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# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

1908  
Dairy & Cold Storage  
Commissioner  
Agricultural Dept.

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 24, 1908



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As can be seen from the cut this consists of the upper or ball bearing, shown in sectional view; the center or steadying bearing, and the lower bearing. The bowl rests on the upper ball bearing instead of on a step at the lower end of the spindle. This bearing consists of two similar interchangeable and reversible hardened steel rings with a row of balls between which not only support the bowl, but which allow it a free lateral and unrestrained motion, thereby letting it come to a running center and spin on its own axis. The lower bearing merely centers the lower end of the spindle. It is a plain bronze bushing, submerged in oil. The center, or steadying bearing, has a bore considerably larger than the spindle and comes into play only while the bowl is being run up and down from speed. When the bowl is at speed, the spindle does not come into perceptible contact with the center bearing.

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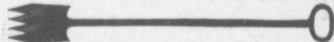
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### Taxing Farm Property

The feeling that exists among many farmers that the present system of taxing farm property is unfair, and that it is not a wise one, was voiced recently by Mr. J. A. Rutherford, of Fowler's Corners, while chatting in the office of The Dairyman and Farming World. Mr. Rutherford is doing considerable work improving his farm. He pointed out that the more work of this kind he does the more his taxes will be increased, and stated that there were farmers in his section who had refused to paint their farm buildings because they knew that their taxes would be increased out of all proportion to the improvements made.

Mr. Rutherford feels that a system which increases the taxes of those men who have enough enterprise to improve their farm buildings and farm lands and yet does not affect men who allow their farms to go unimproved is neither fair nor in the best interests of the country. A good many readers of The Dairyman and Farming World feel the same way. Some of our readers are in favor of a straight land tax which would not take into consideration the buildings on the land. What do our readers think about this?

### School Children Visit O. A. C.

There was a unique excursion to the College at Guelph on June 8th, when about 1,000 school children were on the grounds. They were from the rural districts surrounding Galt and the pupils of the Collegiate Institute and entrance pupils of Galt, Preston, and Hespeler. This is a departure from the regular excursions and a valuable one in that it gave the young people an idea of that institution and an incentive toward better education for farm life.

The excursion was run wholly in the interests of the children and from the deep interest they took in all the departments and in the questions they asked they certainly spent a valuable day. The regular excursion from this district goes on the 23rd, just when the examinations begin and consequently the pupils could not take advantage of it. The idea of taking the young people will perhaps do more good than taking the older folks so often. The excursion was under the direction of F. C. Hart, Agricultural teacher at the Galt Collegiate Institute, and proved a success in every way, so much so that it will likely become an annual affair.

### American Holstein-Friesian Association

The subject of tuberculosis was the key note of president Hon. O. V. Kellogg's address before the annual meeting of the Holstein Friesian Association of America held recently at Syracuse, N. Y. He urged federal legislation to secure uniform laws and reliable veterinarians to administer the tuberculin test and he deprecated the present agitation in New York, tending towards indiscriminate slaughter of stock. On motion of Hon. T. B. McLennan of the Supreme Court bench of New York State, a resolution was adopted to take up the general question of treating cattle for tuberculosis and to try to bring about the passage of laws which will be uniform in the different states and free from the provisions which, with the tuberculin accompaniments, are considered by cattle breeders and farmers to be unfair.

The report of the superintendent of advanced registry showed 2,055 animals had been entered on records of butter fat. The largest record during 1907 was that of Colantha 4th's Johanna, which for seven days, reached 28.7 lbs. of butter fat and exceeded

all other records by cows of this or other breeds and crowns this Holstein as the queen of all cows. Her year's test by Wisconsin State Experiment Station recently reported was 998.2 lbs. butter fat; also the greatest yield of any cow in the world to date.

### Cow Testing Associations

Some recent results of monthly tests in associations organized by the staff of the dairy and cold storage commissioner, are: May 10, Victoria, B.C., 43 cows averaged 708 lbs. of milk, 4.2 test, 30.3 lb. fat. May 12, Milton, Ont., 97 cows averaged 548 lbs. milk, 3.6 test, 10.9 lb. fat. May 15, Dixville, Que., 40 cows averaged 451 lbs. milk, 4.2 test, 10.2 lb. fat.

One of the best individual yields yet to hand through these "average yields," very much in the shade. A 7 year old cow in the association at Inverkip, Ont., that calved 25th March, gave in the 30 days of April no less than 1010 lbs. of milk, testing 3.3, or 63 lbs. of butter fat. If only one cow has to be housed, fed and milked, in place of three, there is an immense saving of labor and material. Look to the individual, not the average yield. The work of these cow testing associations is helping farmers to detect the poor cows; it is also proving useful in securing better treatment for good cows, so that more milk from fewer animals can be obtained. There are now over 70 associations in Canada.—C. F. Whitley, Ottawa.

### Notes for Farmers for June

John Fleeter, Farm Superintendent,  
Macdonald College.

1. Keep down all weeds in the fields, along ditches, and especially the roadside.
2. Do your statute labor this month and do a decent day's work. One day extra will do good.
3. Use the hand wheel hoe on the roots as soon as they appear.
4. If manure or turnips have missed, re-sow with turnips.
5. Thin carrots, mangels and turnips before haying, and cultivate often.
6. Thin corn plants 8 to 8 inches apart in the rows, and cultivate often; close at first, farther away as the plants grow.
7. Spray the potatoes with Paris green and Bordeaux mixture, and cultivate often.
8. Prepare for the clover harvest—have horse fork, rope and track in perfect order.
9. Keep the mower knives sharp; also the sides and point of the guards.
10. As to clover: common red, cut it when well in bloom. Use the tedder freely before coiling.
11. Save part of the clover field for seed.
12. In drawing hay, have end pieces on your rack for convenience in loading.
13. Draining may be done this month in pasture fields that are to be in hoed crop next year.
14. Bees—Give plenty of room for surplus honey, and prevent swarming as far as possible. Have hives in readiness in case they swarm. Do not extract any honey this month; allow it to ripen.

In building a silo, there is one thing to be kept in view; build it high, but not too wide. Fifteen or sixteen feet is about as wide as you need it and it is better to build two of that diameter than one of double the size. There are two reasons for this. In the narrow silo the hay will pack tighter; and when you are feeding it there will be less surface exposed to the air.

Issued  
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# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



Only \$1.00  
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1908

No. 23

## CURING RED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY

WHEN questioned as to his one day system of curing hay, Mr. Glendinning of Manilla, Ont., who was in the office of the Dairyman and Farming World recently, said: "That failure to save good hay by this method could always be traced to some lack of judgment on the part of the farmer using this system and that the conditions for the successful curing of hay were not right, else a first class product was bound to result." Mr. Glendinning gave his system of curing red clover and timothy hay to be as follows:

"We commence to cut our hay early in the morning after all, or nearly all, the dew is off, which is usually about 9 o'clock. We always run two mowers, thereby getting enough cut by noon. We start the mowers about 20 minutes ahead of the tedder and as there is no oiling or any repairs needed on the tedder, it has caught up to the mowers by the time the hay is cut.

### CLOVER LEAVES MUST NOT BE EXPOSED

Although the mower is the best machine we have for cutting clover hay, it is not the ideal, for by it the leaves are left on top of the swarth. The leaves should carry the moisture out of the stems, and if they dry up and drop off, there are no organs left to take the moisture out. If the swarth from the mower could be reversed, it would then be in the best shape for curing. The tedder, however, tends to overcome the disadvantage of the mower swarth.

In the afternoon, we ted the hay again and then haul it to the barn. True, this cannot be done with all kinds of hay. Common sense and good judgment are needed in the cutting of hay, as conditions and different localities have a lot to do with the ultimate success of the work. It often happens that there are conditions where it is utterly impossible to save hay by this one day plan. Our hay, after it is put in the barn, never becomes brown. It is possible, though, that the same field, or half the field, could be cut a week later, treated in the same way, and yet the whole thing become spoiled. This could be caused by very heavy thunder showers which flatten the clover down. If the clover lies flat on the ground, mildew develops on the bottom. This mildew develops the same as would yeast, and if you take it to the barn in this condition you will assuredly have musty hay. By taking the hay before it goes that far, you obviate this difficulty. There may be conditions where, owing to excessive amounts of rain, the plants contain more moisture than the average. If such hay was cut and treated as above it would make silage instead of hay.

### IT MADE SILAGE INSTEAD OF HAY

I tried an experiment last year by cutting some alsike clover on June 13th. It was tedded thoroughly and brought in the same day. It was very soft indeed. One-half of it was brought to the barn and thrown on the floor. It made silage instead of hay. This clover silage was very black and appeared to be entirely spoiled, so I was going to throw it out. It was accordingly thrown outside the barn. When

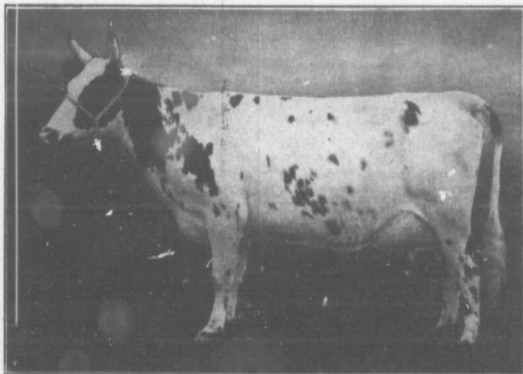
the cattle saw it, however, they came up and ate it as if they were starving.

### THERE MUST BE NO FOREIGN MOISTURE

If there is foreign moisture on your hay in the form of either dew or rain, you will have both heat and must. Twice we have had hay spoil. The first load to be spoiled was during the first year we treated our hay in this manner. We started to draw it to the barn early in the morning, when the dew was on it. I had taken it from the lower part of the field where the dew was heaviest. I had that load dropped on the front of the mow. When we took the hay out of

dew. We rake it into windrows and let it lie in this condition. The next morning we draw it in about 11 o'clock. We ted the windrows if the hay lies over night, in order to give any moisture that may form a chance to dry off. When the one day system fails, you can usually trace it to some cause, such as foreign moisture or taking in hay that has mildew on it when harvested.

It is not advisable to simply dump hay into the barn by means of a sling or fork. It should be evenly mowed and not left just where the fork drops it. By using a logging chain to attach the



AYRSHIRE TYPE AS SEEN IN SCOTLAND.  
1st Prize Aged Cow and Reserve, Champion at the Ayr Show 1908.

the mow, we found it was all in perfect condition except this one load. It was very musty.

The first year we saved hay by the one-day process, I was away from home and left word with my son to keep a sharp look-out on this hay. We split long pickets and laid a single one in here and there in such a way that we could draw them out. One day a man in the mow found the picket was hot. He investigated and found it was due to a leak in the roof. He looked around further and found more spoiled hay, due to another leak. It had been raining hard for a week and it was this foreign moisture that was producing the heat. The essential thing in curing hay by this method is to use good judgment. There are conditions, and there are sections of the country, where it would be difficult to save hay by this process. The only advantage there is in the one-day system is that it does away with a lot of work and you obviate the difficulty of having the hay caught in the rain, or dew.

### COCKING HAY TOO LABORIOUS

You can make just as good hay by putting it into cocks, but it entails more labor. When we cannot get all that is cut in on the one day, we never allow it to lie over night exposed to the

fork to the car it is possible to swing the lift and place it almost where desired. This method of using the chain, of course, cannot be practised where there are high cross beams in the centre of the barn.

### Proper Time for Cutting Clover

Theoretically, the best time for cutting clover for hay is when the plants are in full bloom, says Prof. Henry. If cut before bloom, the amount of water in the crop is so excessive that the process of haymaking is slow and unsatisfactory. If delayed until the blossom heads are all brown, the conversion into hay is much simplified, for the plants have then parted with much of the water they carry while developing, and are consequently easily dried. But such hay has lost much of its valuable protein and carbohydrates. Practice and theory then, combine in setting the period when one third of the clover heads are turning brown, as the best, all factors considered, for haymaking.

Haymaking from clover has fallen into three lines, each of which has its advantages according to locality and weather conditions. Under the first system, the clover is mown as soon as the dew is off and by frequent teddings and

turnings, aided by bright, hot sunshine, it is ready for raking in the afternoon and housing before five o'clock, at which time, the gathering dew shuts off further operation. Under this system, the clover plant must be well ripened, indeed past it's time for hay, and the weather very favorable if good results are to be secured.

The second system differs from the first only, in cutting the clover so late in the afternoon that the dew does not materially affect the plants, because they have as yet wilted but little. The following day haying proceeds as rapidly as possible, the crop being placed under cover before nightfall.

Under the third system, clover is cut after the dew is off and remains without tending until afternoon, when it is gathered into wind rows and from these into bunches or coils before the dew falls, which stand several days, undergoing a sweating process. After sweating, they are opened in flakes, which give off their moisture rapidly and the material is soon ready for the barn. Whichever system is adopted, too great care cannot be exercised in preserving the finer parts of the plant, which are liable to be wasted, leaving only the coarse, woody stems to be gathered. Under all systems of hay production, the clover plant should not be placed in the barn or stack when carrying external moisture, either dew or rain. This foreign moisture appears to be more detrimental in the curing of hay than the natural sap of the plant.

#### Gasoline as Against Steam Power

We have had great satisfaction from our gasoline engine which we purchased a little over a year ago. Before buying the gasoline engine we used a steam engine to generate the power on our farm. We found the steam very satisfactory when once we got "steam up," but as we only used it once or twice, it was considerable trouble filling the boiler and firing up.

With the gasoline engine all that we require to do is to put about 30 gallons of water in the cooling tank, put on the belt and start up. We find that the power generated by the gasoline engine is much steadier than that generated from the steam. When chopping, one man can now do the work as easy as two did when running with steam, besides doing it much faster. We have found that from our 12 H.P. gasoline engine we get more power than we did from our 15 H.P. steam engine.

But, the gasoline engine is not without its drawbacks. It is very easy for it to get out of repair and a very little bit wrong makes it so that it will not start at all, or it may only generate about half its rated amount of power. As yet, we have always been able to fix it, it generally falling to my lot to run the engine, and as I have worked in machine shops and had experience with steam engines, I have been able to repair all damages very quickly. In the fall we go out threshing clover and filling silos. So far we have only lost about two hour's time owing to the engine not working properly.

Our engine is fitted with an auto-sparker which we find very satisfactory. With the auto-sparker we only make use of the batteries in starting the engine. Thus we save our batteries considerably and they last much longer.

We consider the gasoline about the only power suitable for a farmer, as it is always ready to do its work on the shortest notice, and costs but very little to supply it with gasoline.

A traction engine is the best thing for hauling the road grader on stretches of road that are level enough to permit of its use.—R. N. Scott, Reeve of Smith Township.

### FARMERS UNITE IN PRAISING RURAL DELIVERY

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

WHILE interviewing the farmers in the vicinity of Clifton Springs, New York, in regard to the free rural delivery service, a number of farmers were found loading cabbages at a railroad station. The object of my presence in their section was soon explained, after which they readily bore testimony to the benefits of free rural delivery.

"I like free rural delivery best," said Mr. W. J. Burns, "because it enables us to take a daily paper and thus keep informed in regard to market quotations. Just the other day the price of potatoes in Cleveland advanced from 50¢ to 72¢ a bushel. It seemed that the farmers had been so busy with their fall work they had not been able to attend the market. We saw this advance quoted in the daily paper and soon rushed a car from here there and made probably \$50 on this one deal. This shows what it means to be able to take advantage of advances in market prices."

Last week I made mention of the fact that cabbages are one of the main crops grown by farmers near Clifton Springs. Mr. Burns informed me that his crop had averaged almost 18 tons to the acre and the price he secured ranged from \$6 to \$12 a ton. The day I saw him he was shipping cabbages to Baltimore. "We contracted our first four acres," he said, "at \$7.50 a ton and got 72 tons, 930 lbs. of cabbages off the four acres. We contracted another two and a half acres at \$8 a ton and cut 44 tons. One of our neighbors cut 150 tons off seven acres. He had the banner crop in our section."

#### A SPLENDID MOVE

"The introduction of free rural delivery," said E. A. Marsa, of Phelps, "was one of the best moves for the farmers our government ever made. The farmers pay a large proportion of the cost of the free rural delivery system in cities and until we got free rural delivery we got nothing in return. It is more important that farmers should have their mail delivered to them than it is that city people should have their mail delivered, because farmers live a long distance from the post office, while the people who live in cities have only a short distance to go to get their mail."

When asked if he thought free rural delivery was worth a deficit of \$10,000,000 a year to the farmers of the United States, Mr. Marsa replied without hesitation, "Yes, and twice that. I do not care what it costs because it cannot cost so much that our people won't be willing to pay it. It means a great deal to this country to have the farmers as well informed on current events as are the city people. Before we had rural delivery our farmers got their papers about once a week. Now they get them every day. Were I buying a farm I would give a good deal more for it if it had a daily mail, than I would if I had to drive two or three miles to get my letters. Such a farm would be worth \$10 an acre more to me. I never took a daily paper until we got rural delivery. Now that I do take a daily paper I appreciate what it is worth to me."

#### WATCH THE QUOTATIONS

"By getting the daily paper," said Mr. F. W. Rector of Clifton Springs, "we are able to keep track of the market quotations on all kinds of crops. There are places in this country where the people do not get a paper more than once a week. We get it once a day. We used to have to go three miles for our mail. I consider that we save ten cents a day by having a mail de-

livered if only in the satisfaction we feel in not having to go for it, and in being able to keep posted in regard to what is going on. Then, also, it is necessary for the road masters to keep the roads open in winter so that the carriers can get through. This is something that they did not do before."

