The gutters to be deep and wide.

"All cows to be in good health, groomed at least once a day, and the udder to be well cleaned previous to milking. The food of the cows to be clean and wholesome, and free from any objectionable odor.

"The whole premises used for dairy purposes, as well as the stable, to have an abundant supply of water, absolutely free from any danger of pollution, and to have a wash-basin, scap, and towels for use of employees, who must be clean and tidy.

"All milking vessels to be carefully washed and

thoroughly scalded. Immediately after milking, all milk to be thoroughly strained into a closed vessel and removed at once and cooled as soon as possible with ice."

#### FARMERS WERE ENTHUSIASTIC.

From the outset, the farmers pushed the movement with enthusiasm. Many of them had friends and relatives in the city. These were canvassed and asked to buy their milk from the Farmers' Dairy Company. So many customers were secured in this way that the company still has on hand the names of 200 citizens in Toronto furnished by its own shareholders to whom it has not been able to deliver milk or cream. This is because the company, being a new enterprise, has not had sufficient facilities to enable it to meet the demand for milk. It started with 200 to 300 customers.

(Continued on Page 9)

### Unsoundness in Horses

Dr. H. V. Reed, Halton Co., Ont.

A horse that is considered sound in which there is no disease, or alteration in the structure of any of the parts which impairs or is likely to impair his natural usefulness. On the other hand the horse is unsound that labors under any disease, or that has some alteration in structure which does interfere with, or is likely at some future time to interfere with, his natural usefulness.

Some of the most ordinary unsoundnesses of horses are found on the limbs, and interfere with natural locomotion, such as bone spavin, hog spavin, thoroughpin, curb and capped-hock—all found in the region of the hock-joint. Further down the limb splints are found. A splint in many cases does not interfere in any way with the usefulness of the horse, and is consequently often considered quite harmless. It is, none the less, an unsoundness. Ringbones on the pasterns are a most serious form of unsoundness.

#### UN SOUNDNESS IN THE FEET.

Coming to the feet, we have founder, navicular lameness, quarter cracks, thrush, and sidebones. The last-named disease of the feet—sidebones—is another condition which many horsemen are inclined to make light of, but one for which really little allowance should be made, if for no other reason than that it is nearly always found associated with a weak foot.

There are diseases which affect the functions of some of the internal organs, such as heaves and roaring, which interfere with the act of respiration.

#### EXAMINE THE MOUTH.

The digestive system may be seriously upset by any abnormal condition of the teeth or malformation of the mouth. It is always a matter

of great importance in examining a horse for soundness to be very particular about the mouth and teeth. Too often we find decayed teeth, a most serious form of unsoundness, or possibly a malformation of the jawbones causing what is called "parrot mouth," where the upper jaw is longer than the lower, and hooks over it like the beak of a parrot. Sometimes we find the reverse of this in which the jaw is "under-shot."

Occasionally animals have sustained injury as the result of some operation which, although it leaves no noticeable sign, often interferes with the value of the horse. For example, horses have been "nerved" to cure certain forms of lameness. Now, such an animal may not be lame, but he is certainly more likely to go lame than one that had not been operated on in that way, and ought to be considered an unsound horse.

Blindness, or a serious defect in vision, is a most serious condition in any horse, and one in which sometimes even an expert may be deceived if he is not very careful.

#### WHAT EVERY MAN SHOULD KNOW.

While the giving of certificates of soundness is the business of the qualified veterinary surgeon, and one which requires the utmost care on his part, as he may be called upon to make good his opinion some time in the future if it can be shown that he made a mistake, yet every young farmer in Canada should be able, after having looked over a horse, to be reasonably sure whether it is sound or otherwise.

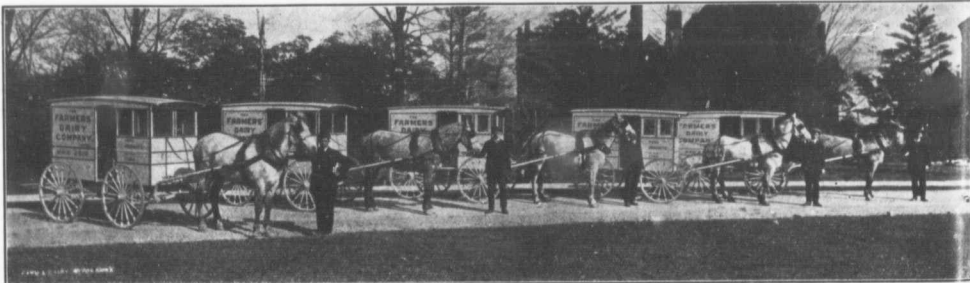
While soundness in a horse is always to be prized, in many instances it is over-estimated. Experienced horsemen often think that if they have reasonable proof of soundness in a horse he must, because of that, be valuable. Some of the most worthless brutes in the country are sound, and many most useful horses are unsound.

#### CONFORMATION MORE IMPORTANT.

Therefore soundness in a horse, after all, is of only relative importance. If he is an animal of good conformation and sound, then his soundness is of value. If his conformation be very defective then his soundness does not count for much.

A man might better buy a horse of otherwise good conformation, but with a spavin, than buy a sound horse of poor conformation.

The spavined horse (bad and all as it is) can be treated for the blemish, and very probably made serviceably sound and a good useful animal. But what can be done for the horse of poor conformation? You may treat him, and feed him, and pat and pamper him till you are tired of the job, but nothing you can do will remedy the mistake the man who bred him made. For, after all, that is the starting point of all weaknesses in conformation. Either the sire or dam, or possibly both, were inferior animals, and of course their progeny were like themselves.



Five of the Nine Wagons Used by the Farmers' Dairy Company in the Delivery of their Milk to their Retail Customers in Toronto

In addition to operating three wholesale wagons, the Farmers' Dairy Company, Limited, of Toronto, has nine retail wagons. These are owned by the company. They are used exclusively in the delivery of milk and cream. The milk is practically all delivered at night. Note the neat appearance of the wagons. The company has aimed to make quality a feature of all its products. In this way it is building up a large business in Toronto.

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### Insects Affecting Live Stock

Prof. W. Lockhead, *Macedonia College.*

Stock insects are not all alike in their habits. Some, like the horn fly, the gad fly, the stable fly and mosquito irritate the cattle by living within their bodies in the maggot stage; some like the sucking lice, adhere to their skin and suck blood; some, the biting lice, feed on the scales and scurf at the roots of the hair; and others, like the mites produce a diseased condition of the skin, known as mange, scab or itch.

The horn fly is perhaps the best known of all these insects to dairymen. The eggs are laid in fresh manure, where the maggots feed and grow. The adult flies make their appearance in from 11 to 18 days after the eggs are laid. When cattle are mainly fed in stables or in paddocks much can be done to kill the maggots by spreading lime or plaster on the droppings.

#### FLY REPELLENTS.

Most attention, however, has been given to the application of repellents to the cattle to keep away the flies. Where a small hand spray-pump is available good results can be obtained by using solutions of zenolium and kerosene emulsion. A

in Canada. Its maggots produce the well-known warbles on the backs of the cattle. These lumps cause great annoyance and pain, and frequently the cattle are reduced much in flesh, due to the drain upon their energies. When the losses from injured hides, "licked" beef, lessened supply of milk, and diminished vitality are all considered the warble fly is one of the most injurious insects known.

#### LIFE HISTORY OF WARBLERS.

The eggs that are deposited on the hairs of the forelegs and breast are licked into the mouth where they hatch. The maggots pass into the gullet, to which they cling. They soon burrow through its walls and make their way through the tissues to the skin of the back, where they remain until full grown, forming the warble. It is commonly believed that the eggs are laid on the backs of the cattle and that the young maggots bore through the skin and form the warble; but this belief has been disproved.

By concerted action of all owners of cattle it is possible to stamp out this pest effectively, for if all the grubs are killed there will be no hot flies the following year. The grubs can be readily

kerosene and lard are effective. Mercurial ointment and sulphur are also good. It is usually necessary to make repeated applications to rid the cattle entirely of this pest, which produces much irritation.

The biting lice of cattle live among the hairs, but do not suck blood, but feed, as stated above, on the scurf and scales of the skin. Sometimes they annoy the cattle very much, especially in the spring. Washes of tobacco or coal oil, when practicable, will relieve the animal and kill the lice.

The losses caused by insects affecting dairy stock in Canada run up every year into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The greater the knowledge we possess of the habits and remedies the more we can lessen the losses, and increase the comfort of the cattle under our charge.

### Feeding Young Pigs

J. H. Grisdale, *C.E.F., Ottawa.*

It is important to feed the young pigs so that they will keep on growing and continue in good health as long as they are on the mother. Much depends on the way you feed the sow. She should always receive rather laxative food, rich in protein but not in too large quantities. Be careful to see that it is very wholesome food, because there is no animal that seems to transmit any peculiarity of the food so quickly and readily to the young which are living upon her milk as does the sow. If you give the sow some laxative food, first thing you know the little ones are affected. Keep her right and the little ones are likely to be right.

In a short time it will pay to give them a little feed in addition to the milk they are getting from the mother, especially in the case of large litters.

They should have something in the way of skim milk or a mixture of shorts or oil cake and finely ground oats. There is nothing quite comes up to skim milk as a cheap, highly valuable feed. If, however, you can start them off with whole milk, it is better still, only you must be careful not to feed it too rich. Keep the little ones with the sow until seven or eight weeks old. That looks like a hard strain on the sow, but it will be to the advantage of the little ones. This is the best practice for the economical production of bacon.

#### THE GROWING PERIOD.

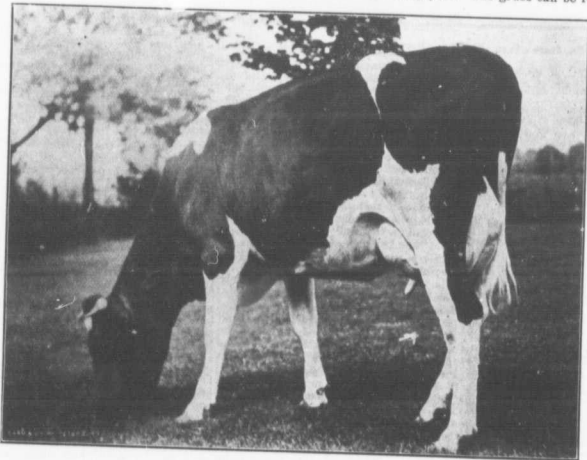
During the growing period we want to keep them in a vigorous condition. We want them to have a good strong frame and lots of well developed muscle. That is the time when they are getting ready to do the finishing off act cheaply. To begin to fatten right after weaning is to get short, thick, fat hogs.

#### SLOW GAINS.

The period from the time they are two and one-half months until four or five months old is not, generally speaking, a very profitable or cheap feeding time. You can feed them cheaply but they do not make very great gains in weight. You must, however, feed them that way or later on they won't make cheap gains of the right kind of meat. After they have reached the age of four and one-half months, feed them heavily for a month and a half after weaning. They will make remarkable gains if they have been fed in the right way.

A little bit of skim milk, or a little bit of finely ground oats or shorts, and some pasture, if it is in the summer, or roots in winter, is the way to feed after weaning. Keep them growing on that, and then in the last period, feed them for all you are worth.

Sow thistle can be eradicated from our soil, but it will require eternal vigilance and thorough and systematic work. Drainage on all low, wet or springy land is one of the first essentials to the eradication of sow thistle.—T. Baker, Durham Co., Ont.



A Holstein Cow with a World's Record

This heifer, Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, is the property of D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont. Great things were prophesied for this heifer in *Farm and Dairy* of October 21, 1909, and she has since made good. Mr. Platt tells of the work of this heifer, as follows: "As a two year old in the government's Record of Performance, she gave 1649 lbs. milk, and made 832 lbs. butter; 10 months after freshening she made 1440 lbs. butter in seven days. Both these are world's records. She completed her year's work on May 7th last. As she was giving 20 lbs. of milk a day at the completion of her year's work on May 7th last. As she was giving 20 lbs. of milk a day at the completion of her year's work, we could not get her dry until early in June. On June 19th she dropped another calf, and in a seven day test, she made 2377 lbs. butter as a three year old. This was done in the extreme warm weather. The record that she has just made, we believe, makes her the champion three year old of Canada. We have 11 head of this same family in our herd. Up to date we have had four of them officially tested. In this list of four are the champion cow, the champion three year old, and seven days." The other is a three year old that made over 20 lbs. butter in

mixed with zenolium, linseed oil and water in the proportions of 1-1-20, put on the cattle with a sprayer, at least once a day; always after milking has given good results on the dairy cattle at the Ontario Agricultural College. A herd of cattle can be sprayed very quickly and there is not much trouble in the operation. Other remedies are:

- (1) Half a gallon of fish oil, half a pint of coal oil, and four tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid;
- (2) One pint fish oil, one pint tar, and a tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid. Either of these may be applied with a cloth over the parts usually attacked by the flies, every other day.

The common house and stable flies can be checked when the manure, their breeding place, is looked after carefully. Screens should be used wherever possible to prevent the flies from getting access to the milk for they carry germs which cause bad flavors.

The warble or bot fly of cattle is quite common

in some herds. Washes of tobacco and kerosene, or

#### HORSE BOT FLY.

The horse bot fly is sometimes quite injurious to young horses out in pasture. The eggs are deposited on the hairs of the legs and other parts. When these are 12 or 15 days old they readily hatch out grubs when licked into the mouth. These grubs when taken into the stomach attach themselves to its walls and seriously interfere with the general health of the animal. The best method of preventing the ingestion of these grubs is to wash, comb, or clip off the eggs from the hairs every week or 10 days. Such a treatment is simple, yet quite effective.

The sucking lice of cattle are quite common in some herds. Washes of tobacco and kerosene, or

## Kendall's Spavin Cure



The cure that savese horsemen and farmers millions of dollars every year.

It is known the world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Itchy Growth and any Lameness.

Cases just developing and old, stubborn sores and swellings readily yield to the wonderful curative powers of this famous remedy.

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, '08  
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Our teamster saw Kendall's Spavin Cure in the store and tried it.

I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."

W. A. NICHOLSON.

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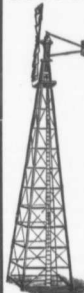
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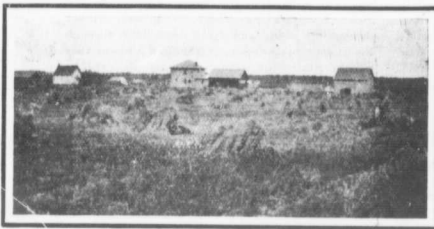
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## CHAINS WITH THRIFTY TEMISKAMING FARMERS

The Second Letter from Farm and Dairy's Editorial Representative in New Ontario.

Liskeard, New Ontario, July 12.—Shortly after the train leaves Cobalt, on its north-west journey, the passengers notice a marked change in the appearance of the country. Instead of the high base rock so characteristic practically all the way from North Bay to the world-famed Silver City, they see a fairly level country,



A View of Mr. Beach's Farm, Highlands, Near Milberta, Temiskaming

with few stones and no large rocks. They have entered the Great Clay Belt.

From Liskeard—no longer New Liskeard—this agricultural area opens up to the north, by east and by west, into the form of a vast V.

It is cut by three main roads, known as the West Road, the North Road, and the East Road. On each of these roads are to be found excellent farms and many first class buildings. The North Road takes one to Milberta, one of the earliest and best settlements of Temiskaming.

CAME HERE IN 1877.

At Milberta I met Mr. John Newton, who settled there 13 years ago. Like nearly all the farmers in the clay belt, he came from Old Ontario, living previously in Haldimand township, Northumberland county. "When I came here," said Mr. Newton, "there were only two houses in Liskeard, and I had to cut my way through the bush with my pack on my shoulders."

With his sons, Mr. Newton owns seven farms, totalling about 1,100 acres. He has in the neighborhood of 125 cleared," he continued, "and the progress in the last five years is remarkable."

