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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 30,

1910.



A GROUP OF ONTARIO FARMERS WHO HANDLE BUSINESS AMOUNTING TO SOME \$5,000,000.

See article on page 3. The names of these men are given on page 11.

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Long Hours Unnecessary

Geo. Pitman, Norfolk Co., Ont.

"The Young Man on the Farm" who wrote in Farm and Dairy recently about the long hours and days is quite right. I don't believe a man has much brains if he puts in 16 or 18 hours a day. When I worked at home with my father, his practice was to get up about six o'clock in the morning and quit at six in the evening. We usually got through our supper and chores by seven. We then had the rest of the evening to ourselves. I have kept up the old practice ever since I have been working for myself—47 years. I get along with my work just as well as the man that puts in 16 or 18 hours daily. My men and horses are hardly ever in the field over nine hours a day. They don't go to the field and sit down; they go out to work. If they want to rest, there is a better place than in the field.

One of my neighbors is a man who works long hours. I often hear him drawing in grain in harvest time after I am in bed. One of his men said to him last summer, "Master, I think I will sell my led. It is no use to me, for I have hardly time to lie down before it is time to get up again." The man that puts in such long hours a day must think his life is going to return to this earth again. I think we are going through this world for the last time, so we may as well take it a little easy and get some of the benefits of living.

Some Contrasts in Milk Yields

Some of the records from members of the cow testing associations for May are indicative of good cows well kept and well fed, in a word, decidedly profitable cows. For instance, one dairyman in western Ontario owning a herd of 62 cows has an inspiring record of 1,127 lbs. of milk per cow during the month. Again, in six associations in Peterboro and Oxford counties the average yield of 880 cows was 1,055 lbs. of milk and 34.3 lbs. fat.

The reverse of the picture is not so rosy, indicating the need of more and better cows. Several associations have an average of under 700 lbs. of milk and 26 lbs. fat. A group of 75 cows at one creamery gave only 604 lbs. of milk and 21.8 lbs. fat in May. Think of the difference, the average yield noted above is 70 per cent. better.

As an instance of what is being done by the selected animal record of one of the most famous cows to-day forms a wonderful contrast. She created with 120 lbs. fat in 30 days. This cow, it is said, was picked up from a neighbor who did not keep records and therefore was unaware of her phenomenal value. Who will be the next man who discovers another such diamond in the rough? Individual cow records alone can show where such jewels exist.—C. F. W.

Prize Farms Judges Appointed

The judging of the 11 prize farms that have been entered in the final competition this year to determine the best dairy farm in Ontario will be commenced within the next week or 10 days. The judges appointed are W. F. Stephen, of Huntington, Que., secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association and of the Montreal Milk Shippers' Association. Mr. Stephen is a well-known Quebec farmer and breeder, who has had considerable experience in connection with the Prize Farms Competition held in the province of Quebec, and who has judged dairy cattle from one end of the Dominion to the other. The second judge is M. Simpson Reunie, of Toronto, whose farm some 25 years ago won the gold medal for the best farm in the province of On-

tario. Mr. Reunie has visited all parts of Ontario and other sections of Canada as a Farmers' Institute speaker and judge and is possibly the best known farmer in the Dominion.

The judges will visit each of the farms once. If they find that competition between any of the farms is going to be keen for any of the prizes, they will have the power to go back later and re-visit these farms again. The names of the farmers whose farms are competing in this competition were published on page 2 of June 16th issue of Farm and Dairy.

Clover Hay of Quality

E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

With a wide-cutting mower and early morning start, one can have quite a large block of hay cut by 11 o'clock. If the tedder—a great labor saving implement—is started early in the forenoon and kept going until about two o'clock, the hay rake may be started about three o'clock and the hay put up in coils—not too large, but fairly high and well pointed—that evening. Next morning, these hay coils are spread, spread loosely over a considerable space, and in about an hour again turned loosely, this time towards the centre of the coil; then about 11 o'clock it will be ready to draw. This method gives a hay of green-looking, well cured class of hay that emits a sweet hay odor perceptible almost as far as the load is visible.

There need be no fear of coiling clover the same day it is cut. If it is wilted at all which it is bound to be providing it has not rained, it will be all right to stand over even to the second day before opening.

I imagine someone will exclaim when they read this that such a mode of hay making entails a great amount of labor and that he prefers letting the hay remain green on the ground for a day or two, then going over it with the side delivery rake and loading it with the hay loader. This latter is an excellent method where sufficient labor can be obtained to carry out the first mentioned method and for those who prefer a hay loader.

I always prefer quality in anything, and this method of hay making, at some expense, and anyone knows that hay is materially deteriorated by every dew that falls on it when left scattered about.