When told that Canadian farmers did not have free rural delivery Mr. John A. Burns said, "Well, they ought to have it. If you are busy, or have been working your team hard, you do not feel like going for your mail. It is then that you enjoy having your letters and papers left at your door each day."

#### A GREAT CONVENIENCE

"It is a great convenience," said Mr. Frank Cole, of Phelps, "having our mail delivered daily. If we are busy we do not have to waste time going for our mail, because it is delivered at the farm. In the same way if we have an important letter to mail we mail it at our farm door and do not have to hitch up to take it into the post office. I believe that free rural delivery has increased the value of my farm by at least five per cent. It has been the means, also, of improving the condition of our roads as they have been kept in better shape since we have had rural delivery. This fall the buyers were holding down the price of apples. We showed them the prices quoted for apples in the daily papers and they had to pay up. Now, by having daily papers, we know as much about the markets as they do. I would not give up free rural delivery if I had to pay \$10 a year out of my own pocket. I use rural delivery for the sending of Money Orders and find it just as safe as when I used to send them through the post office. In the same way we get paid for our crops right at our own doors."

Mr. W. F. Anderson, of Phelps, who used to have to go two miles to get his mail, stated that the greatest benefit of free rural delivery was its great convenience.

#### HAVE FEW COMPLAINTS

The postmaster at Clifton Springs, Mr. J. H. Stephens, stated that he almost never received a complaint from any of the farmers about the rural delivery carriers. Occasionally a bundle of papers went astray, but it was seldom found that it was due to any mistake on the part of the carriers.

The following day I visited another section near Clifton Springs and found the farmers all of the same opinion as those I had previously interviewed. Mr. H. R. Taylor, of Clifton Springs, claimed that the introduction of free rural delivery was the greatest improvement in the government service the people of the United States ever obtained. "When the service was first started," he said, "some of the politicians were opposed to it, but the service proved so popular from the start that all opposition to it soon died out." When asked if the rural carriers ever took part in politics, Mr. Taylor replied, "I never heard of such a thing." Continuing, Mr. Taylor said, "farm help is getting so scarce that it frequently happens that we have no one on the farm who can find time to go for the mail. In this way rural delivery is helping our farmers to solve the labor problem. Farm telephones are also helping to solve it. We have a telephone that costs us \$1.00 a month and it is a wonderful convenience. Farm telephones and rural delivery combined help to greatly increase the value of farm lands. Rural delivery may cost consid-

able money but our farmers are willing to pay more taxes if necessary to keep the service, because they know what it means to them.

#### THE FAMILY ALL AGREED

At the home of Mr. R. H. Jones, of Clifton Springs, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Jones all united in praising the free rural delivery system. "It seems as though we would be lost," said Mrs. Jones, "if we had to go to Clifton Springs every day for our mail the way we used to." "We could not do without it," broke in Mr. Jones, "and if your Canadian farmers ever get it they will never let it go. It saves so much time on man and horse that it pays for itself." "It is like the telephone," said Miss Jones, "it becomes a necessity once you have it and if it costs us more we do not feel it in our taxes."

When told what our government says about the cost of the service, Mr. Jones replied, "Of course your Canadian farmers can vote to do without free rural delivery if they want to. If they think that it costs them too much it is their own business. We have free rural delivery, however, and we intend to keep it and are willing to pay more taxes to do so if we have to. I tell you, it is mighty nice to get your mail delivered at your door, rain or shine. Before, when we were in a hurry to mail a letter, we had

and ordered 26 people on this route to put up good boxes or they will lose the service."

Note—This series of articles will be discontinued during the summer months. Much additional information bearing on this subject will be published in the fall.—H. B. C.

#### The Approved Method of Seed Growing

T. H. Newman, Sec. C. S. G. A., Ottawa

In the opinion of those who have given this question special study for many years, and who have carefully considered the various theories regarding plant improvement, heredity, changing of seed, etc., the simplest and most effective system for the average farmer is that which is recognized by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The system adopted by this association is as follows:

(1) Choose carefully the variety to be used as foundation stock. To do this it is often advisable to test a few of the best recognized varieties in small plots side by side before making the final choice.

(2) Having decided upon the variety the next step is to set aside a special plot of at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre in size to be sown with the best possible seed of that variety.

(3) Just before harvesting the crop on this plot, a hand selection of seed from specially desirable

afford to ignore. Briefly speaking, these are as follows:—

(1) It enables him to keep in touch with his fellow worker, and thus to profit by the successes and failures of the latter. (2) It keeps him in close touch with the best thought of the times in all matters pertaining to crop raising. (3) It fixes approximate standards of registration for pure-bred seed. (4) It makes a careful study of the results obtained by the different members as well as by professional investigators, and offers direction and guidance accordingly. (5) It keeps the record of all work done along these lines by members, and issues certificates of registration. (6) It assists members as far as possible, in the disposal of their surplus stock of pure bred seed at reasonable prices. (7) It gives publicity to the work of worthy growers who have succeeded in producing stock of real merit.

Those who decide to follow the above system with a view to building up more profitable strains on their farms and who have already proven the suitability of the variety with which they are working, will simply require to make a selection from the general crop of that variety in the same way as though such crop were produced on the special plot.

It is to be hoped that many farmers will adopt the above plan of producing high-class seed for their own use at least if not for the trade. Those who contemplate doing so are advised to communicate direct with the Secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa. Residents in Ontario are also advised to communicate with Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph, who, as one of the directors of the Association and an Experimentalist at the College and Secretary of the Experimental Union will be able to give the prospective member much valuable advice.

#### Stave Silos Not to be Despised

"A cement silo is usually the best," said Mr. E. Hawthorne of Peterboro County as he conversed with an editorial representative of The Dairymen and Farming World recently. A cement silo, though, is a permanent affair and on this account, it might seriously inconvenience one should he wish to re-model his buildings at any time. In such a case, it might be badly in the way, besides, it is costly to build." Mr. Hawthorne has two stave silos which he has had for a number of years and they have given entire satisfaction. His first stave silo he built in 1896. Four years ago, it was necessary to move it. It required the services of four men for a day to move the structure. After 12 years of constant use, besides being moved, this silo is practically as good to-day as when first built.

This silo, and the other one which was built more recently, were put up at a very nominal cost. They are both 14 feet in diameter and 20 feet high. The material used was two-inch cedar plank, bevelled so as to make proper joints. The silage has always kept perfectly in these silos and on different occasions silage has been carried over the summer in them, coming out the next year just as good as the fresh material. Mr. Hawthorne said he would not recommend building a silo less than 30 feet high as there was proportionately more waste with the smaller silo. It was a simple matter to splice the planks and when properly bevelled at the joints, it made practically as good a job as if they were one piece. The silage from these silos was fed to grade shorthorn cattle, some of which were fed for beef, the others being milking cattle. Mr. Hawthorne assured us that he would not care to farm without these silos and was strongly of the opinion that it would pay anyone who went in for dairying to erect silos and have a supply of silage for winter feeding.



WAITING FOR THE RURAL CARRIER AND THE EXPECTED LETTER

The rural carriers deliver their mail at the different farm homes about the same time each day. Thus the people know when to expect them. The illustration was secured by our special representative while he was later leaving the farmers near Clifton Springs, New York, and shows Mrs. Roger Hanesy of Clifton Springs, waiting for the carrier. Mrs. Hanesy, like all others who were interviewed, is a firm believer in free rural delivery.

to hitch up and drive two and a half miles to the post office."

"Many years ago I used to have to pay 24c to mail a letter to California. Later the cost was reduced to 18c, now it is only 2c. Rural free delivery is only another step in the improvement of the postal service. Some people might claim that we cannot afford to send a letter to California for two cents, but we have found that we can. In the same way we have found that we can afford to deliver the mail to our farmers. Then, also, rural delivery makes farm life more enjoyable. We like to get the daily news every day just as well as any city man does."

When asked if the rural carriers ever took part in politics, Mr. Jones replied, "No, not now. They may have at one time, but that time has gone. You won't find a man in this section who is in favor of doing without free rural delivery."

"When you get free rural delivery in Canada," said Miss Jones, "your farmers should take care to buy the kind of boxes the government recommends. Some of our farmers did not do it and now the inspector has been through here

plants is to be taken in sufficient quantity to sow at least a  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre plot the following year. In the case of wheat, oats and barley, about 60 pounds of heads should be chosen, and 30 pounds threshed out and cleaned for sowing the plot, the balance to be kept in reserve for use in case of crop failure.

This plot is given a special place on the farm each year and serves two distinct purposes, viz: (a) It affords a medium through which the strain may be built up in yield and quality and maintained in purity. (b) It furnishes an annual source of seed for the main crop since the balance of the plot is threshed and kept separate for this purpose after the hand selection has been made. On this smaller area such factors as productiveness, hardness, ability to resist disease, strength of straw, quality, and the purity of the strain, can be considered in a way which is absolutely impossible where the whole field or crop has to be taken into consideration.

While any grower may apply this system on his farm independent of the Association, yet there are certain advantages associated with an affiliation with this organization which few growers can

### The Telephone and Farm Life

The telephone is coming to the farmhouse, says the Toronto Saturday Night, in a recent editorial, and in ten years they will be numbered in thousands. They will revolutionize farm life, change its character altogether. People will be brought together, as never before, and the isolation of the family, so trying to womankind, and from which young people so eagerly escape, will be at an end.

The lonesome farmhouse will no longer be shut off from the world, but will be linked up with the rest of the nation. The news will scatter across country, while yet it is news. The housewife can be in instant connection with her neighbor, or with her sister, five miles away. The husband, before driving to town, can ascertain what produce he can sell, and at what price, if he takes it with him. The doctor, in case of accident, can be summoned in time to save life. In short, the whole black grudge of the socially human family against the lonely country life, will be dispelled, for they will always be within hail of their friends far and near. It will cost some money, but it will from the first, earn more than it will cost, and be worth a hundred-fold more.

### Bonus Scheme to Stop Exports of Horses

At last the alarming deficiency of English horses is to be checked through the enterprise of the Board of Agriculture. A momentous decision both to the war office and the farmers of Britain was arrived at recently.

After negotiations opened in 1906, when the War Office first awoke to the national danger, the Board of Agriculture, with the support of the Treasury, agreed to subsidize the business of building up a national reserve of horses; and their acceptance of the work constitutes the most considerable endeavor of our country to foster the breeding of cobs and hunters in Britain.

British farms are to be the breeding ground, and British farmers are to receive a bonus for colts of a certain age and quality. This bonus will come chiefly from a yearly contribution, "not exceeding £35,000" which the Treasury has suggested that they may be willing to supply.

According to one of the chief authorities on horse breeding, the deficiency now amounting to about 74,000 in the year's supply of horses is due to the outbreeding of the Remount De-

partment of the War Office by foreign buyers. The war exhausted the supply of mares in Britain, and since then the bulk of the likely colts have been snapped up by the huge company of French, German, Belgian, and even Spanish and Italian agents, who now get their supplies from Eng-

The Board of Agriculture pledged themselves to stop this drain and yet keep for the farmer the benefit accruing from an export trade and they will do it by giving farmers a bonus for likely colts up to a certain age. No definite mode of operation can be fixed till the new staff is in working order and until the Treasury has finally pledged itself to the grant; but it is on the method outlined above that the board intend to work.

This vital change in the policy will in all probability put an end to the Kin's premiums. These amount to an annual contribution of £4,200, which is all the money, and a bonus to registered owners and to omnibus companies, now spent by the farmers for this purpose. The premiums are given to the best thoroughbred sires, allocated to groups of districts; but the system fails because a large percentage of their progeny are carried off for foreign armies.

### Concerning the Dairy Cow

Would you kindly answer the following questions in order and oblige?—**M. M. Vancouver, B. C.**

1.—How much feed should milk cows receive daily?

2.—Will they do as well kept in the stable as if turned to grass?

3.—Does the cream in the milk of Ayrshires as quickly as on the milk of Jerseys?

4.—Is the yellow colored milk always richer than milk of a light color?

5.—Is alfalfa good feed for milking cows, or is red clover better? Is alfalfa hard on their bodies?

1. This depends upon the size as well as the appetite of the cow. An ordinary dairy cow will consume 40 lbs. of silage, 13 lbs. of hay and from 8 to 12 lbs. of grain ration every day. This necessarily varies widely with different feeders and different cattle.

2. This will depend altogether upon conditions under which the cattle are kept. Some claim that cattle will do better when fed in the stable, but, of course, to do so they must be fed suitable feed of a succulent nature. When stabled in the summer time, the cattle have the advantage of being free from the annoyance ordinarily caused by flies and heat.

3. This varies with the individuals. It may be taken as a general rule, however, that the cream will rise more quickly on Jersey milk than it will on milk from Ayrshires, the fat globules being larger in the case of Jersey milk, and hence they rise more rapidly.

4. It does not necessarily follow that because milk is rich in color that it is rich in fat. Many have been led astray on this question. The color of the milk is no true indication of the percentage of fat it contains. It does not follow that milk when rich in color is rich in butter fat.

5. Alfalfa is one of the best feeds for milking cows. Chemically, it is a much better feed than red clover. Some are opposed to alfalfa, but invariably such have not given it a fair trial. Red clover is by no means to be despised, though better results

will be obtained when feeding a first-class grade of alfalfa. Fresh alfalfa, or new alfalfa hay, sometimes has an injurious effect upon the kidneys of horses and should be fed with caution, but with cows there should be no danger whatever from this cause.

### The Western Homesteader

Ed, The Dairyman and Farming World—It might be of interest to your readers to know how one is getting along out on a western homestead, all alone. I finished wheat seeding on April 28th, and then I started breaking prairie for oats. I broke to acres, 8 acres of which I fitted up for oats, making me about 43 acres of crop, all told. Thirty-five acres of this was wheat, the remaining 8 acres being oats, which will be cut and fed in the sheaf next fall. These we do not thresh, but will feed to the oxen next summer in the sheaf form, thus letting them thresh and grind their grain. I have a stack of oat sheaves now that I am feeding to the oxen during the work fine, when fed in this way.

With the oxen I can break from one and a half to two acres a day, or average it at across a week, besides digging the stone out, making a strip each day at noon, large enough to keep me plowing until the next day at noon. We do not work our own same size and kind of horses, as oxen require considerable time to gather their food, and chew their cud. My hours with them in the field are from six to ten in the morning, and from two to six in the afternoon. This leaves me three or four hours in the middle of the day to dig stone and get a dinner.

During the noon hour I take the stone from about a rod or a rod and a half wide along each side of the land I am plowing, throwing it over on to the plow. After plowing is done, if I have finished breaking, I then go on the plowed land, taking all the stone off. By following this method I get the stone clean off the land, and always strike more or less with the plow it would necessitate an extra trip over the plowed land to clean off the stone, one always carry a pick with me on the plow, and take out all the stone that the plow strikes. I still expect to get considerable breaking done, as yet the season is early. Last fall it was impossible to collect my wages on the work I did for a neighbor, owing to his crop being frozen. He is paying for this now by breaking on my homestead. In this way, supplemented by my own efforts, I expect to have a considerable acreage ready for next year's crop.

My crop that is growing now is in first class shape, and what is looking fine, it being from six to eight inches high, and covering the ground. The oats are up nicely, but as they were sown on the 18th of May, they have not got as good a start as has the wheat. We have had lots of rain here lately, and the weather is too cool and cloudy for winter weather. —E. N. Smith, Saskatchewan.

### Farmers' Institute Clubs

In a letter which has been received by Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, Mr. Jas. A. Lamb, Secretary of the South Bruce Farmers' Institute, shows the possibilities of effective work along agricultural education lines, through establishing Farmers' Institute Clubs. Mr. Lamb states that the annual meeting of his institute was held on the 13th inst. and was a great success. While the attendance was not so large as in other years, the interest in the subject was more than made up for the lack of numbers present.

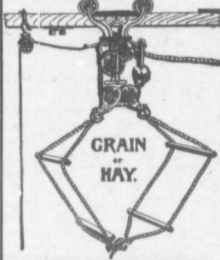
The young men took particular interest in the meeting and it is Mr.

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Lamb's opinion that it is through the formation of Farmers' Clubs that the Farmers' Institutes are going to be benefited and built up. The Farmers' Institute Club is going to be a preparatory school in which young men will assemble, fit and prepare themselves for speaking and discussing subjects intelligently when called upon to do so in their institute meetings during the coming winter.

### Destruction of Weeds on the Roadside

Editor, The Dairyman and Farming World: In an article, appearing in the 17th issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World on the Ontario Laws affecting the spread of weeds, I made the statement that a few years ago the onus of destroying weeds on the roadside was placed upon the owner or occupant of land adjoining the roadside.

Since writing this article I find that during the recent session of the Provincial Parliament the law has been changed back to what it was a few years ago. Now it is the duty of the road overseer or pathmaster to see that the weeds are destroyed.—T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa.

You should be ready to take care of your cattle so that if it does not rain the day you expect it to, you will have the feed on hand. Make a study of the feed question during 1908. D. Derbyshire, Brockville, Ont.

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**W. E. BUTLER,**

**Ingersoll, Ont.**

**Summer Care of Calves**

If we would have cows that will produce large yields of milk and return the profits which are so much desired we must invariably raise that cow from calfhood. The practice in handling calves during the summer months usually is to turn them to grass as soon as possible and let them take their chances from that time forward. Where this advice prevails, is it any wonder that we hear so much of cows being kept at a loss, and cows that return but a meagre profit? How could it be otherwise? If we would have the cow, we must take care of the calf.