Good buildings, well cleaned fields,

the land. They forget that surrounded with forest trees they can build their houses for the mere labor of cutting and have their fuel free. They are not handicapped as in the vast treeless prairies of the broad North-West. The timber growth is light—spruce, birch, balsam, balsam poplar, and dead tamarack

being the principal trees. The settler can sell tamarack as railway ties or bridge timber and spruce and balsam as board or for pulp. "I took off \$2,500 worth of pulp wood the first two years I was on my place," remarked a Milberta farmer. "No one need tell me a bush farm is not an advantage." The large number of small sawmills that have been erected through the country give settlers excellent opportunity to dispose of their logs or have them sawn into lumber for their own use.

LAND EARLY CLEARED.

As soon as the land is cleared of its useful timber, it is burned over. If the fire makes a good job it is ready for legging and stumping. Usually, however, it must be allowed to stand a couple of years until sufficient dead foliage has accumulated to carry the fire, when it is again burned. Some parts of the still uncleared land have been burned as many as four times.

The stumps are small and easily pulled. When thoroughly burned, four men and a team can clear an acre a day—pull the stumps and pile them ready to burn.

ROAD MAKING.

At this time of the year many farmers are working on the roads. I visited a road-making "bee" the



Road Building in Hudson Township, Temiskaming

and good crops are the rule around Milberta. Indeed, all the farmers in this section have "made good" in New Ontario. Nearly every house contains a piano or organ. Some have both.

Many are deterred from settling here by the fact that they must clear

every other day and watched the process for some little time. To cut the trees, pull the stumps and drag them into the bush on either side, take up the first few days. Then the ditches are dug. Usually no plowing is required, as the vegetable mold and ground are quite soft. Next the

grader is hauled over the road several times, and it is ready for use.

"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?" "Why does not Farm and Dairy run an excursion of Old Ontario farmers out here; we would show them what New Ontario can produce?" remarked a settler. Why not, indeed. It would be a bonanza for it, and I venture to say a revelation to the majority.—Cecil N. Lees.

## Prize Farms Being Judged

The judges in the Dairy Farms Competition, W. F. Stephen, of Huntington, Que., and Simpson Rennie, of Toronto, have completed their work of judging the six farms in districts Nos. 3 and 4, in other words the farms in Western Ontario. This week the farms in Eastern Ontario are undergoing inspection at their hands. By the end of the week they expect to have completed the judging of the 11 farms in Eastern and Western Ontario that have been entered this year in the final competition, to determine the best dairy farm in the provinces. On their way through Peterboro, the judges called at the office of Farm and Dairy where in an interview with our editors, they gave some of their impressions as gained while inspecting the six farms, three in each district, which won the competition last year in Western Ontario.

It would seem that a high standard has been set by the judges who are placing the farms this year. There is likely to be considerable change in the standing of several of the farms as compared with the scores of a year ago. Some of the smaller farms are likely to score high.

From their experience so far, the judges deemed it would not be necessary for them to make more than the one visit to the farms in order to place the awards. A general report by the judges will appear in an early issue of Farm and Dairy, after which from week to week detailed descriptions of each competing farm will be given.

## A Cement Hitching Post

Peter De Linder, Zion City, Ill.

Make a mold seven feet long, four inches wide, four inches deep. Put in one-inch layer of mortar composed of one part cement to four parts of sand and mix two pieces of wire on it one on each side and one inch from the sides of the mold. Then put in another one-inch layer of mortar and make a small hole in the top end of the mold, and place an iron staple with a hitching ring in it at the end of the mold. The staple should reach three inches into the mortar. Then put on another inch layer of mortar and place two more pieces of heavy wire on it, one piece on each side, one inch from the sides of the mold and fill up the mold with mortar as before. Then take another three inch long iron staple with a hitching ring in it, press the staple into the soft top one foot from the top and leave it standing in the mold three days. Then put the post into the hardening shed and sprinkle with water once a day for six weeks.

To set a hitching post, make a hole in the ground one foot square and three feet deep. Place the hitching post in the centre of the hole and fill it up with mortar, composed of one part of cement, four parts of sand and four parts of gravel. If desired, the hitching post can be made eight feet high. It is not necessary to depend on the construction of the mold.—Cement.

"I enclose \$1 for my renewal to Farm and Dairy. We would not be thinking it the paper for anything. We are going. We like the market paper and also crop reports from different countries."—W. C. Johnson, Muskoka, Ont.

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**Manitoba's Dairy Train**

Prof. J. W. Mitchell, Winnipeg. Having in view the furthering of a practical dairy husbandry in the province of Manitoba, the Manitoba Agricultural College has made arrangements to run, each year, special dairy cars to different sections of the province. Two cars are employed in this work. One, a refrigerator car, is supplied with ice and is used for storing the milk and butter. The other, a passenger coach, fitted with separators, churns, butter workers, and all other appliances necessary in an up-to-date farm dairy, is used as a lecture and demonstration room.

The writer, as head of the dairy department at the Manitoba Agricultural College, was in charge of the cars, and had with him a staff of competent lecturers and demonstrators. Demonstrations were given in the use of the hand separators, butter making, and milk testing. Lectures were delivered dealing with such live topics as the selection, breeding, and management of dairy stock, the growing and harvesting of fodder crops suitable for dairy purposes, and the care and handling of milk and cream.

**A STRONG STAFF.**

Professor Peters, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the College, who accompanied Professor Mitchell, gave demonstrations in the judging of dairy animals, and spoke on the proper methods of stabling this class of animals. Others who rendered valuable assistance were W. J. Crowe, instructor in butter making; M. A. C. E. H. Farrell, instructor in charge of milk-testing and Cow-testing Association work; A. L. Gibson, chief dairy inspector of the city of Winnipeg; Mr. Sherman, of the "Northwest Farmer"; and Prof. Brodrick, head of the Horticultural Department Manitoba Agricultural College.

The dairy special, thus equipped, left Winnipeg on Monday, June 13th, and was out until Saturday, July 2nd. During that time it toured the entire southern part of the province, covering approximately 650 miles. Meetings were held at all the important points on the railways in that section of the province. In all, about 35 meetings were held.

**A GREAT SUCCESS.**

At all meetings held, great interest has been manifested. The seating capacity of the demonstration car has been taxed to the utmost, and it was



The Manitoba Dairy Special at Cartwright

This demonstration gives an idea of the interest which the special dairy train sent out by the Manitoba Government, has created among the people of the prairie provinces. Some people from many miles to attend the meetings held. This photo was taken at Cartwright, Man.

necessary to provide additional accommodation at almost every meeting. A noticeable feature is the large number of ladies who attended these meetings. Many of these ladies, notwithstanding the intense heat of the past weeks, had driven 10 or 15 miles to be present.

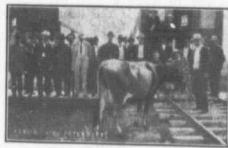
At all points on the route where there are agricultural societies the meetings were held under their auspices, and the support of these societies is contributing largely to the success of the undertaking. The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, by providing free transportation and assisting in advertising and planning the tours, have made pos-

sible this campaign in the interests of scientific agriculture. Principal Black, of the Agricultural College, is well pleased with the undertaking, and speaks of it as the most successful series of meetings ever conducted by the College.

**The Traction Ditcher in Nova Scotia**

Prof. M. Cumming, Principal Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

The new traction ditcher recently purchased by the Nova Scotia Government is attracting great interest that province. This ditcher is already a proven success, and is stimulating a marked interest in draining. The management are not endeavoring to



Dairy Cow Demonstration

An interesting feature of work carried on by the Manitoba Traveling Dairy, was the practical demonstration of the points to be desired in the conformation of a dairy cow. These demonstrations were given by Prof. Peters of the M. A. C. This photo was taken at Pilot Mound.

make the machine a financial success. 20 cents per rod for digging and grading drains from three to four feet deep is the charge made.

An effort is being made to place the machine in several parts of the province during the year. Nowhere in Canada is drainage more needed than in the farms of Nova Scotia, and if this machine arrives as much interest in the next few years in the operation as it has during the past few weeks it will repay its cost many times over.

**A Water Trough That Will Not Leak or Rot**

Peter De Linde, Zion City, Ill.

To make a water trough that will not leak, nor rot, take pine planks and make a trough three feet long, one foot deep and one foot wide, outside measure. Now, make another trough three feet four inches long, one foot four inches wide, and one foot two inches deep.

Put the small trough, upside down in the large one, being very careful to have just two inches of space all around it. Fill in the space with mortar composed of one part cement to three parts clean, dry sand, stamping it firmly together. Fill in the trough even with top and beat it firm and smooth with a flat stick.

Then cover it with carpet or sacks, and leave standing a week. Then turn mold upside down and remove the large trough. Take the small box out of the cast water trough. Place it in the shade sprinkle it daily for three weeks and it will be ready for use.

Troughs for pigsties, for the poultry house, for the horse and cow stables can be made in the same manner.—"Cement."

The Roughage for Calves should first be fed at two or three weeks of age when the calf begins to eat grain. Good clean hay, either timothy, blue grass, clover or alfalfa may be used. Corn silage is an excellent calf feed when fed in moderate amounts. Good pasture is an essential after four to six months of age, and if the calf is turned out for only a few hours each day at first, scours will be avoided.—D. H. Otis, Madison, Wis.

**Our Veterinary Adviser**

SWEENEY.—Horse was sweened two years ago. He got well for a time, but now goes lame again.—M. McA., Oxford Co., Ont.

Treatment for sweeny is tedious. If you are sure this is the cause of lameness, you should give him rest, and blister the muscles of the shoulder blade once monthly until they grow to their normal size. Mix four drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides with two ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off and rub the blister well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and 24 hours later apply sweet oil. Turn loose in box stall or on grass, and oil every day. Repeat monthly as long as necessary. I would advise you to consult a veterinarian, as it is seldom that sweeny causes lameness. I am of the opinion that the trouble is in the foot, and if so the coronet instead of the shoulder should be blistered.

MILK FEVER.—What is the most approved treatment for milk fever? Is it safe to use the bicycle pump under ordinary farm conditions?—E. C. Hastings Co., Ont.

The most approved treatment is to disinfect the udder and teats with a warm five per cent. solution of creolin. Then milk dry. With a special apparatus fill each quarter with oxygen gas. This requires a tank of compressed oxygen. A rubber tube with a teat siphon at one end is attached to the tank. The siphon is disinfected, then inserted into the milk duct, and the oxygen turned on, and allowed to pass until the quarter is full. All quarters are filled. The udder is then massaged every 15 minutes until the cow rises. She should not then be milked for 24 hours, and after that only a little at a time for 24 hours longer. Then milk at the ordinary intervals.

The next best treatment in the use of sterilized air, which also requires

a special apparatus. The immediate results of a bicycle pump are the same as the others, but on account of the danger of introducing septic matter into the udder there is much greater danger of udder complications following.

Exhibitions stimulate greater interest in stock, and whether the prize be large or small, that should make little difference; the prize itself is of comparative insignificance. The real value lies in the extra investment, the farmer's increased interest in that investment and his increased interest in himself and his own education.—H. Barton, B. S. A., Macdonald College, Que.

**Renew your subscription now.**



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND PATENT STATUTES.**

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or Sub-Agency, for the District. Entry by proxy may be made in any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 20 acres, provided and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, or brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside upon in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right may pre-empt, on pre-emption, any other land for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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# HORTICULTURE

## Ontario Fruit Outlook

J. P. Carey, Fruit Inspector, Toronto.

It is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusions as yet regarding the fruit prospects in Ontario for this season; more especially the apple crop. The climatic conditions all through have been very much out of joint, rendering it unsafe to block out anything like an estimate.

The indications for the present time under normal conditions would not warrant anything better than a medium crop of apples at the best with perhaps a shading to light. The southern counties will be lighter than last season. This also can be said of Huron and Bruce counties. Central Ontario (that portion west of Toronto) seems to be a good crop, in the Georgian Bay District, the crop is medium. The crop on the north shore of Lake Ontario is medium to good.

### QUALITY OF THE CROP.

It is too early to pronounce as to the quality of the fruit, but I can say that never before in the history of fruit growing in this province, has there been pronounced mottling in the direction of the letter 'c' of orchards. Hundreds of spraying outfits have been in operation. I fear there will be disappointments in results in many cases by account of the lack of thoroughness in the work on the part of too many growers, and the weather conditions were such as to render it very difficult to do effective work.

### SMALL FRUITS.

Both the strawberry and raspberry crops will be short lived on account of dry weather. The cherry crop is somewhat light, but of good quality.

The peach crop will not be very good to very poor. According to the effectiveness of the work of spraying to meet the "curl leaf." This trouble has been most prevalent this season than for many years. Taking, however the peach situation at its worst, there should be plenty of peaches for all.

## Apple Growers Co-operate

Elmer Lick, Sec., Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Ontario Co., Ont.

It is now time to make plans and arrange for the disposal of the apple crop. Barrels must be ordered, market connections made and help arranged for. There are three main methods for the disposal of the apple crop.

First, where the producer picks and sells his own fruit; second, co-operative packing and shipping where a number of growers work together; and third, where the producer sells to the apple buyer.

Where a man has 2,000 barrels of apples he can have his own fruit to best advantage. For smaller orchards and where a suitable manager is available the co-operative method will produce the greatest returns. Where the central packing house system is followed, it is possible to secure efficient help for a whole season. The producer of a barrel or so, of a variety is benefited by combining with others having the same variety, thus taking parts of barrels of No. 1, or No. 2, which would otherwise be lost. The producer has to pick all his apples and having done that, he would adopt that method by which he will be able to dispose of them all.

The only serious kickers in our co-operative association are the men who do not produce good fruit. Some grow or do not do not think that their fruit is packed fairly because dealers in the past have always taken it and said it was good. In our pecking, we

occasionally have to pack more No. 2's than No. 1's with a difference of from 75 cents to \$1.00 per barrel in returns. When the growers complain, we can show them their own apples. Usually they then start to grow better apples.

There is no method equal to the co-operative association for the man who grows good fruit of the best varieties. Usually he will receive one-fourth more for his apples and a still greater advantage in the more and better apples which he will grow as a result of the interest which the association stimulates in the care of the orchard.

There is certainly not much to be said for the irresponsible buyer whose gangs are a moral curse to the community in which they work, and who are not to be considered a good day's pay, no matter who is the loser. Lump buying seems to be on the increase. This system has done more than anything else to demoralize the apple market. Considered as a matter of the whole problem of the apple industry, co-operative handling of the fruit seems to offer the best returns to the small grower.

## Banding Apple Trees

Grant S. Peart, Burlington, Ont.

In apple sections infested with the codling moth, the time has come to supplement spraying by banding. Thoroughly the spraying may be done there are always some moths left.

In addition to spraying, we have used bands for many years with excellent results. Our experience indicates that burlap sacking, of which bran sacks are made, is the only material fit to use, because the worms will not enter canvas made of dyed cloths. We aim to make the bands long enough to go around the trunk of the tree. They are placed anywhere from three to four feet above the ground, so that the worms crawling in the orchard are unable to reach and destroy them. The bands should be made from eight to 10 inches in width, and folded once so as to have a double thickness. When placed on the tree they should be stretched reasonably tight so that they will not sag with rain. One nail is sufficient for each band.

The larvae go into and under the bands and sometimes transform into the adult moth in less than a week, according to the weather conditions. Thus the bands should be examined at least once a week. To do this we find that the handiest tools to use are a light house hammer or a pair of pliers.

When removing the band, take one end in the left hand and strip it from the tree carefully, otherwise some of the worms will drop to the ground and escape. Before replacing it, the band should be thoroughly examined, inside and out, so that every worm is detected and crushed.

By working systematically, a man can do about 300 trees a day quite easily.

The bands placed on the trees during late spring and early summer, should be examined for the first time not later than the middle of July, and not taken off the trees for the winter before the apple crop is harvested.

## Peach Leaf Curl

I enclose you leaves taken from my tree. They are cured up and present a most horrid appearance. This is the second or third year they have been affected in this manner. Can you give me any good solution that may be used as a spray to remedy this evil for several years?

