

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 25

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 22,

1911.



A SHOW TEAM THAT ANYONE MIGHT WISH TO POSSESS

A splendid lot of the Scotch draughters, the Clydesdales, were exhibited at the recent Galt Horse Show at which the team here shown were the winners for the best Heavy Draught Pair. This team, Roy and Joe—both bay geldings 4 years old—was exhibited by D. A. Murray, of Oxford Co., Ont., and were awarded the \$200 cup, as may be seen, for the best pair in their class. Mr. Murray won this cup in 1910 and having won it twice he is now the proud possessor of the same.

Who would care to estimate the influence of this high class stock and this victory on the boys who may be seen as the photo was taken, on the dray, awaiting to be presented with the cup?

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the more complicated machines do. It can skim cold or hot milk, and **WILL NOT CLOG UP**. In fact, it has **ALL** the latest features in Cream Separators, many of which belong exclusively to the **"SIMPLEX"** machine.

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Farm and Dairy
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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Holstein or Ayrshire?—Mr. Carlyle Again

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In the April 6th issue of Farm and Dairy you published my letter comparing the relative profits made from a Holstein cow that produced 2,250 lbs. of milk in a month in an official test, and an Ayrshire heifer that gave 1,250 lbs. in an official test during the same period. I contended that when the cost of feed and labor was taken into consideration the Ayrshire had yielded the greatest net profit for the month. In the May 4th issue of Farm and Dairy Mr. H. Bollert, of Oxford Co., replies and undertakes to disprove my arguments. As the arguments Mr. Bollert uses are based on the same unfair foundations used by so many Holstein breeders, I would like to have the privilege of making a further reply.

In the first place, I might explain that the Holstein cow that I mention holds both the one and the seven day milk records for Canada, while the Ayrshire heifer I compared with her, while a good animal, was nothing much out of the ordinary, as I have other animals in my herd that have done better, and which I will mention later.

Mr. Bollert, after quoting the milk records of both animals, states:

"The value of this milk at 90 cts. a cwt., about the average price paid at cheese factories, is \$11.25 for the Ayrshire and \$20.25 for the Holstein, a difference of \$9.00 in favor of the latter. To this we must add the value of the whey from the extra 1,000 lbs. of milk. It is worth at least 10 cts. a cwt. or 90 cts., making a total of \$9.90 in favor of the Holstein. From this deduct \$6.50 for extra feed for the Holstein, and we still have a net profit of \$3.40 for the month (over and above that made by the Ayrshire)."

Notice what Mr. Bollert has done. He has valued the milk of the two animals by weight and not by quality. This is what Holstein breeders are doing all over the country. It gives an unfair advantage to Holsteins, and is due to the unjust system in vogue at so many of our cheese factories, where milk is paid for by weight instead of by test to determine its value for cheese-making purposes. I venture to say that in no case of the so-called popularity of Holsteins is due to the following of this unfair method of paying for milk, and that when milk is paid for at our factories by quality and not by weight the popularity of the Holsteins will show a rapid decline.

DIFFERENCE FIGURES

Let us take the foregoing figures and examine them on the only fair basis, viz., quality, by weight. Mr. Bollert ignored the relative butter fat tests of the two animals. The milk of the Ayrshire heifer tested 3.4 per cent., while the milk of the Holstein cow tested 3.2 per cent. The test of the Ayrshire is below the average for Ayrshires, and that of the Holstein above the average for Holsteins in 35 day or yearly tests, where the per cent. of butter fat cannot be manipulated, as it so frequently is by Holstein breeders in seven day tests after calving. We will leave a further description of how some of these seven day, much-touted records have been made until possibly a later letter, and I am sure that the information will interest the public. I might point out, however, that this difference in the tests mentioned is equal to about five cents in value for a hundred pounds of milk. This may seem insignificant to Mr. Bollert, but it is an important matter to the average farmer. This is shown by the fact that farmers will rush from one cheese factory to another to gain a difference

(Continued on page 11)

12-inch Alfalfa One Month From Seed

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Enclosed please find sample of this year's seedling alfalfa sown on May 12th. This plant is an average specimen.

The seed was sown at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre after the oats were up several inches. We used a shoe drill grass seeder with chains attached and rolled immediately after seeding.

The growth is quite uniform and thick, though the soil has never grown alfalfa before. You may refer this to your expert as I was much interested in the instructions as published in Farm and Dairy.—Alan H. G. Smith, Waterloo Co., Ont.

NOTE.—The seedling alfalfa plants sent by Mr. Smith measured 11 and 12 inches of top respectively—a truly remarkable growth for one month from the seed. Mr. Smith's letter having been written, on June 12.—Ed. tor.

May Beetles Very Destructive

The June bugs, or May beetles, have been unusually common and destructive on the leaves of fruit, shade and forest trees during the past few weeks. While in Brant County, Ont., last week one of the editors of Farm and Dairy noticed many trees almost completely stripped and a close investigation revealed the fact that the depredation was the work of the May beetle.

The May beetle, or June bug as it is commonly called, is the adult insect coming from the white grub, well-known to farmers and found in old sod land. It is in the grub stage that this insect is most serious. The adult beetle does very little at night, however, it establishes itself on the leaves with its mandibles, or mouth parts, and then goes through a stunt of scratching the leaves with its feet, then gnawing and riddling them, destroying the structure of the leaves, which shortly after fall to the ground.

Items of Interest

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair for 1911 will be held December 11th to 15th, inclusive.

The executive of the Guelph Winter Fair met on Guelph recently to consider plans for extending across the line. New buildings back of the old and to the south of the G. T. R. tracks was the plan favored.

According to the Manitoba crop bulletin there will be 6,320,037 acres of grain and hoed crops in the province this year, as compared with 5,596,631 acres in 1910. The area under wheat is estimated at 3,339,072 acres as compared with 3,118,092 acres last year.

The Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan is offering eight silver medals for competition among the patrons of the various government creameries in 1911. The medals will go to the patrons supplying the greatest number of pounds of butter fat for the six summer months.

Mr. John Hart, of Kinistone, Sask., sends to Farm and Dairy a sample of spring wheat sown just six weeks ago which measures 16 inches. Mr. Hart informs us that he has 50 acres of this wheat and that the conditions for wheat crops this year could not be more favorable. Mr. Hart speaks of Farm and Dairy as the paper he always looks for first when he receives his mail.

Indigestion may show itself by the pig's failing in flesh, loss of appetite, roughness of hair, scaldiness of skin, and teeth becoming black. The last condition is more than the effect. It is together with the others, but an evidence of injudicious feeding.—E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

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Each Week

Vol. XXX.

Plain, Cold Reads

M. R. T. A. County, after



T. A. Thompson

thoroughly dissatisfied. I was obtaining cattle were Dur

"When, however, it out I soon care that more money keeping a special and producing milk what milk I could and selling the three years to raise I sold him it too replace him. Who have a special pig come in at two eye could sell her milk butter, for as much I could get for and at the end of still have her left good to produce n of the steer for me to come. The mo this light the mo vanced that I was Finally, about three purebred Holstein concluded that I v Very few of them bull.

"Seven heifers from as three year olds, heifers milking, two purchased recently, and are giving 40 are doing well, too. tory from 6 cows at The cheesemaker telling more milk to the curer patron. There factory, some of who

"Between the first

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FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 22, 1911.

No. 25

BEEF OR DAIRY? A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE

Plain, Cold Reasoning Showed This Man Where the Greater Profits Were to be Had. Read How He Figured It Out and Put Himself in Line as a Progressive Dairyman.

MR. T. A. Thompson, of Almonte, Lanark County, Ontario, is one of those farmers who after raising beef cattle for years, has gone in for dairying with satisfactory results. Mr. Thompson is the secretary of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. An editor of Farm and Dairy paid a visit recently to his 175 acre farm. "The farmers of this district," said Mr. Thompson, "have given their attention principally to the raising of beef cattle. I followed the same line for many years, in fact, until I became

T. A. Thompson

thoroughly dissatisfied with the results I was obtaining. Up to that time my cattle were Durhams.

"When, however, I began to figure it out I soon came to the conclusion that more money was to be made by keeping a special purpose dairy breed, and producing milk, than in obtaining what milk I could from beef animals and selling the steers. It took me three years to raise a steer, and when I sold him it took me three years to replace him. When, however, I could have a special purpose dairy heifer come in at two years, I figured that I could sell her milk or its product in butter, for as much the first season as I could get for a three year old steer and at the end of the season I would still have her left and she would be good to produce more than the value of the steer for me each year for years to come. The more I looked at it in this light the more I became convinced that I was farming on the wrong track. Finally, about three years ago, I purchased a purebred Holstein bull. Some of my neighbors concluded that I was making a great mistake. Very few of them ever bring their cows to my bull.

"Seven heifers from that bull are now in milk as three year olds, and I have three two year old heifers milking, two of which are purebreds that I purchased recently. These last two are registered and are giving 40 lbs. milk a day. The grades are doing well, too. Last week I sent to the factory from 6 cows and heifers, 3100 lbs. of milk. The cheesemaker told me recently that I was sending more milk to the Avonmore factory than any other patron. There are some 75 patrons in the factory, some of whom milk more cows than I do.

BELIEVES IN ALFALFA

"Between the first of January and the first of

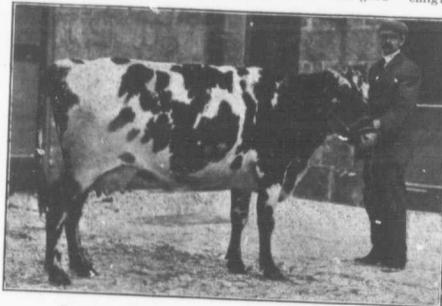
May, we made 1000 lbs. of butter on the farm, and sold it in Almonte for 25c a pound to one of the hotels. I do not believe that we could have done this had I not been feeding my cows on alfalfa hay. Two years ago I sowed seven acres of alfalfa. I did not inoculate it, as the adjoining ground was raising good crops of red clover, and I obtained a good catch. Last year I obtained 15 good loads of hay, or about 15 tons, off it at the first cutting, and 12 loads at the second cutting. During the winter I fed my cows on this hay and gave them dry provender and sliced roots as well. The provender was fed at noon, and the roots after milking at night. The stock did so well on it that this spring I noticed, what I never did before, that their production of milk showed noticeable decrease when I turned them out to grass. My alfalfa has given me such good

weather, when the cows are turned out of the fields where they have shade into those where there is none, the result of the lack of shade can soon be noticed in their decreased production of milk.

"I have about 50 acres of pasture which is broken up into several fields. The stock is regularly changed from one field to another. The fields are kept in pasture for two or three years and are then plowed up. This practice freshens them up feeding during the summer would probably enable me to grow more feed than I obtain by pasturing but it would mean more work, and I have never attempted it.

THE LABOR QUESTION

"In this section I do not know what we would do were it not for the English emigrants. Our Canadian young men strike out for the West, where they start in for themselves. We have to rely on the English emigrants to fill their places. Fully nine-tenths of our hired men are English emigrants.



Francis - A Grade Cow not of Special Dairy Breeding

This cow took a first prize among the grade cows entered in the last Guelph Winter Fair dairy test. Her owner, Mr. T. H. Dunt, of Woodstock, Ont., is a breeder of pure bred dairy cattle. He sold this cow after the test at Guelph. Read the article adjoining which deals with Beef vs. Dairy cattle.

results a number of my neighbors have been over to see it, and some of them have sowed pieces of alfalfa this spring.

"I do not believe that it pays to send all the milk to the factory, and then to buy calf feeds for the calves. I keep back the milk of two of my cows until the end of July and feed it to my heifer calves. The bull calves are sold for veal. I do not buy any meal or prepared feed for the calves. They are fed the milk instead, and provender and new milk. About two quarts of new milk are fed to each calf each day. This costs me considerably less than I would have to pay were I to buy calf feeds at two and a half cents a pound, and I obtain fully better results with my calves.

SHADE FOR THE STOCK

"Dairy cows do much better when they have shade in the pasture. Some of my pasture fields have shade trees and some have not. During hot

which is about 30 miles from this place, will, I believe, furnish a market for all the milk and cream produced in this section. It now takes about all our cream and a lot of our milk during the winter."

A GROWING MARKET

"Within 10 years, the city of Ottawa, which is about 30 miles from this place, will, I believe, furnish a market for all the milk and cream produced in this section. It now takes about all our cream and a lot of our milk during the winter."

FARM BUILDINGS

Mr. Thompson has 175 acres of exceptionally fine land. It is level and pretty well drained and produces excellent crops. The barns are log buildings, which before long are likely to be replaced with more modern structures. Mr. Thompson has fitted up his cow stable most comfortably. It is 105 by 22 feet. Both behind and in front of the cattle are wide feed and litter passages. The floor is of cement. The stanchions are iron. In front of the cows at one end of the stable a window has been cut in the side of the stable, which admits plenty of light. This window did not cost much to put in and adds won-

derfully to the comfort and health of the stock, and to the convenience of those who have to work in the stable. Mr. Thompson finds the stable both dry and comfortable.

The ceiling has not been boarded. In the loft over the stock can be stored about 25 tons of hay. There being no flooring, the air from the stable finds ready exit above. In this way ventilation is furnished in much the same way as is now so commonly advocated for poultry houses.

A PRIZE FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. R. H. Harding's Farm described by W. F. Stephen, Who, Along with Mr. Simpson Rennie, Place the Awards in the Second Year of the Dairy Farms' Competition, Conducted by Farm and Dairy

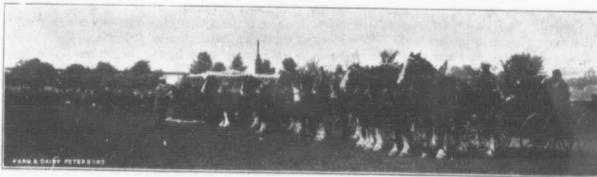
SITUATED midway between London and St. Marys, in the middle of the county of Middlesex, Ont., is the little hamlet of Theradale, within easy reach of which is the farm of R. H. Harding, consisting of 97 acres of fertile land. This farm contained the smallest acreage of any farm visited. Most of it is under cultivation. An intensive system of farming is followed and only requires completeness in detail to enable the proprietor to make a much higher score.

While not modern the house is fairly convenient. It presents to the passer-by a restful, home-like appearance, with its nice lawn and heavy row of evergreens to the side. The beautiful row of maples on either side of the public

Mr. Thompson raised some 40 head of Yorkshire hogs each year. He has kept as high as 80. The hogs are fed peas and oats hatched in summer with mangels in addition in winter. This feed is raised on the farm, as Mr. Thompson holds that farmers should endeavor to grow all their own feed. The probability is that many more farmers in North Lanark will soon follow Mr. Thompson's example and go in more and more for dairying.—H. B. C.

pure air going out through small shafts and the hay chutes. The superstructure is of wood, the whole being well arranged for convenience in feeding and cleaning. There are stalls to tie up 16 cows; five box stalls give good accommodation in this regard. The stable was about as well lighted as any seen in our travels.

Mr. Harding is perfecting a water system, which when completed will enable him to water all his stock inside. There had just been completed previous to our visit a large cement tank under the approach to the barn, sufficiently elevated to allow water to gravitate to individual buckets in the stables. Water is to be pumped by hand into this tank, and the system when finished will be quite complete. The absence of



A Scene in the Ring at the Recent Galt Horse Show

The fine heavy draught teams competing for the \$200 cup presented by the Dominion Transport Co., at the Galt horse show, may here be seen. To the left of the judges' booth a class of single carriage horses are to be seen as they were awaiting the decision of their special judges.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

roadway indicate a lover of nature lives near here. We believe that Mr. Harding is responsible for these beautiful shade trees. Would that more of our public highways were adorned on either side with the national tree of Canada!

DAIRYING TAKES FIRST PLACE

Dairying is the leading industry, but it is supplemented with sheep. Eleven milk cows and seven young cattle comprised the herd; among these were seen nine registered Holsteins. The older matrons have good milk records to their credit. Daily milk records are kept, and the unprofitable cows have to go.