Items of Interest

Mr. H. Barton, B.S.A., Lecturer in Animal Husbandry at Macdonald College, has been appointed and made head of the department, since the resignation of Prof. H. S. Arkoll, who early in July will occupy an important position in the Veterinary Director General's office at the Stock Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa.

Permanent offices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture are now established in 14 counties. The three additional teachers of agriculture in high schools and district representatives provided for at the recent session of the Legislature are as follows: Lamton County S. E. Todd, located at Petrolia; Durham County, E. S. Duncan, located at Port Hope; Hastings County, A. D. McIntosh, located at Stirling.

The Grain for Calves should be fed first while the calf is quite small, and a little bran to aid the calf in learning to eat. High priced concentrate are necessary, and give the better results than corn meal, oats and bran, ground barley, etc. when fed in proper combinations. At four to six weeks a calf has good teeth and can grind the second crop of corn and give a better result than the first. The best results usually be secured from mixtures.—D. H. Otis, Madison, Wis.

Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

&

RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

No. 26

A SUCCESSFUL FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Story of Its Success—The Early Difficulties

THE success of such co-operative enterprises as the Maple Leaf Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ontario Co. is fast dispelling the illusion that farmers cannot co-operate. Fifteen years ago, a few of the prominent farmers of Ontario County decided that the rates they were paying for their fire insurance were too high. The idea of forming a mutual company to provide their own insurance was proposed and acted upon.

After meeting with many harassing experiences in its early days, some of which were told to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently by Mr. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, the president, and by Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, one of the directors, the Maple Leaf Insurance Company to-day has some \$5,000,000 of insurance policies in force, and had a cash balance on hand, the first of this year, of \$19,474.23. All persons having property insured in the company are members of the company and have a vote. Members insured for any sum up to \$1,500 have one vote. From \$1,500 to \$3,000, two votes, and from \$3,000 to \$6,000, three votes, and for every additional \$3,000, an additional vote. The losses paid in 1909 amounted to \$3,806.10. Since the Company was formed, it has paid over \$60,000 in losses to its members. The assets of the company amount to \$134,380. There are no liabilities.

Considering the large amount of insurance in force, it is an evidence of the good management of the company that the total expenses of operations last year, including the losses paid, amounted to only \$7,596.24, including \$1,752 paid out for agents' fees, and \$1,151 paid for salaries and directors' fees. The receipts were \$12,764.61.

The low expense of management explains how it is that the company is able to charge only 75 cents per each \$100 of insurance carried for three years while old line companies charge \$1.00 to \$1.50.

The first president of the company was Mr. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, who is still the president, as he has been since the first. The first vice-president was Hon. John Dryden, who remained this office until his death, last year.

"We have never had any politics in our company," said Mr. Smith, "and to that fact we attribute, in a large degree, the success that we have had. Prominent members of both political parties have acted on our board from the start, and thus the company has been able to deal with all classes of farmers. Mr. Dryden, although he was unable to attend many of our meetings, was a strength to the company as the people trusted him. He was the leading Liberal of the county, while I have been one of the leading Conservatives. Our secretary and treasurer also are a Liberal and a Conservative. It has always been an unwritten law with us that this should be the case.

ITS EARLY DAYS.

"I will remember when our company was formed. We felt that the rates we were paying for insurance were too high. We hoped that by

Overcome Were Great—Does a Big Business.

forming a mutual company we could get our insurance carried at less cost, but we knew almost nothing about how to form or manage such a company. We were practically all farmers and at the very start we had to assume a liability with the Government for \$100,000 before we could get our charter.

At the outset, of course, we had practically no money. Many prominent farmers were afraid to take hold and assist us by assuming any liability for losses for fear the losses would be heavy and that the directors and shareholders might have to make them good.

A CRITICAL PERIOD.

Our first loss almost crushed us. About two weeks after we had organized, and when we had barely commenced to do business, our first loss came. It nearly finished us. One Sunday morning, just as we were going into church, a man brought us the news that there had been a fire on

Exceedingly Helpful

Farm and Dairy is a most welcome weekly visitor at our home. Its pages are bright, interesting and exceedingly helpful. We feel that we can bank on Farm and Dairy teaching. Kindly renew our subscription at once for the \$1.00 enclosed as we would not care to miss a single copy.—B. E. Davis, Halton Co., Ont.

the premises of a man whose insurance we had accepted and that the loss would be about \$500. I am afraid that those of us who were officers of the company did not listen very much to what the minister had to say that morning.

"Our board met very shortly after outside to decide what we would do. We knew that the people expected that we would never pay the amount. We also knew that if we did not pay it our company was doomed, as the agents of other competing companies would announce it all over the country that we had failed to pay the risk.

"We decided to pay it. Our doing so caused a lot of talk. The people wondered where we got the money.