The peach leaves are attacked by a very common disease of the peach: the peach leaf curl. This is very prevalent and very severe in all peach growing districts this year. Trees badly affected for several years in succession are often so greatly weakened that they will die. The dis-

ease can be kept under control by spraying with either short oak mixture or lime-sulphur before the buds begin to burst in the spring of the year. If this spraying is put off until the buds have started to burst or are well swollen, the results will be unsatisfactory results. One spraying is sufficient.—L. Caesar, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

## Orillia Fruit Board

The Orillia Fruit Board on June 25th decided to advise the Board of the Golden Russet to the list of varieties of apples recommended for commercial planting in the Orillia district. This makes six varieties in all, the four varieties previously decided upon being the Duchess, Snow, McIntosh Red and Powaukee. The board will issue a bulletin containing these recommendations, a copy of which will be sent to every farmer and fruit grower in the district. The Orillia Board of Trade offered to bear the cost of printing this bulletin.

The board decided to request the Minister of Agriculture to conduct six demonstration orchards in the Orillia district next year. This is being done in the township of Nottawasaga this season.

An appeal will be made to the township councils of the county for grants of \$15 towards the cost of a county exhibit at the Provincial Fruit Show next fall. This comes well taken in view of the fact that the county council had refused their request for a grant of \$200 for the purpose. The efforts of this board should do much to raise apple growing to a prominent position in the county of Simcoe.

## Cover Crops in Nova Scotia

P. L. Morse, King's Co., N. S.

The chief reason for the use of cover crops are to maintain a good supply of humus as the intensive cultivation is very destructive to the plant food set free by cultivation, and thus preventing the growth of immature wood in the late fall. To prevent to a degree the rapid freezing and thawing of the soil, to prevent surface erosion, which is a great loss in hilly parts.

The most popular cover crops in the Annapolis Valley are red clover, hairy vetch, and tares. If the land is in good heart red clover is the best. It makes a good spring growth and is very easy to plow under which cannot be said of the other two.

The hairy vetch and tares make such a tangle that they easily clog the plow. This difficulty can be remedied somewhat by using a fine point and narrow coulter.

Cover crops are sown from July 1 to 30th. It is during this time that the trees stop growing. We want the worms to harden up before winter. The amount of seed used is: Red clover, 15 to 15 lbs. per acre; hairy vetch, 15 to 25 lbs. per acre; tares, 25 to 30 lbs. per acre.

Orchard Survey Work.—The question is very frequently asked, "Does it pay to care for the orchards? Is it profitable to prune, cultivate, fertilize, and spray? If so, what are the best methods for carrying on the work?" To answer these questions and secure first hand and authentic information bearing on the subject, the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture last year instituted a new line of work known as orchard survey. Several districts were thoroughly surveyed last year.

The first of these was in the county of P. E. French and H. K. Revell are in Northumberland county making a survey of the orchards in the county. It is expected that the results of the orchard survey will be published in a bulletin for free distribution at an early date.—P. E. French, Dept. of Agr., Toronto.

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I drill a 4 1/2 inch hole; work done summer or winter; pumps and fixtures always on hand. Guarantee water. Fifteen years experience. Right gasoline and steam drilling machines. Time given if needed by states. Worth your while to write for terms and prices this year, to

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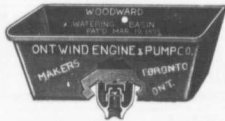


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With one of our Silos you can do it. Thousands in use. Built in all sizes, and shipped complete. Send for Free Catalog.

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JUST AS GOOD, IS A SYSTEM OF

# WOODWARD Wind Basins

Tell you why: Increase milk flow, and that means profits: PAY FOR THEMSELVES QUICKLY; they save you work and time, and prevent disease. ONLY ONE WOODWARD BASIN. All others are imitations. GET THE REAL ARTICLE

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company, Limited**  
TORONTO, ONT.



**How 300 Farmers Have Demonstrated Their Business Ability**

(Continued from page 4.)

Recently an editor of Farm and Dairy visited the offices of the Company at 367 Queen street, West, Toronto, and was shown over the plant by the manager, Mr. Farmer. "While we have some 300 farmers, who are share holders in our company," said Mr. Farmer, "we are handling at present, the product of only some 75 farmers, including 18 cream shippers. There are various reasons for this. Some of our shareholders were being paid a fair price, and as there was a surplus of milk, they did not think it well to break off from those dealers with whom they had been dealing, and ship to us until we needed their milk. We endeavor to take the milk from those of our members whose premises are the best equipped and who can furnish us with the best cans of milk a day. Thus we get milk of high quality and reduce expenses. "Our members are required to furnish us with milk containing at least three and one-half per cent. of butter fat. All milk below that standard



**P. P. Farmer**  
General Manager of the Company

is skimmed. The members who furnish are docked two cents a gallon for every one-tenth of one per cent. that their milk falls below that standard. A similar premium is paid to those producers whose milk tests over three and one-half per cent. [What do those farmers who sell their milk by weight to factories think of this?] "If a producer furnishes a can off in flavor, he is paid for his milk for the butter value of the cream only. We did not receive 10 such cans during the month of May. The cans of our members are washed and sterilized and returned to them in good condition. We handle about 450 cans of 300 cans a day. One man is able to clean a surplus of milk. When we have a surplus of milk it is manufactured into Lutter. All milk that is skimmed is pasteurized.

**CERTIFIED MILK.**

"An important feature of our work is the sale of certified milk. Special care is taken in the production of this milk. It is all secured from one on Yonge street, north of Toronto. The cows are tested for tuberculosis. Their udders and flanks are washed before being milked. Saw-dust is used for bedding. The cubs are never fed before milking. The air that there will not be any dust in the air. The air is sprayed with a mild antiseptic to kill the dust and to disinfect the milks. The milkers wear fresh sterilized suits each milking. The milk first passes through a filter into the pail. It is again filtered in the dairy, cooled and bottled within 15 minutes from the time it leaves the cow.

We guarantee that this milk contains less than 5,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre in winter and 10,000 in summer. We guarantee to hold it at a temperature of 42 degrees or

lower until delivered to our customers and to deliver it within 24 hours from the time it is milked. The milk is delivered once a day in bottles. It is also guaranteed to contain four per cent. of butter fat. This certified milk sells at 12 cents a quart and seven cents a pint. Some of our competitors charge 15 cents a quart and 7 1/2 cents a pint for such milk. The City Dairy charges 16 cents a quart and 8 cents a pint for such milk.

**MANY CUSTOMERS.**

"Already, we have some 2,500 retail customers and about 100 wholesale customers, who buy milk in large quantities. The wholesale customers include several leading hotels and restaurants. We sell about 1,200 gallons of milk a day and 80 gallons of cream. "Our restaurant has proved very successful. All the cooking is done in the front of the restaurant where the public can see the dishes being prepared. The cooking is done with live steam. We cook nothing that cannot be prepared in this way. The profit is made by strictly. The profits from the restaurant have been sufficient so far to pay the rent on the whole premises. The profits from our sale of ice cream and soda fountain are extra.

**OPPOSITION ENCOUNTERED.**

"When we commenced operations we met with some severe opposition. Some of the dealers when they found that we were securing certain of their largest customers endeavored to undercut our prices. In other cases, one or two dealers, when they found that we had taken some of their retail customers watched their chances at night and put such things into our milk, as coal-oil, ammonia, washing compounds and drugs. They did this by opening our bottles after they had been left on our customers' doorsteps. In one case we caught a dealer stealing one of our Lutters. Within the first two months after we had started, we had 45 cans of milk stolen from us at the station. Since then we have adopted a system in which we are able to check every can of milk that is sent to us from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches our place.

"We experienced difficulty, also, through some of the dealers buying off some of our drivers. In one case, they put one of these drivers back over our counter to canvass our customers. One driver who worked for us, we had reason to believe afterwards, was sent to us by the opposition.

**ESTABLISHMENT EXAMINED.**

Mr. Farmer took the representative of Farm and Dairy all through the plant. It is admirably situated for the purpose of the company. The stables are located in the rear. A lease of the premises has been secured for several years, with a right to purchase at any time. About \$25,000 has already been invested by the company in its equipment and in permanent improvements. Some 33 employees are engaged constantly.

**THE OFFICERS CONFIDENT.**

The officers of the company are gratified over the success that has attended their efforts so far. "While it would not become us to brag," said the president, Henry, "yet we are satisfied that we have obtained the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of expenditure. We have not got the large imposing plants of some of the dealers in Toronto, but we are delivering to our customers, but we are at a class article at a moderate price. Our aim is the best service and the best product. In fact, we prefer quality to quantity, having faith that a first-class article, handled in an efficient manner will give us a large volume of business in process of time. In this line we have every prospect of doing a large and profitable business without incurring undue expenditures.

"As our shareholders are all farmers and as most of the best producers are behind us, we have every reason to believe that we shall be able to raise the standard of our product and steady the prices paid the producers without enhancing the cost to the consumers. We are not out to fight the other dealers, but to guard our own interests and help put the business on a better footing. We expect that the recommendations of the recent Ontario Milk Commission will have a good effect on the quality of the product shipped to Toronto, and as farmers, we welcome inspection and hope for a more constant and better market for our milk."

**THE FARMER'S FAIR SHARE.**

"The formation of our company," said Mr. J. G. Cornell, of Scarborough, another of the directors, and president of the Milk Producers' Association, "is only one of the many efforts of farmers to obtain a fair share of the profits of their labor and to refuse to be dictated to by the wealthy organizations of the cities. The successful co-operative associations that have been in operation generally are an evidence of the movement.

"When farmers of Ontario receive the same returns for their labor that the organized and protected concerns of the city do, they will be able to compete more successfully in the labor market than at present. Then, we will not see so many neglected and untended farms which do not produce nearly as much as they should. We will also see our rural population increase, instead of decreasing rapidly as at present."

The time has come when our farmers must co-operate more, just as the farmers of Europe have, if we are to hold our own. The success of The Farmers' Dairy Co., and of such enterprises as the Maple Leaf Fire Insurance Company, whose operations were described in Farm and Dairy for June 30, show that our farmers can co-operate successfully and on a large scale. An extension of the movement is needed.—H. B. C.

**POULTRY YARD**

**Ducks as Profit Makers**

J. I. Brown, Hochelega Co., Que. "A pond of water of a large running stream is not at all necessary for ducks where they are to be raised for market. They must have plenty of water to drink, however, and it is best to have a small running stream in which they may dabble for a part of their food and drink. In the Poultry Department at Macdonald College, Que., running water from a tap is provided for the ducks. The system is so arranged that the ducks may only get at the water with their bills and can dabble in amongst the stones and pebbles for it.

When finishing ducks for market, it should be borne in mind that they can handle to advantage large quantities of heavy mash food. The flesh of the duck is a yellowish tinge at all times, hence corn and peas and other such grains constitute no objection from the standpoint of the color of the flesh and these grains are the best for putting on flesh.

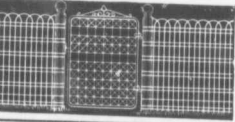
The duck can stand any amount of sloppy mash food, and since it takes so much feed to produce a pound of flesh in a duck the sooner it can eat the feed the quicker is the duck developed and ready for market. This same principle of feeding applies also in the case of turkeys.

Ducks should be marketed at 10 weeks of age, at which time they should weigh at least three pounds or more, and will command in the neighborhood of 28 cents a pound during the run of the season. If kept over later and marketed in the fall, as is usually the case, they will realize only from 80 cents to \$1.00 a pair—much less than they would have realized at 10 weeks, and furthermore during that extra feeding period, they would have eaten their heads off probably several times over.

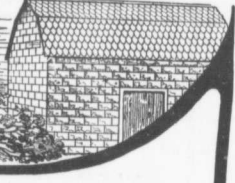
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The new "Galt" Steel Shingles and Sidings are the surest protection from the fiercest storms that rage—yes, even lightning storms.

They are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Plates, which shed lightning like water from a duck's back.

No wind, rain or snow can penetrate the new Galt-proof, closed-end side-lock or the continuous interlocking and overlapping bottom joint. They are twice as securely nailed as any other—that's very important.

They are easily and quickly laid, and the Bold Gothic Tile pattern makes a very handsome roof.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed \$400. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies

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

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We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with the utmost confidence in our reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are untrustworthy, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should we receive a complaint, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy, is to include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent us as soon as possible after reading the advertisement.

**FARM AND DAIRY**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

## ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS NEED IMPROVEMENT

Scarcity of Farm Produce Has Created a Situation with New Problems That the Department of Agriculture Should Deal with

Is the Ontario Department of Agriculture doing all that it might, or as much as we have a right to believe that it should, to improve agricultural conditions throughout the province? This question has been brought to the fore by an open letter addressed to Mr. J. W. Flavell, general manager of the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., of Toronto, to Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. This letter was first published in the Toronto News, of June 18, 1910. It has since been republished in pamphlet form. Copies have been distributed freely to newspapers throughout the province, and in other ways.

Mr. Flavell for years has been a force in the Conservative party in Ontario. Thus his views cannot be minimized on the ground of his being a political opponent of the government. As the general manager of a firm which each year, for many years, has purchased millions of dollars worth of produce, including hogs, poultry, butter and eggs, from the farmers of Ontario, Mr. Flavell has had, of necessity, to study and keep himself fully informed in regard to agricultural conditions in all parts of the province. For this reason his views cannot be brushed lightly aside, merely on the ground that he is a packer and dealer. What then are they?

Mr. Flavell points out, first, that farm commodities can be purchased in the continental cities of Europe and in Great Britain at prices in some cases equal, and in others lower, than are current on this continent. The reason for the high prices on this continent is the scarcity of farm produce, due to the fact that the present production gives a supply insufficient to meet the demand.

The great demand, Mr. Flavell shows, is due in part to the following causes, the mining development in New Ontario, the enlarged towns and cities in Ontario and other provinces, the army of men employed in railway construction from St. John in the east to Prince Rupert in the west;

the inflowing tide of immigration to the west which last year amounted to 150,000 and this year is expected to reach a total of 250,000 people; the development of mining and lumber camps, and large cities in British Columbia which send to Ontario for a large part of their supplies; and to the development of cold storage and transportation facilities, which have opened new markets abroad.

Next, Mr. Flavell claims that the farmers of Ontario, as a whole, have not responded as they might to this demand. Instead, they have met it with "a lessened number of milk cows, "a lessened number of beef cattle, "a lessened number of sheep and lambs, "a lessened number of hogs, a lessened quantity of butter, a lessened quantity of cheese, a lessened quantity of "poultry and eggs." Concurrent with this decrease, "there has been a reduced acreage in wheat, a reduced acreage in barley, in oats, in peas "and in beans, while there has been a "small increase in acreage in corn and "rye and buckwheat. There has been "a reduced acreage in orchards, a reduced acreage in carrots and turnips "and a fractional increase in acreage "in potatoes and mangels. There has "been a material increase in the acreage of hay. Everything has been "reduced which demands labor and intelligent discriminating effort."

Continuing, Mr. Flavell asks: "What is the farmer in Ontario doing?" "He is content to have imperfectly drained lands, to use run out seed, to keep milk cows producing less than half the yield that good cows would produce for the same amount of feed, and to reduce his "production of beef cattle and hogs. "He is not careful to treat his help "with consideration. He is wanting "in his own field, in that grasp and "vision which are dominant in every "other field of activity in the country."

Mr. Flavell is careful to explain that he speaks of farmers as a whole. He admits that there are exceptions where the same character of intelligence and active enterprise is shown

as in other activities in the country.

Addressing the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Flavell says: "You can learn that the average production of milk per cow per year in the province of Ontario is one-seventh of the maximum yield at Guelph, and one-third of the average yield secured from good herds. You can learn that the same trees and orchards are producing five, 10 and 15 times as much returns from intelligent cultivation and attention as compared with the normal conditions under which they were treated earlier." Continuing, Mr. Flavell points out the possibilities that exist in the production of hogs and cattle, the drainage of lands, and the use of good seed. In concluding, he admits that the officials of the Ontario Department of Agriculture are men "actuated by a fine spirit of public service, and who are possessed of uncommon capacity." He implies that Honorable Mr. Duff is not giving these men the leadership they deserve.