Five horses, one a registered Clydesdale brood mare, were on the farm at the time of our visit. One to three brood sows are kept and a number of young pigs are fattened each year. A varied lot of poultry is also kept.

This was the only farm in the competition where a flock of sheep was kept. Mr. Harding's fine Dorsetshires have a world-wide reputation, and many ribbons taken at National and International exhibitions adorn the home. About 50 registered sheep and lambs were on the farm at the time of our visit.

STABLES AND VENTILATION

The stable is 40 by 84 feet, two storeys high. The walls are built of hollow cement blocks 10 inches thick, which make an attractive looking and durable wall. The intake in the system of ventilation is so arranged that the air comes from the outside up through the hollow in the blocks and from openings near the top of the wall inside it diffuses through the stable the im-

a covered milk stand reduced the score somewhat. We expect such a stand on a dairy farm when milk goes to the creamery.

ALFALFA IS GROWN

Going out to the fields we noticed good fair crops of oats, peas, barley, corn, roots and potatoes, with oats the heaviest; in fact, somewhat lodged. Alfalfa is used for summer feeding and is used freely in winter in conjunction with silage and clover hay, roots, middlings and bran.

Mr. Harding, like other competitors, is combating the weed evil. This evil appears to have required a stubborn fight wherever we went, and it requires constant vigilance and perseverance if success is to crown one's efforts.

The home life on this prize farm is commendable, as with books, magazines, and agricultural papers seen here it denotes an intelligence above the ordinary. Mr. Harding's system of farming is also commendable, only requiring a slight rearrangement of roadways and fields and the perfecting of his present system to enable him to stand near the top in future competitions.—W. F. S.

An important advantage in favor of a block silo over the solid wall silo is the matter of watering. A concrete wall should be watered for several days after being built so as not to allow it to dry too quickly. To water a silo 30 feet high for a week is no small job under ordinary circumstances but when building of blocks the watering process can be easily done.—R. H. Kerr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

One Way to Harvest Alfalfa

John Clark, Grey Co., Ont.

No matter how well we may manage the alfalfa crop at cutting time, we sometimes meet disaster through adverse weather conditions just as we are liable to do with other crops.

I begin to cut when the crop is one-quarter to one-third in bloom. Then my practice varies according to weather conditions. If these conditions are favorable for rapid curing I cut in the forenoon as soon as the dew is off, and coil up the evening of the same day. In case of cool weather and little wind it is not usually ready for cutting the day it is cut. In that case I rake the hay into windrows late in the afternoon and coil the next afternoon.

Another plan I have found to give good results is to cut in the afternoon and rake when it is ready the following day.

I leave the alfalfa in the coil three or four days, just before hauling I turn over the coils and aerate the bottoms for a few hours.

When putting it in the mow I do not allow it to lie where the horse fork drops it, but spread it loosely all over the mow. This I have found important in lessening the danger of heating.

A summary of my method is: Cut the alfalfa before the bloom is out. Never cut when wet with dew or rain. Cool up before the leaves are dry enough to break. Do not put it into the barn before it is cured sufficiently to prevent heating.

When all is successfully done alfalfa is the best hay fodder known.

Feeding Dairy Cattle in Summer

Philip Fockler, Grey Co., Ont.

The dairy cow is a machine, and we use this machine to convert the feed grown upon our farms into a saleable product. Money can not be made out of any machine unless it is run to its capacity. Think of a man owning a grist mill and running it to one-third of its capacity! He must run it at full capacity to get largest returns. And we have to run this machine, the cow, on the dairy farm to its full capacity to make any profit.

Grass is one of nature's greatest gifts to the dairy cow; and her owner. The dairyman must have pasture for his cows if he expects to succeed. With land at a high price, however, to make a profit the most intensive methods must be employed. When pasture gets short it may be supplemented with mill feeds; this means a considerable financial outlay, however, and other less expensive means are within reach. The growing of alfalfa, winter rye, clover, corn and peas and oats will by successive sowings carry on the supply of feed well through the summer. Millet can be sown when the peas and oats have been cut and will carry the green feed into September. No green feed need be wasted, since it may be made into hay or ensilage, or, in the case of peas and oats, harvested for grain.

Those of us who feed our cows six months of the year and let them hunt for themselves the other six months are the ones who are feeding cows grain at a loss. The farmer who feeds his cows a good ration 12 months of the year and keeps his cows in good shape all the time is the farmer who is investing his money where it will bring him good interest.

We aim to maintain the milk flow throughout the season. Comfort, suitable foods in suitable quantities, regularity as to feeding, milking, salting, etc., and kindness we find are the great essentials to this end.

When grooming the horse do not do all the work with the brush and the rubbing cloth! This may make them look slick, but it does not remove the dirt from the hair which should be the object of the grooming.—E. F. Eaton, Chester Co., N. S.

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Favors the 3,500 Lb. Cow

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I note in Farm and Dairy of December 22nd last, an article entitled "Painted Arguments for Better Cows." This controversy shows a diversity of opinion as to the profitability of dairying at present prices. Mr. Webster is quite right. Our cows are what we make them. The point conveyed by Mr. Webster not recognized by "Nepean" is that intensive dairying does not pay at present prices of butter and cheese. We realize 10 cents for the butter fat in a gallon of milk with butter at 30 cents. The circumstances are more favorable with farmers who ship their milk for city consumption. They can force the capacity of the cow profitably.

AGENCY ADVERTISING

We often see the advantages of the 6,000 lb. cow over the 3,500 lb. cow explained. And the loss to Canada as here shown is something enormous. But the real fact is that a farmer can keep two 3,500 lb. cows for less money than he can one 6,000 lb. cow. The first cost of the two is also less. The information so generously supplied from men who have the 6,000 lb. cows for sale, advising that the 3,500 cows be sent to the block, is a cheap method of advertising.

I also take exception to Nepean as to milk being produced as cheaply in Canada as in Denmark. Our economic conditions differ from those of Denmark. Our feed is shipped to Denmark for less money than we pay on our home markets. Labor is also much below our standard; 50 cents a day is good pay in Denmark for a man. Women work for half that price. They have an advantage in cheaper freight rates on the railways. Freight is also less on the water. Their distances are less to the world's best market.

GOOD HERDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

There are some rather fine herds here on the Lower Fraser, but the 6,000 lb. cow is not popular in the ranching districts. She is all right on the Delta if there are good transportation facilities. Still the 3,500 lb. cow has her place and no cow nets her owner more when cost of keep is considered than this same faithful animal. She is causing no loss to Canada. There is a more honorable way for a man to advertise his special dairy stock than advising the annihilation of this much required animal.—G. W. Cawn, New Westminster Dist., B. C.

Note.—The question in feeding dairy cows is not "how much does it cost?" but "what net returns will the cow give me when the cost of feed is deducted?" It must be evident that a cow costing 10 cents to feed and giving 15 cents worth of milk is not as profitable as one, the feed bill of which is 30 cents and whose milk is worth 60 cents. Mr. Cawn's letter printed above was submitted to Mr. G. A. Brothen of Peterboro county when he called at the Farm and Dairy office recently.

Mr. Brothen has been carrying on some work the past winter in feeding dairy cows and he gave us the benefit of his experience. The average ration fed in Mr. Brothen's stable of fresh cows was: 12 lbs. of meal worth 16.8c; 10 lbs. of clover hay, 6c; 30 lbs. of ensilage, 3c; or a total cost per day per cow of 29.5c. Cows fed this ration produced 60 to 70 lbs. of milk per day, an average of 65 lbs. The milk was easily worth \$1.00 a cwt. in the winter months, leaving a profit for Mr. Brothen on his feeding of 35 cents a cow. Mr. Brothen estimates that as the milk flow decreases and as the grain ration is decreased in proportion the relation between cost of production and profit will be relatively the same. In this stable milk records are kept and the feeder therefore knows when he is feeding his cattle to the highest point of profitable production. A reduction in the expensive ration above quoted, would, Mr. Brothen says, reduce profits in greater proportion.

All who have eyes kept the 3,500 animal must know that she would not give 35 cents profit per day if she were fed on nothing at all. It is true that cows that produce such high yields cost a lot of money to start with but the first cost is more than returned to the breeder by the extra high prices for which his stock will sell. Dairy farmers everywhere are coming to appreciate the value of getting heifer calves that have good producing stock behind them and cows that are known to be good producers will sell for much higher prices than those whose production is not known.

The high price of labor in this country instead of being detrimental to the keeping of good cows is one of the best reasons why we should keep the 6,000 to 10,000 lb. cow. It is almost as much work to care for and milk the 3,500 cow as the 6,000 lb. cow and the returns are more than twice as great. There is only one class of men we know of who can afford to keep the 3,500 lb. cow, that is, the rich men who are farming for fun rather than for profit. The poor man who does not keep the cow for the sake of her society,

Points to Observe in Haymaking

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

All women (who ever tried it) make good butter, and all farmers make good hay. But there is a vast difference in the products in both cases, which shows that all have not made a "first quality" in their products even if they class them "good." It is because there is such a difference in the feeding value of hay well made, and hay, as many make it, that I am constrained to give some pointers touching upon the commonplace subject of hay making.

Most of us dairy farmers will not be burdened this year with an over amount of hay to cut. The clover killed out badly and only a few of the meadows are even a fair crop, while many are the poorest we have had in years. Here and there we find small areas of alfalfa, which also is killed out somewhat, although on the whole it is a fair crop as compared with other clovers. The alfalfa seems unusually early this year, and the first cutting will be, or at least should have been, cut before the 15th of this month, so I shall not deal with it here.



Alfalfa from Turned Out Coils Put on the Wagon with the Loader

There is no magic process about cutting and curing alfalfa for hay, but great care needs to be exercised in having it cut at the proper time and then so handled as to conserve all of the leaves. It is difficult to secure a first quality of alfalfa hay, especially from the first cutting, without putting it through the usual process of coiling and allowing it to stand in the coils for a day or more to sweat. The illustration herewith shows a loader at work in an alfalfa field on Mr. Carman Metcalfe's farm, Prince Edward Co., Ont., who tells in an article on this page how he handles alfalfa.

But rather for the money she will make, will find the 6,000 lb. cow (or better) a profit producer.—Editor.

Experience in Harvesting Alfalfa Hay

C. Metcalfe, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

We started to harvest alfalfa last year about June 18th, when the first blossoms were to be seen. We started to cut our five acre block at 9.30 in the morning, and finished about 1.30. At 2.30 we started to ted and the tedder was kept going until five o'clock. It was not quite as well cured as I would like to have had it, but we had it in coils by eight o'clock. It stood in the coils the next day. The following day we turned the coils and put the alfalfa in the mow.

My second crop last year was poor, owing to dry weather that followed the first cutting. The last cutting, however, was the finest quality of hay I had that season. My crop averaged about 45 tons an acre.

We find alfalfa of great value over red clover for feeding. As soon as I stopped feeding alfalfa and fed red clover the cows dropped off one-third in their milk. They will pick alfalfa out wherever they can find it. I would rather have one acre of good alfalfa than three acres of red clover or silage.

Fine hay can be made by coiling it the same day it is cut, and allowing it to stand for a couple of days. Then if the weather is favorable, haul to the barn. Coiling, however, entails a lot of extra labor and does not give a good chance to use the hay loader.—H. Johnson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Red clover hay for home feeding is better to be cut early, not later than full bloom. It is a mistake to allow it to stand until part of the heads are brown, since the quality is sure to be considerably reduced, and time is lost in securing second growth, which is often badly needed shortly after haying for pasture, or to be kept for seed.

Anyone who has made hay for a number of years knows, as well as I do, how to make good hay. But I would caution them against taking chances with the weather. The practice of starting the mowers on a Saturday and cutting down a large block at a time, is very poor management, and is responsible for much inferior hay. It is much better to cut a little at a time, cutting it late in the afternoon, or evening, so that it may be tugged the next forenoon, coiled in the afternoon, and drawn in the following day, weather permitting, or, if favorable, hauled to the barn in the afternoon following the cutting if the hay loader and side delivery rake is part of the hay making equipment.

With timothy it is not well to allow it to get mature. Better cut it before loose blossoms, or just, comes out, if intended for home feeding.

We all need to aim for the best quality in our hay. Chemists tell us that protein in the leaves of clover is quite soluble and much of it is washed out and lost by a rain, which may catch it in an unprepared state, and heavy dews are quite detrimental. The main point in hay making is to start early, keep an eye on the weather, do not cut too much at a time—only what can be handled the following day—and then when it is ready to haul, get it into the barn with all possible dispatch.

The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any inquiries are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

Meal with Milk for Calves

I have been advised to use oilmeal with skim milk to take the place of whole milk for young calves. Is this the best substitute for the cream removed?—E. F. G., Colchester Co., N.S.

A little oil meal covered with boiling water to form a jelly and put in the bottom of a pail containing the milk for the calf is an easy way to teach it to eat solid food. For continuous feeding, however, a highly nitrogenous food such as oil meal is not economical. The principal ingredient in oil meal is protein. Skim milk has a higher protein content than has whole milk and by using oilcake in combination we are not supplying the elements lacking in the skim milk and are feeding at the same time an unnecessary amount of protein, the most expensive food element.

In experiments carried on at the Iowa Experiment Station it was found that oilmeal in combination with milk produced a gain of one pound in the weight of the calf at a cost of 2.8 cents. Corn meal and flax seed in combination with milk cost 2.2 cents a pound of gain and oat meal and milk 2.1 cents. The calves were equally thrifty in all lots. It is evident that either corn meal or oat meal are to be preferred to oilmeal for calves getting skim milk.

Raising a Colt by Hand

Can some Farm and Dairy readers give their experience in raising a colt by hand on cow's milk? How often should it be fed? How much at a time and how much should it be mixed with? How soon should it be safe to feed grain or allow it to eat grass? S. T. Haliburton Co., Ont.

The food for the colt should consist of two parts cows milk and one part water. A tablespoon full of granulated sugar should be added to each half pound of milk. This should be heated to 100 degrees, and one half pint given the colt every hour for the first ten days.

It is wise to use the milk from the same cow all the time and if the colt be a large one give a little more than one-half pint.

After the second day gradually increase the quantity given and lengthen the periods, at a week old a pint every two hours should suffice, at three weeks old every four hours should be often enough and when a month old it should not be necessary to get up during the night to feed it. The attendant must use judgment all through as the peculiarities of the colt must be studied and it given less or more than advised as appears needful. Teach it to eat a little chop at two weeks of age and it can have grass as soon as it will eat it, the same as if it were in pasture with its dam.

Conservation of Energy

C. F. Whitley, In Charge of Records, Ottawa

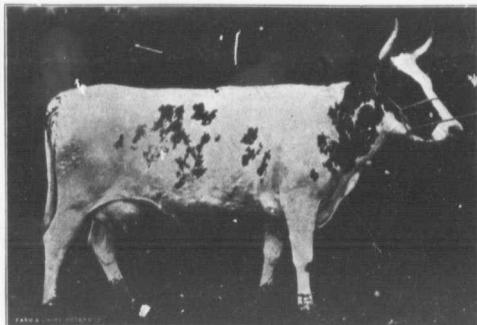
The average yield of fat per cow in one association in Quebec was 27.9 lbs. for the month of last October. In another Quebec association it was only 15.2 pounds. A simple calculation shows therefore that in one section 153 cows had to be handled to produce as much butter fat as in the other section was produced by just 100 cows. From statements made out by the owners of various herds it is apparent that in many cases five cows out of 11 are not producing enough milk to pay the cost of their feed.

Such plain, unvarnished facts ought to open the eyes of every one who is

the least particle interested in the progress and development of Canada. Profless toil on the farm is unnecessary. Human energy properly directed is almost limitless in its possibilities, but to see it misdirected, wasted on poor cows, is one of the

with ridicule of the 300 pound cow. What we need to do is to awaken from this dull lethargy, and endeavor to realize what a shocking, appalling waste is occurring to-day on thousands of dairy farms. Millions of valuable hours spent now in handling

ious asset, human energy. Cow teasting is playing a leading part in the reformation.