"When we paid it we were hoping that enough applications for insurance would soon come in with the insurance fees to recoup us for our loss. The fire came in August. During September we received a few applications for insurance and in October only one. Land of liberty! we felt blue, bluer even than we had right after the fire, as then we had counted on receiving the applications, which later we found were not coming.

"The worst of it was there were no signs that applications would come. There was no one to tell us to go on, that they would back us. Instead, the wise heads were all saying, 'I told you so; the company will not be able to hold out.' Opposing companies did all they could to beat us away below par. No one was clamoring to get on our board of directors.

"The month of November, however, showed a

marked improvement, as did also December. A considerable number of applications were received mostly from the district where the fire had been. About that time, Mr. Levi Niddery applied to be appointed one of our agents. He was just the type of a man we needed, being well thought of by a large circle of people. Mr. Niddery succeeded in obtaining a large amount of business for us. The fact that we had paid the first big loss so promptly helped us immensely. Had it not been for the business he secured for us, it is a question whether we could have pulled through.

RATES TOO LOW.

"At the start we made the mistake of accepting insurance at too low rates. It was all right at the first, but when the losses began to increase in number we found that our rate was too low."

"There is no use in farmers attempting to start one of these companies," continued Mr. Smith, "unless they intend to run it in a moderate way. It is absolutely necessary for the success of such a company that the expenses shall be kept low. If the salaries, rent and agent fees are not kept low, the rates have to be advanced, and this makes it impossible to secure the necessary amount of business. Companies also must be careful not to extend their operations too far. In our case we accept business only in the surrounding townships, and every policy is passed by our board of directors. We have not got an executive committee. The members of our board are chosen from practically every township in which we do business. Thus some of them are always sure to be well acquainted with the farmers who apply for insurance. Our board meets every month and passes on the various policies that are presented.

RISKS INVESTIGATED.

If we are not sure of the character of any man applying for insurance, or the nature of the risk, some of our directors are able to make the necessary investigations at little expense. We are careful about the characters of our agents. We aim not to accept any shady insurance, and nothing which would tempt the insured to burn his buildings. Nearly all our losses last year were caused by lightning. Our agents are told to tell the truth, even if they lose the insurance. We have insisted on these points, with the result that the business we are doing is sound and satisfactory in nature. An evidence is shown by the fact that out of 34 losses 26 were caused by lightning.

"Sometimes we will accept a risk without investigation, taking our agent's word. We used to meet at two o'clock in the afternoon, but of late years the business transacted has increased to such proportions that we now meet at 11 a. m. All the members of our board are men who have had more or less public experience. They include Reeves, ex-wardens and farmers who have had business experience in other lines."

A BIG DAY'S BUSINESS.

"In one day recently," interjected Mr. John Bright of Myrtle Station, "we put through \$180,000 of risks. It will only be a few years until our company is carrying practically all the fire insurance in southern Ontario. Our company has been gaining so in strength that of late years the other companies have been withdrawing from our field."

"When we have a loss," continued Mr. Smith, "we arrange to have some one of our directors who lives in the vicinity, in company with the secretary, visit the scene of the fire and settle with the party who has had the fire, as to what the damages shall be."

WHERE A MISTAKE WAS MADE.

"We made the mistake at first," said Mr. Bright, "of arranging to accept payments for insurance in instalments. We used to get the first payments all right, but had a lot of trouble collecting the second payments. This led us to adopt our present system by which the person asking for insurance pays his premium for three years in advance. Thus the transaction is ended for three years, when the insurance is accepted. This has done away with a lot of dissatisfaction that we used to have with people about sending in money. There are many farmers who would rather drive 10 miles than write one business letter. We have six agents out all the time and a number of others who secure us occasional business. Our rate is 75 cents for \$100. of insurance for three years. The cheapest rate of any other company is \$1.00, while some charge as high as \$1.50."

"The agents of some of our competing companies have a nice thing," said Mr. Smith. "They are paid a fee, and given their commissions as well. Our agents do not get as large commissions or fees, but on account of our lower rate of insurance they get the business more easily. When a man once insures with us, we seldom have any trouble about getting his renewal business. Our renewals come in very promptly."

IN IGNORANCE WAS STRENGTH.

"While it may seem strange to say so, one of the secrets of our success at the outset was due to the fact that none of our directors knew anything about fire insurance. The result was that none of us had any funds to exploit. We felt that we had to go very cautiously, and we soon sat on any one of our members who seemed to want to exploit any impractical ideas."

THE OFFICERS.