Our most successful dairymen are all agreed that the best results cannot be obtained from calves that are turned to grass during the first summer. Calves that are turned out to grass and allowed to shift for themselves are continually plagued by flies and other insects, besides suffering from the heat, and in some instances enough pasture for a bare sustenance is hard to obtain. To rear the best calves, one must stable them during the first summer. A clean, airy box stall should be

provided for them and they should be fed and watered regularly. If they are still receiving milk, great care should be exercised to keep the vessels in which they are fed, absolutely clean, for in hot weather, they will soon become filthy if not carefully attended to in this respect. Fresh cut grass or a good quality of clover hay should be supplied them in quantities that they will eat up clean. A little grain, such as oats or bran, fed the youngsters along with their other feed at this time will not be wasted. Any care and feed which this method of handling the calves throughout the summer may entail will be more than paid in the future when the calf becomes a mature cow and yields her product at the pail.

**Weeds**

The Agricultural College extension bulletin for May of the State University, Columbus, Ohio, is a very timely treatise upon weeds by Vernon H. Davis, Assistant Professor of Horticulture. Weeds, he says, injure the farmer chiefly in two ways, first by offending his idea of the

beautiful and second by the crop loss, the second being the loss that receives the more common estimate from the farmer. In the bulletin weeds are dealt with in their relation to soil moisture, to the crowding of cultivated plants, to the robbing of the soil of food elements and to their relation to their tendency towards harboring injurious insects and diseases and in that they render certain products of the farm unsalable. A summary is given of some of the more important artificial methods by which the distribution of weeds can be checked.

Successful measures in destroying weeds are founded upon the knowledge of the life of the weed and the manner of its propagation; to avoid introducing or spreading weeds is always better than destroying them. It is to be remembered, also, that while some weeds may be completely eradicated, others can only be held in check and subdued. In conclusion Mr. Davis states that weeds have to do with the conditions of agriculture existing in any given region, a wise farmer, however, good, can ever hope to completely rid his farm of weeds, the easiest and cheapest way to keep them in check is by methods of tillage that increase the productiveness of the soil by—

1. A system of rotation.
2. The growing of hoed crops—corn, potatoes &c.—and the inter-fested to the greatest extent possible.

3. The growing of clover and alfalfa whenever practical, because these crops occupy the ground and may be cut several times a year, thus preventing seeding to a great extent.

4. The growing of soiling crops, both because of the fact that they may be cut at almost any time and because of their smothering properties.

5. Keep the land constantly at work growing some crop. Avoid fallows. When one crop comes off start another immediately, for you may be sure if you don't start one Nature will.

6. Stimulate the soil to a vigorous production by means of thorough cultivation and liberal use of fertilizer. If the cultivated plants make a vigorous growth, there will be less room and less chance for the weeds.

7. Weeds in many cases have been a blessing in disguise. They have taught us how to cultivate the soil, and they never allow us to forget the lesson—"Solomon went by the fields of the slothful and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo! it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof."

It is like a man with a black eye, they don't want other people to know it.

Our friend thought that it would be a great deal better if the Department would not send out the summaries of the herds tested, as then there would not be this bad spirit of rivalry amongst the different members of the association, and the work would thereby be greatly facilitated.

**Breeders' Directory**

Cards at this head inserted at the rate of \$5.00 a line a year. No card accepted under two lines, see for less than six months.

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**Why Some People Oppose Cow Testing**

One of the leading farmers of Peterborough County who called at the office of The Dairyman and Farming World recently is an enthusiast upon the work of the cow testing association. While speaking of the work of these associations, he stated that the great trouble with such organizations is that people do not open to their neighbors to know what their cows are doing. It is all right for the ones who have good cows, they will spare no pains in letting their neighbors know that they are doing them out. But, with those people who have poor cows,

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## HORTICULTURE

### Fruit Crop Prospects

The fruit crop prospects continue promising. It is still early, however, to estimate the ultimate crop in tree fruits, particularly apples. Insects, wind storms, hail and other things have plenty of time to do damage and therefore decrease the yield. In view of this, orchardists should do all they can to secure a large percentage of fruit that will grade high and a corresponding decrease in specimens of inferior quality. The following reports indicate the present situation in all parts of Canada:

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Kings County—According to the bloom the crop should be about as follows, when compared with an average yield: apples, 90 per cent; plums, 100 per cent; cherries, 125 per cent; strawberries, 100 per cent.—J. J. Stuart.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Kings County—The orchards showed an abundant bloom but this left the trees quickly, probably on account of the heat and high winds. Prospects are good for a big crop of strawberries. Cranberries have started well and appear to be very full of flower buds. The all-round prospects are good.—J. S. Bishop.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Queens County—Prospects in well-kept orchards are excellent. Fruit growing is limited in this locality, but more and larger orchards are being set out.—W. T. Inch.

#### QUEBEC

Jacques Cartier County—Plums and cherries promise well; also apples, except in orchards in which it is the off year.—W. W. Dunlop.

#### ONTARIO

Hastings County—The prospects for the apple crop look very bright at present. There is a good fair showing of apples on most varieties. There are a good many apple trees of different varieties, particularly the Ben Davis, that show signs of being well. They did not leaf out properly and so far, we have failed to account for this condition.—F. S. Wallbridge.

Kent County—The strawberry crop has suffered from drought. Goose-

berries promise a full crop; currants, small crop; pears, almost a failure; peaches, good. In apples, Snow, R. Greening, Russet, Bellflower, Canada Red, Talman and Gravenstein promise a full crop; Spy, medium; Baldwin, near a failure.—Milton Bachus.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Yale and Caribou—During 1908 apples and cherries are very promising prospects. This will be the banner year for this district.—W. L. Allen.

### Working for a Hardy Winter Apple\*

We are anxious to get apples that will compare in quality with the Northern Spy King, Gravenstein and other varieties. The difficulty is that these apples succeed only in a comparatively limited area in Canada. In Ontario they succeed, say from Kingston West to the Great Lakes and to Georgian Bay. But taking the great central part of Ontario from 20 or 30 miles north of Kingston, all the Province of Quebec, the Province of New Brunswick, and certain parts of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, we have not a really hardy winter apple that will compare with these varieties in quality. But there is no reason, in my judgment, why we should not have them and we are working with that end in view.

To show you how advantage influences offspring, I might say that about 1890 we got a lot of seed from the northern part of Russia, thinking that it would be good stock for us to work upon in getting hardy trees. We grew 3,000 seedlings of apples alone from that stock and out of that number we have only about four that would compare favourably with our best native apples of winter apples in this country, the reason being that the majority of the Russian apples are either summer kinds or else kinds that would be quite inferior to our best native apples. Some of these Russian apples has, therefore, of the whole, not proved to be fruits which were fit for Canada.

So in 1908 we started sowing the seed of our best native winter fruited at Ottawa, mostly of the harder kinds, including Northern Spy, because we have had fruit here, the McIntosh Red, the Fameuse, the Wealthy, the Golden Russet and a number of other kinds. We sowed the seed of these and have got some very good seedlings. We expect many more promising ones in the future. We have about 2,000 of these seedlings of apples alone and about 200 of them have fruited. Of this number, fully 25 per cent, have been apples that we could not discard because we thought they were so promising that they would probably fit some want in apple culture in some parts of the country. For instance, we have seedlings of the McIntosh, seedlings of the Wealthy, seedlings of the Scott's Winter, which is one of the hardiest winter apples we have and seedlings of the Northern Spy, which, I think, in time will take a place with our best apple and will also mature at a season when we have not got good kinds. In addition to these, we have seedlings of crossed apples. For instance, we crossed the McIntosh, which is one of our best early winter apples, with the Northern Spy, which is another good winter apple, with the idea of getting a hardy, later-keeping apple and the results will soon be known. Crosses between other varieties have already fruited and there are some promising apples among them.

\*A portion of the evidence of Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture.

### Bordeaux Mixture

What is the best spraying material to use on fruit trees and bushes on a small lot? It should be prepared 1-3, N. York Co., Ont.

The best general mixture for spraying fruit trees and bushes is Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, the former a fungicide and the second an insecticide. A combination of these materials will hold in check most diseases and insects that trouble such plants.

To be effective and to prevent injury to the leaves, Bordeaux mixture must be prepared in a particular way. The formula is as follows: 4 lbs. copper sulphate (blue vitriol) and 4 lbs. lime, to 40 gallons of water. This will make one barrel. To prepare a small quantity, fill a 40-gallon barrel about one-third full of water, place the 4 lbs. of vitriol in a coarse sack and suspend it in the centre of the barrel, low enough to be just covered with the water. This may be done by placing a stick across the top of the barrel and tying the sack to it. Do this in the evening so that the vitriol will dissolve during the night.

The object in placing it at the top of the water is that, as it dissolves, the material will sink and expose fresh surfaces of the crystals to the action of the water. Should the vitriol be placed at immediately at the bottom of the barrel, it would not all dissolve as when it goes into solution it is heavier than water and would remain at the bottom and after a certain point, the water would have no action. At the time of placing the vitriol in the barrel, slack in a separate receptacle, 4 lbs. of lime in water just sufficient to do the work. The following morning, fill the barrel to within a measurement of the top that will be equal to the quantity of slacked lime that is to be put in. Then stir the whole vigorously. The chief secret in preparing the mixture is to have at least one of the solutions thoroughly diluted before the other is added. If a concentrated solution of vitriol comes in contact with a strong solution of lime, a compound will be produced chemically that will injure the trees.

The foregoing is the fungicide. To make it of insecticidal value as well, add four ounces of Paris green. First place the four ounces in a small can and make a paste of it and add it to the Bordeaux as a paste rather than dry. Every time that a quantity of the solution is taken from the barrel, it must be stirred well as Paris green does not go into solution and must be kept in suspension by constant agitation.

The vegetable garden should be cultivated often to keep down the weeds and to prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil.

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**POULTRY YARD**

**Vigilance Necessary Throughout the Summer**

There comes a time during midsummer when the chicks have got past the newly hatched stage and are putting on the feathers nicely, when the strain of watchfulness seems to relax, and the poultryman appears to feel that the need of special care is over. At this time the birds are allowed to look after themselves, and several evils are often the result before the effect is very noticeable. This is more especially found where the chicks are being confined to their own runways. It is also apparent where the freedom is given to all, and the large and small are permitted to run together. The consequence is that the big ones overrun the late hatched, eating all the feed, as well as usurping all the favorable spots generally.

This practice of running all tends to stunt the growth of the little fellows. It is a hard matter to get them to recover from such a set back, and attain the size and development they would, had no check been received. This, of course, applies more to poultry in a confined space than to the flock that has the run of the farm. On the farm, the hen can take her brood to new territory every day. The farther afield she goes the better for her brood.

Pointing out the consequences should put the nursery on their guard, and they should see to it that advice is not needed, nor unheeded in their case.

Then another thing that is often overlooked, is the fact that the chicks are rapidly getting larger, and the coop that was roomy for them a month ago is now badly crowded.

A peep into the overcrowded coops on a warm night will show the chicks with outstretched necks, and wide awake eyes, grasping for air. The weaker ones are crowded down to the floor in a roasting atmosphere. Such crowding soon puts the weaker chicks in such a state that they look a month younger than their fellows of the same age. Some morning these stunted ones will be found trampled into a shapeless mass, a victim of overcrowding.

These chicks were all right, and if given roomy night-quarters, would in all probability have reached a healthy maturity. Carelessness in attending to feed, pure water supply, shade, grit, etc., are other things that are often neglected in the midsummer season, and the effect quickly seen in the flock. Don't relax your vigilance now, it is too costly, neglecting the half grown chicks and then trying to build them up again.

**Value of Feeds for Poultry**

Walter M. Wright, Renfrew County, Ont.

In our last week's issue, this subject was dealt with as regards wheat, oats, barley and rice. The following is a brief review of the value of some of the other feeds most commonly used in feeding poultry:

**Corn:** This grain is fed in many ways as whole, cracked, corn chops and in the mash or corn meal. Cracked corn can be fed to advantage in the litter where confined stock require exercise. Corn chop, which is much the same, only perhaps coarser and does not need to be sifted in order to prevent waste as the cracked corn is also fed in the litter. Little chicks relish the cracked corn and are well pleased to scratch and hunt for it. Corn is essentially a heating grain and should not be much used in hot weather, but is a splendid evening feed in the cold nights of winter.

inoids. It gives a change and relish to the other foods and is much appreciated by confined stocks of all kinds.

**Cabbage:** As a green food one that gives a good supply of water and in comparison with other green foods is high in protein.

**Green Bone:** High in protein, rich in fats and well supplied with mineral salts. Small quantities of this is equal to large quantities at first but latter may be fed by noppers. Meat meal is richer still and has three times the amount of albuminoids of that of bone, but much lower in mineral and fats. Dried fish tests high in albuminoids, fats and mineral salts, and is therefore a good food but its scarcity in most localities makes it prohibitive.

**Milk:** Spreads itself over all the good feeding qualities but has a large percentage of water, and also is almost entirely digestible, which



THE NATURAL WAY AT MODEL FARM, BROCKVILLE.

Each of these coops contain a hen with a flock of chicks. The hen is confined. The enclosed end of coop has a floor and the closed end is on the ground. Photographed at Model Farm, The White Farm, Brockville, Ont.

It is fattening, not a fleshing grain, and has the color of yellow mixed birds. It is therefore valuable where the market demands a yellow tinted flesh. Be careful of this grain with two year old hens and particularly so if they be Plymouth Rock.

**Buckwheat:** This grain, if of first quality is a better grain than wheat but must be good to be of real value, and like wheat, requires only a little corn in either mash or whole form to make a satisfactory food.

**Lined:** In the meal form, generally, is fed to exhibition birds and imports a gloss to the feathers and a vigor to the birds. It is a splendid conditioning food but its value for other purposes puts the price at such a figure that it is not profitable to feed generally.

**Peas and Beans:** When fed in the mash are very rich, valuable grains, high in albuminoids, but they tend to make the meat firm and perhaps stringy, hence seldom used. But with other grains they are both good and valuable.

**Sunflower seeds:** Is highly valuable, but its scarcity makes it uncommon in the feed bill. It is a rich, oily, heavy food and needs but little caution in feeding. Oats as a mash are well combined with it. There is no doubt that if it were a common grain it would be more frequently found on the chickens' bill of fare.

**Rye:** Not often used but a grain rich in fats and fair in albumen properties, is well combined with oats.

While the grains form a necessarily large part of the rations there also appear such other foods as clover, green bone, etc.

**Grass:** Needs but little comment. Everyone is familiar with the attitude the fowls take to it in the spring and summer months and they have almost the same inclination for the dried grass in winter. It is highly nitrogenous and hence highly valuable.

**Clover:** Is now a much used green food. It is rich in salts and mineral and makes a good showing in album-

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**Getting Rid of Mites**

I would like very much to see published in your valuable paper a plan to rid one's premises of hen mites.—An Old Subscriber, Huron Co., Ont.

The mite question is one of the most serious that confronts the poultryman. In some cases the myriads of chicken blood suckers seem to defy all attempts to keep them down. Burning sulphur has little or no effect, and some liquid application that comes in contact with the insects, appears to be the only sure means of extermination. The best means now adopted is to use whitewash made from freshly slaked lime, and in which about 5/8 pint of crude carbolic acid to the half gallon of whitewash has been mixed. Apply this hot, and use a spray pump if possible, forcing the solution into the cracks and corners, as far as can be done. In the absence of a spray pump, use the brush, and apply very freely, throwing the whitewash into the corners so as to fill them as near as possible.

This should be done early in spring, at house cleaning time, and if the mites appear, give a second treatment later. Another in the fall, should be sufficient for the year and insure the walls freedom from this pest.

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6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-in-advance subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed 11,500. The total circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who do not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, exceeds 14,000.

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

## OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can rely on our advertisers with our assurance of the advertisers' reliability. We do not admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser have come to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are not reliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers. We will do all in our power to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words: "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found."

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD  
PETERBORO, ONT.

## TORONTO OFFICE:

Room 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

## MAKE A FIRST QUALITY OF HAY

As farmers, we do not need to be told how to make and cure our hay. Each and all of us have our own particular way of handling this staple fodder. However, it must be conceded that, with few exceptions, we do not make as good a quality of hay as we might. This may not be due to our lack of knowledge, but is often due to our failure to apply that knowledge.

For instance, none of us believe that a first-class article can be secured if it is exposed to rain or dust. Yet every year we find farmers cutting down great blocks of hay at a time, more than they can properly care for, ere the dews of night have fallen, or the unexpected rain appears. It is a favorite practice with many to start haying on a Satur-

day, the mower being kept going all day, in order that there will be plenty of hay to work on at the beginning of the week. The day of cutting is a fine hot day, followed by a blistering heat on Sunday. The hay cut on Saturday morning is generally damaged somewhat by the dew of Saturday night. After being exposed to the frizzling heat of Sunday, the hay is in poor shape to stand the dew of Sunday evening, or, what is worse, the thunder shower, which is too frequently the sequel of a couple of hot days. Now, we all know better than to expose our hay in this manner, but, year after year, this old practice goes on. Cutting the hay is the easiest part of hay-making. We are inclined to cut too much at once. No more should be cut than can be conveniently handled before the dew or rain has an opportunity to damage it.