An Ontario Ayrshire with a Good Record

Snowflake of Spring Brook, 25,750, the hifer here illustrated, as a two-year-old, produced 6,031 lbs. of 4.37 milk, making 336 lbs. of butter. She also gave birth to two fine calves in 10 months and 10 days. This hifer combines Ayrshire quality and dairy production in marked proportions. She is owned by G. D. Mads, Vankleek Hill, Ont. (Adv't.)

saddest sights in this day and generation. Valuable beyond comparison with water power or any other power is this enormous volume of vital human force at present so uselessly squandered.

We have smiled too long at the low average, we have thought only

poor cows, and thousands of "foot-pounds" of manual strength might be turned to profitable account.

The problem is pressing, the best energies of our wisest leaders in thought and action might well be exercised in grappling with the situation, so as to conserve that most pre-

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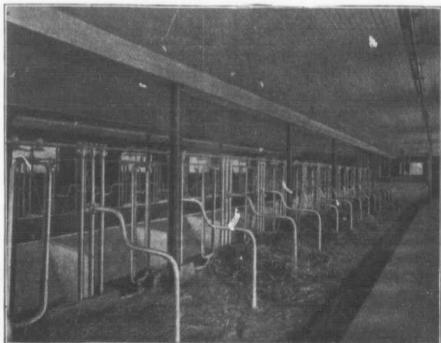
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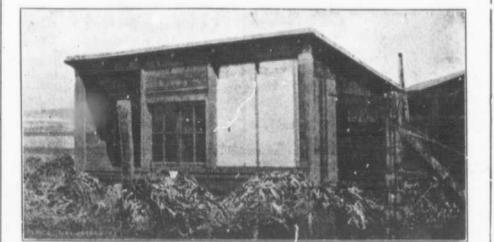
BEATTY BROS.
FERGUS, ONTARIO

POULTRY YARD

The Candlering of Eggs
The best method of ensuring that all eggs marketed are of good quality is to collect them twice a day and market them frequently—at least twice a week in summer. In order to make sure that eggs are fresh they

We generally sell the cockerels for broilers as it pays better than to keep them until they are full grown. We keep R. I. Reds. We like them first-rate for layers, but I think they are a little slower to mature than some of the other breeds. We hardly ever lose a hen as they are very hardy and will stand a lot of cold.

Breeding Counts.—There is a feeling extant that any hen will lay;



Poultry in Houses Such as This are Not Injured by Cold
The curtain front poultry house here illustrated is on the Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alta. On January 13 the temperature was down to 47 1/2 degrees below zero, but there was not even a comb frozen.

may be candled, and this work can readily be done on the farm. Take a cardboard box large enough to hold a lamp and cut a hole in the side of the box the shape of an egg but somewhat smaller. This outfit makes a cheap and efficient candler.

The candling must be done in a dark room. Place the egg against the opening and its appearance will show whether it is fresh, stale or rotten. Mr. A. G. Phillips, of Purdue University, gives the following indications that point to the condition of the egg:

Fresh.—Opaque, appearing almost entirely free of any contents, sometimes dim outline of yolk visible, air cell very small.

Stale.—Outline of yolk plainly visible, sometimes muddy in appearance air cell very large.

Developed Germ.—Dark spot visible, from which radiate light colored blood vessels.

Dead Germs.—Dark spot attached to shell, or red ring of blood, visible.

Rotten.—Muddy or very dark in appearance, yolk and white mixed air cell large and sometimes movable.

Cracked.—White lines showing irregularly on shell.

Hatching and Rearing Chicks
H. G. Coates, Compton Co., Que.

An investment of an incubator with us would not be profitable, as like most farmers we raise only a small number of chickens each year. We have always had good success with the natural method of incubation. The hens are set in a rather dark room, separate from the other hens, the eggs being placed in boxes around the side of the room. Corn, water and grit are placed where the hens can get them at all times. Setting hens will come off for feed about every third morning. They are then let out of doors for a short time.

When the chickens hatch they go for from 24 to 30 hours before feeding. The first few feeds consist of stale bread crumbs either dry or soaked in milk or water, and squeezed dry in the hand. I sometimes mix in a small quantity of dry sand or charcoal with the feed. After a few days I feed them on cornmeal, oatmeal, shorts, boiled potatoes and table scraps. As soon as the wing-feathers come and they begin to feather out on the body, they are past the danger stage. When they are a month old I take the hen away.

that breeding counts for little, and therefore we need pay no attention to it. Experienced poultry men have for long known that the best is none too good, and that breeding is a mighty factor in egg production. Ner is egg production dependent wholly

upon breeding. There is no best breed. There are good individuals in all breeds, although we must allow that there are more good strains in individuals in some breeds than in others.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O.A.C.

One of my pullets hatched on March 22, laid its first egg on August 15.—G. W. Fortier, Carleton Co., Ont.

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poor, as caterpillars have worked havoc with them. Wealthy and Fanciful will give the best crops. McIntosh is a favorite. Cherries and plums are a good crop.—Geo. A. Watson, Glengarry Co., Ont.

"The apple crop is variable. Some have had good crops, others poor."—M. M. Knowles, Lanark Co., Ont.

"Fall apples set well. Winter apples are not so good. The crop will not be as late as last year unless the best caterpillar does further damage. Plums and cherries will be below the average.—W. O. Webster, York Co., Ont.

"The apple bloom set fairly well, but it is too early to estimate what the crop will be. Cherries and pears are light and plums good. Raspberries are injured by crickets; other small fruits are good."—F. W. Fisher, Halton Co., Ont.

"Prospects for apples in orchards that have had good care last year are good, except for Baldwins, which are a little light. Neglected orchards will have a light crop. Greening, King, Russos, and Spys will be a full crop. Cherries, plums, and other fruits give excellent promise."—J. C. Harris, Oxford Co., Ont.

"We will have few apples. Hot dry weather in the blooming season is responsible. Early apples will be better than late. Northern Spys are a failure. Plums and cherries will be medium and grapes good."—Nicholas Stuckley, Waterloo Co., Ont.

"Winter apples will be scarce, autumn apples one a crop, and summer apples a full crop. Plums and peaches are well loaded. Cherries and pears are short; small fruits, fair to good.—W. N. Fisher, Norfolk Co., Ont.

"The apple bloom was light. Winter apples are almost a failure; fall and summer varieties good. Cherries will be light, and plums and peaches better than last year. There is small fruit in abundance."—B. Lucas, Elgin Co., Ont.

"Prospects for the apple crop are average. Greenings will give the heaviest crop; Baldwins are light. Other fruits are medium. Prospects are for a better crop than last year."—J. A. Webster, Elgin Co., Ont.

"Early and fall apples will be a full crop, but winter varieties only 50 to 60 per cent. of a crop. Greenings set a full crop; Spys will be only 30 per cent. of an average. Pears, peaches and plums look well, but cherries are poor. The small fruit crop is good."—E. J. Torrington, Lambton Co., Ont.

"Prospects for apples are only fair, with the late varieties giving the best crop. Cherries are variable. Small fruits have suffered from lack of rain."—C. S. Barton, Simcoe Co., Ont.

"Prospects are for a fair to full crop of early apples. Baldwins and Spys are nearly a failure. Ben Davis and King are the best in winter varieties. Cherries are good; plums and pears, light."—E. T. Caverhill, Middlesex Co., Ont.

"Northern Spy and other late varieties are poor; early varieties are fair. Plums will be fair, cherries poor to medium. Excessive heat was injurious to bloom."—Wallace Megraw, Bruce Co., Ont.

"There will be half an average crop of apples. Trees blossomed well, but very little set. All varieties are light. Cherries, pears, and plums are well up to an average crop."—Andrew Gagnier, Bruce Co., Ont.

"There are very few apples in the Huron district. Where the trees were sprayed the bloom set well. Greening and King were the heaviest croppers. Baldwins and Spys are almost a failure. Cherries are light, plums medium and pears good. Small fruits are medium to light."—R. R. Sloan, Huron Co., Ont.

"The apple crop will be light, not more than half an average. Baldwins and Spys are almost a failure. Greenings are a fine crop. Peaches and plums will be full."—D. Johnson, Lambton Co., Ont.

SWINE DEPARTMENT

Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These will be answered in this department. You are also invited to offer helpful suggestions or relate experiences through these columns.

Summer Management

The management of the spring litters from now till fall will depend on whether the hogs are intended for market or for breeding purposes. With the market hogs the object is to put on flesh of the right kind as cheaply as possible. The management of hogs intended for breeding on the other hand should be such as to produce a strong, vigorous pig with a good constitution.

Green feed should enter largely into the rations of hogs during the summer months. Green clover or alfalfa, rape, mixtures of peas, oats and vetches, and pasture all tend to keep the hog healthy, and in the very best of condition to make rapid gains and produce the most useful and desirable by-products fed.

The ideal place for the hog intended for breeding purposes is on pasture. The hog here develops good bone, and the constant exercise gives it vigor and constitution. The market hog, however, would waste too much energy wandering over a large pasture. The preferable plan in this case is to keep the hog in pens and feed the green feed there. These pens should be out of doors with a shed to protect from the weather, or closed pens that have an outside run. Here the green feed

can be fed in such quantities as they will eat, and no energy and consequently no food is used in walking around. The breeding swine on pasture can be depended upon to graze a large portion of their food, only enough mill stuffs being fed in addition to keep them growing vigorously but not fat. The market hog, however, should be kept quite fat from the very first as the younger the hog the more economic use will be made of the food fed.

They are unyielding and clumsy, so get out of plumb, sag and drag, and are often so difficult to operate that they take more time and patience than most men can spare in that way. Every extra on the farm should be permanent. Whatever you build should have lasting qualities. Its durability can be combined with absolute efficiency the result is a good investment of time and money. Near

Comments on Hog Profits

Wm. Jones, Oxford Co., Ont.

The profits from feeding hogs depend on the relation between the price of feeds and the price of pork. It will take about 5 lbs. of grain foods, middlings, and so forth, to make one lb. of pork, that is, when the feeding is conducted under proper conditions. If feed is 15c a lb., it will cost 75c a lb. to produce pork. Where feeding is carried on in connection with dairying, and the by-products fed to the hogs, it is profitable in almost all cases, where the number of hogs carried is in accordance with the product of the dairy. In my opinion this is the one sure way to raise hogs, and have a reasonable profit on them.

I occasionally test my finishing hogs for two weeks or a month, but have no figures of my own of recent date that have been secured through testing a lot of feeding hogs from weaning time until finished. I have long ago found that I can grow a hog cheaper than I can finish it for market. There is therefore no necessity of testing them during their growing period, unless like to know, however, what it takes to finish them.

Some Types of Modern Farm Gates

N. Ralph Steele, Guelph, Ont.

A poor gate is the "weakest link" in a fence. Sometimes the link is so antiquated and weak that it is practically missing.

One of the virtues of a good farm gate is the quickness with which it may be opened and shut. If it cannot be operated in a jiffy it invites a serious objection. This is a fast age. We do things in a hurry. Gates must work almost electrically. Even the best ones are exasperatingly slow when time is precious. But the supreme limit is one that requires a long minute and the strength of a Hercules to lift it out of the mud or its rut, and laboriously drag it back. Many a man has lost some of his religion and his head doing this work. In wet weather wooden gates get waterlogged and mired; in the winter snow interferes seriously with opening and closing them. Unless they are kept in perfect repair they cannot be easily or quickly handled in any season. Whatever this type of gate is (and its defects are well known) the steel gate is not. The difference amounts to almost a perfect opposite from a practical point of view.

HOME-MADE GATES

Any farmer handy with tools can make his own gates; but that is not a sufficient argument in favor of making them. Do a little figuring. How long will it take to build a plank of a wooden gate of the type generally used? Assign the time a cash value. Then add the cost of nails and lumber, include in the calculation the expense of hanging. After the job is finished make an estimate of the durability or usefulness of the gate including also inevitable repairs. It will be found that, considered on a critical basis, in 10 years' time the gate will prove more expensive than a well built steel gate. Lumber is high in price and the best grades made into gates are very short-lived, indeed. But the ephemeral nature of wooden gates is not their only drawback.

Prize Farms Entries

Entries in the Prize Farms' Competition closed on Thursday last week. At the time of going to press, however, there were still some entries in connection with which correspondence was in progress and consequently we are unable to publish a full list of the entries in this issue. These will be published next week. Apparently there will be about 30 entries in this year's contest as compared with about 40 in the contest held two years ago.

But few entries have been received from districts 4 and 5 in Westchester County where in the last contest there were about 20. It is possible, therefore, that in accordance with the rules of the competition, some of the entries in district No. 3 may be included in districts No. 4 and 5, making one strong division. Even then there will still be more prizes offered than there will be entries competing in those districts.

The names of the judges will be announced in next week's issue. A striking feature of the competition this year is the fact that nearly all the competitors are men who did not take part in the last competition.

Among the entries received last week were the following: John Brown and John W. Logan, Howick Station, Quebec, District No. 1; Wm. Wightman, Lunenburg, Glengarry County, and W. F. Bell, Britannia Bay, Carleton County, in district No. 2; C. Howison, Keene, W. Telford, and C. & E. Telford, of Bridgenorth, Peterborough County; E. Budd, Precious Corners, Northumberland County, R. E. Gunn, Beaverton, Ontario County; Jas. Gay, Frankford, Hastings Co.; George W. Anderson, Rossmore, Prince Edward County, and J. C. Bales, Lansing, York County, all in district No. 3. Willard Thresh, of Westbrooke, district No. 4; Wm. Jull, Norwich, Oxford County and A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners, Wentworth County, district No. 5.

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APICULTURE

More about Bee Keepers

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The pessimistic letter of brother Holterman in your paper about the 11th of May suited most old-time bee men well. As a set we would naturally like to smudge all the small fry out and also raise our price, but I think that the Government in giving us aid should encourage rather than discourage all who are at all disposed to embark in bee-keeping. What if some do fail? Shall their failure make the truth of none effect?

I like our Elderton lady's (Miss Ethel Robson) address and wish her God speed if she can induce a hundred farmers' wives or daughters to try bee-keeping.—R. F. Whiteside, Victoria Co., Ont.

Secrets About Getting Honey

"Bees require to be kept from swarming else they will not produce a maximum flow of honey. It is an easy matter to prevent swarming. I only had two swarms from my whole colony last year, by passing these remarks Mr. J. W. Clark, of Brant Co., Ont., told the secret of how to do it to one of the editors of Farm and Dairy recently when he was at his place for a couple of hours. The secret is give them lots of room.

Mr. Clark last year made over 500 out of honey from about 65 colonies. There are several things worth knowing about how Mr. Clark manages his bees. These we shall here record.

"With the strong colonies, along in May, I raise the brood and allow the queen to work both in the brood chamber and the super above. When the white clover flow commences I shake the bees down to the lower super or brood chamber. The queen then goes to the brood in the lower super and the super above. When the white clover flow commences I shake the bees down to the lower super or brood chamber. The queen then goes to the brood in the lower super and the super above. When the white clover flow commences I shake the bees down to the lower super or brood chamber. The queen then goes to the brood in the lower super and the super above.

When the honey flow comes on in the early part of the season, I raise up the sides of the hives from the bottom board and place long wedges under the sides so as to leave an open entrance space about an inch and a quarter or an inch and a half, providing lots of ventilation. Give the bees lots of room and lots of ventilation," said Mr. Clark, "and you will have no swarms. I prefer a long wedge running the length of the hives rather than the short blocks, which leave the hives open all round. When the hive is open only in front there is not the same danger of robbing as when open all round and one can leave the wedges in for a longer time without danger."

Holstein or Ayrshire?—Mr. Carlyle Again

(Continued from page 2.)

of only two or three cents a 100 lbs. on their milk. Mr. Bollert was very particular to add in the value of the why while neglecting the butter fat content of the milk, although down in this country our factories sometimes have to force their patrons to draw their whey.