The officers of the company are: Pres. Wm. Smith of Columbus, Ont.; Vice-pres., R. J. Mackie of Oshawa, Ont.; Sec., Wm. Purves of Columbus; Treas., S. Roberts of the same place. Directors: Messrs. John Bright, Myrtle Station; Noah Burkholder, Cedar Grove; Peter Christie, Manchester; John Davey, Leskar; Wm. Graham, Claremont; Alex. McKenzie, Columbus; James Parr, Blackstock; J. J. Smith, Enniskillen; H. E. Webster, Whitty, and S. J. Williams of Hampton.

An evidence of the standing of the officers is shown by the fact that Messrs Parr, Bright and Davey are ex-wardens, Mr. Smith is an ex-member of Parliament, Mr. Mackie an ex-councillor in his township council and secretary of the Hereford Breeders' Association, while Mr. Graham is the well-known horse breeder. The president and the secretary have held office since the company was organized. Mr. Purves is now the president of the Mutual Underwriters' Association for the province of Ontario.

While it is possible that some farmers' organizations might succumb under the difficulties first encountered by the Maple Leaf Fire Insurance Company, yet the success of this company affords only additional evidence that the day is not far distant when co-operation, in ways such as this, will be general among our farmers.

Good Care For Dairy Cows

W. J. Coho, Brant Co., Ont.

In making provision for the needs of our dairy cows in the summer, the problem is somewhat simplified in our case owing to the fact that we usually have silage to feed at any or all the time. We have only one silo. In order to keep it fresh on the surface and prevent the silage from any

tendency to mould, we sprinkle a little dry salt on it if it is required.

Our pasture area available for our cows is about one acre per cow. When the pasture becomes short so that the cows do not fill up we soil them in the stable with alfalfa, oats and peas, sweet corn, or white turnips, whichever happens to be in the best stage for feeding at the particular time. Five or six acres of our farm is set apart especially for growing these crops. Sometimes we are able to sow the turnips where the oats and peas were first.

As to other generalities in the summer care of our cattle, we stable them only while milking and feeding. We feed a little grain with the silage, about one pound to 10 pounds of milk given. We use Dr. Williams' Fly Destroyer applied to the cattle in a very light spray. We salt the cows daily and aim to have a good supply of nice water available for them at all times night and day.

Phosphates for Turnip Flea Beetle

W. J. L. Hamilton, Nanaimo Co., B. C.

In the growing of turnips and Swedes, which are of such importance in the feeding of live stock, the turnip flea has often to be reckoned with. In fact, I have heard it stated by some that they had given up attempting to grow this root, because of the turnip flea beetle.

I find that I can overcome this pest in a cheap



A Good Way But Slow and Costly

Tedding hay by hand was not so bad a method at one time when labor was plentiful and cheap. Nowadays, however, the tedder drawn by horses should supplant this primitive method.

and simple manner. Phosphates are the special manure for all roots, more especially for turnips of all kinds, and they are also of value for other crops in the rotation. I therefore use ground bone largely for this purpose. I am fully aware that superphosphate is more quickly available, and if I were growing these roots for the first time in a field I should employ this preparation. But when following a regular rotation, bone dust used in its right place will decompose sufficiently to always have a supply of soluble phosphates available.

Hence, to keep up the soil fertility, and at the same time to combat the turnip flea, I prepare the bone meal as follows: First, take one pint of crude carbolic acid dissolved in a couple of gallons of water and sprinkle this over 200 lbs. of fine bone meal, which generally contains a good deal of bone dust. By sprinkling this from the rose of a watering can and turning the bone meal over with a shovel, I can moisten this weight of bone meal sufficiently to give it a strong smell of the acid without rendering it pasty. In fact, it should appear almost dry.

This meal is then placed in a barrel and carefully covered over airtight for a day or two, when it is sown in the drill with the turnip seed. It will retain its smell of carbolic acid, which the turnip flea detests, long enough for the plant to outgrow the age at which the flea can spoil the crop, and when properly drilled, the seed is uninjured.

Small quantities, say 150 lbs. to the acre, of

potash are of value for this crop, and the muriate (chloride) of this element has a decided effect in repelling all insects whose home is in the soil.

Make Tuberculin Testing Compulsory

S. Ransom, V.S., Oxford Co., Ont.

The vigorous utterances of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General for the Dominion, before the recent convention of the Canadian Medical Association as reported in the daily papers leads me to again trespass on space in Farm and Dairy to draw attention to the advisability of making the tuberculin test compulsory. Dr. Rutherford is reported to have said, "The sale of milk from cows not known to be free from tuberculosis is a crime against society, and any community that permits the sale of such milk is an accessory to the crime." What then can be said of a community that permits the sale of milk from cows not known to be free from tuberculosis.