In one part of his letter, Mr. Flavell says: "You have permitted, you are now permitting thousands of young Ontario farmers, the cream of our agricultural people, to leave their own province for the west while by your inertia, you indicate that you are not cognizant of the advantages of continued residence in Ontario, if full advantage is taken of the opportunities which open in response to intelligent effort." Elsewhere, Mr. Flavell asks: "Why have you and your predecessor permitted such conditions to develop without making a serious effort to understand the facts, or a serious attempt to grasp the dangers reflected by such results?"

Mr. Flavell implies that more men are needed in the Department of Agriculture and intimates that the Minister of Agriculture should recommend an expenditure of money by the Department on a larger scale than has been considered hitherto. "It is," he says, "a matter of little importance whether the sum expended annually is \$750,000, as authorized by the Legislature last year, or twice \$750,000, if back of the expenditure there is the character of effort which produces results. There are 10 times 10 millions of dollars increased earnings annually possible from the farms of Ontario, by the exercise of improved methods and larger development. Ontario should establish leadership in constructive plans and in the enthusiasm which will command a following. It is not too much to ask that the responsible minister should be the leader and should show grasp, vision and enterprise, and that mastery of all that is involved in being the chief of agriculture, which will command the respect of the entire province and secure a hearty response from the community of farmers."

Naturally, the publication of Mr. Flavell's letter has caused a stir. In some quarters he is considered to have presumed in having ventured to make such sweeping charges against the minister of agriculture and against Ontario farmers as a class. It is con-

tended that justice has not been done to the Ontario farmer. Other critics, while differing in details, agree with Mr. Flavell's analysis of the situation.

There is much about Mr. Flavell's letter which Farm and Dairy does not agree. There is a truculence evident in it and an apparent over-readiness to find fault with farmers as a class, government officials and the press, as well as with the minister of agriculture, that might better have been avoided. Had this letter been written with a little more sympathy, it might have been productive of greater good.

While it is only too true that there are thousands of farms in Ontario that are not producing anywhere near their full capacity, the blame does not rest entirely with the farmers. There are some 63,000 less farmers in Ontario to-day than there were only ten years ago. As Mr. Flavell admits: "thousands of young Ontario farmers, the cream of our agricultural people, have gone to the west." This has left a large proportion of our Ontario farms sadly undermanned. Under such conditions it has been impossible for many of the farmers who have remained, to increase their aggregate production or make the improved showing that they might otherwise. They have felt that it was useless for them to reinvest their earnings in an effort to increase the production of their farms as long as they were unable to obtain the help they required for the regular farm work, to say nothing of what would be necessitated by the practise of intensive agriculture. In spite of all this, however, farmers generally have done more to improve their farms and buildings during the past few years than ever before.

In using the expression that the minister of agriculture has "permitted" the tide of emigration to flow from Ontario to the west, we feel that Mr. Flavell has been in some degree, unfair to the minister of agriculture. Hon. Mr. Duff could not have prevented it to any appreciable extent had he tried. This movement has been noticeable all over the eastern half of the continent, and has been of a nature that no one man or even government could control.

Mr. Flavell's admission, also, that there is a scarcity of farm products all over this continent and that production is not equal to consumption, indicates that Hon. Mr. Duff and his officials cannot fairly be held mainly responsible for the prevalence in Ontario of conditions that are so general elsewhere. It is hardly fair to expect the minister of agriculture for Ontario and his assistants, or even our Ontario farmers, to so far exceed the government officials and farmers of other provinces and states, as to prevent the development in Ontario of conditions that no other province or state has been able to control.

How far then, are the charges of Mr. Flavell true? We feel that they are true to some extent in their claim that many farmers are not putting forth the effort to improve their

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farm practices that they could and should. The proportion of such farmers to the total number, however, is much less, we believe, than Mr. Flavelle seems to think. It is our opinion also, that the minister of agriculture, Hon. Mr. Duff, thus far has failed to show the leadership, grasp, vision, enterprise and all that is involved in being the chief of agriculture" that the farmers of Ontario and the public at large have a right to expect. Beyond the performance of the merest routine work, he has not accomplished anything of importance. Instead, he has stood on public platforms all over the province, and announced repeatedly that owing to the heavy expenditures of the government, we need not expect to see any material increase in the appropriations for agricultural work. In an effort, apparently, to strengthen his position he has frequently claimed in public, that the expenditures of his department exceeded those of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, when had he made but the slightest attempt to verify the accuracy of his statement he would have found it to be utterly incorrect.

Never before were the farmers of Ontario thirsting and seeking for information in regard to improved agricultural practices as they are to-day. So far, instead of seeking for opportunities to supply this demand, Hon. Mr. Duff has shown an apparent inclination to do no more than conditions compelled. Instead of leading reforms, the minister of agriculture has been content to wait until the public demanded them. In some cases he has even refused, so far, to comply with the demands.

Five years ago, Hon. Mr. Monteith appointed a commission which investigated the condition of the horse interests of the province. The members of this commission performed their work thoroughly. They reported that our farmers were being imposed upon by breeders who were travelling thousands of unseed stallions. Definite recommendations in regard to desired legislation were made. Those recommendations were approved at every meeting of farmers held throughout the province at which they were discussed, including largely attended meetings held in connection with the Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs. Although the matter has now been before the government for several years, the Minister of Agriculture, so far, has ignored the whole situation.

There is need for a complete reorganization of the work of our agricultural societies. Instead of expending upwards of \$100,000 in holding a needless large number of fall exhibitions, fully one-half of that money might be diverted to establishing more branches of the department of agriculture in the different counties of the province, to encourage an extension of the field crop competitions, to promoting breeding circles, and for other similar work.

The orchard demonstrations that are being conducted so successfully in Simcoe county might be extended in many other counties of the province to great advantage. There is need in Ontario

for a law which will provide for the appointment of provincial, not local, inspectors, whose duty it would be to prevent the seeding of noxious weeds, like the thistle. The department of agriculture has frequently been requested to enact legislation of this nature and similar to that which is proving so successful in the western provinces. So far nothing has been done.

Officials are needed in connection with the Department of Agriculture, who will be able to assist the farmers of the province in organizing co-operative enterprises. An evidence of what might be done in this connection is furnished by the fact that with but a little assistance from the department, co-operative egg circles, such as are already proving so successful in the vicinity of Peterboro, might readily be introduced all through the province.

While the minister of agriculture cannot be blamed for not having prevented emigration from Ontario to the west, much more might have been done than has been attempted in the matter of attracting immigrants to this province and in settling New Ontario. Were Ontario to deal with the emigration problem in the same energetic manner that the western provinces have followed so successfully, we might, ere long, expect to see our rural population increase instead of decrease. In fact, there is so much that the department of agriculture might do, space does not permit of its enumeration.

As Mr. Flavelle points out, the officials of the department of agriculture are capable and aggressive. We venture to say that if the minister of agriculture would afford them greater opportunities for work the value of his department would soon be immensely increased.

The leader of the Ontario Opposition, has frequently expressed in the Legislature a willingness to approve of greatly increased expenditures by the department of agriculture. As Hon. Mr. Duff has not succeeded, if he has tried, in securing the needed appropriations, it is fair to assume that he has not been able to carry his cabinet with him. A stronger man in the cabinet would have done so. We feel that Mr. Flavelle is right when he states that it is of little importance whether the sum expended annually to assist agriculture is \$750,000 or twice \$750,000, if back of the expenditure there is the character of effort which produces results.

We believe that the Ontario government will readily consent to increasing its appropriations for agriculture greatly when shown the need that exists for such action. The responsibility for guiding the government in this matter rests with the minister of agriculture, Hon. Mr. Duff. It is not too late yet for him to prove himself equal to his opportunities. In the meantime, the thanks of the public are due to Mr. Flavelle for his courage in pointing out to the Government, of which he is a supporter, the imperative need that exists for a greater development of the agricultural resources of the province.



# STINGY!

The Farmer who gets every piece of labor saving machinery possible for field work and lets his wife drudge along with cans and crocks in the Dairy is mighty mean. A

## De Laval Cream Separator

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This closely woven Hammock, with pillow, head spreader and valance on sides, comes in a fine assortment of colors, which are mostly the popular red combinations. Size of body, 33 x 74 inches.

Given away in return for only **FOUR** New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1 each. Send in new Subscribers at once and enjoy the Hammock during the summer. The children could help earn it.

Samples sent on application to:

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

## Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department on such questions on matters relating to butter-making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

### Details of the Cream Trade with U. S.

D. Vass, Huntington Co., P. Q.

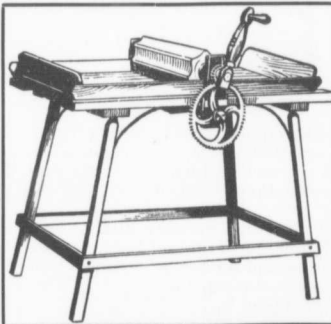
There are some 20 creameries in the County of Huntington shipping cream to the U. S. As in every business, some are successful and others dissatisfied. There are three different systems practised in dealing with the patrons and disposing of the cream shipped. The system which appears to give the best satisfaction is the buying of milk, separating the cream and returning the skim milk to the patrons. This cream is pasteurized and shipped direct to the United States cities for consumption. The prices paid the patrons are 40 cts. to 35 cts. a 100 pounds of milk. The factories shipping in this way are operated by New York syndicates.

Another method is where the cream is being delivered by Canadian factory owners to butter factories on the American side, the cream being tested and the factory paid for butter-fat the same as an ordinary patron. There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction arising from this system. The third system—the system by which I dispose of the product of my factories—is to take the cream across the line, lease the use of a butter factory, employ my own maker, and dis-

## ALFALFA IN AMERICA

The growing, harvesting and feeding of alfalfa is fully discussed in "Alfalfa in America," a book by Jos. E. Wing. The author has been growing and feeding alfalfa for many years. In his book he sets forth the knowledge of the crop which he has gained by his successes and failures with alfalfa on Woodland Farm.

Many sources of information have been drawn upon to make this book complete in every detail. All points which the alfalfa grower should know have been treated. An outstanding feature of the work is the story of how Mr. Wing made a poor farm productive and profitable by means of alfalfa. All who wish to be well informed on all phases of alfalfa growing should have a copy of this book. Price through Farm and Dairy, \$2.80.



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pose of my own butter, paying my patrons the net returns, less the cost of cartage and separating.

#### PROFITS TO THE PATRONS.

My sales from June 6th to 25th, inclusive, were F.O.B. U.S. factory 27 1/2 cts., 27 1/2 cts., and 27 1/2 cts., the cost of customs duties, manufacturing, storage and cartage for the three weeks, being 2.45-10c, a lb. of butter, making a net price of 25.4-10c, F.O.B. my factories, or practically 3c. a lb. over the Canadian markets. So much for the patrons' side of the profits. In speaking of the manufacturers' side of the profits, I can only speak for myself and say that the difference in profits of shipping the cream or manufacturing for the Canadian markets, is practically nil. If any, it is in favor of manufacturing for the home market.

#### REDUCES CUSTOMS CHARGES.

I have the cream separated so as to test 52 to 55 per cent butter fat, thus reducing the customs duties and entry to a fraction under 1 cent, for a pound of butter, the duties being five cents on each wine gallon of cream, together with a daily entry of 30 cts. on each factory of a value of less than \$100. Should the value exceed that amount it is compulsory for the shipper to purchase a United States consular's certificate at a cost of \$2.50.

#### ADVANTAGES OF MAKING IN THE U.S.

There is another small factor in favor of the patrons in shipping cream. By retaining a greater amount of moisture in the butter than is permitted by the laws of Canada, the overrun of the churn is from 18 to 20 lbs., against 14 to 16 lbs. of an overrun in Canada. Our American cousins prefer butter salted at six to seven per cent, while the demand of the Canadian is four per cent., and that of the nether country is from two to three per cent. This naturally increases the average of butter from 100 lbs. of milk. I expect to pay my patrons fully as much per 100 lbs. of milk as these factories will pay, returning my patrons skim milk in place of whey. With the high price of pork this means quite an item with the farmer.

#### Cause of Variations in Tests

Patrons of our creamery are continually up in arms over the way their tests vary. What is the cause of such variation in the tests? Some have new separators; others have been changing their cream screws. Please see full explanations.—R. F. W., Alberta.

There are so many factors which in-

fluence the richness of cream that it is often impossible to state the exact cause of a patron's test going up or down. Your correspondent states that some of his patrons have new separators, and these may not be adjusted to give sufficiently rich cream. Others have been altering the cream screw which will of course change the percentage of fat in the cream.

Besides this there are several other factors which will influence the richness of the cream. There may be several cows freshening in the different herds at this season of the year, and if such is the case the milk of the herd would likely decrease in fat content as a separator takes a definite proportion of the milk as cream, say one pound of cream from 10 lbs. of milk, so the lower the milk tests the lower will the cream test.

Any variations in the temperature of the milk, the rate of inflow of the milk into the separator bowl or the quantity of water or skim milk used to flush the bowl, will affect the richness of the cream. The test will be reduced by lowering the temperature of the milk to be separated, feeding the milk more rapidly into the bowl, or by using more water or skim milk in proportion to the amount of milk separated, to flush out the bowl, after finishing separating.

Perhaps the most important factor in altering the richness of the cream, other than changing the cream screw is the speed at which the separator is turned. The handle should always be turned as many revolutions per minute as stated in the printed directions sent out by the manufacturer. Lessening the speed not only gives a thinner cream, but causes an excessive loss of fat in the skim milk.

One need not expect exactly the same test from time to time unless all conditions are exactly the same at each time of separating. That is the richness and temperature of the milk, speed of machine, rate of inflow of milk into the machine, and proportion of water or skim milk used in flushing the bowl must always be exactly the same each time milk is separated. This is of course absolutely impossible, and no patron, even if doing the most careful work possible in separating, need be surprised at variations in the cream test from month to month. And the more widely the conditions under which the separation is done vary the more widely will the test vary.—J. F. Singleton, Creamery Instructor, Kingston.

Renew your subscription now.

## Ratio of Milk to Butter

What is the average quantity of milk for a pound of butter in summer?—P. G. Frontenac, Ont.

The average number of pounds of milk for a pound of butter is about 25. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as an "average" pound of milk for a pound of butter. The number of pounds varies according to the percentage of fat which the milk contains, the loss of fat in cream and churning, the amount of salt, curd, and moisture incorporated with the fat and many other points which make it impossible to say what weight of milk is required to produce one pound of butter.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

## Falling off in Butter Yield

From two cows I made 74 pounds of butter in May and only 37 pounds in June. The cows received the same care and feed, but we did not get the results. We use a hand separator. We keep salt before the cows in the winter. Would this much salt cause this decrease in butter production?—W. V. S., Lennox Co., Ont.

If the cows are allowed access to salt, in May and only 37 pounds in June. The cows received the same care and feed, but we did not get the results. We use a hand separator. We keep salt before the cows in the winter. Would this much salt cause this decrease in butter production?—W. V. S., Lennox Co., Ont.

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## Cover and Cool the Milk

The advice to put the covers on the cans as soon as milking is finished, as recommended by Mr. G. H. Barr, is contrary to what has been the usual practice among the cheese factory and creamery patrons. We have been so advised that the milk should be left uncovered to facilitate the escape of "animal heat," "animal odors," and so on. On the other hand, in the high class dairies where milk is bottled for direct consumption, the practice is to put the milk in a tightly stoppered bottle as soon as possible after milking. Mr. Barr's experiments proved that the best results were obtained by covering the milk. It protects it from insects, dust, falling leaves, or other dirt, which may find entrance and thus carry to the milk many injurious germs of one kind and another. It also prevents the evaporation from the surface of the milk that causes the formation of a tough, leathery surface of cream, much of which is lost in the process of churning.

#### WATER FOR COOLING.

The quantity of water that is required to sufficiently cool a given quantity of evening's milk depends on several conditions, such as the temperature of the water itself, whether the evening is a cool one or a warm one and at what hour the milk is delivered at the factory in the morning. The latter point is important. Milk that is delivered at the factory at 6 a.m. as is the practice at many factories, does not require as much cooling as it would if delivery were delayed two or three hours.