The one-day system of curing clover and timothy hay, as advocated by Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Manilla, Ont., and which appears on another page of this issue, permits of saving the hay without exposing it to dew or rain. This system, however, must be used with caution, and rare good judgment, else serious failure is liable to result. Some in the past have failed to make good hay by this method, and have spared no pains to cast the blame upon the originator. Mr. Glendinning assures us, however, that failure to secure a first-class article by this system has been wholly due to lack of judgment on the part of the haymakers, or the conditions for successful curing by this method, were not right on such occasions. Mr. Glendinning has made first-class hay in this manner for a number of years, with the best of success. The system, certainly, has some admirable features in it, and what one man can do, surely is not beyond the power of others.

## THE DESIRED HORSE LEGISLATION

The Ontario Department of Agriculture made a commendable move when it had a census made of the number and condition of the stallions in the province. This census, however, will be of no benefit unless it is followed by a movement of legislation that will improve the defects in our present methods of breeding, that the results of the census show exist. While such legislation as this should not be hurried, neither should it be unduly delayed. The Government might well have introduced a bill at the recent session of the Legislature for discussion only, and then held it over for a year. This would have provided plenty of opportunity for discussion of the proposed measure, and given our farmers and breeders a chance to become acquainted with its various provisions.

This is a matter that vitally affects the welfare of our farmers. There are numerous hereditary defects in stallions that only experts can detect. When a farmer breeds his mare to a stallion, whether it be pure-bred, grade or mongrel, he

should have some proper guarantee that that animal is sound. At present, he has little but the word of the owner of the stallion for his protection. In 1906, according to the census returns, over 18,000 mares in Ontario were bred to stallions that were serviceably unsound. That meant a loss of several hundred thousand dollars to the farmers who owned those mares. As nothing has been done to improve conditions, it is to be presumed that our farmers will have to suffer an even greater loss again this year. The Government should act quickly. In the meantime farmers will do well to insist on the breeders producing a certificate from a competent veterinary that their stallions are serviceably sound before they consent to breed their mares. They should also urge their members in the Legislature to see that this much needed legislation is enacted without unnecessary delay.

## BEWARE OF FRAUD

Our readers are hereby warned against doing business with firms whose reputation they do not know. At the present time, an American concern, through their salesmen, are operating in Bruce County, Ontario, and probably elsewhere in Canada, working an old game that has been practised to a considerable extent in the States, and that has been exposed at different times in the columns of the agricultural press of Canada, and the United States. These concerns sell nursery stock, and give a contract to the effect that they will agree to trim the trees for the first five years. They will also replace all stock that dies, free, or for half price, and they agree to take the first crop of fruit that the trees produce, and pay market prices for the same. The payments for the nursery stock are to be distributed over several years. However, the first payment made is a fair market price for the value of the trees. The customer accepts his trees on delivery, makes his first payment, and, of course, this is the last he ever hears of the concern.

Our readers, and farmers in general, should always be on the lookout for such sharpers. Fraudulent transactions of any kind should not be tolerated. We guarantee our advertisers to our subscribers, and you may have no hesitation about dealing with them. In these modern days of competition and sharp practice, one cannot be too cautious as regards the concerns with which they deal.

## A NARROW VIEW OF IT

That the work of the cow testing associations in some localities, is considerably hampered by the petty jealousies of some of its members, cannot be denied. It is unfortunate, from the standpoint of the association, as well as for all concerned, that such a view should be taken of this important work. But, more especially, does such a spirit work against the interests of the individual, who would allow himself to cherish such views. If we farmers would make the most of our opportunities

as well as of our selves, we must get away from all feeling of jealousy towards the man who has things better than we possess. We must rather look to a man with such possessions as an ideal in this respect, and as one who can help us in our work, rather than take the narrow view of the situation, believing him to be an object in the road of us attaining to the standard which he has set.

If we would serve our best interests we must become less selfish. We must strive more for the good of the whole, rather than strive for our own advantage; and, in doing so, we not only help others, but do a great deal more towards helping ourselves, than where self-interest alone is thought of. The business of farming, unlike most others, will not flourish by the sole working of the individual. To attain the greatest results, co-operation is absolutely necessary. A farmer can gain but little by keeping a "patent" upon his knowledge or his particular way of doing things. What is good for one is invariably good for another, and if a farmer has some particular wrinkle which has worked out satisfactorily for him, he should pass it along, that his neighbor may enjoy the fruits therefrom. In the past it has been hard for us to realize the virtue of this, but in reality it has been found that by working more for the community as a whole, rather than by fostering entirely self-interest, one will do much more to help himself. Such selfish views, as some have taken of the work of the cow testing associations, can do little else than militate against their own best interests. Let us recognize this great fact, and, if we have a good thing, pass it along for the benefit of our neighbors.

The dairymen of the province, irrespective of their party affiliations, must have been gratified when they heard of the re-election to the Ontario Legislature, of Mr. J. R. Dargavel, of Elgin, the president of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association. Owing to his thorough knowledge of the needs of the dairy industry, as well as of agricultural matters generally, Mr. Dargavel, during the past four years, made a name for himself in the Legislature, and became recognized by many of his brother members as an authority on dairy and agricultural matters.

The Ontario Legislature has passed legislation that prevents agricultural societies from offering prizes for grade male stock. This action was prompted by the belief that the use of such stock for breeding purposes is a detriment rather than a benefit. It is time that something was done to place restriction on the use of the unsound grade stallions that now travel the country in all directions. Ontario cannot afford to be behind other provinces and states in a matter of this kind. At the same time nothing should be done that would be unjust to the owners of such stallions. No time should be lost in improving present conditions.

### A Popular Combination

As our readers are aware, the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World in its present form has been but a few months in existence. Formerly two papers were published, The Canadian Dairyman, a dairy paper, and The Farming World, a general farm magazine. The strong points of the two papers have been combined in the new publication, making a paper which is proving very popular with the up-to-date farmers of Ontario and other parts of Canada. The proof of this is in the large number of new subscribers which have been received during the past few months. Canvasers for the paper find it easy to persuade people to subscribe, and many are at work securing clubs of new subscribers for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. To encourage those who desire to help us increase our circulation, a number of very liberal premium offers have been made. No doubt you have seen them, but may not have read them over carefully. Turn to the back page of this issue and read our special offer. Then if you are interested, write to us for full particulars, which we will send, together with sample copies, and the necessary outfit to canvass for subscriptions.

### How Canadian Apples are Sold in Liverpool\*

Next in importance to Liverpool as a market for Ontario apples is Glasgow. There the apples are sold in a stable and roomy building called the Bazaar. The salesmen of the Bazaar have no exchange, but on stated days each holds his own auction, several sales going on at the same time. They have their private warehouses near by to which the apples are carted from the dock. The Glasgow salesmen spare no pains to obtain the highest prices possible for shipments consigned to them; and some times prices are realized that are truly surprising. But the Glasgow trade suffers from a dear and inferior freight service. The salesmen are on that account compelled to buy large supplies in America; and in their eagerness to secure business they sometimes find their markets glutted with their own produce. A better organization, and less jealousy would bring about a great improvement. But so long as the freight rate to Glasgow remains higher than in Liverpool the Glasgow market will be seriously handicapped.

In London there is a Fruit Exchange modelled after that of Liverpool; but most of the foreign fruit that enters London is sold by auction in the Covent Garden market building under conditions similar to those that prevail in the Glasgow Bazaar.

Other market centres are inconceivable from the point of view of our apple trade; and shippers would do well to use great caution in patronizing them. Apples are so apt to arrive at their destination in a damaged condition after a long passage. Other things equal, the quickest service is the best. Occasionally one hears from a commercial agent in some inland city that Canadian apples are badly packed, that shippers should consign to jobbers there rather than to brokers in Liverpool, and that boxes should be used as packages, rather than barrels. The information is trite and the advice misleading. If relations of intimate friendship and mutual interest exist between a Canadian shipper and an inland jobber, the experiment might be successful; but it is hazardous to leave the regular channels of trade with so perishable a commodity. A limited trade in boxes might well be developed, but the conditions under

which apples are grown and harvested in Ontario involve the experiment in many difficulties.

Dishonesty in apple packing is quickly recognized by English jobbers. The comparative merits of each brand are among them subjects of constant discussion. Our Fruit Marks Act has undoubtedly had an excellent effect on the apple trade. Its principles should, in fact, be extended so as to cover all articles of food and clothing. But its consequences are of greater importance to the home than to the foreign market. The change of mark from "XXX" to "No. 1" and from "XX" to "No. 2" was unnecessary and confusing. If, as was alleged, a dishonest jobber could in his private warehouse, add another X to a mark, he can now almost as easily substitute "No. 1" for "No. 2." The trade had become accustomed to the crosses. There is nothing more patent in the apple trade to packers and jobbers alike than the wisdom of common honesty. Dishonesty brings about its own punishment, just like its kindred, so many and cruel. As the physicians say of certain diseases, they generate their own toxin. A buyer of apples in England is fully prepared for all possibilities. Even when "falsely marked" comes on a consignment, it adds but little to the influences that direct his purchases.

The definition of a No. 2 barrel as laid down in the Act has fortunately been ignored by the trade. It is absurd to expect a packer to put a bushel and a half of "No. 1" apples in a barrel along with inferior fruit, and brand the whole barrel "No. 2." Besides, the temptation presented to the dishonest jobber to change the mark and grade is great. It is sufficient, in dealing with apples that cannot be classed as No. 1, to require of them that the barrel should be branded No. 2, and that the top layer should be branded No. 2, and that they represent fairly what is hidden below. But the shipment of No. 2 apples should not be encouraged at all.

CARELESS UNLOADING  
Some further suggestions of minor importance may be offered. In unloading cars the freight handlers frequently make use of hooks fastened to their wrists, by means of which they pull out the lower barrel of a tier and thus dislodge and bring tumbling down the upper row. This is injurious both to the barrels and to the car. The freight value of a consignment is depreciated to the railway company. Shippers would put more barrels in a car if they had confidence that the upper row would receive fair treatment. No space should be wasted at a time when cars are so difficult to procure. Again, the trucks in the shipping are not all of the proper kind. Some are so ill balanced that when the barrel is discharged it drops nearly a foot. It cannot be too strongly impressed on all who have to do with the transportation of apples that no rough handling should be tolerated at any point of transfer. Occasionally, some barrels are landed from the steamer very slack, but with no evidence of decay inside. Some of the contents have been removed. The steamship and railway authorities do their best to prevent pilfering, but some of it seems to escape their vigilance.

Notwithstanding the losses and disasters of last season's business there is no just cause for discouragement. The future of the trade is bright. No Ontario farmer having a favorable location for apples need hesitate to set out an orchard of well chosen varieties in a sizeable tract. An orchard will be the most valuable part of his farm. And no dealer need hesitate to forward any well-packed consignment of good fruit, obtained at a reasonable price.



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### Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co., Ltd., Tillsonburg, Ont.

who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label.

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\*The fifth of a series of articles written for the Toronto News by E. J. MacIntyre.

**Department**

are invited to send contributions to ask questions on relating to butter making and to suggest for discussion. Address your to the Creamery Department.

**Re Transportation of Dairy Produce**

The Dairy and Cold Storage branch of the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, has been working for better transportation facilities for perishable produce, both on the railways in Canada and on the ocean-going steamships engaged in the Canadian trade. In pursuance of this policy, they have recently sent out a circular to owners and captains of river boats, instructing them as to the best methods of handling dairy produce. During the season of navigation, inspectors are employed at Montreal in order that the special local car services for butter, cheese and fruit, may be kept under constant supervision and that the loading of perishable produce in the ship may be watched and rough handling checked.

During warm weather, the inspectors at Montreal frequently report the arrival of heated butter and cheese that has been shipped on river boats. In almost every case, this has been caused by storage close to the boiler and engine room. The circular warns those engaged in the carrying trade against stowing butter, cheese or eggs in proximity to the boiler, engine or cooking range. It points out to the managers and companies concerned that they should make it their business to see that on every trip, dairy produce and eggs are carried in the coolest parts of the boats.

Progressive factorymen are convinced of the importance of a cool curing room for cheese and proper cold storage for butter, and as a consequence, the majority of factories in our best

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**EXPERIENCED BUTTER MAKER:** wishes situation. Best references. E. Carlin, 155 1/2 Farmer St., Peterboro, Ont.

**OWNERS OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES** desiring to make direct shipments to Great Britain, will have an opportunity of meeting a large British importer in July. Further particulars may be obtained by writing Box F, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

**D. of**

**CLEAN MILK:** By E. D. Belcher, M.D. In this book, the author sets forth practical methods for the exclusion of bacteria from milk, and how to prevent contamination of milk from the stable to the consumer. Illustrated, 57 inches, 146 pages. Cloth \$1.50. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Our complete catalog of dairy books sent free on request.

dairy districts are now well-equipped in these two respects. The factorymen are now making the transportation companies to do their part. The circular points out that the Inland Navigation Company running boats to Montreal will make a serious mistake if they treated butter matter lightly and continue to carry perishable freight in a haphazard way without any regard for cold storage or the condition of the goods on delivery at Montreal.

**High Priced Butter in England**

Prof. G. L. McKay writing in Hoard's Dairyman about the English butter market says: "The highest selling butter that I found in the English market was the famous B. F. blue print, what is commonly called the French roll. It is an unsalted butter made from raw cream. This butter is sold for four cents higher per pound than any butter in the London market. Following this in price I found what is called the Danes, and then the Irish. I believe it is the uniform quality of the Danish butter that has enabled the Danes to get the hold on the English market that they have at the present time. "The English people are not, now I speak in regard to the dealers, unanimous in favor of pasteurizing. I have heard some dealers say the pasteurizing would cost the Danes the English market. However, among the large dealers, they seem to favor the Danish butter. I examined a lot of butter in the dairy markets of England. I examined some butter to find out if possible how much butterfat or how much water, butter should contain to be dried to that market. The driest butter found in that market was made in New York, 92 per cent. fat, while the high selling Danish and French butter showed 85. I spoke to a leading Danish authority on this subject. I asked him concerning the amount of water in their butter. He said butter was made to be spread on bread and this couldn't be done very well with the water in the butter. The Danes have increased the per cent of water in their butter during the past five years. I am not an advocate of selling water. The Irish butter contained more water than any butter sold in the English market. It is like some of our American butter, it contains a lot of water and shows it. The Danish butter contained a lot of water and did not show it."

**The Cost of the Creamery**

In a press bulletin recently sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture some valuable information is

given as to the cost of building a creamery. The cost varies somewhat for different localities, but a fair idea of the average cost is given.

The failure of many creameries is due to a lack of sufficient cows to make the business profitable. No creamery should be erected unless the number of cows guaranteed was at least 400. Other creameries fail because of improper organization, particularly in the case of cooperative creameries, and the excessive cost of building and equipment. Many creameries, the bulletin states, have cost twice their actual worth, and were not of the type suited to the locality in which they were built. As to the actual cost the bulletin says: "The cost of a building 28 by 48 feet will vary from \$800 to \$1,400, depending upon the locality, the construction, and the cost of material and labor. Such a building, usually consists of main work-room, engine and boiler room (including space for a refrigerator machine), coal room, refrigerator, store-room and office.

"Machinery for a hand separator plant, consisting of 15 horse-power boiler, 10 horse-power engine, combination churn with a capacity of 500 pounds of butter and other necessary apparatus will cost approximately \$1,200. Machinery for a whole milk plant will cost about \$18,500. This equipment will handle from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of butter per day. If a refrigerator machine is included the cost will be from \$600 to \$1,000 more.

"The total cost of a creamery would therefore vary from \$2,000 for a simple hand-separator plant without artificial refrigeration, where material and labor are cheap, to \$4,250 for a whole milk plant, including artificial refrigeration and a higher cost of labor and material."

**Official Referee Withdrawn**

There will be no official referee of cheese and butter at Montreal this season, Mr. George H. Barr, who acted in that capacity, having been removed from the work by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture. Last year, Mr. Barr examined only 200 lots of cheese. The Department feels, therefore, that the demand for the services of an official referee is too small to warrant one being continued. Many will regret this action, especially the Dairy instructors throughout Ontario, who by keeping in touch with Mr. Barr at Montreal, have been able to gain much valuable information about the defects of cheese passing through that port. Mr. Barr will undertake new work for the Department, including some experiments in cheese making.

As farmers, we are apt to neglect our cows. We are apt to think, "Well, they are only cows and we have got to get this harvesting done, and these roots off, and this plowing done and we will look after the cows the best way we can. That is a relic of the old times. If the cows come at night to be milked, they would be milked and if they didn't, they would be milked in the morning. In many parts of the province, there are remnants of that old doctrine of taking the cows when you can get them; work away till nine o'clock and then milk in and milk the cows. If we would succeed as a dairy country, we must get rid of these old relics.—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Ont.

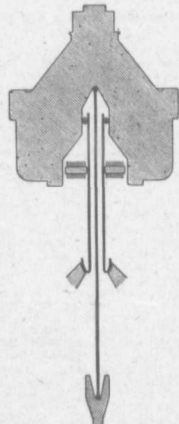
The Nebraska Railway Commission has established new rates for the carriage of cream on railways that puts this business on a straight distance tariff basis. Starting at 15 cents for transporting a ten-gallon can of cream up to twenty miles, the new card advances one cent for every five miles

up to fifty miles, then one cent for every ten miles up to 300 miles, two cents for every twenty miles up to 500 miles, and two cents for every fifty miles up to 600 miles. The charge for hauling a ten-gallon can 600 miles is sixty-eight cents.

The cooler milk is kept the longer it will keep sweet. It does not matter whether the cooling is done with ice or cold water. It will not sour any quicker in consequence. Cleanliness and cold are the two necessities for keeping milk sweet.