COST OF MILKING
Mr. Bollert ignores also the point I made that the Holstein cow was milked three times a day, while the Ayrshire heifer was milked but twice. Had he allowed what was fair for the trouble and cost involved in this extra milking, together with the difference in butter fat already mentioned, I am inclined to think, it would mean that instead of there being a profit of

\$3.40 for the month in favor of their champion Holstein cow, the profit would be on the side of this ordinary Ayrshire heifer.

Mr. Bollert contends that my estimate of 10c as the cost of milking a cow is excessive. I possibly know as well as Mr. Bollert what is involved in the cost of milking. If he is willing to milk cows on that basis, including the bringing of the cows from pasture and returning them afterwards and the cooling of the milk, then he is willing to work for less than I am. Some of us find it hard, especially when stock is milked three times a day, to procure the help to do it.

THE FEED CONSUMED

Mr. Bollert doubts the difference I stated in the feed consumed by the two animals, and states that at the dairy tests in the winter fairly good scratations have shown him that the



An Ayrshire Cow that is an Economical Producer

In the adjoining article, Mr. W. J. Carlyle, Dundas Co., Ont., gives the production and cost of feed of his Ayrshire cow. Hereafter, here illustrated, and compares her as a milk maker with Evergreen March, the champion Canadian Holstein performer. Notice the splendid dairy type of this cow. She would be a credit to any breed.

Ayrshires consume as much as the Holsteins. Few will believe this, as it is a demonstrated fact that large animals like the Holsteins must of necessity consume more feed than the smaller Ayrshires or Jerseys. Mr. Bollert himself, a little further on in his letter, draws attention with pride to the fact that Holsteins have "the capacity and the constitution to consume a large quantity of the food" "produced on the farm." I might add also that I have been informed by a well-known Canadian authority on dairy tests that some at the head of the Holstein breeders during the three days of the test cut down on the feed of their cows to increase the butter fat test of their milk, although they feed heavily for a month or so before the test. I cannot, however, of course, very well prove this to be the case. I have Mr. John McKee, of Norwich, however, as authority for the statement that in his experience in these tests, which is even greater than that of Mr. Bollert, he has never seen the Ayrshires fed nearly as much as the Holsteins.

THE YEARLY RECORDS

Mr. Bollert seems to wonder why I did not give the yearly records of the two animals in question, since both were entered in the Record of Performance. I am perfectly willing to give the yearly record of my Ayrshire heifer and the cost of her feed, but I have never heard the yearly record of this cow or the cost of her feed.

In his last letter published in the June 8th issue of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Bollert endeavors to prove that Holsteins can make records without much grain and mill feeds. I have yet to hear of any of the large records we read so much about having been made in that way—the record of Evergreen March being a case in point.

Farmers in this section who have Holsteins tell me that their Holsteins will not continue to do well for any length of time unless they are given the commercial feeds extra.

As regards the small-teated Ayrshires, to which Mr. Bollert referred in his answer to my letter, I might state that this defect, of some Ayrshires is worked for all it is worth by Holstein breeders like Mr. Bollert, although this defect is now the exception and not the rule. I know Holsteins that have the same defect.

ANOTHER SWALLOW

In his letter in the June 8th issue, in answer to Mr. Turner's letter, Mr. Bollert admits that Snowflake, Mr. Turner's Ayrshire, is a grand cow and that she has fine teats, and he does not attempt to disprove Mr. Turner's figures showing the relative profits of the two breeds, the champion Holstein Evergreen March. Instead, he dodges

the issue by saying that "one swallow does not make summer." The Ayrshire heifer I have mentioned might, I presume, be considered another swallow. In addition, however, I will give the record of another of my cows, Buttercup, which in 9 days during April, in the yearly test, gave 630 lbs. of milk, or an average of 70 lbs. a day, her best day's record being 76 lbs. In 30 days she gave 1,894 lbs. of milk testing 3.5, or a total of 71.97 lbs. of butter fat. Her average daily production of milk for the month was 63.2-15 lbs. of milk.

(Concluded on page 13.)

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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 minimum of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

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AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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

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FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

THE DANES BUY GRAIN

The import of grain into the little kingdom of Denmark totals into figures quite remarkable; for 1909 the surplus import weight of grain into Denmark represented 1,436,000,000 lbs. Of corn they imported 460,000,000 lbs.; of barley, 231,000,000 lbs.; of oats, 122,800,000 lbs.; and of bran, 139,400,000 lbs. Oil cakes were imported to the extent of 940,500,000 lbs.

Some of us farmers who have the grain at home and are in doubt whether or not it pays to feed it to our stock, especially to our dairy cattle, may take courage and henceforth feed more of it. We ought to know full well that if the Dane can import our grain and feed it to his stock on his high priced land that we cannot afford to stint our animals on the grain ration and let some foreigners feed it and beat us out in the markets of the world with products we should have

finished, and finished profitably, from our own raw material.

It is true, of course, that all of this grain was not imported into Denmark from Canada. This fact, however, does not alter the relative significance of the claim here made.

In the case of dairy cows, it has been established beyond peradventure that if we have the cows and give them the feed the returns will come, provided that we have the "know how" and give the animals the proper care.

Grain rations for dairy cows are much more profitable than many of us think. We can and ought to make certain of the profit by keeping feed records and milk records. So long as we continue to "guess" rather than "know," many of us will never have the courage to feed much saleable, and it may be, high-priced grain. We can feed more grain and feed it profitably.

POINTS AMENT RECIPROcity

Our editorial jutting, "Farmers not Mised," in Farm and Dairy, June 8, was not given the thought it deserved, or it would not have appeared in the form in which it did. The arguments that Mr. Birdsall presented in that issue are the strongest that can be presented by the opponents of reciprocity. His arguments are accepted in good faith by many as good and sufficient reasons why reciprocity would not be of advantage to Canadians. We felt that we had answered these arguments in former issues of Farm and Dairy, but will again state our position on the most important points Mr. Birdsall raised.

The fact that United States lambs are being shipped to the Toronto market does not indicate that mutton can be produced cheaper in the United States than in Canada. The supply of Canadian mutton for several months now has been insufficient to meet the home demand, and naturally when dealers could not get supplies for their customers in Canada they were obliged to import mutton from other countries—the United States and Australia. The receipts of United States lambs at Toronto have been of the very best quality, and thus naturally sold for a somewhat higher price than Canadian lambs. It is owing to an abnormal condition that lamb is being imported into Canada. For the preceding 12 years, practically no lamb came from United States points to Toronto, while Buffalo has been one of the largest markets for Ontario lambs.

Mr. Birdsall charges inconsistency in our stand for reciprocity in connection with our well-known attitude on the conservation of forests. Reforestation and the conservation of this resource becomes a live issue only as our forests become of value. The first settlers having no market for their timber, burned it. It was only when a market was found for the lumber and it became a valuable asset that reforestation and conservation of our forests became a live issue. Access to the United States markets for our lumber and its products will make our forests yet more valuable and

more and more important in the conservation of our forests; the interest taken being in proportion as the forests become more valuable. Our Provincial Legislatures will still be free to make any regulations they see fit to safeguard our forests, such as limiting the size and number of trees cut from crown lands or prohibiting further cutting altogether.

We do not sneer at the loyalty of Canadian farmers, as Colonel Birdsall insinuates. Far from it. We have faith in the loyalty of the Canadian people and believe that the privilege of trading with our neighbors to the south will never lead to annexation for any pecuniary gains that might come from union. We farmers are as anxious to preserve our separate nationality as is any class. Wider markets and greater prosperity, far from weakening the ties that bind us to the Empire, will make us more contented and more loyal citizens in consequence.

THE WRONG THING DROPPED

What would you think of a farmer who, through cow testing finds that he has unprofitable cows, and then drops the weighing and testing instead of dropping the cows? Some men do this very thing. Recently one of the editors of Farm and Dairy came across just such an instance—a dairyman having become disgusted with the small returns he found he was getting, and had decided to leave off cow testing.

It is difficult to understand how he intends to make much progress when he follows such a practice. He probably believes that what a man doesn't know isn't likely to hurt him much.

There is some excuse for a man who has unprofitable cows, but is making an honest effort to get better cows, even though he be a long time at it. But it is time, money and brains thrown away to bother with a farmer when he knows he has poor animals and is determined to keep them anyway. We trust that none of the readers of Farm and Dairy are built like that. We pity those who are.

A DANGER IN RENTING ORCHARDS

The bearing and profitable life of an apple orchard can be largely regulated by the manner in which the pruning is done. It is possible to take a neglected orchard that has been bearing small, indifferent crops, and by severe pruning at certain seasons of the year bring it into large bearing, and leave it at the end of a comparatively few years in a worn-out condition. Herein lies a danger in renting orchards for a period of years to outside parties.

"I would not rent my orchard at any price," said Mr. John Beemer, a successful fruit grower of Brant Co., Ont., while in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. "It is possible," continued he, "to butcher the orchards for immediate profits, and unless the lessee was extremely conscientious there would be a great temptation to prune for immediate results for himself rather than to improve the orchard for the

future use of the owner when the lease runs out."

This important factor in orchard management should not be lost sight of by those who are leasing their orchards. Rules regulating the pruning would be difficult to make, and the only safeguard the lessee may have is the honesty of the lessee.

The better plan for one to safeguard the healthy condition of his orchard is to give it proper attention himself, and make for himself the profits that the lessee expects to make.

SUMMER FEEDING OF ENSILAGE

Does ensilage when fed to dairy cows in summer have a tendency to sour milk? This question is being asked by some dairymen whose experience has been such as to convince them that ensilage cannot be fed with good results as a supplement to short pastures. A Brant Co., Ont., farmer, in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy recently, said that on only two occasions had he experienced any trouble with sour cream, and on both occasions he attributed the trouble to the feeding of ensilage.

The summer silo affords the cheapest method known of supplementing short pastures; but if the ensilage spoils the milk its use cannot be recommended.

But the trouble is not with the silage, save indirectly; it is with the method in which it is fed. Silage spoils more rapidly in warm weather than in winter, and may be fed more quickly. If five or six inches from the surface in the silo is fed daily the cows will get the silage in good condition, and there will be no injurious effects on the milk. In the case of a large silo it is advisable to feed from one half the surface only, thus enabling one to feed the silage before it spoils. Care also must be exercised in feeding it after the cows are milked so as not to have the taste of silage in the air of the stable, while the milk is being drawn from the cows.

Dairymen who are planning to sell their cows on corn ensilage need not be deterred from doing so by unfavorable results obtained by their neighbors or others. If they look into the feeding methods of the unsuccessful ones they will find that the cows have been receiving spoiled ensilage, and it has been fed at an improper time. Feed it properly and ensilage cannot be excelled as a cheap and efficient supplement to short pastures.

Each year when cattle go on grass, and again later on when they are turned on after growth, many heifers are lost through blloat.

Prevention. A few precautions **Blloat** would prevent this loss. Do not allow cattle on grass for the first time when they are hungry. Do not turn them on while it is wet after a heavy dew. Dry hay or rough dry fodder available to the cattle where they can get it will prevent bloating. Practice of the simple rules would save many hundreds of dollars each year to cattlemen.

Holstein vs.

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Test You

C. F. Whately

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Holstein vs. Ayrshire Comparisons Not Fair

Editor, Farm and Dairy: In Farm and Dairy of May 25th, comparing Holsteins and Ayrshires as profit makers, unless the tests are conducted under similar circumstances, the results of such figures are entirely misleading.

The figures referred to illustrates conclusively how unreliable are such comparisons. Mr. Clemons' figures were taken when he was trying to make his cow qualify for the highest place in the Canadian Holstein official test for 30 days. This position was worth hundreds of dollars to him and if he had fed dollar bills to attain this end it would have been economical considering what he was after. He achieved his aim. We will find, however, that after the first 30 days when Evergreen March was only milking in the yearly Record of Performance as was the Ayrshire, that her feed bill came away down, and the milk she gave would not be very much less either.

Then again the cheapness of feed available in different tests makes a difference probably 95 per cent. of Farm and Dairy readers do not know anything about feeding brewers' grains which were used by Mr. Turner. For purposes of comparison, the Messrs. Turner might as well have said, "We stole all of our feed so that if cost us nothing to feed our Ayrshire" and work the profits out on this basis. The result of such figuring would show up well from an Ayrshire standpoint but be entirely misleading. Brewer's grains are priced by Mr. Turner at three cents. I am now buying brewers' grain at 2 1/2 cents a bushel of 60 lbs. If Mr. Clemons had had three cents worth he could have cut out his oil cake, cut out chop and his bran and had a three cent feed bill in place of 83c, and brought his cost down 30c a day and had it at 20.82c against the 23.94c feed cost of the Ayrshire. Of course the production of the Holstein is far ahead. One can readily see how misleading the figures given by the Messrs. Turner are.

If the Ayrshire men want economy tests let them have them but competition must be under the same conditions. The Holstein Society has offered, to go into such tests.—E. Came, Laval Co., Que.

Test Your Coward Cows
C. F. Whiteley in Charge of Records

In April the yield of 10 cows near Birmam, Ont., was 383 pounds of butter fat; but from records to hand from the cow testing association near Bobaycon, Ont., it is seen that it is the poor cows, the cowards, as many, to produce just as much butter fat. In a year or two the man with these poor cows will probably have got his herd up to nearly double their present capacity because he will know for certain which cows are not worth keeping. Dairy farmers in all provinces have done this, some are now getting nearly three times as much milk and fat as they used to obtain before they determined to gather information as to which poor cows were sheltering themselves, coward fashion, behind instead of a fair herd average or a heavy yield from one or two extra good cows in the herd; such, for instance as a seven-year-old grade cow near Woodstock, Ont., that gave last month 2161 pounds of milk, testing 3.3 per cent. of fat, thus giving over 73 pounds of butter fat in one month, almost double the good average yield above noted at Birmam. Do your cowards any credit? If it will pay you to keep records of each one and so find out.

Five new subscribers to Farm and Dairy will win you a pure bred pig.

The Mare and Her Colt

A mare should be given at least a week's rest after foaling in order to permit the generative tract to regain its original form and the system in general to become adjusted to the new conditions. During this time she should be kept in a comfortable box stall with occasional access to a protected lot for sunshine and exercise. After her first thirst is quenched with small allowances of water at intervals she should have access to fresh water, which may be given by placing a large pailful in some protected place in her stall. Her grain diet should be rather scanty for a few days. It should consist principally of clean oats and bran. To give her a full allowance at this time is positively dangerous to both mare and foal, says the Stallion and Jack News. Digestive disorder in either may be easily induced by making a mistake at this time.

The greater number of cases of diarrhoea in foals are induced by too liberal a supply of grain to the mother at an early age. If a colt shows a tendency to such disorder, cut the grain ration of the mother at once, and remove the milk from the udder several times a day by hand so as to limit the supply to the colt.

PUTTING THE MARE TO WORK

Before putting the mare to work, separate her from the colt for a day or two by placing the mare in an adjoining stall and permit the colt to nurse several times a day. When the mare is put into harness, let her work be of a very light character until she becomes gradually accustomed to service again.

Allow the colt to remain in the stall, but bring the mare to the barn for several days during the middle of the forenoon and let her work so as to permit the colt to nurse. Gradually the time for nursing can be extended so that three times a day will be sufficient.

We favor keeping colts in the stall rather than permit them to follow the mare, for, everything considered, it works to their advantage. A colt is much more subject to accident while following the mare and is harmed by becoming fatigued in its attempt to keep up the pace of the mother. Besides they do no little damage in tramping down growing crops. When kept in the stall they soon become contented, especially if with mates, and soon learn to nibble oats and bran, which may be kept within reach. It makes the weaning process an easy one when colts are so kept and they do not receive a check in their growth at this period. One should be careful not to have the mare get when the colt is in the stall, her to nurse and it is better when this cannot be avoided to strip a part of the milk so that the colt will not get too much.

HALTER BREAKING

A colt should be broken to halter early, and when taken upon the road should be tied alongside of its mother. This precaution will save many an accident by preventing young colts from being run through wire fences by worthless dots are so injured in numerous ways. Especially should care be exercised if the colt is to be taken through town where traffic serves to confuse and produce all sorts of vexations.