Generally speaking, if deep well water is available at a temperature of 50 degrees or under, a quantity equal to that of milk will be required. If the supply of water is limited, ice may be used in it to good advantage. One pound of ice has a cooling power in this connection equal to eight to ten pounds of the coldest well water.

As a cooling medium water is a better than air. Thus if the milk cans are surrounded with water at a temperature of 50 degrees, cooling is effected more quickly than if the cans are surrounded with air at the same temperature. Quick cooling is important.

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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 to the Editor, The Cheese Maker's Department.

Favors Certificates

T. J. Ellis, Dairy Instructor Dundas Co., Ont.

One would need to have a more fertile imagination than I have to suggest anything that would be an improvement to the legislation passed by the Ontario government, a year ago, which demands that each person who desires to fill the position of chief maker in a cheese or butter manufacturing plant, must be duly qualified and hold a certificate from some of the dairy institutions of the province. This step, taken by the government, will eventually prove to be a great uplift to the dairy industry.

The class of men, who will follow the occupation of cheese making, hereafter, soon will be of a higher type. None but the most intelligent men will enter into the profession on account of the high standard of qualification set before them. This will be a great factor in the way of raising the standard of quality for cheese in Ontario. Even if we do get the milk delivered to the factories in good condition without a fully qualified and competent maker, the desired results cannot be obtained in the make and quality of cheese.

It is also fair to grant permits to any makers who can obtain recommendations from their instructors, even though they may not have the dairy number training. There are a goodly number of makers who are a credit to the dairy industry, in that they are first-class workmen and good factory managers who have not been to a dairy school. If these permits were granted, it would be the means of casting aside many of these good men who could not obtain a certificate had they to resort to a college training. Moreover, there would not be enough makers holding school diplomas to supply the demands of factories in this, I think that great care should be taken that no permits should be granted to prospective makers, unless they are fully deserving of the same, and have proved themselves to be competent men.

ATTITUDE OF MAKERS. The makers in my section are in sympathy with this article. They seem to be anxious to have the standard of qualification raised and that no man factory unless he is competent in every respect.

When the cheese factories of Ontario are all manned with makers of this type, the standard of quality of our cheese will be greatly improved, in so far as skill in make is concerned.

Educating the Patron

W. A. Bothwell, Oxford Co., Ont. To induce the patrons to take better care of their milk and get them interested in the factory is quite a problem but it can be solved. I have always avoided sending milk back if possible, without first sending the patron word or going to see him. We hear a lot about visiting the patrons on their own farms. I have

found that it is very hard for the maker to get away from his work long enough to visit a large number of patrons. In extreme cases, I do visit at the first symptom of the milk being wrong and then watch results. Most patrons respond if you do not use harsh measures. Such measures should only be used when gentler ones have failed.

Our patrons have nearly all installed cooling tanks and cool their milk with well water. As a result, we have received first class milk through the entire extreme hot spell. At the beginning of the hot weather, I sent a circular to all my patrons, warning them of the hot weather to come, and asking for their hearty co-operation in producing a good product.

I have found that one of the best ways to get our patrons to take an interest is to have them visit the factory. We always keep our end of the them through in good shape and explain everything to the factory myself and into my confidence and they are then more ready to help me by producing better milk. One of our patrons sent in recently 736 lbs. of milk in first-class shape, and all part of it had been kept from Saturday night until Monday morning.

To Make Prize Cheese

C. Donnelly, Middlesex Co., Ont. I have had eight years experience in cheese making, working in three different factories, Union, Sparta and North Street. The latter one I now own. I started in the first factory



An Attractive Cheese Factory in Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The cheese factory illustrated is located in Elmbrook, Prince Edward Co., Ont. It was built at a cost of \$4000 in 1904 by H. E. Whattam, who is now factory instructor for the county, and Mr. E. Benson in 1909 a stock company during course by machinery. The arrangements in this factory are up-to-date, all the work being done by machinery. Although no ice is used the season. The present manager is E. S. Carter.

mentioned with my father, who has been making cheese for 30 years. The first season I worked in the factory, it was only 14 years old and the two of us made 84 tons of cheese and the next year we made 104 tons. This work was all done by hand. When I was 16 years old, I got the Sparta factory and was there for two years. My cheese has frequently won first place at leading dairy shows.

A point of great importance in the making of prize winning cheese is to do everything in the neatest and cleanest way possible. We had fairly good milk, clean and sweet, set in a clean condition as possible in summer months, taking 26 ounces on the rennet set with three ounces of Hansen's rennet, and 30 minutes from setting to get ready to cut. The time from setting until cooking temperature was reached, within one hour and 30 minutes. At the end of that time I take out the paddles and finish stirring with a common hay rake until ready to dip, which is generally from three to three and one quarter hours from setting time. I do not stir the curd hard at any time, taking care to keep it in uniform shape.

All our prize cheeses were dipped at .155 or about one-sixteenth of an inch on the hot iron. One of the main points in cheese making is to dip with as little acid as possible. We have not given more than .16 acid

all summer and find it gives us good satisfaction. Our acidimeter was always correct. We stir our curd dry five layers deep and turn every 20 minutes until milling, which is done about three hours after dipping. At this time it shows after dipping. At acid, or about one inch on the hot iron, or about two hours after milling, the curds are generally ready to set. I use two and one half pounds of acid to 1,000 lbs. of milk and press all cheese two days. We have no cool curing room but I know they are a great benefit to all who have them. We do not pasteurize the whey, but from what I have learned about it, I believe it should be done at all factories. We shall likely pasteurize it next year.

High Prices For Quebec Cheese

W. R. Leroux, Montreal, P.Q. The method of selling cheese adopted by the Co-operative Society of Quebec where the cheese is graded by a Government official and sold according to quality, subject to no further deduction in price after the first sale, is proving a success. The fact that the cheese sold through this organization is of superior quality is manifested by the high price which is obtained at the public auctions, which are held at Montreal each Thursday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. This hour has been selected as the most suitable, as the reports from the various country markets which meet on that day are in by that time and the trend of the

Dairy Instructor, W. W. Dool, of Ottawa has arranged to have sample copies of Farm and Dairy sent free for two or three weeks to those cheerfully taking it. Farm and Dairy being the only dairy paper in Canada and Dairy being the only paper in Ottawa. The makers in this district will be helped in their paper, if they become regular readers of the paper. Through the makers, also, the patrons are benefited.

I appreciate the many good things that are in that loyal agricultural paper, Farm and Dairy.—Lach. Munro, Dewdney, B. C.

Look Him Right In The Eye Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator. Two sorts of agents claim that disk filled or cream separators are better and easy to clean, but don't, because he wants you to see that kind of machine. Look that you know right in the eye—tell him you do know better, and that he doesn't know it. The other sort of agent is simply mistaken, he does not know the facts. Tell him to look at a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator. Tell him it has neither disks nor other contraptions, that it produces twice the skimming force, that it cleans itself as clean and washes several times easier than common separators. Wears a lifetime. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. From 20 to 40 lbs. capacity. Can easily be replaced more than any other maker of such machines sells.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER WANTED—Cheese makers the coming season... WANTED—A first class cheesemaker for the balance of the season... FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co. Queen St., Montreal.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION TORONTO August 27th - 1910 - September 12th \$50,000 In Premiums \$40,000 in Premiums for Products of the Farm and Dairy For Prize List and Information write J. O. ORR, Manager, City Hall, Toronto All Entries Close August 15th



NEVER argue with a man that talks loud. You couldn't convince him in a thousand years.

# MISS SELINA LUE

A NOVEL OF GOOD CHEER BY  
MARIA THOMPSON-DAVISS

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(Continued from last week)

## SYNOPSIS OF FOREGOING INSTALMENTS

Miss Selina Lue, generous and tender of heart, and endowed with what is called "faculty," keeps the grocery at River Bluff. One day Bennie Dodds runs in to the grocery to ask her to come and mow his sister's thumb which she has caught in the machine. On her return she feeds the five babies whom she cares for in soap boxes by a sunny window in the rear of the store. Her friend, Cynthia Page, a charming young girl, calls on her and learns that she has taken a young artist, named Alan Kent, to board.

MISS CYNTHIA laughed merrily at the idea of Ethel Maud's nose, which was a tiny, turned-up dot, supporting a clothes-pin and a pea at the same time, and Miss Selina Lue's chuckle showed that she appreciated the humor of the picture. When Miss Cynthia laughed it provoked a smile from everybody in hearing distance, and Miss Selina Lue's mirth was ever responsive to the slightest call.

"Miss Cynthia, honey," she said after a few minutes, "I've got a new soap-box baby and I was mighty anxious for a while as to how it would be, but now—"

"Oh, Miss Selina Lue with all you have to do!—another? where is it? In a box with the others? I am going back to see it," and Miss Cynthia sprang up with alacrity.

"Oh, no! He stays in the barn with Charity and he won't be home until noon, so set down and let me tell you about it, for I mistrust myself in doing it, though the pictures are beautiful. Of course I oughter be willing to do something for art's sake, which it looks like is just his love of this beautiful world put right down for others to see. And then it's true they ain't another barn about here that's as good as mine to paint in. Anyway, ain't he a stranger within my gates?"

"Miss Selina Lue, what are you talking about? As first it sounded like a baby then a calf—"

"You'd think it was both by the way it drinks milk, and the helplessness of it, but it's a man."

"A man?"

"Yes, a man! And I ain't sure I had oughter done it, for a strange man might be a mistake for a single woman like me to have about the house. But he was that persuading and nice, and I couldn't see no good reason not to take him; so what could I do?"

Though there is many a good woman as have done that very thing after having been married to their husband for years before they lost him. But I ain't one to criticize 'em for it, 'cause some seem to think it compliments one good husband to git another,—and maybe it do."

"What's your friend like?" asked Miss Cynthia interestedly.

"He's a kinder forlorn-like young man that paints pictures what are plumb uplifting for other folks to see. They are jest out and out surprising. When I seen his heart was so got on the barn to work in—I jest ain't one to hold out against other folks hankering fer what's mine, and so—lands alive, there he comes now!"

Up from the river over the bluff came the forlorn one, and the two or three minutes he consumed in striding across the lot to the grocery door Miss Cynthia spent in a paralyzed regard of him.

He was tall and broad and had a square chin and laughing, dark eyes, so much she could see, but further details were obscured, for perched on his right shoulder was the Blossom, nodding like a flower in the breeze, and on his left arm bobbed Carrots and the flaming hair. To one knicker-lookered leg clung Bennie Dodds while the wounded hand of Ethel Maud, who ran to keep up with the procession.

In due time they arrived at the foot of the steps on which stood Miss Cynthia, still hypnotized with surprise, and Miss Selina Lue, anxious to do the honors in the way of introduction. The swaying of the Blossom and her clutch of his hair had hid Miss Cynthia from the sight of the artist, and his surprised eyes took in the radiant vision in white linen and large rose-garden hat with such a start that there threatened a rain of babies on Miss Selina Lue's devoted head.

"Make you 'quainted with Miss Cynthia, Mr. Alan—not as that's his last name, as is Kent, but we feel so friendly with him now we compliment

"Miss Selina Lue," said Miss Cynthia, the dawn of an alarmed wonder



An intruder interrupts the Tea Party

The delights of a country life are never more in evidence than during the summer season. Too often we who live amid the delightful scenes of nature fail to appreciate the beauties that surround us. Occasional picnic parties, either on a small or large scale, will be enjoyed by all, and will result in material benefit, far exceeding the sacrifice of the time

showing in her big eyes, "you don't mean that you have got married while I—"

"Child," said Miss Selina Lue, don't never ask me that question again! When they buried all of Adoniram Millbars they could find no marrying part of me went into the grave with the fragmints and I ain't seen fit to ever dig it up again.

cool, formal self that acknowledged the introduction with graceful alacrity. This most appropriate attitude toward the strange young man was somewhat modified by having to descend to the step above that upon which he stood in order that she might get possession of Blossom, who was drooping toward her with an enchanted gurgle. As Miss Cynthia raised her arms she also raised her long lashes a fraction, and inadvertently amusement that sent little tongues of flaming embarrassment all over the still dumb Mr. Kent.

It was enough to floor any man to find suddenly that a girl was laughing at him—and such a girl in such a hat. Of course he realized that he looked like a new style perambulator, but what—The ray that steadied Blossom tremble and she was about to be lowered into the embrace of her waiting friend, when with a little squeal and a scornful kick of one pink foot she clutched determine a shock of his black hair and absolutely refused to leave her perch. In vain, Miss Cynthia wooed with outstretched hands; Blossom held to her coign of vantage.

A mean little feeling of gratification cooled the embarrassment in Mr. Kent's veins, and he said gently, too meekly perhaps: "Try lower down. Blossom will, I am sure, be more amenable to the she-charm." And he rolled that very sleepy young gentleman into her outstretched arms.

A gleam of vexation was all the return he got for the trick he had played on her, and with a shrug of dismissal for both Blossom and him, Miss Cynthia turned and mounted the steps and made her way to the back of the store.

Bege, yes, actual rage was boiling within her as she laid the heavy baby on the pillow and threw the mosquito netting over him. The man's calm assumption of an intimate friendship with her, and the way he had treated the babies and the grocery and she had almost included herself, was unendurable. And Blossom, who had always been overjoyed at her attentions, refusing to leave him for herself was the last straw.

But, even worse, could the man have meant to insinuate that she was consciously exerting a charm, for him, over Blossom's shoulder? The mere suspicion of such a thing settled matters! With her head in the air she walked to the front of the store and demanded a paper of tacks, which Miss Selina Lue hastened to wrap up for her, all unmindful of the proximity of the volcano.

"I do wish you didn't have to go, Miss Cynthia, honey. I was jest counting on your setting with us a while to git 'quainted with Mr. Alan. He do talk so interesting about pictures and things we don't know nothing about. You can learn a heap from him. Why, Mr. Dobbs was saying jest last night that the things he tells us about are plumb educating. You must come down often to see him. And within a yard of Miss Selina Lue stood the helpless victim of her enthusiasm, Blossom in his arms swaying with sleep. The color of his face and ears and the set of his square jaw told the tale of his embarrassment, which flared up into a rage surpassing that which burned in the bosom of his adversary as she answered gently, very gently:

"Thank you, Miss Selina Lue; I am sadly in need of instruction in many things." And with her chin in the air and the suspicion of a tilt to her very classic little nose, Miss Cynthia swept out of the door without so much as a glance either to the right or the left.

"Now, ain't she the sweetest thing!" exclaimed Miss Selina Lue as she leaned out of the door and watched the retreating figure with admiring eyes, all unconscious of the snub and the feelings of the snubbed. "She's

trouble turns me three in a row every day. Ask you a few dollars to free decedent's estate of \$500. wanted.

Mace M

just that good and kind and loving that you couldn't hardly believe it.

"No, it's hard to believe that anybody could be—like that! Does she happen often in these parts?" answered Mr. Alan in a weak voice.

"Why, she's our Miss Cynthia from up on the Hill, you know the big house with the white pillars and the long walks with box seats on each side. Her ma, Miss Jackson Page, had 'twist here and 'twist there of the town, and she is one of the first families, though we all do come here from Atlanta and Eve. They ain't rich, because the city took a notion to grow out west of the University, and here we are left just high and dry except for the car line which runs cars only when it can't get outen it. Mr. Jim Peters is conductor on one of 'em and Mr. Flarity is motorman on the other, and they don't make but six a day. We are all a-hanging on here of the boat landing and some Locks like prosperity a kinder slyin' at us, for Miss Jackson Page can't sell a foot of her land for a decent price as she's jest downright land-poor, as the saying is."

"Is Ma Flarity the Flarity who is the owner of Carrots and his brother?" asked Mr. Alan. He had deposited immediately on the counter and she had bunched and plunged up in a little sleep. He seated himself on the depths steps as he questioned Miss Selina Lue about the parental history of the twins—anything to get his mind off the scornful lady of the Hill Mansion and give his ears a chance to cool down.