"In Ontario there is not a single community, to say nothing of its municipal officers, that has had the moral courage to declare that its infants and invalids shall be protected from danger of infection by milk from diseased cows." Dr. Rutherford also said that the man who had a herd free from tuberculosis would make more money than could a man with diseased cows. No dairy inspection would be of use without the tuberculin test. It would appear that the danger from the use of milk is probably greater than is generally believed. The sale of the milk of cows, which are in any way unhealthy, or which have at any time reacted to the tuberculin test, should be made entirely impossible. "I refuse to consider," said Dr. Rutherford, "that the application of the test to dairy cows is impracticable."

Furthermore, Dr. Rutherford is reported to have said, "Tuberculosis should be attacked in the cow, and as that is the most common method of its transmission to humanity the stamping out of the disease amongst cattle would remove one of the great sources amongst human beings. Afterwards when there are no tuberculous cows the transmission of tuberculosis would cease to be a problem."

In my last article dealing with this question of compulsory testing which appeared in Farm and Dairy, February 24, I challenged an editorial objecting to compulsory tuberculin testing, but I failed to convince you of the advisability of such testing for in a later editorial you stated the policy of your paper to be against such testing.

From the point of view of a layman, judging from the conclusion arrived at by the special commission of American and Canadian veterinarians and others, of which Dr. Rutherford is chairman, "That compulsory tuberculin testing is impracticable," you had some warrant for your stand. But, Sir, with these remarkable utterances of Dr. Rutherford before you, can you still say that compulsory tuberculin testing is either impracticable or uncalled for?

In conclusion, let me further draw your attention to the remarks of Dr. C. J. Fagin, chief health officer of British Columbia,—at the same convention of medical men—who told what good results were following their system of dairy inspection and that on account of the tuberculin test the percentage of effective cows was on the increase. He said that the chief obstacle in the way of improving the milk supply in his own province was the "good old farmer."

I admit that the word "compulsory" does not once appear in Dr. Rutherford's speech. But the fact that he points out the imperative need of the test to make dairy inspection effective—and considering that we all know that hundreds of cows are tubercular and cannot be positively diagnosed as such without the tuberculin test,—thoroughly sustains the arguments set forth in my former article under the caption, "Make Tuberculin Testing Compulsory."

Management of the Clover Harvest*C. H. Todd, Middlesex Co., Ont.*

The last time to cut red clover for hay is when it is in full bloom; that is, when one-third of the blossoms have turned brown. Cut at this time, the clover makes a palatable hay and contains a maximum amount of digestible nutrients.

The mower is started in the afternoon, and so much is cut before the dew falls as can be put in the barn next day. Handed in this way, the clover is green and will not be injured by the dew that night. Next morning the swath may be in the sun a while, after which the tedder is used. If the crop is very heavy, the tedder may have to be used again.

Clover should never be allowed to be in the same position so long that the leaves become scorched, for in that case evaporation of excess water by natural life-processes is stopped and poor hay results. Shortly after noon the hay may be raked and hauled to the barn. Late in the afternoon a team ought to be hitched to the mower and a cutting made for the work next day. The system as outlined is the one which we follow. Wet weather, however, often spoils our plans, and we have to adapt our system to suit the weather. If rain threatens and we have any hay lying in the windrow, it is neatly coiled. Where the coils are well made they will shed a heavy rain and very little injury will result. Coiling means extra labor, but the better quality of the hay will make the extra labor profitable.

We never allow the land to remain in sod more than two years in succession. Therefore, second crop of hay has a large admixture of timothy. This second year meadow is cut after we have finished the clover. It is treated in exactly the same way as our pure clover hay except that generally less time is required to cure it.

Satisfactory Haymaking*A. M. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.*

Every man has his own ideas in regard to hay making. Some men are very particular to cure their hay well and to put on a good article if possible, others again don't seem to realize the importance and additional feeding value of well cured, well saved hay. Our method of hay making has proved very satisfactory and is as follows:

Everything is gotten in readiness—the mower put in order, the knives sharpened, the rake and tedder put in running order and the hay racks and wagons put in shape. When haying once starts there is no time for tinkering.

When the clover shows a nice bloom we start the mower. We cut three to six acres at a time, and coil it the same day as cut. In doing this we run the mower for two hours or so in the evening then finish the piece early in the morning. We finish cutting by 10 o'clock if possible; then put the tedder on at 11.30 or 12 o'clock, using it again, if the crop is heavy, at 2.30 or 3 o'clock. The hay is raked and coiled the same afternoon.

If the weather is fine this hay may be drawn in by noon of the following day or the morning of the second day after at the latest and it will be of A. 1 quality. This method is most suitable during the fore part of the season; by using judgment in cutting the haying will go on continuously and there will be at no time an undue amount of hay exposed to the weather.

LATER IN THE SEASON.