In the course of a week or 10 days it is well to permit the colt access to a lot where it may have opportunity for exercise and fresh sunshine. Do not forget that the latter is one of the best and cheapest tonics we have for growing animals and is very necessary for their thrift. These principles are the basis of the well-developed, sound and healthy animal that in later years renders satisfactory service or gives back financially a good reward for the time and labor spent.



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175-177 Williams St.
MONTREAL

WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER

Holsteins or Ayrshires?

(Concluded From Page 11)

The cost of Buttercup's feed for the month was as follows:
188 lbs. bran at 1c. per lb. \$1.88
177 lbs. oat chop at 11-10c. per lb. 1.95
60 lbs. barley at 11-10c. per lb.66
60 lbs. gluten meal at 1 1/2c. per lb.90
60 lbs. oilcake at 2c. per lb. 1.20
360 lbs. roots at 8c. per bus.48
765 lbs. ensilage at \$3 per ton. 1.15
\$7.72

In addition, she was fed clover hay, which some days she scarcely touched. Valuing her butter fat at 30c. a lb.—\$21.59, or a profit for the month of \$13.87, or \$2.27 greater than Evergreen March. I am forwarding her photograph with this letter to show that even those inclined to do so can hardly fault her tests either. Mr. Bollert boasts that the high prices being paid for Holsteins are being paid by practical dairymen and not by "the wealthy city man." How poorly informed Mr. Bollert must be about the high-priced animals of his own favorite breed. Who bought Brown Bros.' two cows Sarah Jewell Hengerveld and Sarah Jewell Hengerveld 3rd? Who bought May Echo recently for \$1,475 and who bid her up to \$1,450? Who bought May Echo Sylvia recently, paying a record price in Canada for a senior yearling heifer? Many more animals might be mentioned for both Canada and the United States which would completely disprove Mr. Bollert's statement.

Mr. Bollert states, "about the year '1895 it was almost an insult to offer a man a Holstein as a present." The same was about equally true of Ayrshires or Jerseys. If, however, he will go still further back, when there were but few cheese factories and people were making butter at

home, he will easily find why Holsteins were so unpopular. People knew better than to try and obtain a churning of butter from milk testing about three per cent. butter fat and even lower, and of course they did not want Holsteins. In this connection, also, I venture to predict that within 15 years, when the Babcock test is generally adopted, as it soon will be, Holsteins will be as unpopular as they were at the period mentioned by Mr. Bollert. Men who are now investing in Holsteins because of the misleading large records we hear so much about, will then regret their lack of wisdom in not taking into consideration such other points in selecting their breed as the percentage of butter fat in the milk produced, the cost of producing that milk, and the net profit yielded by each cow.

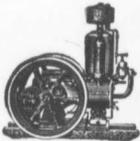
GOOD INDIVIDUALS IN BOTH

In concluding this letter I would like to endorse heartily Mr. Bollert's admission that there are good cows in both breeds. Those Holstein breeders who have made large records with their cows deserve every credit for what they have accomplished for dairymen in general by showing the possibilities of good dairy cows. I am not quarrelling with Holsteins as a breed or trying to reflect on them unjustly. They and Ayrshires are the two greatest breeds we have. My only aim is to show that many of the most talked of records of Holsteins are made under abnormal conditions, which, if Holstein breeders themselves could only see it, they would realize are bound in time to injure their favorite breed.

I have, of course, also endeavored to prove what I firmly believe, that when conditions are equal and the cost of feed is taken into consideration the Ayrshire cow, on the whole, is the most profitable dairy cow there is.—W. J. Carlyle, Dundas Co., Ont.

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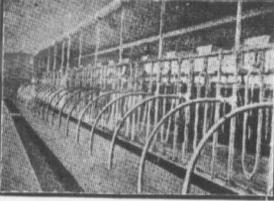
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Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest changes or discussions. Address letters to Creamery Department.

Cold Storage Plants Essential

The man who establishes a cold storage plant, while it may be very profitable to him to do so, is at the same time conferring a benefit on society. Were it not for cold storage plants the price of farm products, particularly butter and eggs, during some seasons of the year would be down to such low figures that it would scarcely pay to carry them to the market. At other seasons, consumers in general would have to pay tremendous prices, and even then the majority would not be able to get either of these perishable commodities.

The cold storage man here steps in and though buying heavily in seasons of large production keeps up market prices. Later on he puts his goods on the market at a fair profit to himself but, nevertheless, at a smaller cost than the customer, otherwise, would be obliged to pay.

The cartoon on this page is reproduced from the Creamery Journal, a United States publication, and illustrates the difference in the policies of the governments in the two countries. In the United States the legislators recently have been attempting to make it impossible for cold storage men to hold certain lines of goods for more than three months. Such legislation is not in the best interests of society and it is interesting to know that we in Canada in this one phase, at least of distribution, are ahead of our neighbors to the south and appreciate the benefits of the modern storage plant.

Government assistance in most cases is not necessary to ensure the establishment of cold storage plants. Legislation, however, which would in-



A Comparison of Policies

Cold storage facilities are of benefit to producer and consumer alike. We in Canada encourage them. In the United States the tendency of legislators is to discourage them by prohibitive regulations. Hence the cartoon in one of the American dairy papers.

jure the usefulness of cold storage facilities would not meet with favor in this country.

The Dairy Situation in Quebec

The industry of dairying is now undergoing a crisis in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. The shipping of cream to the United States, there to be made into cheese and butter, whenever United States quotations are higher than Canadian, has practically put some of the factories out of business. Until they are certain of a steady market for their dairy produce in the United States the dairymen will be wise to keep their own factories in operation. The absence of salesmen from the loads due to the selling of cheese or butter on contract at falling board price is also seriously affecting the price of butter and cheese.

The time has come for united action of the dairymen in the Eastern Townships are to preserve the prosperity of their industry. An idea of just how serious the situation is may be gained from the following circular letter sent out by Mr. H. S. Foster, president of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange:

"As the dairy interests of the Eastern Townships are again threatened with the shipping of cream which keeps the reputation for fancy quality in butter and cheese in the background, it is for the most important reason that those factories remaining in operation making gift-edged qualities should be united and work together in the sale of their output, and put on the market on a board for that purpose. It is necessary that we have sufficient put up every week to make it an object for all buyers to be represented, and made to feel that they are free to bid the limit in market prices, and are not in any way embarrassed with having contracted a lot of butter and cheese at our board prices. It is apparent that when contracts are made for factories' output at best board prices the buyers are directly interested in keeping prices down, and will do their utmost for the accomplishment of this purpose, not with a view to raise the bid. This lessens the number of buyers who will make a rise in prices offered when market conditions are off and lower quotations prevailing."
"There was a manifestation of this on June 10 as the prices offered were a decided drop, and it was with difficulty that we could get a rise above 20c. We finally did get 23-4c.

but it was with great reluctance that this offer was made, and it altogether speaks volumes for the necessity of united effort on the part of the dairymen of the Eastern Townships in selling their butter and cheese at this the one place conveniently located is enable all to take advantage of it. This condition of affairs is not new. Mr. Foster complains is not restricted to the Eastern Townships only. Selling cheese and butter off the board has had a depressing effect on prices in both Ontario and Quebec.

The Use of Lime in Creameries

C. L. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, Alta.

The brightening, sweetening, disinfecting and preserving qualities of lime and its cheapness in price are well known. These are qualities that should appeal to prudent dairymen and in recommending the more extended use of this valuable commodity we give the following a few suggestions as to its preparation and applications as used for dairy purposes.

1. Place freshly burned lime in a tight barrel or tub, pour on sufficient hot water to make the lumps of lime soft and keep well stirred clear to the bottom. A piece of iron pipe makes a good stirring stick. If the lime is very "quick" two persons may be required to shake it, one to pour on the water as it is needed and the other to stir. The adding of the water and the stirring should be kept up from the time the lime begins to slake until it is reduced to a smooth paste. It is not absolutely necessary that hot water should be used but unless the lime is very "quick" hot water facilitates the thorough slaking and results in more thorough slaking.

2. The thorough slaking of lime is an important operation and should be done with care. When lime is allowed to slake without being stirred the result is, generally, the formation of a film that has not come into contact with the water at the right time and the whole wash made from it will be full of small lumps which are very much slaked. Lime that is "burnt" or "drowned" in the slaking process a loose or flakey in texture when applied.

3. In preparing the surfaces of a room for whitewashing all loose flakes of old whitewash, dust, cowbells, mold, etc. should be carefully brushed or scraped off, so as to leave an absolutely firm surface upon which to apply the lime. It is advisable to have the whitewash quite hot for the first coat, more especially if there be the least suspicion in the cracks or crevices of any seeping walls or floor. The whole surface should be carefully covered with lime. If the first coat does not cover completely, or if it is applied upon a surface upon which there has been no growth, a second another coat should be applied as with the first has become dry.

4. We strongly recommend every creamery to keep a supply of well slaked lime and to use it not only for the purpose of occasionally whitewashing the storage rooms and the interior of the creamery but also in the daily cleansing of the churn and other utensils and in the scrubbing of floors. A small quantity of well slaked lime mixed and used with the hot wash water will effectively remove sour and disagreeable smells from utensils and floors.

5. In washing the churn with lime care should be taken to have it thoroughly rinsed shortly afterwards with clean water. This will remove the undissolved lime, as otherwise it will form a crust on the inside surface of the churn and possibly afterwards become mixed with the butter which, of course, should be avoided.

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

Cheese

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest changes or discussions. Address letters to Cheese Department.

Cheese No. 1

The make of cheese is largely due to the large as up to year. Cows were later than usual the early part of the make at the reports received Dairy correspond at the same time rapidly increasing. The make at the reports received Dairy correspond at the same time rapidly increasing. The make at the reports received Dairy correspond at the same time rapidly increasing.

A feature of mentioned by some of the reports of corn on Monday. 600 lbs. of milk same date last year. The milk was 10% milk. My old partner delivering 3,910 milk last year. The milk was 10% milk. My old partner delivering 3,910 milk last year.

"Make to date with last year. The remainder of the season. Prescott Co. Freeman Brown, C. We are receiving at this time last year. The milk was 10% milk. My old partner delivering 3,910 milk last year.

"We have received at this time last year. The milk was 10% milk. My old partner delivering 3,910 milk last year. The milk was 10% milk. My old partner delivering 3,910 milk last year.

"The flow of milk is last year. Past the date that we did not make 91 boxes of milk to the cheese. Montgomery, Leeds Co. We are receiving at this time last year. The milk was 10% milk. My old partner delivering 3,910 milk last year.

"We have received at this time last year. The milk was 10% milk. My old partner delivering 3,910 milk last year. The milk was 10% milk. My old partner delivering 3,910 milk last year.

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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 receive replies to their inquiries. Address: Editor, The Cheese Maker's Department, 1011 St. George Street, Toronto, Ont.

Cheese Make is Normal

The make of cheese to date in Ontario due to the late season is not as large as up to the same time last year. Cows were turned on pasture later than usual, and the make in the early part of the season was small. The make at the present, according to reports received from Farm and Dairy correspondents, is larger than at the same time last year, and is ranking up for the smaller make earlier in the season.

At the date of writing correspondents were apprehensive of a falling off in the make unless frost was received to help pastures. With copious rains the prospects for the rest of the season are bright, and from present indications the make of cheese in Ontario for 1911 will fall away from the make of 1910, and may show an increase.

A feature of the dairy situation mentioned by some of our correspondents is that more milk is required to make a pound of cheese than formerly. This may be due to the cows milking better on good pastures, but a more important factor in lowering the milk to cheese ratio is that the patrons where milk is paid for by the pooling system have no inducement to breed otherwise than for larger milk production irrespective of quality.

Reports of correspondents follow: On Monday, June 5, I received 6,000 lbs. of milk more than on the same date last year. I have six patens more that deliver 1,620 lbs. of milk. My old patrons therefore are delivering 3,910 lbs. of milk more than last year. It is taking more milk to make a pound of cheese this year than last year. Cows are milking better. Prospects for the remainder of the season are good.—S. N. Morrison, Prescott Co., Ont.

"Make to date compares favorably with last year. Prospects for the remainder of the season are good.—Freeman Brown, Grenville Co., Ont.—

"We are receiving more milk than at this time last year, and cows are milking better. Prospects for a continued flow are good."—H. L. Kilborn, Leeds Co., Ont.

"A heavy yield of milk is reported. Farmers who have made butter for many years are now sending their milk to the cheese factory."—W. H. Montgomery, Leeds Co., Ont.—

"We are receiving 800 lbs. more milk a day than at this time last year. Cows are milking about the same number of cows."—B. Hower, Frontenac Co., Ont.

"The flow of milk is about the same as last year. Pastures are dry, and the June make will be about the same as we get rain."—R. W. Thompson, Hastings Co., Ont.—

"We have received more milk to date than we did last year, and have many fat boxes now on hand. Prospects look very good for the June make if we get rain."—Adam H. Lloyd, Hastings Co., Ont.—

"The quantity of milk as compared with last year is the same. Prospects are good for the remainder of the season. If grass is good the output will be larger than last year."—A. G. McDonald, Northumberland Co., Ont.—

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did last year, and the make of cheese is larger."—Geo. H. Ivey, Northumberland Co., Ont.

"We are receiving the same amount of milk as last year, and the make of cheese is the same. Prospects are being milked."—John Howe, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

"We are receiving less milk this season than last and making less cheese."—A. Vandusen, Prince Edward Co., Ont.—

"I am not getting as much milk as last year, as cows are later. Prospects are very poor for the balance of the season."—G. Gintler, Welland Co., Ont.—

"We are receiving 1,000 lbs. more milk a day than last year. We have made less cheese to date. We have few patrons, but our old patrons are keeping more cows, and they are milking better. Present conditions indicate a large make for the remainder of the season."—Chas. Jenkins, Oxford Co., Ont.—

"We are receiving more milk than at this time last year. We have made about the same amount of cheese to date. Prospects for the remainder of the season are favorable."—W. C. Loughin, Middlesex Co., Ont.—

Our Cheese Markets*

J. J. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner

In speaking of the market end of this discussion, I would say that the outlook that there is nothing in sight which need offer the slightest discouragement to a largely increased production. The home market, which, as I have already shown, absorbs something like \$80,000,000 worth of milk and its products, is expanding rapidly, and at the present rate of increase would wipe out our surplus for export in less than 10 years. If production remained stationary, as a matter of fact, it would have been wiped out already had there not been a large increase in production since 1903. But I do not think there is any immediate danger of losing our export trade through lack of a market or for lack of something to supply it with.

The maw of Great Britain is never satisfied, and we always have that market open to us on even terms at any rate.

Trade with the West Indies continues to grow steadily. Canadian butter and cheese have become well established in that part of the world.

In the United States, although that country is the largest producer of dairy products in the world, the supply has for several years fallen short of the demand, and they imported butter and cheese to the value of \$6,691,540 during the calendar year 1909. Canada is a natural source of supply for the United States, and our trade is likely to grow in that direction.

The situation in the markets of Great Britain in regard to Canadian cheese has changed somewhat since the New Zealand imports have become a factor in the trade. The shipments of New Zealand cheese have increased from 9,000,000 pounds for the year ending June 30th, 1904, to 20,000,000 pounds for the same period ending in 1910. It will depend very largely on the relative price of butter and cheese whether the increase will be continued or not. Private advices from New Zealand intimate that the present season began very badly with cold weather and much lack of rain in some districts, and that the cheese shipments for the season just beginning are much smaller than they were last year.

The arrival of 50,000,000 pounds of New Zealand cheese on the market during our winter months has lessened the speculative demand for Canadian cheese to supply the winter. *Extract from an address before the W. O. D.A. Convention at Stratford.

ter trade, but we gain from the fact that a larger proportion of our summer cheese is now wanted for immediate consumption and a higher level of prices is maintained during the period of greatest production. Formerly the demand fell off at this season, as a result of over-supply, and much of the cheese found a sale only when the price went low enough to encourage buying on a speculative basis.