"Yes, and he is the most misfortunate man I ever did know about some things. His wife had two twins twice, and a tapeworm, and now she's come to the hospital to stay three months to get cured of it. The poor thing wouldn't get cured of it. The poor thing invite the babies for a visit who she were away. All the others are dead is what makes her nervous about these." Miss Selina Lue was so busy dusting the row of bluing bottles that she failed to see the effect of her own revelations of the domestic situation in a mothering sort of a man and he eight o'clock and takes them home after the night and leaves them on the back steps with the cat when he has to go out and get them right away, as soon as I can slip on some clothes."

"Does Miss Clemmie spend the night?"

"Oh, no—Miss' Simmons don't bring her over till after ten. She takes the ten-forty car in to where she washes dishes for the Women's Exchange sundown, and comes out home dead-beat. I don't want to say anything hard on Mr. Simmons, but it do seem he uses his family careless like on a good salary."

(Continued next week.)

### The Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables

S. B. Shaw, Agricultural College, North Carolina.

(Continued from last week)

#### CERRIERS.

Fruit may be canned whole or sliced. Select sound, ripe fruit, remove all stems and trash. Pack firmly. Fill jars almost full and add four level tablespoons (about 2 ounces) of granulated sugar, then fill jars entirely full with fresh, cold water. Boil five minutes, seal tight and continue boiling 10 minutes. Remove jars and let them stand 24 hours. On second day, place in vessel as on first day and boil



Most Satisfactory Types of Jars for General Use

20 minutes. Remove, let stand 24 hours and on third day cook as directed for second day.

#### RUCKLEBERRIES.

Wash fruit in cold water. Pick out all stems, trash, small, imperfect and soft berries. Pack firmly without mashing fruit. Fill jars full and add enough cold water to entirely fill. Boil five minutes, seal tight and continue boiling ten minutes. Remove jars and let stand 24 hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as on first day, and boil 15 minutes. Remove, let stand 24 hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

#### PLUMS.

Select firm, ripe fruit. Wash in clean, cold water. Remove stems and any trash. Pack firmly. Fill jars almost full and add four level tablespoons (about two ounces) of granulated sugar, then fill entirely full with fresh, cold water. Boil 10 minutes, seal tight and continue boiling 10 minutes. Remove jars and let them stand 24 hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as on first day, and boil 20 minutes. Remove, let stand 24 hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

#### PEACHES.

Use firm, solid fruit, not too ripe. Peel, cut in halves and remove pits, unless fruit is to be canned whole. Pack firmly as soon as possible. Fill jars almost full and add eight level tablespoons (about two ounces) of granulated sugar, for a heavy syrup, and fill entirely full with cold water. Boil 10 minutes, seal tight and continue boiling 10 minutes. Remove jars and let them stand 24 hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as on first day, and boil 20 minutes. Remove, let stand 24 hours and on third day cook as directed for second day. If medium syrup is preferred, use six level tablespoons (about three ounces) of granulated sugar, and cook as directed. Small peaches and pieces not put in the jars of fancy fruit may be canned in light syrup and used for making pies. The fruit is prepared and cooked as directed, using four level tablespoons (about two ounces) of granulated sugar.

#### PEARS.

Fruit should be ripe, but not soft. Peel, cut in halves or quarters, cut out all core, bruised and decayed specks. Pack firmly. Fill jars almost full, add six level tablespoons (about three ounces) of granulated sugar, and fill entirely full with fresh, cold water. Boil 10 minutes, seal tight and continue boiling 15 minutes. Remove jars and let them stand 24 hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as on first day, and boil 25 minutes. Re-

move, let stand 24 hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

#### QUINCES.

Pare and quarter the fruit. Cut out all core, bruised and decayed specks and drop pieces in cold water until ready to pack in jars. Pack firmly. Fill jars almost full, add eight level tablespoons (about four ounces) of granulated sugar and fill entirely full with fresh, cold water. Boil 10 minutes, seal tight and continue boiling 20 minutes. Remove jars and let them stand 24 hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as directed on first day, and boil 30 minutes. Remove let stand 24 hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

#### RASPBERRIES.

Handle fruit lightly. Select firm, ripe, well-colored berries. Remove all stems, leaves, trash, imperfect and soft fruit. Pack firmly, being careful not to mash berries. Fill jars almost full, add four level tablespoons (about two ounces) of granulated sugar, and fill entirely full with fresh, cold water. Boil 5 minutes, seal tight and continue boiling five minutes. Remove jars and set aside for 24 hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as on first day, and let stand 24 hours. On third day cook as directed for second day.

#### RHUBARB.

Select stalks ready for use wash clean and cut in pieces one to one and a half inches long. Pack firmly. While filling jars add six level tablespoons (about three ounces) of granulated sugar. Fill jars full and add fresh, cold water to fill jars entirely full. Boil 10 minutes, seal tight, continue boiling 10 minutes. Remove jars from vessel set aside for 24 hours. On second day, place in vessel as directed on first day, and boil 20 minutes. Remove jars, set aside for 24 hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

#### STRAWBERRIES.

Select well-colored, firm fruit, free from sand or grit. Pick out all soft and imperfect fruit, caps, stems, and trash. Pack firmly, but do not mash fruit. Fill jars almost full, add four level tablespoons (about two ounces) of granulated sugar, and fill entirely full with clean, cold water. Boil 5 minutes, seal tight, and continue boiling 5 minutes. Remove jars, and let them stand 24 hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as directed on first day, and boil 10 minutes. Remove jars, let stand 24 hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day. (Continued next week.)

### The Homesick City Man

I want to go back to the homestead,  
Where the dooryard is shady and  
Where the tow'ring old apple trees  
lean,  
And stroll once again on the hillside  
Where the ferns and the Lulushes  
And follow the paths that I used to—  
In the beautiful long ago.  
I want to climb into the oak tree  
And swing to the roof on its bough,  
To those weather-worn shingles now;  
I want to go back to the homestead—  
I'm homesick—I want to go home!

#### TOO HONEST

Mrs. Youngbride—"Mrs. Smith says there is lots of cream on her milk bottles every morning. Why is there never any on yours?"  
The Milkmaid—"I'm too honest, lady, that's why. I fills my bottles so full that there ain't no room left for cream."

## WINDSOR SALT

**THE BEST FOR CHEESE**

Some cheese makers even say that they have got to use Windsor Salt to make good cheese.

For years, the prize winners at all the big fairs have used Windsor Salt.

It is found in practically all the cheese factories—large and small—from coast to coast. Farmers and dairymen depend on it because cheese makers know that Windsor Salt makes the best cheese and that's the salt they want. Don't you?

**MACE'S**

NEW PATENTED  
ICE CREAM  
FREEZER  
AND BUTTER  
BLENDER

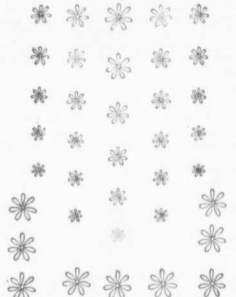
Does away with all the mess and trouble in making ice cream. It also turns milk into delicious butter in three minutes. It's something about lately now and should be known in every home in Canada.

Ask your dealer to explain this wonderful machine to you, or write us for free descriptive literature and book of prices. Machines sent express prepaid to any address in Canada on receipt of \$5.00. Write us today. Agents wanted.

Mace Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

## Embroidery Designs

Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, asking for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.



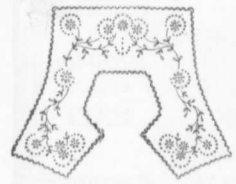
483 Design for Embroidering Conventional Daisies. Thirty-eight daisies are given in sizes from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a half in diameter.



498 Design for Braiding a Fancy Waist. Patterns for stamping the front and back of the garment, two strips and two bands for the sleeves are given. Especially adapted to May Manton Pattern No. 3529.



510 Design for a Scalloped Border or Edges. Five yards and five corners are given.



514 Design for Embroidering a Square Collar.



511 Design for a Belt. To be Braided, with the Dots Embroidered, or Embroidered Throughout.

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

## Cold Drinks for Hot Weather

What we drink during the heated term is quite as important as what we eat, and to be skilled in preparing some refreshing drinks for hot weather is no small feat for a housewife. The following directions for concocting some hot weather drinks will be found very reliable:

### FRUIT SYRUP.

All kinds of berries may be used in preparing syrup for summer drinks, but care must be taken not to get the syrup too sweet. Too much sweetening takes off the edge, and the beverage will be much less refreshing. Pick over, wash and mash thoroughly one or two quarts of currants, strawberries, red and black raspberries, or any other kind of berries. Add a very little boiling water and sugar enough to sweeten to taste and stir until dissolved then strain through cheesecloth. Then add the juice of two or three oranges and lemons and put into glass cans and set in the ice box. To prepare the drink, half fill a pitcher with cracked ice, add a tumbler full of the fruit syrup, and fill with water.

### CURRENT PUNCH.

Wash one quart of ripe red currants and one quart of strawberries. Pour over two cups of boiling water and let steam a few moments, and then press through a fine press or fine sieve. Add two small cups of sugar, the juice of two oranges and one lemon, chill thoroughly, and serve in small glasses.

### ORANGEADE.

Squeeze the juice from six oranges and mix with the yellow grated rind of two, add one teaspoon essence of cloves and the same of essence of peppermint. Cook to a syrup one-half cup sugar and two cups water and strain into this the orange juice. Chill and serve in tall glasses half filled with cracked ice.

### FARMER'S GINGER ALE.

Mix thoroughly in an agate pail two cups sugar, two tablespoons ginger, and one pint molasses. When the sugar is dissolved in one pint good cider vinegar and one gallon cold water. The ginger in this drink does away with the harmful effects of the drinking of too much cold water.

Many people prefer iced tea to hot tea for supper in summer. It can be prepared while preparing dinner, and set away in the ice box to cool. Put one tablespoon good tea in a small strainer and dash over it a small amount of water to clean the tea. Now place it in the pot and pour over it one quart boiling water, and let draw five minutes. Strain out the tea and set away to cool. When it is served, place one or two thin slices of lemon in each glass. Cream and sugar may be added, if liked.

### HOP BEER.

Boil six ounces hops in six quarts water ten minutes. Strain, and add one cup ginger and two quarts molasses. Add to this mixture one pound breadcrumbs that have been thoroughly browned, and when cool add one pint new liquid yeast. Keep in a rather warm place until it has ceased to ferment, and then draw off and bottle for use. Store in a cool place.

## The Upward Look

### Facts and the Critics

In these days when we hear so much about the so-called "higher criticism" of the Bible and of the authenticity of the scriptures, there are many facts with which it is reasoning and comparing to be acquainted. In the first place, this so-called higher criticism is nothing new. For hundreds of years the bible has been the subject of attack by the critics of all nations. And yet, it is being printed and read

in more languages to-day, and its precepts are being observed by a larger proportion of the people of the world than ever before.

In the second place, every attack that has ever been made on the authenticity of the Bible has only served, in the end, to show how fallible were the critics, and how absolutely reliable is the word of God as we have it preserved in the scriptures.

From time to time during the centuries, men, among the most distinguished of their times, arose who loudly proclaimed that certain parts of the Bible could not possibly be true. In support of their contentions they advanced such plausible arguments, and such apparently overwhelming proof of their accuracy that the weak in faith were often made fearful and led into doubt. Invariably, however, the arguments of the critics have in due time dissolved like bubbles in the air.

Frequently this has been brought about by the discovery, through archaeological researches, of ancient monuments or tablets that had been buried for thousands of years and which proved beyond the possibility of successful contradiction that the disputed passages of scripture were absolutely correct.

Only a few years ago the critics assured us that Menes, the founder of the United Kingdom of Egypt, and his immediate successors, the First Dynasty were the creations of invention. The spade of the excavator has rudely dissipated these claims. So far from being mythical, the kings of the First Dynasty of Egypt are now known to have lived at a time when the civilization of Egypt was already old. A register has been found containing the important events of each year officially recorded. Even the tombs of these "semi-fabulous" beings have been discovered, and the bones of Menes himself are now in the Museum of Cairo. We were once told that Sargon of Akkad and his son Naram-Sin were creatures of myth and that the description of their campaigns in Syria and Canaan were altogether "unhistorical." Even the excavator proved that the claims of the critics were the real myths by finding the monuments of Sargon and Naram-Sin as well as written tablets dated in the years when Syria "the land of the Amorites," was conquered.

For years it was contended that the use of writing for literary purposes was unknown before the classical period of Greek history. If the early Israelites could not read or write how then, it was asked, could a mature literature, such as we find in the Old Testament, have come into existence so early a date? We now have records which prove that centuries before Abraham was born Egypt and Babylonia were alike full of schools and libraries, of teachers and pupils, of poets and prose-writers, and of the literary works which they had composed. Exercise books of Babylonia learners, who lived before Abraham was born, have recently been found by the American excavators at Nippur, in northern Babylonia.

Time after time the most positive being disproved by archaeological discovery, events and personages that were confidently pronounced to be mythical have been shown to be historical, and the scriptures have been turned out to teach us better acquainted with what they were describing than the modern critics who flouted them.

This, while the war waged by the "higher critics" goes on, may we safely continue to rely upon the word of God as we find it recorded in the Bible. And thus we will gain the best proof of all, that the scriptures are divine by the changes they work for good in our individual lives.—I. H. N.

### Music Folios, your choice of a large selection, free, in return for a new subscription.

## The Sewing Room

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

### DRESS TUNIC WITH GUIMPE 6629



The tunic is an un-queer, well-learned as simple as it is smart. The sleeves are cut in one with the body portion and there is very little labor required in the making. The tunic falls in exceedingly graceful lines, and allows of most effective use of hand-

Material required for medium size is 4½ yds. 24 or 27, 3½ yds. 30 or 32, 2½ yds. wide, with 1½ yds. 27 for the trimming, 3 yds 18 in. 1½ yds. 3½ yds. 18 in. wide for the guimpe.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust and will be mailed for 10 cts.

### GIRL'S COAT 6631



Simple loose coats are now preferred for the younger girls during the summer season. This model is made with the collar illustrated or with one of our new styles as preferred and in the length illustrated, or longer, so that the model is adapted to all materials.

Material required for medium size is 4½ yds. 27, 2½ yds. 44, or 2 yds. 52 in. wide. We were once told that Sargon of Akkad and his son Naram-Sin were creatures of myth and that the description of their campaigns in Syria and Canaan were altogether "unhistorical." Even the excavator proved that the claims of the critics were the real myths by finding the monuments of Sargon and Naram-Sin as well as written tablets dated in the years when Syria "the land of the Amorites," was conquered.

### BLOUSE COAT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN 6648.



The simple blouse coat that can be belted or left loose as preferred is an smart and practical one that is to be much worn. Any contrasting material can be used for collar and cuffs. Natural colored pongee with revers and cuffs of flowered cretonne would make an attractive coat. Similar women will find the model an excellent one.

Material required for medium size is 5½ yds. 27, 3½ yds. 44 or 3 yds. 52 in. wide with ¾ yd. 21 for collar and cuffs.

### ELEVEN GORED SKIRT 6638.



The plain skirt cut in many gores is always comfortable and satisfactory to wear, a great many materials. It is being much worn this season and cut walking length is especially well liked for linen, cotton, poplin and washable materials of the sort, for its unadorned simplicity and perfect success. This model is exceptionally well shaped and adapted for grace and comfort.

Material required for medium size is 9½ yds. 24 or 27, 6½ yds. 44 or 4½ yds. 52 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in. waist, and will be mailed for 10 cts.



OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions invited.

NOVA SCOTIA

ANTIGONISH—On June 22, SCOTIA.

Antigonish and Pictou counties... An interesting feature was the work of the new Government of the farm. These excursions are now becoming an annual... attended—Tom Brown.

QUEBEC

DANVILLE—Most of the farmers have started hayting. It is good... The occasional thunderstorm... attended—Tom Brown.

ONTARIO

LEEDS CO. ONT. GANANOQUE—We had a light rain with prospects of a large one soon... The clover crop is very poor... attended—Tom Brown.

FRONTENAC CO. ONT.

BEDFORD MILLS—Haying is the order of the day, and reports reporting a good crop—the best in four years... attended—Tom Brown.

HASTINGS CO. ONT.

CHAPMAN—Hay harvest is in full swing. Clover is very poor... attended—Tom Brown.