As the season advances and the hay becomes more mature, the hay loader can be used to advantage, and there will be no need of coiling. Use the side delivery rake and draw in the hay the evening of the same day and on the morning following. It is not a good plan, however, except in settled weather, to have too much hay in the windrow; it may suffer more while in this condition than in any other.

Timothy hay compared with clover is more read-

ily cured and it may be treated in the same way. The same amount of tedding, however, is not required. It should be coiled on the same day as cut and as a rule, can be drawn the following afternoon, as in the case of clover. More timothy hay is over than under-cured.

Many people may take exception to this method of hay making, and I allow that good hay can be made in other ways. It should be borne in mind however, that the hay must be watched carefully and cut and tedded and raked at the proper time. If left one hour too much in the sun a lot of damage may be done.

By the proper time I mean the exact time, as for instance, two hours after cutting, the tedder should go on. I mentioned 12 o'clock noon where cutting is at 10. The horse and man or boy that does the tedding will have to take a late dinner, but it will then be possible to put that piece of hay up that day, which if not tedded would have to remain until the following day and run the chance of getting a shower and in any case of being blacked by the dew. I don't approve of working late at night, but in the hot part of the day every minute is precious as one hour of good hot sun is worth a half a day of cloudy weather.

With regard to wagons for drawing in, either where a hay loader is used or the hay is pitched

How to Feed the Soiling Crops*T. B. Smith, Middlesex Co., Ont.*

The feeding of soiling crops will soon be added to the daily round of work on many farms. In such a busy season all extra labor is to be avoided where possible. The easiest way is not always the best, however, and this applies particularly to the feeding of soiling crops. Too many of us plan to have the soiling crops grown on the edge of a field next to the pasture so that the green stuff has only to be cut and thrown over the fence twice a day.

For best results the cows should be fed this material in the stable. When this is done each animal gets its share of the food and it is possible to watch the cows and see that an extra high producer gets an extra amount of feed. The best cow may be the most timid and when fed in the field would get a very small share of the feed.

FEED AFTER MILKING.

Some soiling crops such as rape have a tendency to taint the milk and should therefore, be fed just after milking. Owing to its watery nature at the start it is well to let the green field wilt a little. When wilted the animal gets more nutrition and does not have to take an excessive amount of water in the form of feed.

Where eight or more cows are kept the mower



A Modern Well-built Hay Tedder Asks No Favors When It Comes to Turning Hay

Great care needs to be exercised in the matter of when to use a hay tedder. If put to work on clover, the leaves of which have dried, great loss will result. All the work of curing hay should be directed towards drying the plants without destroying the leaf structure.

by hand, we have found that 16-foot racks with ladders in front, carried on low trucks with 18 to 24 inch wheels are the handiest and easiest to load. They draw harder it is true, but haying is not particularly heavy work for horses and one can afford to give them a little extra work when it saves so much for the men.

Keep Disc Harrows Out of Quack*E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.*

A few years ago I had purchased a flock of land adjoining my farm and discovered after taking possession that 25 acres of it were badly infested with quack grass. I concluded to summerfallow the area along with a 15-acre plot on my own farm that was somewhat quacky.

I got two disc harrows and went over the ground repeatedly. At the beginning of August, however, I found to my dismay that I had as much or more quack grass than when I started. I then tried the spring toothed cultivator, but in such short lengths that but very little of it could be brought to the surface. Since that time, I have always kept disc harrows out of quack.

can be used to advantage. Have it in a handy place in the implement shed. A team coming in from the fields a short time before noon can be hitched to the machine and a supply for a day cut in a few minutes. It may then be left in the swath through the afternoon and drawn in before the teams are put in for the night. In this way very little time will be lost from the regular farm work. As the crops get more mature the wilting will not be desirable and the cutting and hauling should both be done in the afternoon.

The supply for Sunday may be cut on Saturday, but should be scattered over rather thinly on the barn floor. If left in a heap it will heat excessively.

Big Prices for Horses.—The secret of getting big prices for horses is to use mares of good conformation, and having these free from hereditary disease. Secure the services of the best stallion possible. He must be sound, and of good conformation, possessing weight and true action. Back of this see that he descends by a long line of good breeding on both his sire's and his dam's side. This characteristic will ensure prepotency.

—L. C. Cameron, Halton Co., Ont.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Grasses for Low Land

I have about five acres of low land somewhat wet, which produces naturally swamp grass, the broad leaf kind. Land is clay, mostly hard, and somewhat distributed with gravel. I plowed last fall, but owing to this spring being so wet I have been unable to sow. Expect it will dry the last of this month or early in July, when I propose to disk well, harrow and seed. What mixture of grasses could you recommend, and how much an acre?—J. H. M. Que.