It is rather remarkable that the increase in New Zealand receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1910, as compared with 1904, should tally so closely with the decrease from Canada for the same period. The difference between the increase on the one hand and the decrease on the other was only 535,200 pounds, the decrease from Canada being that much less than the increase from New Zealand.

There is another feature of the market situation which is worth noting. If we take the average imports of cheese into Great Britain from all countries for the years ending June 30th, 1900 and 1901, and compare them with the average for 1909 and 1910, we find that the quantity has fallen off to the extent of over 44,000,000 pounds. This is taken by some to represent a decline in the consumption of cheese in Great Britain. The shortage is probably partly met by an increased home supply. It is claimed that there has been a large increase in the output of Cheshire cheese of late years. The home production of cheese in Great Britain is something like the home consumption in Canada, the figures of which do not appear in any annual statistical accounts, but it is well to bear in mind that Great Britain, next to the United States, is the largest cheese producing country in the world, and much larger than Canada.

I do not want anyone to imagine for a moment that Canada has lost, or is yet anywhere near losing, her premier position in the cheese markets of Great Britain. We still supply about 65 per cent. of the total imports, and 77 per cent. of the kind which we make, and, apart from the green condition, the quality of our cheese has improved of late years.

I do not wish, either, in anything that I have said respecting the extent of our home trade or the trade with the United States, to minimise the importance of the export trade with Great Britain. As long as we have a surplus for export, the value of the whole production is determined very largely by the price which is obtained for that surplus. We should guard very carefully, therefore, our interests in this connection, and see to it that nothing is allowed to injure the high reputation which our cheese, especially, has attained on that market.

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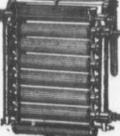
"Eastlake" shingles can be laid in one quarter the time it takes to lay a four-lock shingle.—E. J. W. Philosopher of Montreal.

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W. A. Drummond & Co., 117 King St. East, Toronto



Do not give to your friends the most agreeable counsels, but the most advantageous.—Tuckerman

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

SYNOPSIS OF "THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE"

Mrs. Mayberry, a country physician's widow, has taken into her home Elinora Wingate, a famous singer, who has mysteriously lost her voice. Mrs. Mayberry is much loved throughout the countryside for her son, Tom, is a rising doctor in the city, but among the home neighbors there is a humorous preference for "Mother Mayberry's remedies." Miss Wingate becomes happier than she has been at any time since the loss of her voice. Mother Mayberry takes into her home Martin Luther Hathaway, the little son of a poor missionary. Miss Wingate discovers she is coming to care for Tom Mayberry, and he realizes that his strongest desire is to be able to restore her power to sing. Dr. Mayberry is told by Miss Wingate upon one occasion that she is so happy, it does not matter if she should never sing again, and upon hearing this Dr. Mayberry tells her that although he does not know why he knows he is going to give her back her voice. Many calls for Mother Mayberry's remedies are made, but she always up and ready to respond to them. The sewing circle meets with Mother Mayberry, whose table and philosophic kindness are as usual bountifully served to her guests. Miss Wingate tells Tom the story of her early years. Tom goes off to the city early in the morning without letting Miss Wingate know. Every one in the Providence neighborhood attends the wedding of pretty Bettie Fraut the preparations for which were supervised by Mother Mayberry. That night Tom confesses to Miss Wingate that he loves her.

"Then, too, I believe he'll give it to little Sister Pike to tend on the prophets, and maybe I'll be there to see?"

This is the first time I ever could take—take any interest in Heaven at all," confessed Miss Wingate, lifting large, comforted eyes to Mother Mayberry's face. "When I was so desperate and didn't know what to do, before I came and found out that there was a place for me in this world even if I couldn't sing any more. I used to dread the thought of Heaven, even if I might some day be good enough to go there."

"Well, a stand-around set-around kind of Heaven may be for some people as wants it, but a come-over-and-help-us kind is what I am hoping for. I want to have a good lot of honest acts to pack up and take into the judgement seat to prove my character by and then be honored with some kind of telling labor to do. I'm looking for something white to put at Miss Bostick's neck, for we are a-going to lay her in her grave in the old dress with its honorable patches, but with a little piece of fine white to match her sweet soul. Here it is."

"Will you let me know if I can do anything for anybody or the Deacon later?" asked the singer lady gently.

"I know you will be a comfort to him, child, after this. You can help him, after this. You can help me, for Cindy's a-going with me, and that leaves you to feed the two boys, Tom and Martin Luther, for dinner. And don't you never forget that you are the apple-core of your Mother Mayberry's heart and she's a-going to hold you to her tender, even unto them Glory days we've been a-planning for, with Death here in the midst of Life."

CHAPTER X. THE SONG OF THE MASTER'S GRAIL

"In all my long life it have never been gave to me to see anything like Deacon Bostick and his Providence children," said Mother Mayberry, as she stood on the end of the porch with the singer girl's hand in hers. "He are a-setting on his bench under the tree right by her window, like he always did, to listen for her, and every child in the Road is a-huddled up

clouds boil up over the Ridge and on the other hand we ain't scarcely ever had rain on a wedding or church-sol-shal day. I like to feel that maybe the good Lord looks special after all of us children living out in the open fields and we have got His word that He tempests the winds. People in the big cities can crowd and keep care of one another, but out here we are all just in the hollow of His hand. Here comes Miss Peavey. I asked her to go along to the funeral with me and you. It are almost time now."

"Howdy, all," said Mrs. Peavey in an utterly gray tone of voice. "Miss Mayberry, that Circuit Rider have never come from Bolivar yet. Do you reckon his horse have throwed him or is it just he don't care for us Providence folks and don't think it worth while to come say the words over Sister Bostick?"

"Oh, he come 'most a half-hour ago, Bettie Ann," answered Mother Mayberry quickly. "Bettie had a little sack laid out for him 'count of his having to make such a early start to get here. He was most kind to the Deacon and professed much sorrow for us all. How are your side this morning?"

"I got out that foolish dry plaster Tom made me more'n a month ago and put it on last night, 'cause I didn't want to disturb you, and to my surprise they ain't a mite of pain hit me since. But I guess it are mostly the clearing weather that have stopp'd it."

"Maybe a little of both," answered the Doctor's mother with a smile. "but anyway, it's good that you ain't a-suffering none. We must all take good care of each other's pains from now on, 'cause we are most valuable one to another. Friends is one kind of treasure, you don't want to lay up in Heaven."

"I spend most of my time thinking about folks' accidents and hurts and pains," answered Mrs. Peavey in a low tone. "Miss Elinory, did you gargle your throat with the slippery-elm-leaf tea I thought about to make for you last week?"



One of Many Fine Farm Homes in Wentworth

Many evidences of good farming on good soil are to be seen about this place, the home of Mr. Jas. Vanslick, Wentworth Co., Ont. There is a worth not to be estimated in money in having a home like this.—Photo by E. Millar.

Bud across the foot. He wanted 'em to stay and the men let 'em do it. Judy says she were up by daylight, and gone down the Road to see about his breakfast and things. And now she are just a-standing by him waiting for the bell to toll for the funeral. The Deacon have surely followed his Master in the suffering of little children to draw close to him in this life, and now he are becoming as one of 'em before entering the Kingdom."

"This soft, misty sun-veiled day seems just made for Mrs. Bostick," said Miss Wingate with unshed tears in her voice. "It may be just a notion of mine, honey-bird, but it looks like up here in Harpeth Hills the weather have got sympathy with our folks. Look how Providence Nob have drawn a mist of tears 'twixt it and the faint sun. When roubles are with us I've seen

hind the little cabinet organ in a few of the Deacon's favorite hymns."

Then the little procession went on its way among the graves over to a corner under an old cedar tree, where the stout young farmers laid their fraternal hands down for his long sleep. The Deacon stood close by the side of the drench cloud around his thin legs to his hands, and reached to grasp a corner of his coat. Elinora had her head shoulder and arm around the Deacon and 'Lias crowded close on the side while Bud held the old black hat he had taken from off his white hair, in careful, shaking little hands. The singer lady, with her Deacon at her side and her hand in Mother Mayberry's stood just opposite, and the others came near.

The simple service that the Church has instituted for the committing of its dead to the grave had been read by the Circuit Rider, the last prayer offered, and as a long ray of sunlight came through the mist and fell across the little assembly, he turned and went to the front. He had not been long in the little assembly, he turned and went to the front. He had not been long in the first lines of the hymn and he respected her to raise the tune for the others to follow. But when a woman's heart is very young and tender, and attuned to another who is throbbing emotionally close by, her own feelings are apt to rise in a tidal wave of tears, regardless of a complimentary note, as Buck Peavey choked off a sob. Pattie turned and buried her head on her father's arm. There was a long pause and nobody attempted to start the singing. They were accustomed to depend on Pattie or the Deacon and their own throats went dry with tears. The unassuming young preacher was helpless and looked from one to another then was about to raise his voice for a benediction, when a little voice came across the grave.

"Ain't nobody going to sing for Miss Bostick?" wailed Eliza, as her head came down on the Deacon's arm in a shudder of sobs.

Then suddenly a very wonderful and beautiful thing happened in that old churchyard of Providence. Meeting-house under Harpeth Hills, for the great singer lady stepped toward the Deacon a little way, paused, looked across at the old Nob in the sun-light, and high and clear and free-winging like that.

"Hail, holy, holy, holy Lord,"

which she had set for him and the gentle invalid to the wonderful music of the Song of the Master's Grail. Love and sorrow and a flood of tears had relieved a pressure somewhere in her mature voice, freed from the through the verses to the very end she sang it, while the little group of folk people held their breath in amazement. Then, when they all stood with bowed heads for the benediction, she turned and walked away through the graves, out of the churchyard and on up Providence Road, with an instinct to hide from them all for a moment of realization.

"And here I have to come and hug the little skeered miracle out of my own feather pillows," exclaimed Mother Mayberry, with her arms around her tears, and joy in her voice, as she went over the broad expanse of her own bed and drew the singer girl in her strong arms. "Daughter, she said, when her cheek was flushed she flushed one against her shoulder, 'what the Lord hath given and takes away we bless Him for and none the less what He giveth back, blessed be His name.' That's what I understand, understands me. You don't feel in your ways peculiar, do you," and she asked the question the Doctor's mother clasped the slender throat of one of her strong arms.

(Continued Next Week)

The Upward Look

Power for Service
No. 13

"Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit. . . For to one is given through the Spirit the word of wisdom; and to another the word of knowledge, according to the same Spirit; to another faith, in the same Spirit; and to another gifts of healing, in the one Spirit; to another diverse kinds of tongues; but all these wrought the one and the same Spirit, dividing to each one severally even as He will."—1st Cor. 12: 7-13 (R.V.)

When we are striving to make the highest and best out of our lives we will be anxious to be filled with God's Holy Spirit. This does not mean that we must all strive to become ministers or priests or missionaries. It does not mean that we must give up our lives to teaching the gospel. It simply means that we must strive so to live that we may be in constant harmony and touch with God. We can serve God just as faithfully doing our household duties, washing dishes, sweeping, mending; we can please Him just as much plowing in the field, milking the cows, working in the office or factory, as we can in the pulpit. We are not all called to be ministers, or missionaries. Most of us are summoned to perform what may seem much more humble duties. God, how-

ever, can use our weak attempts to please Him in such a manner that thousands may be benefited.

Most of the greatest evangelists the world has seen owed their conversions, more or less directly, to the influence in their lives of sincere, earnest Chris-

tian world, for ages to come, would bear of their devotion and profit by the example they set. And yet God has given us a brief glimpse of their lives in order that we also may be encouraged to serve Him faithfully.



Education in Horticulture that Later on will Bear Fruit

Young people take naturally to new and up-to-date methods of doing things. Instruction to school children on modern agricultural methods is therefore apt to be as seed sown in fertile soil. J. Laughland, B.S.A. District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in Simcoe Co. Ont, working on this principle, is giving spraying demonstrations to the children in the Collingwood High School. Mr. K. Stairs, assistant representative, is here shown giving a demonstration.

tians with whom they came in contact. These humble Christians may never have realized how great were the results that would flow from the example of their consecrated lives, but God kept careful track of it all. These faithful women of God, Lois and Eunice, about whom we read in 2nd Timothy, 1:5. Little dreamed, as they served God in the performance of their simple duties, including the training of Timothy, that the whole

A most important part of our text this week is that portion which explains that the gifts we receive, when God's spirit comes upon us, differ, and that their character is determined, not by our desires, but by what He wills. A mother may long to be a missionary, but if God has called her to the duty of bringing up her children she will pray in vain for God's spirit that she may use it for missionary purposes. God will differ-

ently. A man who has been given the executive ability required to enable him to manage some great business enterprise might prove a dismal failure were he to attempt to use his God-given powers in any other way. In Exodus 31: 3-5, we have a record of how God called certain men with His spirit and with wisdom and understanding in order that they might the better cut stones and carve timber for His honour and glory.

Thus it should be with each of us. If we are in doubt and have not already done so we should wait humbly on God, and as Paul did (as we mentioned in these articles a few weeks ago) ask "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" We may have to wait for days and even weeks before our answer comes; but come it will, without fail, if we will but have faith and persevere and wait. Then, when once we are assured that the path in life which we are treading, no matter how humble it may be, is the path to which God has called us, we can go forward with joy looking for and expecting God's blessing on all we do and trusting Him to keep His promise that "no good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly" (Psalms 84: 11).—I.H.N.

Cheerfulness is also a great producer. It adds wonderfully to one's active ability, and increases mental and physical power. It makes hosts of friends, and helps us to be interesting and agreeable.—Success.



"Listen, Rose."

Bud reads:

"Madam, your own white hands are the first to touch FIVE ROSES.

"For nearly one mile it travels through "hygienic automatic processes—more and more spotless.

"Till in a clear creamy stream it flows into "clean new packages, filled full-weight by "infallible machinery—sewed automatically."

"Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.

Bud reads eagerly:

"Hand-proof, germ-proof. Every littlest "bit of machinery is bright—polished like "those piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is "healthy flour, wholesome, none like it. "Unbleached, too."

"Nobody touches my flour—but me" said Rose. Imagine such purity—get FIVE ROSES.

11

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

OUR HOME CLUB

GETTING OUR RIGHTS FROM THE RAILWAYS

For some little time I have felt constrained to tell the readers of Farm and Dairy some experiences in connection with getting our rights, what is owing to us, from the railways. I have hesitated to do so fearing that the household editor might not consider the subject matter quite the thing for our Home Club department.

We often hear it said "Oh, there is no use of trying to get anything from

the railroads." This idea, however, has never applied to me and while one probably is not, as a rule, well advised in seeking through the courts redress from a gigantic and wealthy corporation like a railway it is folly to sit back and accept the situation as inevitable because one must deal with a railway to obtain redress.

Before starting after the railway officials for a settlement of any particular rights or damages one needs an over assurance of that characteristic, patience. If not possessed at the outset, the characteristic will in all probability be given much cultivation, at least opportunity for cultivation, ere a settlement is finally ef-

fect. But in many things it often pays to wait and when one goes after the railway it is always well to remember that after all we are dealing with human beings and as a rule they are susceptible to reason and will in the long run settle their claims in a measure reasonably fair. At any rate it is less easy any one to fold their arms and forever vow vengeance on the railway because of some unrighted wrong, real or imaginary. The good book says: "Ask and you shall receive," and certainly one cannot expect much that is not asked for and where railways are concerned it is well to follow up that asking from time to time as seems advisable until a settlement is effected, or until all hope of settlement is vanquished.

From various experiences related to me, I am led to believe that thousands of people do not know, that if their railway ticket is not used, a rebate of the full purchase price may be obtained for the same. A rebate may be obtained on the unused half of a regular return ticket. This must be sent in to the head office through any local agent and the refund secured from the head quarters after the same has been allowed.