PETERBOROUGH CO. ONT.

GALWAY—Clover hay is nearly all cut and in the barn. The crop was short... attended—Tom Brown.

KINGSTON CO. ONT.

DURHAM—The rain which fell on July 7, the first of the four big rains, was welcome... attended—Tom Brown.

HALIBURTON CO. ONT.

WINNIPESAU—The rain which fell on July 7, the first of the four big rains, was welcome... attended—Tom Brown.

FOR SALE

UNION STOCK-YARDS, Toronto

OXFORD CO. ONT.

GOLEPHE—We are having very dry weather. It is great weather for killing weeds... attended—Tom Brown.

ELGIN CO. ONT.

ST. THOMAS—We are having a dry much benefit. The heavy rains of May are looking full... attended—Tom Brown.

KELOKEE—Crops near STRICR, MAN.

KELOKEE—Crops near Strick, Man. The month of July couldn't have been set for many years... attended—Tom Brown.

EDMONTON DISTRICT, ALBERTA.

EDMONTON DISTRICT, ALBERTA. Confidence in the agricultural resources of this province is fast... attended—Tom Brown.

CAMP SLOUGH—Haying has commenced.

CAMP SLOUGH—Haying has commenced. The small fruits are being rushed... attended—Tom Brown.

GOSSIP

GROWTH OF RURAL TELEPHONES.

To anyone who travels the country roads, the most striking feature is the rural telephone... attended—Tom Brown.

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM.

At the north end of Lake Champlain is the beautiful Lakeside Stock Farm... attended—Tom Brown.

LA BOIS DE ROCHE STOCK FARM.

The above stock farm, situated at Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec... attended—Tom Brown.

opened this way: I noticed the advertisements of one of the big electrical supply... attended—Tom Brown.

No, it didn't cost us much. There's nothing prohibitive about the cost and, as I told you, we own the company among... attended—Tom Brown.

AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association... attended—Tom Brown.

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM.

At the north end of Lake Champlain is the beautiful Lakeside Stock Farm... attended—Tom Brown.

LA BOIS DE ROCHE STOCK FARM.

The above stock farm, situated at Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec... attended—Tom Brown.

Lady Nannie, Monkland Lady Mary (both prize-winners in Scotland)... attended—Tom Brown.

RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES, CLYDESDALES, DALES, AND YORKSHIRES.

The above stock farm is situated beside the village of Phillipsburg... attended—Tom Brown.

AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association... attended—Tom Brown.

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM.

At the north end of Lake Champlain is the beautiful Lakeside Stock Farm... attended—Tom Brown.

LA BOIS DE ROCHE STOCK FARM.

The above stock farm, situated at Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec... attended—Tom Brown.

THE BEST REMEDY

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IT HAS NO EQUAL

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy

For Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism, and all Stiff Joints

For more information, send for a free trial bottle

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, July 18th.—There are so many confusing and contradictory accounts in regard to the damage created by the late drought in the Northwestern Provinces, and in parts of Canada, that it is hard to sum up the precise character of the present situation. There is a very distinct desire on the part of some of the newspapers to minimize the alarming rumors and to be optimistic over the probable outcome of the harvest. Acute observers, however, agree practically that all classes of grain will produce a fairly average harvest, as the splendid condition of the crops in some sections will counter-balance the inferiority of the yield in others. This may not prove to be a banner year in productiveness but it will assuredly not prove a "lean" one.

Call money in Toronto rates at 5½ to 6 per cent.

### WHEAT

There have been continued bad reports of the condition of wheat in the Northwest and prices have been rising in consequence. Unfavorable reports come from Russia also in regard to the condition of the crops in that country. In consequence there has been a strong bullish tendency, and at last evening, at last advice, July wheat sold at \$1.14, October wheat at \$1.06½, and December wheat at \$1.04 a bushel. The market was quieter Chicago, where wheat was, although a bullish tendency was quite apparent. On the local market dealers are not inclined to handle northwestern wheat in the present state of affairs. Quotations for Manitoba wheat are nominal at the following figures: No. 1, Northern, \$1.10 to \$1.11; a bushel; No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.16; No. 3, \$1.10 to \$1.10½, at lake ports; No. 2, Ontario winter wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.06 one bushel. On the farmers' market, fall wheat is selling at \$1.09 to \$1.10, and goose wheat at 95c to 96c a bushel.

### COARSE GRAINS

Grains of most descriptions have felt the effects of the drought in regard to prices on the market. Canadian western oats being especially strong. Local wholesale quotations are as follows: Canadian western oats, No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c; No. 5, 38c; No. 6, 37c; No. 7, 36c; No. 8, 35c; No. 9, 34c; No. 10, 33c; No. 11, 32c; No. 12, 31c; No. 13, 30c; No. 14, 29c; No. 15, 28c; No. 16, 27c; No. 17, 26c; No. 18, 25c; No. 19, 24c; No. 20, 23c; No. 21, 22c; No. 22, 21c; No. 23, 20c; No. 24, 19c; No. 25, 18c; No. 26, 17c; No. 27, 16c; No. 28, 15c; No. 29, 14c; No. 30, 13c; No. 31, 12c; No. 32, 11c; No. 33, 10c; No. 34, 9c; No. 35, 8c; No. 36, 7c; No. 37, 6c; No. 38, 5c; No. 39, 4c; No. 40, 3c; No. 41, 2c; No. 42, 1c; No. 43, 1c; No. 44, 1c; No. 45, 1c; No. 46, 1c; No. 47, 1c; No. 48, 1c; No. 49, 1c; No. 50, 1c; No. 51, 1c; No. 52, 1c; No. 53, 1c; No. 54, 1c; No. 55, 1c; No. 56, 1c; No. 57, 1c; No. 58, 1c; No. 59, 1c; No. 60, 1c; No. 61, 1c; No. 62, 1c; No. 63, 1c; No. 64, 1c; No. 65, 1c; No. 66, 1c; No. 67, 1c; No. 68, 1c; No. 69, 1c; No. 70, 1c; No. 71, 1c; No. 72, 1c; No. 73, 1c; No. 74, 1c; No. 75, 1c; No. 76, 1c; No. 77, 1c; No. 78, 1c; No. 79, 1c; No. 80, 1c; No. 81, 1c; No. 82, 1c; No. 83, 1c; No. 84, 1c; No. 85, 1c; No. 86, 1c; No. 87, 1c; No. 88, 1c; No. 89, 1c; No. 90, 1c; No. 91, 1c; No. 92, 1c; No. 93, 1c; No. 94, 1c; No. 95, 1c; No. 96, 1c; No. 97, 1c; No. 98, 1c; No. 99, 1c; No. 100, 1c.

### POTATOES AND BEANS

There is no market for Ontario potatoes, old stock, although they are offered freely at anywhere from 25c to 28c a bag. New American potatoes are the only ones on the market, and sell from \$2.25 to \$2.30 a barrel in car lots, and from \$1.75 to \$1.80 on the farmers' market. Old potatoes are offered at 65c to 75c a bag, and new potatoes are selling at \$2.50 to \$2.75 a ton. There is no change in the price of beans.

## BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

**ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. QUEBEC.**—Importation and breeding of high-class Orpingtons, a specialty. Special importations will be made.—DUNCAN McEACHRAN.

**RIDGEWALL HOLSTEINS.**—For full particulars in regard to stock and prices, address R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont.

**SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS.**—High-class stock, choice breeding. Present offerings, two year old heifers, fresh and in calf. Young bulls. Five Tamworth boars from Imp. stock, ready to wean.—A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

**ONE 2 YR. STALLION** by Champion King Forward Imp. Com. 2 yr. filly by Barron Beau, Imp. Yearling stallions and fillies by that greatest of sires, Acme Imp. mostly all from imported males.—R. M. HOLTRY, Manchester P. O., and G. M. T. R. Station, Myrtle.

**CHERRY BARK STOCK FARM.**—The home of High Class Record of Performance for R. O. P. Cows and Heifers. The average test of the herd is 41.2.—P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown, Que.

the prices quoted by dealers being \$2 to \$2.10 for primes and \$2.15 to \$2.25 for three pound pickers.

Montreal prices are firm for potatoes at 45c to 50c a bag in car lots. In beans three pound pickers are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.85 a bushel.

### WOOL

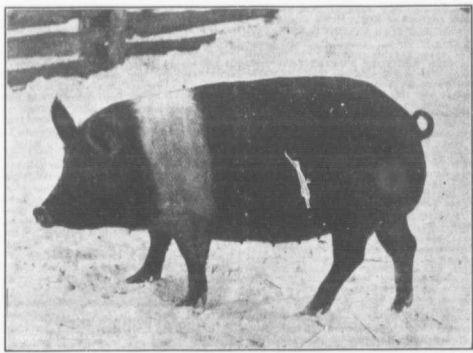
The price of wool remains unchanged. Dealers quote washed fleeces, 19c to 20c, and unwashed at 12c to 14c a lb; rejects, 15c a lb.

### HIDES

There is a slightly lower tendency in hides; No. 1, imported steer and cow hides, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c a lb; country hides, 8c to 9½c a lb; calf skins, 12c to 13c a lb; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.35; lambskins, \$1.20 to \$1.30; horsehides, \$2.75; horsehair, 30c a lb; tallow, 5c to 6½c a lb.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

The price of eggs remains unchanged, dealers quoting 19c to 19½c a dozen in case lots. Some dealers, however, are quoting as low as 17c to 18c a dozen in case lots.



A Good Representative of the Hampshire Breed.

This sow, Lady Primrose, 5379, seven months old, is the property of J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, Ont. The white belt around the shoulders is characteristic of this breed of swine. The Hampshire is a bacon hog.

The quality of the product is not as high class as earlier in the season. On the farmers' market new laid eggs are selling at 28c to 32c a dozen. Wholesalers give the following quotations for poultry: Spring chickens, dressed, 20c to 25c a lb; alive, 15c to 18c a lb; live fowl, 12c to 15c a lb; ducks, dressed, 17c to 18c a lb; turkeys, dressed, 25c a lb; year old turkeys, 18c to 19c a lb. Montreal wholesale prices for eggs are: selected stock, 21c a dozen; straight receipts, 17c to 17½c a dozen; inferior grades, 12c to 15c a dozen.

### FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The trade is not yet at its highest activity in fruits and vegetables, although supplies are beginning to come in.

It will be a great boon to the dealers if a regularly organized fruit market, which is being moved seriously in Toronto, becomes an established thing.

Dealers quote the following prices: Raspberries, 12c to 14c a box; gooseberries, 65c to 90c a basket; Canadian cherries (basket, 60c to 81.25; currants (basket) 75c to 81.00; (crate) \$1.50 to \$2; watermelons (each) 50c to 60c; pineapples (crate) \$2.75 to \$3; green peas (basket) 40c to 45c; red cabbage (crate, \$1.25; cucumbers (hamper) \$2.25 to \$2.50; asparagus (basket) 75c; new beans (dozen) 40c; tomatoes (basket) \$1.75 to \$2; Canadian tomatoes (basket) \$1.75 to \$2; carrots (dozen) 40c; butter beans, (basket) 55c; green beans (basket) 75c.

### HAY AND STRAW

Hay has taken a tendency upwards on the farmers' market, owing to the lighter supply, and is selling as high as \$20 to \$25 a ton for prime quality; new hay at \$15 to \$16 a ton; clover and clover mixed at \$13 to \$14; straw in bundles, \$15 to \$16; and loose straw at \$8 to \$9 a ton.

## You Can't Cut Out A HOG SPATIN, PUFF or THOROUGHLY, but ABSORBINE

It will clean them off permanently, and will tell you the horse name time. Does not dilute or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write, \$2.00 per bottle. You can't cut out a hog spat, puff or thorough, but ABSORBINE, J.C. for man's, 81 West Madison Avenue, Yorkville, N.Y. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN Ltd., Montreal, Canada Agents.

## Farm Roofing

Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

## Metallic Roofing Co. Limited MANUFACTURERS TORONTO and WINNIPEG

'05 151; expressors \$160 to \$200; drivers, \$120 to \$250; serviceably sound hogs, 6-8 to \$95.

In Montreal there is quite a famine in hogs which is considered by the dealers there to be due to the fact that the Quebec farmers do not engage enough in the breeding of hogs. The moral to be drawn is obvious.

**LIVE STOCK**  
Trade was active in the cattle market last week, and all grades, with the exception of milch cows, were held at a steady figure. Milch cows are not in great demand at present and real fine animals sold at very moderate figures. Hogs have gone up in price again, having risen from 10c to 12c a lb. for fine animals sold a cwt. In the large American markets hogs show a slightly lower range in price; at New York they are quoted at \$9.40 to \$10; at Chicago, \$9.20 to \$9.25; and at Buffalo, \$9.70 to \$9.75 a cwt.

Quotations given to Toronto dealers are as follows: Choice Export Cattle—\$5.50 to \$7.10; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.40; ordinary quality, \$5.50 to \$6. Butcher's cattle—Medium to choice, \$4 to \$5; ordinary quality, \$3 to \$3.75. Heavy feeders—\$3.50 to \$5.75, according to quality. Weaners, \$2 to \$2.50. Milch cows, choice—\$4 to \$6; according to quality. Sheep, ewes—\$3.50 to \$4.50; bucks, \$3 to \$3.25; lambs, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a cwt. Hogs—f.o.b., 10c to \$9.10 a cwt; fed and watered, \$9.25 to \$9.40 a cwt.

### MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, July 16.—There was an active demand for live hogs this week, and prices were quickly advanced by the buyers in their anxiety to secure the choice of the small quantity offering this week. On Monday was the ruling price paid for selected lots weighed off cows, other grades selling down to sows at \$9 per cwt. The price of dressed hogs was also advanced this week under a good demand from the local dealers, and as high as \$12.25 a lb. was paid for fresh killed abattoir stock.

### EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, July 16.—There was a keen demand for cheese this week, and prices were maintained at their high level reached last week, practically everything offering in the country this

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week fetching 10% to 10 1/2% a lb. at factories, with a few cheeses here and there selling at a fraction more or less. The advice to buy was due to the stronger stream of orders for prompt shipment and also for cold storage purposes, showing that some of the British importers have faith in Canadian cheese at present prices, in spite of the heavy make of English cheese now going on, and the prospective large make of New Zealand next season.

The receipts are keeping fairly well, though by no means equal at present to those of last year, and it is quite evident that there is a much smaller quantity of cheese going in the Province of Quebec this season owing to the large proportion and thereby swelling the output of butter, and there is also a large quantity of cream being exported to the United States, at the expense of the cheese factories. The main in Eastern Ontario, however, is reported to be the heaviest in last year up to date, but there is some prospect of a falling off in some districts owing to the prolonged dry spell.

The market for butter is very firm, and prices are well maintained at the advance and prices, owing to the good general demand for the best butter offering, partly for cold storage purposes, and partly for shipment to Great Britain, and to meet the requirements of the trade in and about Montreal. The creamery butter has been selling at from 22 1/2% to 24% a lb. here, with other grades at about 22%.

**CHEESE MARKETS**

London, Ont., July 9.—184 boxes of cheese offered; 169 white and 15 lachine colored, bidding 10 1/2% for both white and colored, 35% bid.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., July 9.—900 boxes of Swiss cheese sold at 10 1/2%.

Canton, N. Y., July 10.—2000 boxes sold at 14 1/2%.

Covansville, Que., July 9.—188 boxes offered; 67 boxes of cheese sold, at 10 1/2% to 11%; 19 boxes at 10 1/2%.

Woodstock, July 13.—1165 white and 965 colored offered; 10% bid, no sales.

Belleville, July 14.—4200 boxes of white offered; 10 1/2% bid for a 2000 sold, balance arranged for previous.

Kingston, July 14.—625 boxes of white and 675 boxes of colored registered; nearly all sold at 10% to 10 1/2%.

Brookville, July 14.—2649 boxes of white and 1725 boxes of white offered; best price 10 1/2%.

Vankleek Hill, July 14.—1937 boxes sold at 10%.

London, Ont., July 15.—1263 boxes; 978 boxes at 10 1/2%; and 273 at 10 1/2%.