The best thing you could do with this land, in my opinion, is to work it up very thoroughly two or three times before seeding, then, in suitable weather, sow the following mixture, of the quantity mentioned, per acre: Red top, 10 lbs.; timothy, 6 lbs.; alsike, 4 lbs.; orchard grass, 4 lbs.

This mixture should be sown as evenly as possible, that is, the best plan would be to divide it into two equal parts, after mixing well, sow half the mixture lengthwise of the field and the other half crosswise. Then harrow lightly and roll.—J. H. G.

Clover did Not Grow Well

I sowed a piece of land with oats last year, and put 10 lbs. of clover seed to the acre. The oats did well, but the clover did not grow more than two or three inches. What should I have done with it? Ought I to have plowed it in or let stand, and plow it in this summer?—A. L. Muskoka, Ont.

The slow growth of the clover on your field is most probably due to lack

of plant food in your field. I would suggest anyone of the following treatments this year.

First, pasture and give a dressing of lime 20 bushels an acre, or of land plaster 300 lbs. an acre.

Second, apply at once 200 lbs. nitrate of soda an acre. Cut hay as soon as condition of the grass would seem to justify the trouble.

Third, cut the grass whether good or bad and apply Laramy manure about 10 tons an acre; apply as evenly as possible. Let the grass grow a bit, pasture the rest of the season and plow as for corn or some hood crop next year.

Any one of these methods will greatly improve your field and almost certainly lead to satisfactory results in a year or two, unless the field is suffering from lack of drainage facilities, in which case the first thing to do is to get the water off.—J. H. G.

Successful Calf Raising

The calf will not be properly raised unless its feed and care have been directed by intelligence on the part of the herdsman. Calf feeding requires skill and good common sense. The art of calf rearing cannot be taught out of books, bulletins and papers. There must be brains and intelligent interest to properly articulate the calf with its feed and environment.

There are no hard and fast rules that can be laid down. The writer knows of two herdsman that had a chance to feed the same lot of calves. One made his calves gain 1.12 pounds daily per head. The other herdsman, with exactly the same calves and the same kind of feeds, made the calves gain 1.80 pounds daily per head, or

an increase of 60 per cent. This difference was a difference in brains. The intelligence that the herdsman puts into his calf feeding will have a great influence upon the future cow. There are great possibilities in the production of good cows, but these are seldom, if ever seen, appreciated or attained except by an intelligent,

thoughtful feeder. The earmarks of an intelligent feeder are seen in his herd. The calves are thrifty, active, with bright eyes, smooth, glossy coats, always hungry, and playful and lusty.—D. H. Otis, Madison, Wis.

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

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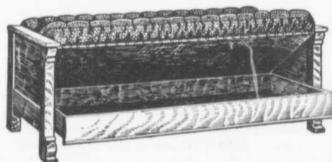
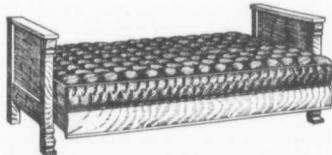
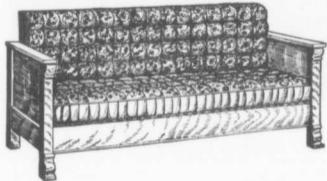
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If you bought the three pieces of furniture be easily adapted, they would cost you over three times what the Chatham costs. Just glance at the illustrations.

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

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

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

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

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Farmers' Market at Creemore

To barter farm produce over the counter of the corner grocery in exchange for goods is far from the ideal way of disposing of these products. Farmers in the vicinity of Creemore, Simcoe Co., Ont. need no longer dispose of their goods for consideration other than cash, for they have a market in their village to which Toronto buyers come regularly every Friday

ing quite a flourishing business on the street in opposition to the regular market, he having been denied access to the market and a premium of two cents extra a pound for butter, the same price for eggs, secured for him probably 15 per cent. of the produce marketed in the village that day.

The incident afforded yet another example of how the outsider may come in and for a small consideration break up an established farmers' institution



Farmers' Market and Some of the Buildings of S. and J. Hisey, Creemore, Ont.

The farmers in the vicinity of the village of Creemore, Simcoe Co., Ont., owe much to the public spirit of S. and J. Hisey, who have established a cash market in the village for all kinds of farm produce. Formerly much of the produce was traded over the grocery counter for "goods." Mr. S. Hisey may be seen in the background. The produce being loaded on the wagon is a part of that sold in this market building on Friday June 10th. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

and pay cash for their butter, eggs and poultry.

Before the market was opened some 14 months ago, it was a case of losing trade to the village or finding some means whereby the highest cash price could be paid for farm produce, since the farmers had become discouraged with the old system of barter conducted by the village grocers. The situation was saved by the public spirit of Messrs. S. & J. Hisey, who opened up a market in the basement of their fruit warehouse, the entrance to which is shown in the accompanying illustration.