**The New Danish Invention in Separators**

The illustrated article published in the issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for June 10th, describing a new Danish invention in Separators that has been introduced in Canada recently, and that has done excellent work under test as some of the leading Canadian Agricultural Colleges, has created a great deal of interest. One of the illustrations published in the article referred to, was inserted incorrectly and we therefore, reproduce it here with a description of that feature of the machine.



**The Principle of the Machine.**

The chief principle and novelty of Messrs. Burmeister and Wain's Separator is that the suspension of the cylinder (which is without a fixed shaft) is placed a considerable distance above the centre of gravity, while a small supporting bearing replaces the neck-bearing usually employed is placed in the centre of the cylinder (See Fig. 2 which roughly illustrates the principle of the machine). The cylinder is loosely suspended on the end of an upright standing axle, which is likewise loosely connected with the worm, and thus the cylinder rests upon its bottom step. At the centre of gravity the cylinder is, as already mentioned, supported by a little ball train (with 6 balls), which transfers the oscillation to a tube, supported by friction plate, sandwiched between two other plates. This friction plate works so that even when the cylinder gives the tube an oscillation, this gives no resistance, the tube does not move without impulse from the cylinder.

It will be understood from the foregoing that the bowl can thus freely occupy any position and, therefore, remain perfectly unaffected by even a very considerable side-heaviness.

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This cut shows the inside of Mechanism Box

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A Check may be seen ready to pass through the Guide Channel, which is so constructed that it is impossible to remove the Check when once it enters the Channel. The working parts are fully protected and have no contact whatever with the Whey, and therefore cannot clog but will work perfectly under all conditions.

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Write for Particulars. AGENTS WANTED.

**THE DAULEY CHECK PUMP CO.**

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

## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department. Contributions should be in the form of articles relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to the Editor, The Cheese Maker, Department.

### Dairy Instructors Meet

The Dairy Instructors and Sanitary Inspectors for Western Ontario met at Woodstock on Friday, June 12th. They visited the Innerkip and Bright factories during the afternoon. These factories make about 200 tons of cheese during the season. They are well equipped and well managed. Mr. E. M. Johnston has charge of the Innerkip factory, and Mr. R. Johnston has charge of Bright. When going into these factories the first thing that attracts attention is their neat, clean, tidy appearance, and beautiful flowers blooming in all the windows. Everything is in its place, and there is a place for everything.

The scales, weigh cans, vats, agitators, pails, hoops and presses, and everything in and about the factory are shining like new. The walls and ceilings are nicely painted, and the makers say it is no trouble to keep things in good shape by giving everything the proper attention each day.

This is one of the best dairy sections in Western Ontario and there are several other factories in the neighborhood well equipped and well managed. Practically all the factories in this section are pasteurizing the whey and sending it home sweet and clean to the patrons. Bright factory was one of the first to adopt this system of pasteurizing the whey, and the patrons were so well pleased that the system was quickly taken up by the other factories in the section. In conversation with several of the Directors of these factories they say they would not think of again returning the whey without pasteurizing. They consider they are well repaid for the cost in the increased value of the whey, in the fact that the cans are so much easier to wash and that they receive the whey sweet and clean. The tanks of both factories are emptied each day of any whey which is left over and cleaned. The acidity of the whey going into the patron's cans in the morning is about 23 per cent. to 25 per cent. No wash water is allowed to go into the whey tanks.

At Innerkip the Ontario Department of Agriculture put in last year an experimental sewage plant which is working well, and disposes of all

the wash water. At Bright, the wash water is drained away through a closed drain to a sewage box, a considerable distance from the factory. An interesting item in connection with Innerkip factory is that for a number of years they have been troubled almost continually with a yeasty fermentation of bitter whey which gives the cheese a bitter and fruity flavor. This trouble was investigated some years ago by Professor Harrison and caused the factory to try to overcome the difficulty without success. Last year, however, as soon as the whey was heated up to a temperature of 160 degrees before being returned in the patron's cans, the flavor disappeared, and up to the present time has not returned in one single instance. The organism which apparently was causing this flavor was being grown in the whey from day to day, and became widely distributed through the medium of the patron's cans. This seems quite conclusive evidence that if the whey is heated up to a temperature of 160 degrees, and the tanks kept clean, the chances of bitter or yeasty contamination of the milk is very slight. Professor Harrison suggested recently at the time of his investigation but it was not then acted upon.

The Bright factory spent last year about \$1,000, on the installation of a modern cooling system, and the patrons consider the money well spent and the results very satisfactory. The outside changes of temperature have now no effect on the quality of cheese. The cooling room has an ice cool curing room, but their room is so well insulated (walls four feet thick) that the temperature never rises above 64 degrees in the coolest weather, but the water kept from 58 to 60 degrees. The cooling curing room at Bright is also kept at 58 to 60 degrees. The cheese at both factories is made in the factory, clean and of good texture and well finished.

After an hour spent at each factory, the Instructors left for Guelph where on Saturday forenoon, they had the opportunity of seeing the experimental cheese and butter made at the Dairy School during May. This was good work and some very interesting points were brought out. Thanks are due Professor Dean and his staff for the way in which they tried to make the day one of interest and profit to the Instructors.

Mr. Fulmer of the Chemical Department very kindly tested and corrected the glassware which the Instructors use in their work. The work of instruction was thoroughly discussed, and further lines of work mapped out. It will be a pleasure to have them together as a source of help and profit.—Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor, Western Ontario.

### Soaked Curd

They are having trouble in New York State with what is known as soaked curd. In order to obtain a soft cheese for the local trade many makers have practiced heating the curd to as high as 110 to 112 degrees and then soaking the curd in cold water for 16 or 20 minutes. A soft cheese results and a heavy yield. While considerable fat is lost in the process, additional water is incorporated in the cheese giving it a soft character.

The trade is up in arms against this practice. Some place it in the same class of adulteration as adding water to milk and claim that any maker who cannot make soft cheese without resorting to this process should not be allowed to make cheese. The practice is largely confined to New York state, and the cheese of that state is getting into disrepute because of it. It is not followed in Wisconsin and Wisconsin cheese is

gradually replacing that from New York state in the home market.

The practice seems to be an extreme development in washing curds. Washing curds made from bad-flavored milk, will help to remove the bad flavors. With normal milk washing is unnecessary. The New York state makers seem to have carried the process too far and not only washed but soaked the curds in water. Cheese made in this way has poor keeping qualities, due to the removal of a large part of the sugar, and hence the consequent dearth of lactic acid forming material. It seems to be a case of overdoing the moisture question in cheese just as some butter-makers have done in butter. The practice is as reprehensible in the one case as in the other.

### Peterboro Cheese Board

The Peterboro Cheese Board met on Wednesday last. Buyers Watkin, Fitzgerald, Kerr, Cook, Morfon, Weir, and Gillespie were present. There were 4,561 cheese boarded, all but 70 of which were sold on the board. The ruling price was 115-16 cents. Mr. Eddies, the president, in a short address said that the board stood for well-cured cheese. There had been some dissatisfaction among the different factories owing to a feeling that they did not get a good price for their cheese and they were entitled to consider the quality of cheese. Other boards have been getting a slightly higher price and they could see no reason why they should not receive as much for their product. The board adjourned for two weeks.

### Is Our Cheese Trade in Danger?

Some cheese exporters who have recently returned from Great Britain are apprehensive as to the future of the Canadian cheese trade. One exporter declared that the glory of the Canadian cheese trade had departed and that it had seen its best days. The reason assigned for this is that New Zealand is fast outstripping us in catering to the requirements of the British market, both as regards the quality and price and that Canada instead of maintaining her pre-eminence as the chief exporting country, would have to take a second place.

All this is serious enough if it were true. But is it the fact that New Zealand is fast replacing Canada in the cheese markets of Great Britain? True she has greatly increased her exports of cheese in recent months. But even if she has in it at all, reasonable to suppose that a country with only about 800,000 people, a large number of whom are engaged in other pursuits than dairying, could successfully supersede Canada in the industry of which she has made her people make a specialty. One cannot but think that these exporters are troubled with a disordered liver or are trying to bring influences to bear on the market that will enable them to buy at a lower figure.

About a month ago Canada was favored by a visit from Mr. D. Cudde, Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand. He was in his way home from a few weeks sojourn in East Britain, where he made a close study of market conditions and the outlook for New Zealand dairy products. To the writer he stated that the recent increase in New Zealand's exports of cheese was largely of a temporary character. He was of the opinion that the market of cheese there had reached its limit and was more likely to decrease than increase. Moreover, he stated that he had examined a great many Canadian cheeses when in England, and they were of choice quality. Canada has New Zealand beaten as to the quality of her

cheese products, Mr. Cudde said, and there was no possibility of New Zealand ever being able to supersede her in the British market. New Zealand can beat Canada out on butter and we gathered from his remarks that on his return to New Zealand he intended to advocate the production of more butter and less cheese as that would be the line of least resistance so far as Canadian competition is concerned. This is the opinion of a New Zealand expert, whose special interest was to study the British market and advise the people in his own land accordingly.

There is another strong reason why New Zealand will not become the factor in the cheese trade that some of our exporters are apprehensive of. New Zealand is a long distance from the market and it is reasonable to suppose that the more concentrated form of butter can be exported from her products can be exported in the better. Butter of much more concentrated product than cheese. The same value in butter can be carried at a much less outlay for freight charges. On the two counts, therefore, Canada's superior quality as compared with that of New Zealand cheese, and her advantage over the latter in freight rates—this factor would seem to have little to fear from the competition of New Zealand cheese in the British market.

While we believe this to be true, we would not for one moment minimize the importance of manufacturing the high quality of Canadian cheese products. Canada has obtained the control of the market by strict attention to quality, and it is only by this means that the pre-eminence in the British market can be retained.

The splendid systems of instruction, now being carried on by the Quebec and Ontario Departments of Agriculture and the general oversight over the trade maintained by the Dominion Government, can have but one effect, a continued improvement in the quality. It is well to remember that Canada had obtained a strong foothold in the British market before these elaborate systems of instruction and supervision were inaugurated. If so much was obtained without them what are the possibilities, with these elaborate systems in operation year after year. One can hardly conceive of retrogression being possible. The instruction system is gradually reaching out beyond the factory and the maker to the source of milk supply. A better quality of milk means a better quality of cheese. With these agencies at work and a stronger desire on the part of dairymen generally to follow instructions, the trade need have little fear but that the quality of our cheese products will be maintained and improved.

"The cost of pasteurizing whey will not exceed 50 cents a ton of cheese."

## Windsor Dairy Salt

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No lumps or grittiness.

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THANK GOD every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day, which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you a hundred virtues which the idle never know.  
—Charles Kingsley.

## Actual Testimony

An American War Story

IT was a cloudless day on the brow of Point Lookout. The time was midsummer, the place the long veranda of "The Inn," overlooking the city of Chattanooga. Below, the landscape, cut into parts by the murky river, which wound sinuously in and out among the fields and forests, presented—so great was the altitude of the mountain—a picture in miniature.

The veranda was thronged with summer idlers, for the most part young men and women of the south, in light summer clothing and yachting caps. The talk had been general in the group of young people at one corner of the veranda, near the great ballroom, whence came the lively strains of the orchestra, until it was broken by an angry word from a handsome young southerner, Charles Maynell, to Newell Farley, a young man from Boston.

Maynell had risen, and stood white and furious, his hands on the back of his chair, glaring at the young Bostonian, who had not risen, but sat calm and self-possessed, as if waiting for the passion of his antagonist to cool off. This seemed only to add fuel to the angry flames raging in the breast of Maynell, for he leaned forward and said:

"I want to say here, sir, in the presence of these gentlemen and ladies, that what you have just said about the condition of the southern soldiers during the war, is deliberately false. You are a liar. You are no gentleman."

Farley flushed impatiently, glanced round at the group of southern faces, but no one was looking at him—not even Mary Barrett, the Richmond girl, who had so completely captured his affections that he had not been able to return to his duty as reporter on a Boston daily, though he had been called home a week ago. He noticed that the insult just passed had brought a look of pain to her face, but she had not raised her eyes to either Maynell or himself. Perhaps it was her way of showing that what had occurred was unbecoming conduct in gentlemen in the presence of ladies.

"I am sorry if I have given offence," began Farley, "but I believe what I have stated is in accordance with historical facts."

The southerners were surprised. Could it be possible that a man with the reputation Newell Farley had, as a leading Harvard man, and member of the best clubs in Boston, could calmly submit to being called a liar, and make no show of resentment?

Edgar Barrett, Mary Barrett's brother, who was scarcely out of his teens, and full of traditions about his

ancestors who had fallen in duels, wondered most, and was resolved that his sister should cut Farley at once. "Huh," he said to himself, "the fellow is a coward, after all that has been said in his favor. If he had



Still another view of the home of Mrs. D. J. McClure, Peel County, Ontario, described and further illustrated in the June 3rd issue of this paper. This farm home won third prize in a dairy farms competition held in the vicinity of Toronto during 1907. Sold comfort and much enjoyment for young and old are to be had in such charming surroundings as here shown.

only risen and invited Maynell down on the rocks, and then and there deliberately punched his head, he might have preserved his right to social recognition in the south; but—

"I say, again, that you are a liar." It was Maynell's angry voice that disturbed Edgar's reflections. "And since you sit there, and take what I have said, you have shown yourself to be a coward."

Maynell came around behind the others to Newell's chair. "I wonder," he said, sneeringly, "if you will resent anything. Take that," and he struck the Bostonian on the cheek with his gloves.

"Don't, don't," cried Mary Barrett, rising and holding up her hands between the two.

"Yes, I can take that from you, for you are so angry you do not know what you are doing," Farley had risen, and as he spoke, he leaned back against one of the pillars of the veranda, and looked at Maynell, coolly. "I can take it because I am opposed to settling a dispute by resorting to blows. I used to do that sort of thing in college; but I have grown above it."

Maynell made no other reply than to snap his fingers contemptuously, and turn away. The group was strangely silent. Farley laughed lightly, and resumed his seat. "He'll get over it, when he has time to reflect over what I have said."

"He'll never forget that you allow-

ed him to strike you," said Edgar Barrett. "A Southerner can't understand that." And taking his sister by the arm, he led her into the ballroom. This seemed to break up the group, for the couples which composed it wandered off in different directions, leaving the Bostonian alone. He was beginning to think that he would never understand Southerners. It had been the greatest effort of his life to keep from hurling Maynell over the railing of the veranda on to the rocks below, simply because Mary Barrett's gentle face and protesting eyes were on him. And now—why it looked as if she herself were about to turn against him. Surely she would not let that little snipe of a boasting brother influence her, when—yes, he could not be mistaken—she had shown a preference for him. Only the night before, when he had told her he should have to go back to Boston soon, her face had worn such a sad, pensive look, and only the fact that he had not spoken to Major Barrett about his intentions, had prevented him from telling her how completely meeting her had changed the current of his existence. Farley's face became troubled. Why, now he remembered that Major Barrett had himself served as the second to a friend in a duel, which had, fortunately, not resulted in bloodshed, but would have done so, if one

a slow smile dawned in her eye and spread over her face.

"I am afraid I am intruding," I said, "but the truth is, I must speak to you; I did not want to be longer."

"I am sure you are welcome," she said softly.

"That little thing that happened just now has been worrying me," I said, drawing nearer to her.

"I seems to me that perhaps those people think that I have acted the coward and in not resenting Maynell's insult by striking him, or something like that."

"I don't think we ought to talk about it," said Mary. "I can't see what I have to do about it."

"May I ask if—your people (Southern people differ from us in so many things) would think I ought to have resented Maynell's blow otherwise than I did?"

"I can't say," said the girl. "It is not for me to judge what they would think about it. Men have their ways of looking at such things."

He stared at her steadily for a moment. Then when her eyes sought her book, he said:

"Did you want me to—to strike him, when he struck me?"

She hesitated for a moment, then said, looking into his eyes frankly, "I did, and I didn't. I didn't want to have trouble between you two there, but I am sorry that some people will think that you lacked courage. Let it pass; I would not think any more about it."

(To be continued)

## FREE PATTERNS

The following patterns will be given as a Premium for only one New Yearly Subscription to this paper at \$1.00 a year.



**WORK APRON, SLEEVE AND CAP PATTERN**  
In the illustration is shown a Work Apron, Sleeve and Cap, Pattern made of checked gingham. Material required for medium size is 64 yds. 27 or 34 yds. 31 in. wide.

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**THE COOK'S CORNER**

Send us in your favorite recipes for publication in this column. Inquiries relative to cooking are solicited, and will be replied to, as soon as possible after receipt of same. Our Cook's Book sent free for one new yearly subscription. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

**STREAMED BROWN BETTY**

Line a double boiler with small slices of buttered bread, then put in a layer of steamed apples, and so continue alternately until the dish is almost full. Then pour over a custard made of 1 pt milk and 2 eggs. Cover and steam one hour. Serve warm with a sweet sauce.—Mrs. R. W. New Brunswick.

**BAKED GRAMHAM SPONGE ROLL**

To 1 cup sugar add 1/4 cups Graham flour, 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in 3 tablespoons hot water and 3 well-beaten eggs. Bake in a large shallow tin, and when done, carefully remove from the tin. Spread with jelly or jam and roll while warm. Serve with cream.—Mrs. A. B., Peterboro Co., Ont.

**ROLLED APPLE DUMPLINGS**

Make a rich baking powder biscuit, roll it out in a sheet as thin as can be handled, cover thickly with chopped apples, and roll up as compactly as possible. Next cut this roll into slices about 2 inches thick, place these in well greased pudding pan, and pour over a mixture made as follows: Mix 1 tablespoon flour with 1 cup sugar, add 1 large cup cold water and cook about 10 minutes. Flavor with a little nutmeg. Pour this over the dumplings and bake until they are a nice brown. Serve with cream and sugar.—Mrs. W. K., Winapeig, Man.

**BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS**

Pare tart, juicy apples, cut into halves and core. Make the pastry as for biscuits, using a little more butter or cream. Roll out enough dough to cover 1 apple. Place one of the halves upon the crust, fill the core cavity with sugar, and cover with the other half of the apple. Then fold over the crust, pinching the ends together to retain the juices. Place these dumplings in a buttered bread pan, the same as biscuits. Put a bit of butter on the top of each, and bake about 1 hour in a moderate oven. About 10 minutes before re-

moving from the oven, sprinkle some sugar over the dumplings and return them to the oven. Serve with cream and sugar.—Mrs. A. C. Brown, Hastings Co., Ont.

**SWEET SPICE SAUCE**

Boil 1 cup sugar and 1/2 pt water 30 minutes. Then remove from fire and add 1 teaspoonful each extract of clove and of ginger.—Mrs. M. Rennie, Perth Co., Ont.

**FRUIT SAUCES**

Instead of serving cornstarch pudding with cream and sugar; try fruit juices. There is generally some juice left from canned fruit. We like to use the juice from strawberries, cherries, raspberries, or black currants.—Mrs. E. L. McGraw, Halton Co., Ont.

**COMBINATION SAUCE**

Boil together 1 cup white or brown sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1 tablespoon flour, and 1 cup boiling water. If your sauce is wanted, add 1 tablespoonful of powdered sugar and lemon. If an egg sauce is wanted, add yolk of 1 egg, and a little grated nutmeg, or vanilla or lemon flavor. The vanilla and lemon flavors combined are very nice. A little butter added to this sauce is liked by some, and then again instead of water one may use milk, adding 1 tablespoon grated chocolate or powdered sugar, and nice chocolate sauce is obtained, with the addition of a little vanilla flavor. If no butter is used add a pinch of salt.—Bessie, W. E.

**The Canning of Fruits**

Mrs. Colin Campbell, Windsor, Ont.

Canning is an improvement upon the old-fashioned way of preserving, and for pound, in sugar, retains more of the fresh and natural flavor, is far less troublesome, and more economical.

Choose only perfectly sound and fresh fruits. If you have your fruit to buy, it is false economy to purchase fruits on the verge of decay, even at reduced rates, as they quicken in rot after canning, and you not only lose fruit, sugar and labor, but very often the jars as well.

Before beginning work, have all the requisite utensils and vessels perfectly clean and at hand. If the family is small, select pint jars, which allows a can of fruit to be used up before one tire of it. If there be six or eight to be catered to, quart jars are more to be preferred, as they are of one tone large. When purchasing new jars, look them over carefully to see that there are no defects, and that the covers fit perfectly.

Never use old rubber rings with old jars. At five cents a dozen, rings are a cheap insurance of fruit keeping. No matter how good an old rubber looks, it is sure to have become porous, and will allow the air to enter. Pour water into each jar, seal and invert, and if it leaks ever so slightly, do not use it.

When you have picked out perfect jars, wash individually inside with hot soda water. Then sterilize by setting in cold water, letting it come to the boiling point, and boiling for a quarter of an hour. Fill each jar to a ring and cover, and leave in the hot water.

When the fruit is ready to be canned remove a tumbler from the boil, immerse water in which it has stood, and set it in a soup plate, wrapped in a towel wrung from hot water. Into the jar drop a silver spoon, silver being a good conductor of heat, and absorb the heat from the fruit, and lessens any danger of the jars breaking.

Dip the rubber in boiling water, and put it on firm. Set a fruit funnel in a jar, and gently fill in the fruit with a ladle, moving the handle of the spoon gently about to allow

air bubbles to escape. Fill the jar until the syrup overflows, lift out the spoon, put on the cover, and screw it as tightly as possible. Screw the lid on so tightly that when the jar is inverted, no juice will come out.

Leave the jars for 24 hours lying on their side, turning over frequently until cold. This method will prevent the fruit rising to the top of jar when cold, as is often the case, especially with canned strawberries.

After leaving the jars in this position for 24 hours, wrap in thick paper or place in paper bags to prevent the light bleaching the fruit, and set away in a dark place. Choose the early cool morning for putting up the fruit ripened under a hot sun. If your berries are to be picked, instead of from the market, gather them the night before.

Fruit which has been picked on a rainy day or when the dew is on, will not keep well. Select fruit which is under ripe, rather than when ready to drop with luscious ripeness. It will be much nicer when canned, and keep more readily. If fruit is very juicy, avoid adding water to it when canning. The less water used the finer the flavor of the canned fruit, and the more beautiful its color.

Never touch cooking fruit with a spoon or fork which is of any material except silver, wood or granite. A tin spoon may ruin the color and flavor of a whole kettle of fruit.

Try a little of the sugar to make a syrup before beginning the canning process. If a bluish-grey cum gathers on top after the boiling, send the sugar back to the groceryman with an order for a better supply. The best sugar obtainable is a necessity for fruit preserving.

The syrups used for canning or preserving, vary according to the kind of fruit you wish to preserve, and the richness desired. The following list may be used as a guide: For preserving, use three-quarters of a lb. of sugar to one pound of fruit; for making jam, use one pound sugar to one pound fruit; for canning, use one-third pound sugar to one pound fruit; for jelly, use one pound sugar to one pint fruit.

**Home-Made Fireless Cooker**

Interest is still growing in the "fireless cooker," and a number of correspondents have been writing who might obtain one. Many women, however, manufacture these cooking boxes for themselves, as it is only necessary to make them capable of retaining heat. Here is an account of one such home-made cooker:

A hay box, which works like a house-

**"New Century" Washing Machine**

Ball-bearing means easy running. Powerful Spiral Springs that reverse the motion, make quick work and little effort. New Hanger Attachment allows water to drain right into the tub. Only 50¢ delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet.

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keeper out of a large wooden cracker box. She was very careful to select one without knot holes, through which the heat could escape, and she had the carpenter fit the cover with hinges. Then she put in a lining of asbestos, gluing it to the inside of the box. This is much better than newspapers, she says. Then she put in plenty of good fresh hay, which



A Fireless Cooker

she renews every two or three weeks. The kettle in which she cooks her dinner is put in this nest of hay, and a hay pillow with a covering of cotton batting, that just fits the top of the box, is laid over it, and the cooker is ready for business.

**BEEF A LA MODE**

A woman who has used such a stove gives the following directions for preparing beef a la mode. She advises a piece of from four to six pounds. After wiping and trimming it, turn spiced vinegar over it,

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and let it stand for several hours, turning it now and then. Then score it in places, run in strips of lard and brown it in a frying pan, with some slices of carrots and minced onions. Put the meat into the pot in which it is to be finally cooked, nearly cover it with water, and let it boil for twenty minutes. Put in a small bag of mixed herbs, and pack away in the box for at least eight hours. When ready to serve the gravy should be thickened with a little flour.

#### COOKING BEANS

To cook beans in the hay box prepare them as for baking, and pack them away while they are boiling. Leave them for eight hours or more, and then, if they are wanted with a crust over the top, brown them in the oven.

#### STEAMED PUDDINGS

One woman says that she has great luck making steamed puddings in her hay box.

Any favorite recipe may be used; put butter into pound baking powder cans, filling them half full; cover, place them in the kettle, and pour as much boiling water around them as the kettle will hold, or until the cans threaten to tip over; boil one-half hour on the stove; place in box at least four hours; if larger cans are used give an extra hour; the batter should be made a little stiffer than usual. Do not jar the pot after pudding is in.

The women peasants of Germany, Scandinavia and Russia, who work in the fields, put their evening meal into the pot in the early morning, bring it to a boil, and then pack it away in a swathing of hay and blankets until their return at night, when they find it cooked and as hot as if just taken from the stove. The modern boxes are padded with upholstery and with adjustable cushions. They come

with or without two, three, or four utensils. It is essential to have pots with tight fitting covers to keep in steam and odors. Boiled and steamed foods are the only possibilities. No baking, of course, can be done.

#### Competent Pot Scraper

This pot scraper is a useful little article; the exact size is about four or five times the size of the reproduction. The tinsmith cut it from heavy tin, and charged me five cents for it. The shape is so arranged that any part of the pot can easily be reached and thoroughly scraped with little labor, and no inconvenience. The pointed end cleans the place where the bottom and sides meet; the curved edge scrapes the sides, and the flat edge scrapes the bottom.



#### A Pleasant Piazza

I wonder sometimes, when I see a wide, shady, delightful piazza almost everywhere, except perhaps for a chair or two, why the people who live there cannot make more of it over their life than they do, for they would not live in a home denuded of furniture. Then again, I have seen such charming piazzas, charming not wholly because they are spacious, but because good taste and a bit of work and money had made the most of them. Her- is a picture of one of these pleasant out-door retreats—a sky parlor one might call it, for it opens out from an upstairs room and you look down into the heart of the trees.

It is not such a wide piazza. There is room for a good sized hammock, however, and when the sun grows too warm there are Japanese portieres to shut out the sunlight. The floor is covered by a good sized Japanese rug of strong quality and colors that sunlight can only fade and dilute, not of harmonious tones. In the farthest corner a seat fits in close to the low railing. It is a bit of homemade furniture, with cunning and valance of blue denim. You find near by a cosy chair or two, and tables that hold a palm and ferns.

Then there are flowers everywhere, in boxes of gray anasturiums, pots of begonia with dark leaves, fragrant heliotrope, maiden-hair fern, geraniums, lemon verbena, mignonette-pansies, and a great box full of ferns brought from the woods. Altogether it is a pleasant place, that everybody loves to frequent, from the busy housewife to the family cat, which chooses the sunniest corner.—A Country Lass.

#### Do We Need a Vacation?

Should a farmer take a vacation? Certainly. If all men who work hard need rest, then the farmer is entitled to a vacation. While a farmer's occupation is as varied as most other callings in life, yet there is a monotony of locality and association, which needs to be broken in upon. He who stays for years within the boundaries of his own farm or neighborhood, is likely to become real in his ideas, methods and prejudices. He needs the contact of other minds and scenes. Farming demands the highest and clearest thinking. The farmer needs the stimulus which change and travel can bring. A well selected vacation will help the man to a deeper, richer and happier life. When should he take his vacation? I would divide it up into two sections, taking two weeks in June, and another fortnight in September. By June his seeding is over. There is a lull in the rush of farm life. By the tenth of September harvest is in, and the fall wheat sown. After the excessive labor of harvest, the farmer needs rest.

Where, or how, shall he spend his vacation? That depends largely upon the locality and the financial ability of the man. If practical, he should in June travel as far from home as possible, going to some other province, a few hundred miles away. Travel in June is delightful. The rural world is at its best. Nature is enthroned, and in royal robes. If he can spend a few days where the conditions of farm life are quite different to his own, he will come home full of new ideas. Some of these he may be able to adopt, and so increase his wealth. The change of air and scene will prove rest-giving. Body and mind will be full of snap and go. He will resume his work with enthusiasm. In September he could take two weeks in some town or city, where an extensive industrial exhibition is being held. There he will come in contact with the manufacturing world. He will see machines of every description, for every purpose. Every trade and industry will be represented. Floral, dairy, horticultural and agricultural produce will be exhibited. Then he can visit the city proper—its churches, schools, colleges, hospitals, museums, observatories, factories and fine buildings. The city streets, their electric conveniences; the stores, the ebb and flow of life; the great variety of social conditions will prove interesting. If he keeps himself awake, he will come home with broader view of life, and a deeper interest in all things. He should take his wife, or some of his children with him each year, so that they may share in the benefits.

## The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size for children. Give age; for adults, give bust measure for waist and hips. Measure for skirts. Address all orders to Pattern Department.

#### SHIRRED KIMONO 1802

Simple kimonos are always attractive and this one, which uses yoke, is shirred to form its distinctive graceful and altogether satisfactory. The kimono is shirred to form the yoke and is arranged over a foundation which serves to keep the shirring in place.

Quantity of material required for medium size is 8 yds 24, 7½ yds 32, or 6½ yds 44 in. wide with 1½ yds of material for band, or 4½ yds of ribbon 5½ in wide.

The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

#### PLAIN STRIP WAIST 5066

The plain, simple skirt waist is being extremely popular this season for a great many occasions and gives its wearers better than any other sort. This one allows a choice of the yoke or a plain back and is supplied with a pocket. The material gives it a smart touch. When the yoke is used it is applied over the back and the front is finished with a regulation box plait.

Material required for medium size is 3½ yds 21 or 24, 3½ yds 32 or 2 yds 44 in wide. The pattern is cut in sizes for 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

#### CHILD'S DRESS 5065

Dresses for the very little children are peculiarly charming when made with half low neck and sleeves that terminate just above the elbows. The dress is made with fronts and back, and the neck edges, and with pretty full sleeves gathered into bands. The capeslets are arranged over the dress and attached to position beneath the trimming band.

Material required for medium size (4 years) is 3½ yds 24, 3½ yds 32 or 44 in wide with ½ yd of banding. The pattern is cut in sizes of 2, 4, and 6 yrs. and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents. (If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage which insures prompt delivery.)

#### MISSES' STRAIGHT PLATED SKIRT 5065

The straight plated skirt has many advantages and is especially to be commended at this season of the year. It avoids all danger of sagging and pulling, and can be laundered with ease and success. The skirt is cut in one piece and is fastened over-lapping plate at the upper edge that are attached fast over the hips.

Material required for a girl of 15 yrs is 4 yds of bordered material 37 in wide or 6½ yds of plain material 37, 3½ yds 38 or 4½ yds 44 in wide. The pattern is cut for girls of 14 and 15 yrs of age and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

You shake down the ashes  
—not the coal—in the

## "Hecla" Furnace

There are  
four  
grate bars  
in the  
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Each  
one can  
be  
shaken  
separately.

You don't have to shake the whole fire to get out the ashes around the edges of the firepot.

You don't shake down a lot of good coal with the ashes.

You don't have to use a poker at all.

The "Hecla" Triangular Bar Grate allows you to shake just the part of the fire where the ashes are, without disturbing the rest of the coals.

Naturally, one grate is easier to shake, than four all gathered together. That is why people find the HECLA "no trouble to look after."

Fused Joints—a patented "Hecla" feature—keep the house free of gas, smoke and dust.

Write for free copy of our new catalogue which describes these and other special features.

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**COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES**

**KING'S COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.**  
Horses are rising in value. A good pair of pure horse colts from E. to £200. Harry has dropped to 200, eggs 56c. Hay \$8 to \$10. The weather has been warm with occasional showers. Plums growing very handsomely. Apples have set well and the probabilities are that Nova Scotia will have one of the best crops of fruit ever had here. Wild and cultivated small fruits are looking splendid. No late frosts have injured the first blossoms, so berries are earlier and more prolific than usual. So far all crops look in a flourishing condition. Grass is exceptionally forward. Orchardists are applying the second spraying.—Eunice Watts.

**GRENVILLE COUNTY**  
Charlevoix—Pastures are in extra fine condition and crops are looking fine. Hay looks very promising; also grain and corn. Potato planting is just about finished. Potatoes, \$1 a bu.; \$1.50 a bag. Beef 4 to 5c a lb.; hogs, 45c; fresh eggs, 15c to 18c a doz.; creamery butter, 30c a lb.; rolls, 30c; Timothy hay, \$18 to \$20 a ton; loose straw, \$15; corn, 75c a bu.; corn, 75c; beans, 85c a ton; middlings, \$20; wheat to 85c a bu.; d. w.; beef, 7c to 8c; chickens, 15c to 18c; hides, 45c—G. W. C.

**GOSSIP**

**STADAONA FARM, CAP ROUGE**  
One of our representatives spent an afternoon lately with Mr. Gus Langelier, at Stadaona Farm, Cap Rouge, county of Quebec. This is a 500 acre farm conducted on modern business principles. We found the herd in as tip condition as any which we have seen this spring, and herdsman Gibson is certainly to be congratulated on the way he has done. He has 150 shires at Stadaona Farm. The herd bull is well known. Sir Oliver of Woodroffe, 1956, first at Quebec and champion against all breeds in 1906 and in 1907; second at Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, 1907. He was conceded last year by all competent judges to be easily the second best aged bull in Canada. Sir Oliver's sire, Commodore Blair of Glenora, 1196, was first and champion at St. Louis, 1894, and was also the dam of Mamie Clyde, 1050, who won in dairy tests both at Quebec and at Ottawa. Sir Oliver is therefore the product of beauty combined with utility.

Amongst the matrons, may be found the famous Almeda of Danville, 1522, the first cow to qualify for Advanced Registry, with a record of 11377 lbs. of milk and 409 lbs. of fat. Almeda is also a splendid breeder, having given a calf every year since four years, and being in calf now to Sir Oliver. One of her bulls is in the herd of Messrs. I. C. Wells & Sons, Sardin, B.C. Almeda is a cow cow, and is by Glenora of Maple Grove (imp.) 6973, champion and sweepstakes bull at Montreal, at one of the last big exhibitions there. Almeda's dam, Edna, D. 1521, was 1st at Montreal in the two year old class, and was said to have the best udder of any cow that was ever milked on the ground there. Edna D.M.'s dam, Nell, was a noted winner at Montreal and at Sherbrooke, and won 3rd in a milking trial at Sherbrooke.