Offentimes delegates to conventions going on the standard certificate plan are put to inconvenience and immediate, though recoverable loss, through incorrect instructions or failure to carry out the full measure of red tape required by the visiting agent. In such a case claim should always be entered for refund and if one's claim is reasonable, and he waits long enough, he will usually get it. At least it is worth the effort as the experience of the writer proved some little time ago when he secured a rebate amounting to \$3.50 paid for a single ticket from Guelph on the occasion of the last annual meeting of the Experimental Union in January. The reduced rates to this convention were in effect on the standard certificate plan and owing to some error on the part of the agent of the Eastern Passenger Association, the time limit was dated from the first day of the convention instead of three days before. Considerable correspondence was necessary before the rebate was allowed, but in the end—after much delay—it came and it paid well for the time and expense of correspondence.

DAMAGES ALLOWED FOR TREES

Two years ago the section men in burning the grass on the railway allowance permitted the fire to run through the grass on two side hills adjacent to the railway on which we had planted young forest trees obtained from the Government nurseries at Guelph. At first thought it seemed a ridiculously slim prospect to get anything out of the railway company for the damage they had caused but when we remembered the hard work it had cost us to plant those trees and we reckoned up the loss of three years' growth on the trees, we decided that the least the railway could do to compensate us for our trouble was to allow us \$40 damages. Correspondence was opened with the officials of the company and in time, after much and apparently needless delay, we got word that action would be taken and that their claims agent would come to investigate the matter. After losing the major part of a half day with the claims agent he agreed to settle the case for \$25, which amount while it was short of what we should have had, I think my readers will agree, was well worth asking for.

Because of these and several other more or less similar experiences of mine I thought it well to pen this letter suggesting to Farm and Dairy readers that they never give up when making a claim or stating a case where the same is reasonable, simply because the party to be dealt with is a railway corporation.—"The Son."

Sunlight Removes Warts

Sunlight is said to be a sure cure for warts. The remedy is clean and universal, safe, and practically painless, therefore if you have warts that you wish to get rid of it is worth trying. The sunlight should be applied as follows—

By means of a reading glass or other convex lens, the direct rays



Fern and Her Pet

A live pet makes for the joy of the child heart and one of the marked advantages of farm life is that the children may have their interest in animal life indulged. The little girl here shown is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Telfer, Peterboro Co., Ont.

of the sun are concentrated upon the wart for 30 seconds. The skin need not be burned, and one treatment is usually sufficient. The day following its subsidence the wart shows signs of withering, because the blood vessels that carry blood to it and kept it growing have been plugged with clots. Since "the blood is the life" this bloodless wart soon becomes a dead wart, which shrivels up and falls off in about a week. The slight scar left to mark its place, likewise, in its turn, disappears.

Any little girl can do the churning with

MAXWELL'S Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted.

The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from ½ to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not have it. Churn and Washers.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.



CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

Carefully selected, arriving every Monday. Apply now, The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal, or 14 Grenville St., Toronto.

Careful construction insures

Gourlay Pianos

against loss of tone.

In the manufacture of every Gourlay Piano the determination to use nothing but the best, an exact knowledge of how and where to use it, and a vigilant supervision over every detail of construction produces a sympathetic richness of tone, and insures that the tone will last.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming
188 Yonge St. Toronto.



John McHardy

Embroid

Designs fitted will be furnished. Readers desire will confer Household Ed. They will be possible after

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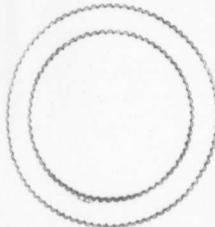
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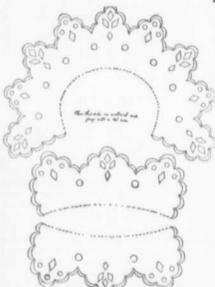
Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, asking for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.



585 Design for an Embroidered Border two inches wide.



586 Design for Center Cloths with Scalloped Edges. Two transfers one 24, one 18 inches in diameter, are given. The design can be obtained for doilies 12 inches in diameter (566), 9 inches in diameter (568) and 6 inches in diameter (549).



580 Design for embroidering a Round Collar and Cuffs in Bulgarian Style.



578 Design for embroidering a blouse or Waist in Bulgarian Style. Transfer patterns for a round neck, sleeves and bands for side portions and belt are given.

About Good Fresh Air

"Some cynic has remarked: 'The air in the country is always good because the farmers keep all the bad air shut up in their bedrooms. Last summer I tried to open a window of my room in a farm house—occupied by summer boarders for 10 years past—with a hammer and cold chisel, but found it was impossible without tearing the framework of the house apart.' In these words has Dr. Woods Hutchinson in his book 'The Conquest of Consumption' sought to draw our attention to the great need of improving farm homes, and the ideas of farm people, in the matter of ventilation. So object in our dread of fresh air, says the Doctor, that some of the worse ventilated rooms to be found anywhere are in farm houses.

Farm and Dairy readers will do well to do as the Doctor advises: 'Get the fresh air habit! Train yourself to be uncomfortable unless you feel a current of fresh air blowing across your face two-thirds of the time, day and night, and you will triple your chances of escaping consumption, double your vigor and working power, and greatly increase your appetite, comfort, and chances of a good old age.

"Once get to know what fresh air really smells and tastes like and you will never be satisfied with anything else, and you will enjoy the odor of the average room about as you now do that of a mouse-trap. A complete guide to health in this respect can be given in three words: Follow your nose! It will lead you both straight and right.

"Don't breath any air that you don't enjoy the smell of, if there is any other sort to be had. Don't be afraid of draughts. The dread of them is almost pure superstition based on fear of Things that may come in with them from the 'Kingdom of Darkness' without. Remember, that draughts are simply air in motion, that the air in a draught is always pure, and the only air that you can be sure is so. Dead air isn't fit for anyone to breathe except 'dead ones.' Live people must have live air to eat! Colds are infectious eight times out of 10, and are never 'caught' in fresh moving air.

"Wherever you go, always insist upon your divine right to have a window open no matter how others may scowl. It is really good for them, if they only know it. That whitened sepulchre, the old-fashioned 'test

bedroom,' was a regular cold storage establishment for bugs of all sorts left there by previous occupants, and the colds caught in it were not solely from damp and chilly abjects."

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered. Send request, to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

ORANGE TART

Squeeze two oranges and boil the rind tender, add half a teaspoonful of sugar and the juice and pulp of the fruit an ounce of butter; beat to a paste; line a shallow dish with light puff paste, and lay the paste of orange in it.

COCONUT DROPS

To one grated coconut add half its weight of sugar and the white of one egg, cut to a stiff froth; mix thoroughly and drop on buttered white paper or tin sheets. Bake fifteen minutes.

WHITE SPONGE CAKE

Take two tumblers of white pulverized sugar, one and a half tumblers sifted flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half of ten eggs beaten very stiff; then add the flour and sugar, and beat as little as possible; bake in a slow oven.

PLAIN FRUIT CAKE

Three cups of sugar, one and a half of butter, one and a half of molasses, one of milk, four eggs, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonful cinnamon, two teaspoonful cloves, two teaspoonful nutmeg, two pounds currants, one-half pound citron, one glass of wine, flour to make a stiff batter.

SALAD

The following is a recipe for a very inviting and delicious salad. Select a small, solid head of red cabbage, shave very fine and neatly arrange in a salad dish, using salt and pepper to suit taste. Then make a dressing consisting of the following ingredients: A liberal cup of sweet, fresh, whipped cream, one tablespoonful of granulated sugar and one tablespoonful of white wine vinegar, adding vinegar after sugar and cream have been thoroughly stirred together. Stir this mixture through the cabbage, decorate with nasturtiums and then serve—Country Girl.

The Sewing Room

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

ROUTING BLOUSE, 7027.

The routing blouse thus made in Norfolk style is one of the newest and smartest garments. It can be worn over an odd skirt or with one to match, and it can be made from a variety of materials. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 1/4 yards 36 or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 27 inches wide for trimming.



TUCKED NEGLEGE, 7025.

This negligee is especially adapted to warm weather needs and includes the big collar that makes such a feature of the season.

For a woman of medium size will be required 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 2 1/4 yards 44, with 2 1/2 yards of banding and 3 1/2 yards of edging.

This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

SURPRICE PEASANT WAIST, 7040.

The surplice waist is a favorite style in this model is exceptionally attractive and available.

For a woman of medium size the blouse will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 36 or 1 3/4 yards 44, with 3 1/2 yards of silk 27 inches wide for trimming; for the gump or lining will be needed 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for the neck and under sleeves.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

SEMI-PRINCESS GOWN, 7023

Lingerie gowns made in semi-princess style are in the height of fashion. This one is dainty and charming, altogether attractive, yet by no means difficult to make.

Medium size requires 8 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 36 or 5 1/2 yards 44, with 6 yards of tucked banding and 20 yards of insertions.

The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

CARE IN ORDERING PATTERNS
Be sure and state size, also number of patterns. Do not send illustrations of patterns. Order by number and size only.

Saving Cents And Wasting Dollars

There is no economy in buying cheap granulated sugar for preserving. You may save a few cents on the actual cost of the sugar you use—but you may also waste several dollars by spoiling the preserves.

To be genuinely economical, use

St. Lawrence Sugar

IT MAKES DELICIOUS PRESERVES.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
MONTREAL. 37

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

NOVA SCOTIA

ANTIGONISH CO., NOVA SCOTIA
June 6.—Seeding is about completed, owing to the high price of timothy, more clover than usual has been sown.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

TURBIEFF, June 6.—Plentiful rains and warm weather are bringing on the crops rapidly. There is likely to be a bumper hay crop.

own a fine Clyde'sdale stallion. A beginning is being made this year in the shipping of cream to Toronto. Shippers claim that it is paying better than cheese factories.

VICTORIA CO., W.B.

LITTLE BRITAIN, June 15.—Just now there seems a poor prospect for honey. It is being winter-killed and no white clover yet.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FERGUS, June 15.—The weather has been very hot for the time of year, with very little rain; but it has turned cooler and is showery, which will be good for hay and pasture.

MOUNT FOREST, June 15.—The first silex in this district is now in course of erection. It will not be alone very high. The acreage of alfalfa increases slowly.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

ERIE VIEW, June 10.—Sheep shearing is in the order of the day. Farmers are through corn planting.

most favorable. Winter wheat is beginning to revive. Spring wheat promises a good crop. Many of the farmers' cows are at their best and are giving a large flow of milk.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

GOLDSPIE, June 12.—We have a considerable amount of snow. On June 11 we had a fine rain, and for some days it kept cloudy so that the ground did not dry.

WELLAND CO., ONT.

STONE QUARRY, June 15.—Plenty of rain fallen during the last two weeks, which forced spring grain and alfalfa to make rapid growth.

HURON CO., ONT.

GODERICH, June 13.—Exceptionally warm weather prevailed during the month of May, and for some crops along rapidly.

ROBERT HUNTER'S SALE OF Ayrshire Cattle

It will probably be a long time before the lovers of Ayrshire cattle will again have an opportunity of procuring Ayrshire stock of such high quality as offered at the dispersion sale of Robert Hunter & Sons, at Maxwellville, Ont., Wednesday, June 21st.

There is little doubt that the prices are quoted in the market for the best of the breed. The hay market is not bright, but the price of hay is not high.

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ROYAL BRAND FARMER'S FENCE SOLD DIRECT TO THE FARMER

The Sarnia Fence Company, Sarnia, Ont.

ROYAL BRAND FENCE made by the SARNIA FENCE CO., is the most talked of fence on the Canadian market to-day. Why? Because it is the best fence made in the Dominion and we are selling it direct to the farmer just as we sell to agents or dealer.

Agents ask our wire is not number 9, every coil of wire we use is inspected by the Canadian Customs and it must range No. 9 by the government gauge or they will not admit it into Canada.

We would be glad to have you take a sample of wire from our fence and one from any other make and test both in acid and prove the superiority of our galvanizing. This is a light between the Canadian fence combine and the all over the Dominion.

We sell the best fence stretchers made at actual cost of manufacture. Iron clamp, top and bottom draw, one extra wire stretcher, one splicer, everything complete and guaranteed to stretch any fence. Price \$7.50, freight prepaid, with an order of fence.

- 6-40-0—has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, stays 16 in. apart, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 8, 9, 8. Price per rod... 21 1/2
6-40-7—Line Wires, 40 in. high, stays 16 in. apart, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2. Price per rod... 24c
6-40-8—line wires, 40 in. high, stays 16 in. apart, all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Price per rod... 29c
7-48-0—7 line wires, 48 in. high, stays 22 in. apart, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod... 25c
6-48-8—8 line wires, 48 in. high, stays 16 in. apart, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod... 30c
6-48-0-9—line wires, 48 in. high, stays 22 in. apart, all No. 9 steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod... 30c
6-48-8—Same as 6-48-0, with stays 16 in. apart. Price per rod... 32 1/2c
10-60-10—line wires, 60 in. high, stays 16 in. apart, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 1/2, 3 3/4, 4 1/4, 5 1/4, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod... 35c

We Pay Freight to Your Railroad Station

The above prices include freight paid to any railroad station west of Toronto in Old Ontario. Beyond Toronto and south of North Bay in Old Ontario, add 1c per rod and we pay freight. To stations in New Ontario and Quebec and to stations in Alberta and B. C. add 30c per rod and we pay freight.

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY SARNIA, ONT. NO DISCOUNT TO ANYONE FOR ANY QUANTITY FROM THESE PRICES.

MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE AT P.A.R. SARNIA

It pays to advertise. Try it.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, Monday, June 19.—Each crop report from the west becomes more optimistic not only in the fact that this year much larger than last but the prospects are that the average yield will not be missing one of the largest single assets of Canada the condition of the eastern wheat crop has a reflex influence on the prosperity of eastern Canada. It means more work for our manufacturing establishments, more men employed in transportation and a better market for produce generally.

The improvement in trade referred to last week has become more pronounced. There are orders for fall deliveries are coming in to wholesale houses due to favorable crop conditions. The dairy season being at its flush, money is fairly plentiful in country districts.

Last week's operations resulted in no great changes in the value of farm produce. Cattle are strong; grains and hay are easier; butter, eggs and poultry are steady.

All money rules here at 5 1/2 per cent.

WHEAT

The high water mark for wheat, \$1.03 1/4 reached last week and reached 1 3/4c. Prices started to decline which was the first of last week and reached the lowest point on Wednesday. Favorable crop prospects in Canada and the west, which was accentuated by favorable reports from the United States. There is also still a large surplus of wheat which supplies quotations are as follows: No. 1 Northern, \$1.00 1/2; No. 2, 97 1/2c; No. 3, 95 1/2c. This last week has been a bad one for those who started to buy. Export prices for both wheat and flour are down and Ontario winter wheat is now quoted at 80c outside, and 76c at country. On the Farmers' Market fall wheat is 82c to 85c; peas, 80c to 81c.

COARSE GRAINS

Canadian country oats were in strong demand the first of last week but demand slackened towards the end of the week leaving the market rather firm. There is an little surplus of oats. Corn is down a little. Other grains are motionless. Quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 1, \$1.12c; No. 2, 1.10c; Ontario No. 2, 37c to 37 1/2c outside, 40c to 41 1/2c on track; barley, corn, 37c; peas, 70c to 80c; rye, 70c to 72c; barley, malting, 81c to 82 1/2c; buckwheat, 51c. On the Farmers' Market oats are 43c; barley, 60c; buckwheat, 54c; peas, 75c.

At Montreal prices remain almost the same as last week. What changes there are are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 1, 41 1/2c to 42c; No. 2, 40 1/2c to 41 1/2c; No. 3, 39 1/2c to 40 1/2c; No. 4, 38 1/2c to 39c; corn, 36c to 37c; barley, malting, 75c to 76c; feed, 51c; peas, No. 1, 81 1/2c; No. 2, 81 1/2c to 81 1/2c; buckwheat, 56c.