Canton, N. Y., July 16.—2240 boxes sold at 14 1/2%.

Waterdown, N.Y., July 16.—900 at 14% for large and twins.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., July 16.—800 boxes of cheese at 10 1/2%.

Covansville, Que., July 16.—123 boxes of cheese. Sales; 64 boxes cheese at 12 1/2% to 19%.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS**

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

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN OFFICIAL RECORDS FOR JUNE, 1916.**

Car Born De Kol (2nd) (3813), at 8 years, equivalent to 23.66 lbs. butter; 463 lbs. milk. Owned by P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que.

Dolly Laska De Kol (3473), at 8 years, 6 months, 6 days of age, 18.20 lbs. fat, equivalent to 23.60 lbs. butter; 523.5 lbs. milk. Owned by J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont.

Dorrie De Kol (3620), at 8 years, 1 month, 20 days of age, 17.26 lbs. fat, equivalent to 23.40 lbs. butter; 527.4 lbs. fat, equivalent to 23.60 lbs. butter; 529.8 lbs. milk. Owned by J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont.

Dirkie Pel (3698), at 8 years, 1 month, 15 days of age, 17.26 lbs. fat, equivalent to 23.40 lbs. butter; 527.4 lbs. fat, equivalent to 23.60 lbs. butter; 529.8 lbs. milk. Owned by J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont.

Blondie Bonerg 3rd (5339), at 6 years, 8 months, 12 days of age, 16.82 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.69 lbs. butter; 509.5 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.

Kordyke Pienetierie (5371), at 6 years, 13 days of age, 15.01 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.76 lbs. butter; 538.7 lbs. milk. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

Helena Echo De Kol (3296), at 8 years, 9 months, 19 days of age, 13.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.15 lbs. butter; 463.2 lbs. milk. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

Dolly Echo De Kol (6298), at 4 years, 11 months, 1 day of age, 15.72 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.66 lbs. butter; 492 lbs. milk. Owned by Jas. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont.

Bessie Henegard (6280), at 3 years, 1 month, 6 days of age, 11.91 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.97 lbs. butter; 545.6 lbs. milk. Owned by W. J. Bailey, Nober, Ont.

Queen Wilhelmina (6291), at 3 years, 2 months, 1 day of age, 11.37 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.84 lbs. butter; 423.3 lbs. milk. Owned by W. J. Bailey, Nober, Ont.

Miss Ken De Kol 2nd (3838), at 3 years, 2 months, 14 days of age, 10.26 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.83 lbs. butter; 408.8 lbs. milk. Owned by W. J. Bailey, Nober, Ont.

Riverton Sogis Ruby (11239), at 2 years, 3 months, 1 day of age, 14.70 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.37 lbs. butter; 394.2 lbs. milk. Owned by P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que.

Helena Keyes (9907), at 2 years, 1 month, 9 days of age, 11.55 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.43 lbs. butter; 341.3 lbs. milk. Owned by W. J. Bailey, Nober, Ont.

Princess Dille De Anstine, Bloomfield, Ont., at 2 years, 10 months, 26 days of age, 10.82 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.65 lbs. milk. Owned by Benj. R. Leavens, Bloomfield, Ont.

Clotilde De Kol Waldorf 4th (11277), at 2 years, 17 days of age, 10.88 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.60 lbs. butter; 346.6 lbs. milk. 30-day test, 42.72 lbs. fat, equivalent to 53.2 lbs. butter; 1324.8 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Nober, Ont.

Nina Gem Lutske (10674), at 1 year, 11 months, 21 days of age, 10.71 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.54 lbs. butter; 351.9 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

Bernida (11477), at 1 year, 11 months, 10 days of age, 10.63 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.88 lbs. butter; 367.3 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

Jewel Dirkie (6292), at 3 years, 11 months, 9 days of age, 10.23 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.78 lbs. butter; 354.0 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Nober, Ont.

Princess Bonnie, at 2 years, 11 months, 11 months, 22 days of age, 9.74 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.17 lbs. butter; 316.4 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

Little Alkrum Hengerveld (11279) at 2 years, 7 days of age, 9.52 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.92 lbs. butter; 249.9 lbs. milk. Owned by Benj. R. Leavens, Bloomfield, Ont.

Gravida de Freggen (11455), at 2 years, 2 months, 17 days of age, 9.44 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.80 lbs. butter; 230.1 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

Ottie Hengerveld (11804), at 1 year, 11 months, 23 days of age, 9.45 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.78 lbs. butter; 233.2 lbs. milk. Owned by Benj. R. Leavens, Bloomfield, Ont.

Helena Hengerveld Keyes 2nd (9630), at 2 years, 6 months, 7 days of age, 9.33 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.66 lbs. butter; 291.9 lbs. milk. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

Posch Mercedes Springham (11536), at 1 year, 8 months, 30 days of age, 9.21 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.51 lbs. butter; 273.4 lbs. milk. Owned by T. H. Dent, Woodstock, Ont.

Fancy B of Springham (11635), at 1 year, 9 months, 10 days of age, 8.96 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.35 lbs. butter; 241.0 lbs. milk. Owned by T. H. Dent, Woodstock, Ont.

Pauline Butter Girl (9529), at 2 years, 10 months, 8 days of age, 8.86 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.07 lbs. butter; 310.2 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

Mutual Friend Niska Pieterie (10070), at 4 years, 4 months, 3 days of age, 8.71 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.88 lbs. butter; 278.0 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

Mildred De Kol (4810), at 6 years, 10 months, 15 days of age, 16.20 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.35 lbs. butter; 497.9 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.

Virvan Lutske Gem (8647), at 2 years, 9 months, 24 days of age, 13.22 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.59 lbs. butter; 340.1 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.

30 DAY TESTS

Wonko Posch (7496), at 3 years, 11 months, 18 days of age, 59.66 lbs. fat, equivalent to 74.57 lbs. butter; 1703.0 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

Canary Starlight Calamity (4183), at 2 years, 28 days of age, 41.44 lbs. fat, equi-

valent to 51.80 lbs. butter; 1190.4 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

National Calamity Pouch (10132), at 2 years, 22 days of age, 41.42 lbs. fat, equivalent to 51.78 lbs. butter; 1171.6 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

TEST MADE EIGHT MONTHS AFTER CALVING.

Annie Wedo Mink Records (4233), at 7 years, 6 months, 2 days of age, 11.01 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.76 lbs. butter; 366.4 lbs. milk. Owned by T. H. Dent, Woodstock, Ont.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

**CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIORS STANCHION**

Send for my booklet and learn why these stanchions are being installed in the stables of many Public Institutions.

WALFACR CRUMB & Co., Pres. & Sole Mfrs., U.S.A. Canadian agents: E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. All correspondence should be addressed to the home office. Sale in factory by order booklet in French or English.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Word cures kidneys, the inflammation of lungs, bowels and the soft center of wood. Agents wanted in every country. Write for a free trial \$1.00 bottle, in only 7 days for 60 cents, 12 for \$6 bottles.

DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE—Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Ltd.

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE—Several choice young Sows sired by Imp. Boar, dams by Colville's Choice, Canada's champion boar 1901-53 and '06, recently bred to young stock Aug. Also a few mated to pure bred. A few very choice yearling class family. Excellent milking strain. Prices right.

A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

**PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE**

A few nice young Hampshire pigs for sale at a reasonable price, if sold soon, to make room.

J.H. RUTHERFORD, CALEDON EAST, ONT.

**JERSEYS**

**PURE BRED JERSEY BULL**

Four years old, right every way; 11 of his beautiful heifers can be seen here. For price, photograph and further particulars Write G. K. WHITE, Concord, Ont.

**AYRSHIRES BULL CALVES**

Up to ten months old. From Record of Performance Stock, both sire and dam. Sires reasonable.

JAS. BEGG, Rural No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

**BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES**

Fresh importation just landed of 12 of the choicest young bulls. Have never landed in Canada. Ancestry includes: Barcheno, Bartz of Hohenheim, and Michael of Locherger, all fit for service. Also in female cows, 3 year olds, 2 year olds, and one selected. E. R. WESS, 8-9-10 Burnside Stock Farm, Mowick, Que.

**SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES**

Imported and home bred stock of 1 at 4 years. Stock shown with great success at all the ending fairs.

**ROBT. HUNTER & SONS**

Naville, Ont. E-1-7-11 Long Distance Phone.

**AYRSHIRES**

Ayrshires of the right stamp for production combined with good type and quality. Write for prices. O-19-20

R. M. HOWDEN, Est. Louis Station, Que.

**'La Bois de la Roches' Stock Farm**

Have kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES. Imported by the world's YORKSHIRES of the best buck type. WYAN, DOTTES and BARRED ROYALTY BREEDERS.

MOR. L. J. FORBET, Proprietor, J. A. BIBEAU, Manager

4-6-7-11 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

**HOLSTEINS BULLS!**

At less than half their value for the next 30 days. Write: GORDON H. MANHARD, MANHARD, ONT., Leeds Co., 3-11-10

**FOR SALE**—Cornelia's Pouch, five times 1st prize bull at Toronto and London Fairs; also five of his sons, all from record of merit cows. Also females of all ages.

T. THOS. HARTLEY Downsvale, Ont.

Do you want a first class Cow or Heifer bred to a first class bull? Francy 3rd's Admiralty Ormsby heads our herd. Francy 3rd, Canadian Champion Cows. Sir, Admiralty Ormsby, sire of the world's champion 2 year old heifer.

J. A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont.

**EDGEMONT HOLSTEINS**

For sale, one yearling bull, fit for service; also record of performance cows.

G. M. MCKENZIE, Thorahill, Ont.

**HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD**

Headed by the great young sire, Dutch Land Colantha Sir Abekker.

Dam, Tidy Pauline De Kol, butter 7 days, 28.44. Sire's dam, Colantha 4th's Johanna, butter 7 days, 35.22. Average of dam and sire's dam, 31.83 lbs.

Bull calves offered, one to seven months old, from dams up to 25 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS, Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

**RIVERVIEW HERD**

Offers bull calves at half their value for the next 30 days. One ready for service, one sire by a son of King of the Foville, dam daughter of King Sogis. Record, 18.37 lbs. butter, 7 days, 1 year old.

P. J. SALLEY, Lachine Rapids, Que.

**GLENSPIERS HOLSTEINS**

Three Fine Young Bull Calves, from R. O. and R. O. P. cows for sale. Also COUNTESS GERBEN 4431, born April 24, 1904.

Dam, Shady Brook Sire, Sir Henry Gerben Parthoon, Fairthorn, Ont. Dam, Shady Brook Gerben. Butter in 7 days, at 3 yrs., 16.16. 25.11.

Sire, De Kol 2nd Sire, Manor De Kol 2nd. Butter Bro 3rd. E. R. O. daughters. Dam, De Col 2nd. Butter 7 days, 25.11.

**LYNDALE HOLSTEINS**

We are now offering for sale a 13 month old son of 'Count De Kol' 'Preterial Paul' out of a 20 lb. cow. Also a cow of Sara Henderson Kordyke, from an 18 lb. cow. Both choice individuals. Fit for service.

T. BROWN SIBB, LYON, ONT.

**HOLSTEINS**—Winners—in the ring and at the stall. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa Fair. They combine Conformation and Production. Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale.

**'LES CHENAUX FARMS**

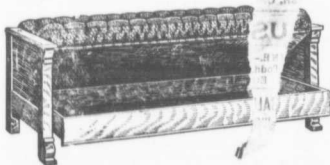
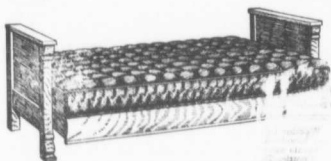
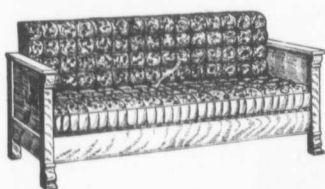
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**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS**

Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol heads the herd. His 7 year old son, the world's champion milk cow, De Kol Cremella, 119 lbs. milk in one day, and 13.07 lbs. in 7 days. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, has 26.30 lbs. milk in 7 days at 18 months of age. Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead is the dam of the world's champion butter cow, over 35 lbs. butter in 7 days, 1 year old.

E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont. E-7-7

# A COUCH—A BED—A WARDROBE



## All In One Piece

And you never set eyes on a handsomer piece of furniture. Not only handsome, but durable, convenient and massive looking. If you bought the three pieces of furniture to which the Chatham Davenport Bed can be easily adapted, they would cost you over three times what the Chatham costs. Just glance at the illustrations.

The top one shows the Davenport as a couch. It is beautifully upholstered in maroon, black or dark green, the seat and back being supported by springs that afford perfect rest and comfort but do not sag. The woodwork is composed of solid oak, handsomely grained and varnished—a splendid piece of workmanship throughout.

## CHATHAM DAVENPORT BED

The centre illustration shows the Chatham as a bed. Two metal catches release the back, which folds over in line with the seat, giving you a soft, comfortable bed measuring 4 ft. wide by 6 ft. long. The resiliency and "give" of the springs ensures peaceful, quiet sleep. Just think what a convenience this is if a friend of yours drops in over night or comes to stay with you on a holiday—you can turn the couch into a comfortable roomy bed within a few minutes.

The bottom illustration shows the seat of the Chatham raised. Underneath you can put the bed clothes, pillows, etc., or you can use it as a wardrobe for dresses, shirts, coats, trousers, hats, etc., without fear of them being crushed or wrinkled.

**LOW PRICE** You can buy the Chatham Davenport Bed for just the same price as you would pay for an ordinary sofa. We will ship it direct to your home from our factory, or you can buy from our nearest dealer. After you've had the Chatham a little while, you'll find it so convenient and comfortable that you'll forget the small price you paid for it. If it will suit you better you can arrange to pay so much down and so much a month, or we will accept yearly payments from farmers. Write to-day for free booklet.

We Want Agents to Sell Our Davenport Beds and Kitchen Cabinets

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Chatham, Ontario

## Hamilton's New No. 3 Binder

**RIGHT HAND CUT** with levers conveniently located to be quickly and accurately operated.

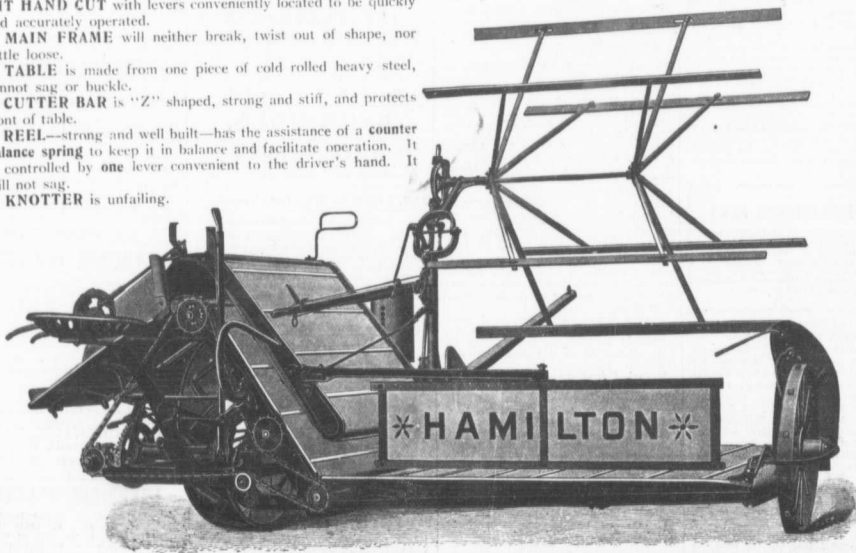
**THE MAIN FRAME** will neither break, twist out of shape, nor rattle loose.

**THE TABLE** is made from one piece of cold rolled heavy steel, cannot sag or buckle.

**THE CUTTER BAR** is "Z" shaped, strong and stiff, and protects front of table.

**THE REEL**—strong and well built—has the assistance of a counter balance spring to keep it in balance and facilitate operation. It is controlled by one lever convenient to the driver's hand. It will not sag.

**THE KNOTTER** is unfailing.



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