Stadaona Lily, 1957, is Almeda's daughter, and qualified for Advanced Registry, as a two year old, with a record of 6225 lbs. of milk and 236 lbs. of fat, given in 300 days. This shows that she is no freak. Matchless Beauty of Nether Lea, 1903, is another cow which qualified for Advanced Registry with a record of 6545 lbs. of milk and 222 lbs. of fat. This is a very handsome cow which won 1st prize in her class at the Provincial Exhibition, Quebec, 1904, in competition with imported animals. Her sire is the well known Matchless, 7560, whose progeny is still looked for by the best breeders. One of her daughters was chosen this winter by the manager for the Urethane Nuns' fine farm, at Beberan. Mr. Langelier sold these ladies a small herd to replace the French ladies which they are now selling out. Middle, 1127, is still another cow which qualified for Advanced Registry, with a record of 10322 lbs. of milk and 392 lbs. of butter fat. This cow was bought from Mr. Nap. Lachapelle, a director of the C.A.B.A. for many years. When the manager of the Stadaona Farm went to Mr. Lachapelle's, with instructions to buy, at any cost, the best cow the herd could get, it was the one which was chosen, after the milk from all the cows in the herd had

been actually weighed for three milkings. This shows to what trouble Mr. Langelier is going to get the best milkers. There is a bull calf, dropped this spring, out of Middle, and by Sir Oliver, which will be both some of the good ones at the show this fall. Here is a future herd leader for some enterprising breeder. Stadaona Silver Queen, 2003, was entered in the Record of Performance test on July 25th last, and at the date of writing, June 1st, 1908, she has given 248 lbs. of milk more than required to qualify. She tests very high—having tested 43 three months after calving and over 5. When Mr. Dan Drummond, the

inspector, was at Stadaona Farm in April, she was giving more milk than she did at another one of his visits in February. Her dam is by Silver King, so that she has a good pedigree behind her. Her bull, dropped on July 16th, 1907, is for sale at a reasonable figure. He is a level follower, full of life, and in the right kind to put at the head of any herd. Mr. Langelier has just entered four more heifers for the Record of Performance, but we will leave further details for a future issue. Mr. Langelier does an enormous business in live stock, and during the time of our visit, he had already shipped over 40

Ayrshires since January, and this is only a part of the sales, as the sales department of the farm is still on a much larger scale. Mr. Langelier also has some nice registered Clydesdale mares and fillies, and an extra good imported stallion. But of all this, more anon. Mr. Langelier guarantees satisfaction to everybody. When a purchaser is not pleased, the only thing to do is to send back the animal, and money will immediately be refunded. The purchaser pays transportation charges, that's all. Give Mr. Langelier a trial order and see if you are not more than surprised at the quality of the stock, for the price.

# "Soil Culture"

## What is the New System of Scientific Agriculture?

Nothing more than judgment and common sense shows in banding the soils of our western tracts so that the rainfall may be held for immediate absorption by the root fibres of growing crops. It is a system that every farmer—East, West, North or South—can probably follow. It is the very essence of practical agriculture. It is a distinct revelation to Eastern and Central State farmers who have been depending on 20 to 30 inches of rainfall yearly. They wonder how our Colorado "Scientific" farmers can gather such remarkable crops on lands once called "half deserts."

**Happy Prospects.** Denver is rubbing its eyes, staring itself in wonder, gazing in admiration at the great tracts farming into green and growing crops of alfalfa, corn, wheat and fruits, etc. (Explanation of cuts below.) White-faced farm houses, broad-gabled barns, bowing mowers, pink-blossomed orchards, dairy farms, wheat and corn fields greet gladdened eyes at every horizon. Campbell's "Soil Culture" is making wheat for Colorado farmer and manufacturer, for merchant and implement maker, for mail order concerns and local merchants.

**"Young Man! Go West,"** said George Hargree. Within a decade or two there will be little "West" left. Hundreds of thousands have heeded the call of the early fifties. Thousands now are heeding our call.

**"Hurry to Colorado" Now**

Buy with a few hundred dollars one of the cheap tracts now so generally offered. Start to be independent. Have a home of your own. Control breathe the long-privorogating, health-giving ozone of Colorado. Enjoy the gladdening sunshine. Get more cheapness out of life than to the soil. Plant trees, orchards, lawns, and then grow as you never and tend them. Be free!

**Start Small!** You can start on a small acreage—\$1 to \$2—at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$10 per acre. We don't insist on all cash. A fifth or smaller part is sufficient if you are a settler.

**Location.** The Bijou Ranch is only 15 miles from Colorado Springs, 40 miles from Denver, 2 miles from two easily reached railroads—the Union Pacific and Rock Island. A new branch of the Rock Island has recently been surveyed straight thru' the property.

**Crops.** Alfalfa roots and grows rapidly, sucking up through its great "root pipes" the "sheet water" which underlies the Bijou Ranch. 25,000 acres overlay this great supply of moisture that comes as near as 6 feet to the surface. This is not a lake or open cove, but is the under-soaking of the melting snows from the "earth ridge" formed by the Eastern slopes of the Rockies. This water is easily, in most places, reached by the average hand pump. Corn, wheat, sugar-beets, oats, speltz, rye, potatoes, barley, fruits of all kinds, vegetables, grow readily under this system of Scientific Agriculture.

**Book Free.** Our new free book fresh from the press is described below and tells why you'll be glad after you "Hurry to Colorado." Send for it now.

**Explanation of Cuts Below.**

Photo at left. These are stocks of Alfalfa on the farm of D. J. Shearer. Photo at right. An enormous potato field—no acres—harvested over 100 lbs. to acre—200,000 lbs. in all and sold on the ground for \$700.00.

**"Hurry to Colorado" Now**

Here's a fast passing opportunity. Here are cheap lands, fertile soil, abundant water, good roads, good schools, good climate, good health, good homes, good schools, etc. Embrace this chance. Do it now. Get in line with the thousands who are doing so. Write for our new free book, "Hurry to Colorado." It's a question-answer number. Shows ten-thousand maps of the best locations from great distances from great cities, many of them points, schools, churches, etc. It tells how much money you'll need to get started, how to get started, how to get started. It tells you the climate with its sunshiny days and life-renewing nights. This book explains why "Soil Culture" is the best system of agriculture in the world. It is forcing Colorado to the front as a wealth-producing state as a two year old with a record of 6225 lbs. of milk and 236 lbs. of fat. In this book about soil, water, markets, schools, profits, crops, how to plant, what to buy, how to reach the ranch and its farm board and lodging, etc., etc. Send now for it.

**The Farmers Land & Loan Co.,**  
145 LaSalle Street,  
Chicago, Ill.

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, June 22nd, 1908.—General trade conditions continue to improve. In nearly all lines better business is reported. As harvest approaches things will improve still more, especially in the West. The first half of June is usually a trying time for the western crops. The crop has come through that period this year in good condition and there is every promise of a big yield, which will be well above the west's estimate of its old time activity, and restore confidence all over the country. The money market shows no material change. Some cheap money from Chicago was reported as having been on loan at Montreal last week at 5% per cent. About 4 per cent is the price asked by Canadian banks. There is less demand for call money just now and there is in consequence a larger supply for commercial purposes.

### WHEAT

The speculation is a strong factor in the wheat situation just now. The great bulk of the cash wheat in the United States is in the hands of the Armour-Peavy combination, and their evident decision to stay in the market has created a speculative market for some time to come. On the other hand there has been some heavy selling of wheat in the United States and that the speculation will have something to say regarding the new crop, which will make legitimate trading somewhat risky. If some money is taken to stop the manipulation of the speculator the whole trade would be benefited and the producer get nearer his just due. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada continues to decrease. The total which is right is 40,000,000 bushels less than at this time a year ago. However, if general crop conditions continue

as favorable as they are at present up to harvest, this shortage may not affect prices very much. The big crop in prospect is already having a bearing on the market generally is weaker than at last writing. There is no large buying and selling of wheat in the home market. The recent rain has helped Ontario crops and a good yield of fall wheat is expected. The price of wheat has dropped to 80c to 82c for winter wheat and 86c on the farmers' market. The Winnipeg market is weaker and there is less demand for export.

### COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is quiet and easy though prices show little change. Montreal quotations are 46c to 50c as to quality. Here prices are 46c to 48c for the best grade of oat on the farmers' market. There has been a drop in barley and 57c was all that was paid on the farmers' market here at the end of the week. The pea market continues firm owing to scarce supply. Quotations here are nominal at 92c. There is a large increase in the acreage sown this year and the crop is looking well.

### FEEDS

The bran market continues on the down grade. The supply is still small, though increased receipts of Manitoba were exported at Montreal last week, where quotations are: Manitoba bran, 83¢, shorts 85¢ to 82¢; Ontario bran, 82.5¢ to 82¢; and middlings 82¢ to 85¢ a ton in bags. Bran is quoted here at 87.5¢ to 88¢ outside, and 82.5¢ to 84¢ in car lots on track. Toronto. The demand has fallen off and prices are easier. Feed wheat is quoted at Montreal at 47c to 47.5¢. Oats in one cent higher, corresponding with the advance at Chicago. There is little business doing here at quotations, which are 75c to 79.5¢ Toronto.

### HAY AND STRAW

The big hay crop in prospect and the large supplies of old hay, more particularly of the poorer grades are bringing prices down. At Montreal No. 1 baled hay is now quoted as low as 88 to 89¢ a ton in car lots. A great deal of Ontario hay is being shipped there on commission, it being found difficult to sell at local points. The English market is declining and there is not much encouragement for exporters. The best price here for baled hay is 81c to 82c a ton in car lots, and 88 to 89 for lower grades. Baled straw is quoted at 47 to 48¢ a ton in car lots on track Toronto. On the farmers' market here woolly hay sells at 81c to 83c and straw in bundles at 31c to 31.5¢ a ton.

### POTATOES AND BEANS

There is more doing in potatoes. Maritime potatoes are quoted at 81¢ a bag in car lots at Montreal. Here Ontario sell at 75c to 80¢ a bag in car lots and 80c to 81.5¢ a bag on the farmers' market.

There is quite a boom on in beans. The supply is short and reports from Kent county are not very promising regarding the growing crop. Primes are quoted here at 22.5¢ to 23.5¢ a bushel in car lots. A couple of months ago the quotations were 30c to 40¢ a bushel.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

Dealers are complaining of losses in egg purchases owing to hot weather and are reducing their buying prices in the country. The doubtful character of receipts is causing a falling off in the demand at large centres. On the other hand supplies at country points are falling off somewhat which will help to keep prices up. At Montreal select eggs are quoted at 18c in case lots and straight gathered receipts from the west at 15c to 16c. Prices rule here at 17c a lb. dozen in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid sell at 18c to 21c a dozen; dressed chickens at 15c; spring chickens at 35c to 36c a lb.; fowl at 15c to 16c and turkeys at 17c to 20c a lb.

## THE BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1852

### Joint Deposit Accounts

A special convenience in force in our Savings Department, is the "Joint Deposit Account."

This means that an account may be opened in the names of two persons (husband and wife or any two members of a family) so that either may withdraw money on their individual checks.

In case of the death of either person, the entire account may be withdrawn by the survivor.

\$1.00 opens a Savings Account. Interest added quarterly.

9

One of the 75 Branches of this bank is convenient to you. Your account is invited.

### FRUIT

The strawberry season is here. At the end of the week the price advanced to 3c to 4c a box wholesale. Canadian cherries are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75 a basket.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market is reported slowly though the local markets prices range from 13 1/2c to 15 1/2c, the bulk of the sales being at about 11 1/2c and lower. These figures are about the same as quotations at Montreal, where the price for Westerns is 13 1/2c to 15 1/2c, and Easterns, 15c to 17 1/2c. The London, England, market is reported firm at 2c advance. The exports of cheese from Montreal since the opening of the navigation to June 17th were 199,905 boxes as against 273,092 boxes for the same period last year. New cheese is quoted here at 12c to 12 1/2c for large and 12 1/2c for twins.

The English butter market is firmer at 2s allowance with a good demand. Prices on the side show some advance since last writing. About 22 1/2c is the figure for choice creamery at Montreal. As high as 23c and 22 1/2c have been paid during the week for Ontario creamery to put in cold storage. While the export demand is good, prices are said to be too high to export. A profit, year ago the grass butter was bought for export at 30 1/2c to 32c. Prices here are: creamery primes 20c to 22c; solids 20c to 21c; dairy prime choice 16c to 19c; ordinary 16c to 18c, and dairy tub 15c to 16c a lb.

### WOOL

The wool market shows little change, though at Montreal the market is reported dull and lower. Prices there have for a few weeks been considerably higher than here, and Canadian washed fleece is now quoted at 16c to 18c and unwashed at 12c to 13c a lb. to the trade. Quotations here are unchanged at 7c to 8c for unwashed and 12c to 13c for washed at country points.

### THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES

The Wm. Davies Company, Toronto, quote prices this week at 84.50 and 85.15 l.o.b. at country point. They report receipts as having 100 may hogs not up to date of better quality. The English market is gradually getting into better shape. Just now, for the first time in two and a half months, prices for season are high enough to let the packers out even at current values for live hogs.

### UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

The horse market being active at current prices. A good many more horses could be sold, so dealers claim, if farmers did not hold them at so high a price. There may be something in this contention. Farmers who have horses to sell would do well to remember that there is

a regular boom in horse-breeding in this province. Almost every mare in the country is being bred. This means a big supply of colts and a large increase in marketable horses in the near future. In fact the increase in marketable horses in the country is noticeable even now, and while the demand is good and prices keep at a high level it may not be the part of wisdom for farmers who have horses to sell, to aim too high in selling. It takes a really good horse to bring the top price on the market today. Unless the farmer is sure that his horses are top-notches, it would be better to lower the price a little, that is, if he wishes to sell more readily.

Ninety-five horses were boarded at the Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange last week. The general demand was active from all points. A great many more could easily have been sold had the purchase price in the country been more reasonable. At Ontario prices about the same as at this time last year. Drafters sold at \$150 to \$200; general purpose; at \$150 to \$180; wagon horses at \$100 to \$125; carriage horses at \$100 to \$150; specially named horses at \$40 to \$95 each. A couple of heavy drafters sold at \$230 to \$250, but they were of exceptionally good quality.

### LIVE STOCK

The run of live stock at the cattle markets last week was fairly large. The quality of the fat cattle offering generally was not as good as for some time past. There are fewer stall-fed cattle and more grassers offering, which accounts for the lowering in quality. Considering the heavy run as compared with a week ago trade was fair, though an easier feeling was noticeable for all but well-finished stalled cattle. These, however, are nearly all marketed. There is a talk here of a combine among packers and abattoir men to keep up the price of beef. It is claimed that Quantman has to pay too much for his beef, considering the price the farmer gets for cattle in the country.

The demand for choice export cattle keeps up. The London cables report cattle steady at 12c to 13 1/2c a lb. dressed weight, and refrigerator beef at 10c to 10 1/2c a lb. Export steers sold during the week at 86 to 86 1/2c, with one or two sales reported at a slightly higher figure. Export bulls sold at 84.75 to 85.25 a cwt. Stall-fed butchers' cattle ruled firm with grassers easier. Prime picked lots of butchers' cattle sold at 85.50 to 85.80; good loads at 85.50 to 85.50; medium, 85 to 85.20; mixed loads, 84.50 to 84.90; fair cows at 83.75 to 84.20, and common cows at 81.25 to 81.50 a cwt. Do not forget the grant the charging of 22¢ a lb. by the retail buyers in Toronto for sirloin and porterhouse steaks!

The live trade is reported in stockers and feeders. There are more arrivals and not quite the demand there was some weeks

## FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

### TWO CENTS A WORD

READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY  
THIS DEPARTMENT IS ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE IN THE PAPER. At a cost of only two cents a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy or sell, or situations wanted, vacancies.

THE ADDRESS must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. Minimum cost 25 cents on each insertion. When replies are to be sent to our office, 10 cents extra is charged for copy postage on replies to be sent to advertiser's Cash must accompany each order.

COPY must be received Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of Saturday.  
NO BLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

### FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS, HOUSES, AND LOTS FOR SALE—Blowitt & Middleton, 421 George St., Peterboro.

A BARGAIN, \$2,000, NEAR GUELPH—100 acres good wood land, clay loam soil—about 800 worth hardwood lumber stock on farm—good sugar bush; first class barn 50x60, basement paved with cedar blocks; large comfortable frame house, 9 rooms with pantry, also large summer kitchen, cement cellar, convenient to church, school, post office; good roads everywhere; 10 miles to Ontario Art. College; 18 miles to Eramosa for selling; compelled to give up farming on account of declining health. For particulars write to Box M, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

ONE of the most up-to-date stock or grain farms in West-Upper Ontario, 200 acres, good barns, silo, windmill, two deep wells, water first class, piped to all buildings, two houses, brick and frame, apple and peach orchards, etc. On Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

### MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—Pine litter Scotch Collies by prize-winning dog Donald's dam Lady Mack, No. 8797/PS. reasonable. John McCormick, Paris, Ont.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE AND HOW TO TREAT THEM.—The latest information, book prepared especially for the use of horsemen, farmers, and students. Illustrated, 64 pages, 100 illustrations. One \$1.00 post paid. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. Our complete catalog of books is on request.

### HOW TO BUY A GOOD FENCE

THE FENCE BEERLESS LOCK



Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on "Fencing Your Farm" free of charge. It contains full information on the advantages of the Beerless Lock, and the many ways in which it can be used. It also contains a list of the names of the manufacturers of concrete post making, showing how these desirable posts can be economically made.

THE BARWELL, BOXKE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,  
 Manufacturers, Hamilton, Ontario.