MILL FEED AND MEALS

There is little doing in mill stuffs. Prices are quoted purely nominal: Manitoba, \$21; shorts, \$22; Ontario bran, \$21; shorts, \$22. At Montreal Manitoba bran is \$21; shorts, \$22 to \$22 50; Ontario bran, \$21; shorts, \$22.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market tends to be a little easier but high prices still prevail in the west. Statistics are practically a hay famine and crop prospects for this year are not bright. In some parts of Canada, notably Ontario, hay is short. Any one having a surplus of hay need feel all can save a good market. Straw is down. Wholesale quotations are as follows: No. 1 timothy, \$12 to \$15; No. 2, \$9 to \$11; straw, \$6 to \$6.50. On the Farmers' Market No. 1 hay is \$16 to \$18; No. 2, \$14 to \$15; Ontario \$12 to \$15; loose, \$6 to \$8. On the Montreal market conditions are unchanged. No. 1 hay \$13 to \$14; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$12.50. No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

HIDES

Hides have sharply advanced this last week. Quotations for city are as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 1 1/2c; No. 2, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 3, 1 1/2c; calf skins, 1 1/2c; country attack at \$1.00. Hides, cured, 10c; green, 9c; sheep skins, \$1.25 to \$1.75; tanned and pelts, 25c up; horse hams, 35c to 20c; horse hides, \$3; horse hair, 10c; calf skins, 16c.

WOOL

Quotations for wool are as follows:

Washed fleece, 18c to 20c; unwashed fleece, 13c to 14c; rejects, 15c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Hot dry weather has so hastened the ripening of strawberries that fruit merchants predict that prices will not go any lower. Wholesale quotations are as follows: Strawberries in crates, \$1.00 to \$1.25; 7 qt. cherries, 11 qt. bts., \$1.00 to \$1.25; 7 qt. black, 50c to 60c; cauliflower, dos., \$1.50; cabbages, crate, \$9.50; head lettuce, dos., 30c.

HONEY

Wholesale quotations for honey are as follows: Buckwheat, 6c to 7c a lb. in tin; 6 1/2c in barrels; strained clover a new, 10c a lb. in 60 lb. tins; 5 to 10 lbs., 11c. No. 1 comb honey is quoted at \$2 to \$2.25 a d r.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Heavy shrinkage distinguishes recent consignments of eggs and suggests the necessity of a more liberal market. Prices. Some better system of marketing whereby eggs can be gotten a little more before they are stale or rotten would relieve dealers of their source of worry and place them in a position to make higher quotations on eggs in wholesale lots. Strictly new laid are quoted at 18c to 19c here and 16c to 17c in the country. The same applies to the egg trade in Montreal. Shrinkage was so heavy that dealers have lowered their price to 16c to 17c and 14c at the end of Toronto. No. 1 stock ticks are in 19 1/2c and selects 21 1/2c.

Prices for poultry here are as follows: Chickens, 15c to 16c; fowl, 13c to 14c; live weight, two to three years old, 10c. On the Farmers' Market chickens are quoted at 19c to 20c; fowl, 15c to 16c.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are up 5c on last week's quotations. Receipts are coming in in liberal demand. Wholesale quotations are \$1.10 a bag for Ontario out of store and 90c to 85c in car lots. Potatoes are scarce at Montreal and the price has advanced 2 1/2c in the last two weeks, an advance of 1c having been made this last week. There are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for Green Mountains and \$1.05 to \$1.10 for Ontarios.

Beans here are quoted at \$1.85 for primes and \$2 for hard picked. At Montreal prices are nominal at \$1.70 to \$1.75 a bushel for three pound pickers in car load lots.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The situation in regard to dairy produce is unchanged. Receipts are large but the demand is sufficient to maintain prices. The demand for butter from Great Britain and the west has helped to steady the market. Quotations are as follows: Creamery prints, 21c to 25c; sold, 19c to 21c; dairy prints, 15c to 18c; inferior, 13c to 16c. On the Farmers' Market butter is quoted at 21c to 25c. Cheese is stronger on encouraging cables. Large old cheese is quoted at 14 1/2c and twins, 12c; new, large, 12 1/2c; new twins, 12 1/2c.

HORSE MARKET

So little trade is moving in horse lines that it is hard to give actual quotations. Prices are quoted purely nominal as follows: Good heavy draughts, \$250 to \$300; medium weight, \$190 to \$240. Good agricultural horses bring \$150 to \$220 and fair quality ones \$100 to \$150. Express horses are quoted \$170 to \$240; drivers, \$150 to \$250; and saddlers, \$160 to \$265.

LIVE STOCK

The high level prices ruling two weeks ago were retained and even extended this last week. Favorable quotations were due to the strong local demand and the presence of buyers from Montreal and Winnipeg. Choice cattle still sell above the 86 mark.

A week ago today buying was exceptionally keen. There was little export demand but Canadian butchers were eager to get a shave of the meagre offerings. On this market choice steers brought high as \$27.00. Express steers the offering was good. Buyers from outside points continued to boost prices on the Tuesday and Wednesday markets but on Thursday competition was confined to local dealers and sales were not so brisk. Heavy cattle in particular declined at the closing of the market. The high level prices ruling this last two weeks are due

wholly to keen local demand and small supplies. Quotations are as follows: export cattle, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; good, a-75 to \$5.50; bulls, \$5 to \$5.25; butcher cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.25; common to medium, \$5.40 to \$5.85; cow, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; common to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hails, \$4.50 to \$5.25; feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.85; stockers, \$4.25 to \$5.25; canners, \$2 to \$2.50.

The market for milk cows is sluggish, some difficulty being experienced in disposing of offerings. Nominal quotations are: Milkers, choice, \$60 to \$80; common to medium, \$35 to \$60; springers, \$25 to \$40.

Sheep continue to be the slowest proportion of the market. The lamb trade brightened up at the close of the week, but heavy ewes are still unpopular. Quotations are: Ewes, \$4 to \$4.50; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50; spring lambs, each, \$4 to \$5.50; yearling lambs, cwt., \$4.50 to \$5.50.

This week has marked another advance of 2 1/2c the price of live hog. Demand from abroad are stronger and deliveries not sufficient to meet the demand. Packers are paying \$5.90 to \$7.00, shipping point and \$7.30 on the market.

At Montreal, as at Toronto, cattle prices are higher all round due to the small supply and the sharp advance at Toronto. An average advance of 15c to 25c a cwt. is recorded. Choice steers sell at \$6 1/2c, \$5.90 to \$6; lower grades \$5 to \$5 1/2c; cows, \$4.25 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25. A feature of the week was the strong selling in the market for lambs, and prices advanced \$1 a cwt. on account of the limited supply, and the increased demand for the same for local consumption, and sales were made at from \$4 to \$6 each.

MONTEAL HOG MARKET.

MONTEAL, Saturday, June 17.—The market here for live hogs this week was somewhat excited over the shortage of supplies offering during the first day or two, and under the keen competition prices were advanced \$5 to 60c a cwt., but towards the end of the week the offerings were nearly equal to demand and 25c a cwt. the market closing with selected lots selling at \$7.00 a cwt. weighed off cars. Dressed hogs have been marked up an price during the week and are meeting with a good demand in spite of the advance. Fresh killed abattoir stock is quoted at \$10.00 to \$10.25 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE.

MONTEAL, Saturday, June 17.—We still have a strong market here for cheese with prices still further advanced this week over those paid in the country during the previous week. The highest price realized anywhere was at Perth where a lb. batch of the offerings sold at 24c a lb. At the other markets the ruling prices paid were 11 1/4c for white cheese and 11 1/2c for cream cheese. Prices are brought about by the demand from the other side, and the keen competition on the part of the buyers to get the offerings of the best factories at the different markets. The demand this week has been fairly well maintained, but there was not the same rush for goods that was experienced last week, and there is some indication that the top of the market has been reached for the present. The general opinion expressed is that the present high prices have been brought about by the "short sales" which have been made freely this year and that as soon as they are filled the market will have a set back.

Whether or not this is to be the case remains to be seen. It has certainly been apparent that the demand during the past few days has not been as general as it was throughout the whole of the previous week, and if it falls off completely we shall see lower prices ruling in the country next week. The receipts into Montreal during the past week amounted to 2,000 boxes of cheese, as against 84,000 boxes for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week amounted to 40,000 boxes leaving an accumulation here of over 15,000 boxes. The receipts of

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

In a seven day A.R.O. test the Holstein-Friesian cow, Pieterie Maid Ormsby, six years old, produced 35.56 lbs. of butter, and in 30 days, 156.6 lbs. of butter. In the seven day test her milk tested 5.31 per cent. average fat, and in the 30 days, 4.54 per cent. Fat. She owned by John B. Irwin, of Minnesota. This is a new world's record for 30 days.

OFFICIAL RECORDS FOR APRIL

Mr. G. A. Brothen, of the Hillcrest Stock Farm, Norwood, Ont., has during the past season, his first year at official testing, put 12 of his cattle into the record. Merit. Mr. Brothen is managing his farm in a most business-like way; and from a record taken at the farm he has seeded 12 acres to alfalfa this spring, seeded 26 acres of his low milk land to a permanent alfalfa mixture, put in one and a half acre sugar beets, four acres in roots all told, and ten acres in corn. Having planted it in hills, and in the enough stages of dressage until to feed every hoof about the place until corn comes again.

OFFICIAL RECORDS FOR APRIL

Daisy Meachthie Poch (5631) at 4y. 6m. 2d. of age: 15.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 22.64 lbs. butter; 400.68 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont. Lady Zorra Neherland (7507) at 4y. 1m. 15d. of age: 17.61 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.26 lbs. butter; 517.6 lbs. milk. Owned by W. E. Thomson, Woodstock, Ont. Fairview Queen Korndyke (12649) at 4y. 5m. 19d. of age: 16.18 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.23 lbs. butter; 566.5 lbs. milk. Owned by A. A. Farewell, Oshawa, Ont. Chaselande Beet DeKok (11575) at 4y. 8m. 25d. of age: 15.12 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.90 lbs. butter; 497.56 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.

Thirty day test, at 4y. 8m. 25d. of age: 63.08 lbs. fat, equivalent to 78.85 lbs. butter; 1988.09 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont. Adelaide DeKok Brook (8447) at 4y. 8m. 8d. of age: 12.82 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.03 lbs. butter; 383.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Thomas Dent, Woodstock, Ont. Jessie Talmaona Poch (7666) at 4y. 1m. of age: 12.73 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.94 lbs. butter; 410.6 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Fourteen day test at 4y. 1m. of age: 24.2 lbs. fat, equivalent to 30.53 lbs. butter; 777.2 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Helen Roberts (7668) at 4y. 7m. 8d. of age: 15.2 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.00 lbs. butter; 462.2 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont. Queen May DeKok (11438) at 4y. 6m. 19d. of age: 14.67 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.34 lbs. butter; 451.2 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Ont. Lella Queen 2nd (6950) at 4y. 8m. 27d. of age: 14.13 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.67 lbs. butter; 433.9 lbs. milk. Owned by Thomas Goodison, Manhard, Ont. Pieterie Abbecker De Kol (1021) at 4y. 8m. 27d. of age: 15.79 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.74 lbs. butter; 425.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Thomas Goodison, Manhard, Ont. Rosa Lady De Kol (6797) at 4y. 1m. of age: 13.31 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.64 lbs. butter; 422.59 lbs. milk. Owned by J. M. Mallory, Bloomfield, Ont. Georgia's Enny (6919) at 4y. 1m. 5d. of age: 12.9 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.12 lbs. butter; 362.57 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont. Aloexus 2nd (8669) at 4y. 1m. 23d. of age: 11.71 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.64 lbs. butter; 388.90 lbs. milk. Owned by David Rife, Hespler, Ont. Maggie Clark (9505) at 3y. 1m. 19d. of age: 19.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 25.54 lbs. butter; 685.6 lbs. milk. Owned by C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Edith Prescott Albina Korndyke (11944) at 3y. 4m. 22d. of age: 17.79 lbs. fat, equivalent to 22.24 lbs. butter; 511.2 lbs. milk. Owned by B. F. Leavens, Bloomfield, Ont. Fourteen day test, at 3y. 4m. 22d. of age: 41.21 lbs. fat, equivalent to 51.67 lbs. butter; 729.9 lbs. milk. Owned by B. F. Leavens, Bloomfield, Ont. Panny Butterbank (9581) at 3y. 7m. 6d. of age: 17.37 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.71 lbs. butter; 464.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Thirty day test, at 3y. 7m. 6d. of age: 66.19 lbs. fat, equivalent to 82.72 lbs. butter; 1910.5 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Sara Korndyke (10411) at 3y. 6m. 17d. of age: 16.18 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.22 lbs. butter; 625.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Jas. Shibley, Smith's Falls, Ont. Canary Queen (14684) at 3y. 5m. 10d. of age: 15.46 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.33 lbs. butter; 450.49 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont. Cloverleaf Jane Rooker (10071) at 3y. 2m. 23d. of age: 14.31 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.69 lbs. butter; 395.2 lbs. milk. Owned by C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Queen Fritsch Poch (9889) at 3y. 1m. 14d. of age: 14.29 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.86 lbs. butter; 362.1 lbs. milk. Owned by M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont. Jewel Aaltie Poch (9531) at 3y. 7m. 14d. of age: 14.24 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.81 lbs. butter; 380.2 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Routage Poch Mercedes (10356) at 3y. 6m. 5d. of age: 12.65 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.61 lbs. butter; 447.3 lbs. milk. Owned by J. M. Mallory, Bloomfield, Ont. Mavourney Pieterie Poch (10091) at 3y. 1m. 14d. of age: 12.64 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.80 lbs. butter; 342.7 lbs. milk. Owned by C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Ena Poch (8952) at 3y. 1m. 14d. of age: 12.31 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.64 lbs. butter; 386.5 lbs. milk. Owned by W. E. Thomson, Woodstock, Ont. Prince Percilla (9560) at 3y. 1m. 19d. of age: 12.29 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.79 lbs. butter; 443.62 lbs. milk. Owned by John B. Force, Oriel, Ont. Ella May De Kol (8846) at 3y. 1m. 20d. of age: 11.39 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.09 lbs. butter; 329.5 lbs. milk. Owned by D. H. Lipst, Stratfordville, Ont. Bessie Ann Talmaona 2nd (10046) at 3y. 2m. 29d. of age: 10.70 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.38 lbs. butter; 340.8 lbs. milk. Owned by M. W. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. May Consuela Pauline (10023) at 3y. 5m. 10d. of age: 10.61 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.27 lbs. butter; 391.5 lbs. milk. Owned by M. W. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Jennie Merona Pride (9142) at 3y. 5m. 8d. of age: 10.35 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.93 lbs. butter; 358.00 lbs. milk. Owned by Thos. Dent, Woodstock, Ont. Queen Netherlands Togo (10113) at 3y. 1m. 14d. of age: 10.31 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.89 lbs. butter; 355.00 lbs. milk. Owned by W. E. Thomson, Woodstock, Ont. Maggie Percilla (10052) at 3y. 6m. 13d. of age: 10.23 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.79 lbs. butter; 311.13 lbs. milk. Owned by John B. Force, Oriel, Ont. Helena Koyas at 3y. 1m. 13d. of age: 16.97 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.09 lbs. butter; 436.48 lbs. milk. Fourteen days test, at 2y. 1m. 13d. of age: 32.15 lbs. fat, equivalent to 40.19 lbs. butter; 829.38 lbs. milk. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

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DO YOU KEEP COWS —OR— DO THEY KEEP YOU?

A few cows should do much toward making your farm a paying proposition. If not, there is something wrong.

Three things are necessary to make the dairy yield a satisfactory profit:—

- FIRST—Good Cows.
SECOND—Proper Feeding and Care.
THIRD—Proper Disposition of the Milk.

No matter whether you have half a dozen cows or half a hundred, it will pay you to take steps to see that you secure the proper returns from this source—be sure that your cows are more than self-supporting.



Some helpful hints will be found in
"PROFITABLE DAIRYING"
which may be had from any Agent of

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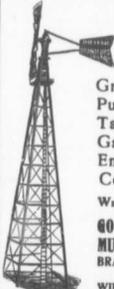
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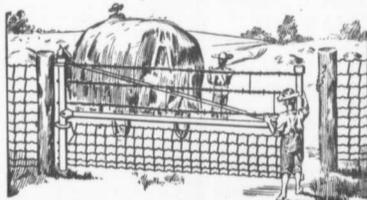
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