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

**THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA** Toronto, Ontario  
**HEAD OFFICE:**  
**AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.00**

Special attention given to the business of Farmers, Cattle Dealers, also the accounts of Cheese Factories and Creameries. Sales Notes discounted. Money Orders issued payable at any banking town. Farmers' Notes discounted. Money loaned for grass or stall-feeding cattle. Municipal and school section accounts received on favourable terms.

**SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT**

Deposits of **One Dollar and Upwards** received and interest compounded 4 times a year.

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

ago. Stockers, 500 to 600 lbs. each sold at \$3 to \$3.50, and feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at \$4.75 to \$4.25 a cwt.; good feeders of heavier weights are worth \$4.50 to \$4.75 a cwt.

The run of milkers and springers was large and had this week a little more outside buying prices would have dropped. Several dealers from Montreal were on the market last week looking for milkers. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$37 each. First-class milkers would go higher than the latter figure.

There is a little firmer feeling in cattle, though the run was fairly large. The bulk sold at \$3 to \$5.50 a cwt., with some choice ones selling at \$6.50 a cwt. The Buffalo market is reported active and steady.

There was a heavy run of sheep and the market weakened considerably. Lower prices are looked for. Export ewes sold \$4.24 to \$4.60; yearlings at 85, with few offerings, and bucks at \$3.50 to \$4 a cwt. Spring lambs sold at 85 to 85 cwt.

There was some advance in hog prices in keeping with values f.o.b. at country points. Selects were quoted at 85 1/2. Thursday at 85.00 a cwt. At Buffalo, pigs are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and dairies at \$3.50 to \$5.50 a cwt. The English hogs continue to advance. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of June 19th is as follows: "The market is firm at an advance of 5s. Canadian 54 to 56c."

**UNION STOCK YARD PRICES**

West Toronto, Monday, June 22nd.—The run at the Union Stock Yards today was 41 cars, comprising 887 cattle, 34 sheep, and 55 calves. Trade was good, especially for exporters. One shipment of 5 car loads of cows and steers sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50. One choice load of steers in this lot would have brought \$7 a cwt. if sold separately. A load of grass-fed cattle sold for 85 a cwt. Export bulls sold as high as \$5.75 for choice ones, the general run selling at \$4.50 to \$3.25. Butchers' cattle were a little slow, though choice steers are in demand. Prices range from \$3.50 to \$3.75 a cwt. Calves are slow at \$3.50 to \$3 a cwt. Sheep are weaker and lower prices are expected. Export sheep are at \$4 to \$4.40; bucks at \$3.50 to \$4; and spring lambs at \$3 to \$6 each. Hogs are quoted at 85.50.

**EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE**

Montreal, Sat., June 20th.—The demand for cheese this week was so keen that the market at the end of the week was practically bare of stocks in this lot would have brought \$7 a cwt. if sold separately. A load of grass-fed cattle sold for 85 a cwt. Export bulls sold as high as \$5.75 for choice ones, the general run selling at \$4.50 to \$3.25. Butchers' cattle were a little slow, though choice steers are in demand. Prices range from \$3.50 to \$3.75 a cwt. Calves are slow at \$3.50 to \$3 a cwt. Sheep are weaker and lower prices are expected. Export sheep are at \$4 to \$4.40; bucks at \$3.50 to \$4; and spring lambs at \$3 to \$6 each. Hogs are quoted at 85.50.

Shipments this week totalled about 85,000 boxes—actually a greater quantity than received—showing an extent to which the market has been cleaned up.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE**

The butter market also scored an advance during the week owing to an active demand from the other side at prices which looked prohibitive at the beginning of the week. The demand was chiefly for salines butter and mild salted goods and everything available was cleaned up and shipped—the shipments for the week aggregating 9,900 packages. The increased demand was immediately felt at country markets and another advance was scored—butter at Cowansville on Saturday selling as high as 25 1/2c a lb., the ruling price being 25c. Whether or not the English market will follow the advance remains to be seen. There is a general scarcity of butter all over the farm and it looks as if prices will remain high all summer. Our make is slightly heavier than last year and the farmers are reaping the benefit in increased prices.

**MONTRÉAL PRODUCE TRADE**

Montreal, Sat., June 20th.—BUTTER.—Prices have been advanced this week and creamery in prints and 25c to 24c in solids. Ordinary finest has been quoted at 24c and good dairy at 25c to 26 1/2c a lb. EGGS.—The receipts are heavy and the market is easy although there is no actual change in prices from last week. Selects are quoted at 12c to 13c, No. 1 at 16 1/2c to 17c No. 2 at 14 to 16c.

CHEESE.—There is a good demand from the local trade at 12 1/2c to 13c for this season's goods. Small cheeses are quoted at 11c to 12 1/2c.

**MONTRÉAL HOG MARKET**

Montreal, Sat., June 20th.—Prices for live hogs are slightly lower than they were a week ago owing to the heavy supplies and general lack of interest in the trade. The ruling price sold this week was about \$4.50 to \$5.00 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars—and the trade generally look for still lower prices next week unless the supply of live hogs is of a considerably.

There is a steady demand for dressed hogs at \$9 to \$9.25 a 100 lbs. for fresh lots. There is a good trade doing in packing house products, hams and bacon being in good demand.

**PETERBORO FARMERS' MARKET**

Peterboro, Ont., June 20, 1908.—The market this morning was very small, all farmers being busy with operations in the fields. Dressed chickens, 75c to 82.5c and were offered in large quantities, but these two classes of farm produce were about the only things to be seen, outside of butter and eggs. Chickens were also offered in large lots and brought fairly good prices. The following were the prices ruling:

EGG—1/2c to 1 1/2c a dox.  
 BUTTER—Dairy butter, 30c to 25c a lb.  
 POULTRY—Dressed chickens, 75c to 82.5c a pr.; ducks, 11.25 a pr.; turkeys, 11.25 to \$3 each, according to weight and quality.  
 POTATOES—1 1/2c a bag.  
 WHEAT—Hind quarters, 5c a lb.; fore, 8c.  
 PIGS—Young pigs, 85c to 85c a pr.  
 VEGETABLES—Onions, 3 bunches for 1c; radishes, 5c; lettuce, 3c for 10c; turnips, 3c for 10c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, 89 to \$12 a ton; straw, 84 to 85 a load.

**PETERBORO HOG MARKET**

Peterboro, Ont., June 20, 1908.—The market is a lot steadier than at this time last week, the cables from the Old Country and United States making farmers feel steadier all round. Deliveries are still free but owing to the dealers discriminating against the shipment of unshorn hogs, not many of this class are coming in. A half cent a pound is taken off for hogs of this nature. The following quotations quote the following prices for this week's shipment: f.o.b. country points, 85c a cwt.; delivered at abattoir, 84.5c.

**GOSSIP**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN OFFICIAL TESTS FOR MAY**

Inka Mercedes DeKok (1828) at 10y. 7m. 17d. of age, 432.6 lbs. milk; 16.05 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 1215 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Caldwell, Ontario.  
 Pauline Birchall F. (4595) at 4y. 1m. 9d. of age, 400.8 lbs. milk; 15.30 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 1774 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Ash, Ontario.  
 Daisy Princess (4623) at 3y. 11m. 11d. of age, 405.7 lbs. milk; 14.97 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 1759 lbs. butter. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvin, Ont.  
 Nancy Wayne of Riverside 4th (5318) at 2y. 1m. 25d. of age, 374.6 lbs. milk; 12.01 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 1448 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Caldwell, Ontario.  
 Tullilla Echo DeKok 5th (5192) at 2y. 1m. 21d. of age, 393.3 lbs. milk; 12.77 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 1315 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Caldwell, Ontario.

**HOLSTEINS**

We must sell at least 25 cows and be able to do so, to make room for the natural increase. There is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a few young bulls. Pontiac Farms, near Toronto, has a splendid world's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them.

H. E. GEORGE

CRAMPTON, Ont.  
Futnan Stn., 1 1/2 miles—C.P.R. E-1

**HOLSTEINS**

If you are wanting a choice young bull from A. O. Corbridge, Ontario, who has made 2,325 lbs. butter in 7 days; whose dam made 109.9 lbs. butter in 30 days; whose granddam made 151.6 lbs. butter in 7 days; whose granddam made 102.5 lbs. butter in 30 days; and his sire's dam made 104.4 lbs. in 7 days; his sire's dam made 125.7 lbs. but. in 30 days; his sire's dam made 129.3 lbs. but. in 30 days; it will pay you to call on Gordon H. Manhard, E-4249

**SUNNADALE HOLSTEINS**

Bull calves from 2 to 4 months old, sired by Dutchland Sir Hengerville Maple Cretz, he is imported from the celebrated fields herd, champion herd of the world, sired by Pietie Hengerville Count DeKok, Sunnadales, Ontario. He is the only sire that has two daughters that make over 100 lbs. of butter in 30 days. Price reasonable. A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont. E-4249

**BROOKLAND HOLSTEINS.**

FOR SALE.—Two bull calves, sired by the grand bull, imported from the Korky's Wagon, Ontario. One dam and sire's two dams average 120 lbs. 14 cwt. of milk in 30 days in 11 cwt. of butter. Their dams are also imported cows of high class breeding. For full particulars write to J. W. McCORMICK, Morewood, E-4249

**NEIL SANGSTER OLMSTOWN, QUE.**

breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle of high-class merit. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Write for prices E-4349

**SPRING BROOK HOLSTEIN AND TAMWORTH—3 young ones in farrow to Imp. "KING" registered sire, 100 lbs. service, Spring litters by Imp. boar. Fringes in quality. 100 lbs. service. My bull and cow and few females. "My Motto, "Quality."**

E-4149 A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Waterloo Co. Ont.

**HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, 5 years old, two cows and two yearling bulls. One BARKER registered sire, parties.**

W. H. HARRISON, London, Ont. E-440

Tullilla DeKok Barcastio (5189) a 3y. 1m. 5d. of age, 327.7 lbs. milk; 11.63 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 1245 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Caldwell, Ontario.

DeKok Paul Baronesse Topsy (941) at 2y. 10m. 26d. of age, 372.3 lbs. milk; 15.90 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 1273 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. St. John, Scarborough.

Corinne Baronesse (5172) at 2y. 7m. 2d. of age, 370 lbs. milk; 10.49 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 1234 lbs. butter. Owned by Fred Row, Currie, Ont.

Perfection's Schilling (6051) at 2y. 11m. 27d. of age, 310 lbs. milk; 9.94 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 1130 lbs. butter. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvin, Ont.

Jennie Butter Girl (7509) at 2y. 1m. 19d. of age, 256.6 lbs. milk; 8.45 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 925 lbs. butter. Owned by Fred Row, Currie, Ont.

Aggie of Riverside 2nd (7242) at 1y. 10m. 17d. of age, 273.7 lbs. milk; 8.30 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 978 lbs. butter. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Caldwell, Ontario.

Judy's Mochthilde Posch (7454) at 1y. 10m. 21d. of age, 253.3 lbs. milk; 8.14 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 949 lbs. butter. Owned by Byron Kelly, Kelvin, Ont.

Kitty Westwood (1431) at 4y. 2m. 14d. of age, 410 lbs. milk; 11.56 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 1428 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsville, Ont.

G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

**Ayrshires on Sts. Marguerite Farm** have been selected from the best milking strains in Scotland, are large show animals, with great milking ability. A number of young bulls making from 20 to 30 years to several months. Also Tamworth pigs and Shropshire sheep. Write for prices. F. A. Gounin, Proprietor, Three Rivers, Que. E-12-98

**HUME FARM AYRSHIRES**

Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting females of year-olds, 2 year-olds, yearlings and calves. In bulls, yearlings, and calves, dams record up to 1,100 lbs. milk in 30 days. We also have calves from our own Record of Merit sires, including the famous "Hume" sire, either Imp. or home-bred. Come and see our herd. Phone in residence, Hordsville Station, Ont. E-12-98

ALEX HUME & CO, Menie P.O.

**NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES**

Bull Calves dropped this spring. By imported Bull, 1st prize Toronto, Ottawa, W. A. B. in 1907. Instantaneous Phone. W. D. HALLANTYRE, Stratford, Ont. E-429

**SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES, are noted for being large producers of milk test-**

ing high in butter fat. For few bull calves of 1908 for sale. Also the best milk, Crown Prince of Laneswick (1908) Imp. for milk, July 1907. Write for prices—W. F. STEPHEN Hamilton, Ont. E-1145

**STONECROFT STOCK FARM**

Harold M. George, prop. Sec. Anne & Bellevue. Choice young Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers for sale. Yorkshire pigs from imported sires. Dams, 100 lbs. and March litters. Largest selection. Highest quality. Write for prices. E-429 E. W. Bickeland, Mgr.

**THE SUNNY SIDE HERDFORDS**

FOR SALE—A choice herd of 10 heifers and 8 bulls, from 10 to 24 months old, at bargain prices. Write for full particulars by side, and bred again, can be spared. E-2-25

M. N. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O., Lucan, Sini.

**THE HOMESTEAD HERD OF ABERDEEN**

EXTRA CATTLE.—Recent offerings of 4 months old bull, sire a Toronto champion, also cows and heifers of the champion blood, Crown Prince of Laneswick room, at prices that will surprise you. W.M. 1507. Write for prices. E-429

**Salem Herd of Shorthorns**

is headed by the champion Gilt Victor (Elopa) Cattle of the year sale room, at prices that will surprise you. W.M. 1507. Write for prices. E-429

**J. A. WATT**

ELORA STA., G.T.E. & C.P.E. SALEM P.O.

**DON JERSEY HERD**

Can furnish you with young bulls sired by Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, who was sire of the 1st prize herd at the Toronto Exhibition, 1897. You will practice money making Jersey, secure one of these well bred bulls.

D. DUNGAN, Don, Ont. E-409

Duncan Station, C. N. O. Ry. E-409

STEAM SHOVELS WORKING  
IN MINNESOTA IRON MINES

## Big Fortunes Are Being Made In Minnesota Iron Lands

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

### End of Ore in Some Old Sections

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

### Your Opportunity—Our Proposition

This then is your opportunity. Many consider it the chance of a lifetime. We control a quantity of iron-bearing land in Township 46, Range 28, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. It is but 36 miles from Deerwood, a town on the

Northern Pacific Railroad between Duluth and Brainerd.

### A Rich Strike Nearby

A short distance North of this property a prominent ore company has sunk a shaft and is now mining. In every direction drills have disclosed valuable finds of iron ore. Within 80 rods of this land drills have blotted out forty million tons of iron ore. The above ore company referred to has offered to supply us with money and take half the profits. We prefer, however, to develop it ourselves and divide the profits among those who invest with us in this valuable land. Consequently, we believe it will be an excellent opportunity for you to receive good dividends on your investment.

We are an organized corporation, capital \$150,000. The price per share is \$10.00 each. Our prospectus and other literature give full description of the property with pictures, guarantees, references, map, and everything that it is possible to put on paper which reflects an honest, straight-forward and reliable investment.

A visit to these lands will well repay you. Send for above prospectus quick, and ask us any questions if you feel inclined to. We will give you an honest, straight-forward answer.

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

# Money or Pure Bred Stock

## Premiums Offered by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World

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

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

Why not commence work now—to-day?

READ THIS OFFER CAREFULLY:

### PURE BRED STOCK

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

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

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

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

### CASH PRIZES

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

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

Write to the Circulation

The Dairyman and Farming World  
PETERBORO, OT.

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

\$1,200 for 800 new subscribers.

\$1,000 for 700 new subscribers.

\$900 for 600 new subscribers.

\$800 for 500 new subscribers.

\$700 for 400 new subscribers.

\$600 for 300 new subscribers.

\$500 for 200 new subscribers.

\$400 for 100 new subscribers.

\$300 for 50 new subscribers.

All the subscriptions must be new and for one year at a dollar a year.

We positively guarantee to pay the prizes mentioned.

Smaller cash prizes are offered for smaller lists.

If you are interested, write us for sample copies, and fuller particulars. Now, while

action sales are numerous, is a splendid time to

secure clubs of new subscribers. Remember

that The Dairyman and Farming World is the

only purely farm paper in Canada published

weekly for one dollar a year.

Manager for Full Particulars

# EVERY FARMER NEEDS

A  
FAIRBANKS-MORSE

## JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES ENGINE



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

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

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

## The Canadian Fairbanks Co.

LIMITED

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



## One Half

THE BINDER TWINE SOLD IN CANADA IN 1907 WAS  
DEERING McCORMICK AND INTERNATIONAL BRANDS

FIFTY per cent of the binder twine used in Canada for the 1907 harvest was Deering, McCormick and International twine. Why? Because these brands give such universal satisfaction that farmers depend upon them. Farmers who use short length and imperfect twine during one season will profit by their mistake and see to it that they get a brand which has full length, full strength, and evenness of strand to recommend it.

Are you one of the farmers who use short length twine last year? If you are you did not buy Deering, McCormick or International twine, for these twines are always full length, full strength, and comply with the requirements of the government inspectors.

This is the reason for the grow-

ing increase in the use of Deering, McCormick and International twine. These brands are guaranteed to stand a breaking test of 50 to 85 pounds, and to have average lengths as follows:

Sisal,	500 feet per pound
Standard,	500 " " "
Manila,	600 " " "
Pure Manila,	650 " " "

These brands of twine are also remarkably free from swells and bunches of tow; a comparison with other brands will convince you of this.

It will pay you to call on the local dealer and inspect these brands of twine before making a purchase. Or write to the nearest branch house for further information.

### CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:

Calgary, Alta., Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Regina, Sask., St. John, N. B., Winnipeg, Man.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.