For a time after the market was opened there were too many buyers, and as a result, there not being enough business to make it profitable for all, several of them failed to come back. It then appeared as if the market would prove a failure. At this juncture

or co-operative movement. We ought in all cases to beware of these outsiders who come along with slightly increased prices when the flush of the season is on. The regular buyers are entitled to some consideration when they come week after week and take what is offered, be the quantity great or small; and furthermore we ought to consider what will happen if our markets become disorganized through such dealings and we perform must afterwards take any price that may be offered.

Convenient Market for Farmers

Seldom does one find in smaller towns and villages such complete equipment for handling all lines of farm produce, grains and live stock as is to be found in the village of Creemore, Simcoe Co., Ont. The

duce, or live stock, at almost any time that a farmer may care to deliver it. The pig-pens have accommodation for upwards of 300 hogs without placing lots from any two farmers together. A large shed provides shelter in which more than a carload of cattle may be kept and fed while awaiting shipment.

In connection with their elevator, the Messrs. Hisey have a cleaning plant, which is at the disposal of farmers who care to take advantage of it. This plant is most up-to-date in every particular and is capable of making a first class job of cleaning seeds and grains. It has a capacity of 800 bushels per hour. A nominal charge of two cents a bushel is made for cleaning grain, while 10 cents a bushel is the toll for cleaning clover seeds.

Pigs Sent to Saskatchewan

The popularity of the premium offer to send a pure bred pig in return for a club of nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy is spreading through the newer provinces of Canada, and becoming as popular as it has been during the past year in Ontario and Quebec. Recently Farm and Dairy gave three pigs to Saskatchewan subscribers in return for clubs of new subscribers. Mr. Fred T. Skinner, of Indian Head, Sask., was the breeder from whom these pigs were purchased.

Mrs. A. M. Watson, of Weyburn, Sask., received two of these pigs. She has written Farm and Dairy as follows: "The two pigs shipped from Mr. Fred Skinner of Indian Head, Sask., to me as a premium from Farm and Dairy for new clubs nine each, of new subscribers, arrived yesterday. I am greatly pleased with the pigs and thank Farm and Dairy for the pains it has taken in securing us such good pigs."

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Sailing of passenger steamers from SARNIA for SSO, PORT ARTHUR and DULUTH, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 3.30 p.m. Only the Wednesday and Saturday steamers go to DULUTH.

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WRITE FOR PRICES

TORONTO SALT WORKS

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The Outside Buyer Steps in to Disband the Farmers' Market

The illustration shows an outside buyer doing business on the street in opposition to the regular market. A premium of two cents a pound more was secured for the same price for eggs, secured for him a goodly share of the business. Do farmers' co-operative associations must face similar situations. When will we learn that it pays to stand together in these matters? Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

ture, however, it was decided to make it a closed market and have two regular Toronto buyers only. From that time forward the market has been a distinct success.

On Friday, June 10th, a third buyer appeared on the scene and shortly before an editor of Farm and Dairy happened along and took the illustration reproduced herewith. It was do-

establishment is owned and managed by S. & J. Hisey. One of the illustrations on this page shows some of the buildings connected with their business.

Grain, produce, potatoes and other farm products, cattle and swine are all handled by this firm. Their equipment is complete to that extent where they can take deliveries of farm pro-

The Full Percentage of Cream

Getting the full percentage of cream from milk depends as much upon the oil used to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself. Gummy oil will cut the fine bearings of your machine, spoil its balance and waste good cream in the skim-milk pail.



STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. It feeds freely into the closest bearings and insures the perfect lubrication that is essential to the free spinning of the bowl and the complete separation of cream from milk. It lessens the driving effort and lengthens the life of your separator.

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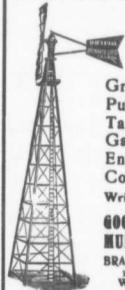
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Minister of Agriculture

HORTICULTURE

Orillia Fruit Board Organized

A fruit board has been organized in Orillia, Ont., for promoting the interests of fruit growing in the Orillia district. The board was formed on the initiative of the Orillia Board of Trade, and is composed of representatives of that body of the Farmers' Institute, of the Agricultural Society, and of the Farmers' Clubs in the neighborhood. Mr. C. L. Stephens has been elected chairman, and Mr. C. H. Hale secretary.

At its first meeting the Fruit Board took up the question of the varieties, which should be recommended for planting for commercial purposes. It was decided that not more than six varieties should be chosen, and in the end only four were named. These were: Duchess, Snow, McIntosh Red and Pawaucke. The merits of a score of varieties were carefully canvassed before these were selected as best suited to the district.

All four varieties are grown to a high type of perfection in the Orillia district. The only one in which the choice of the Fruit Board has been called in question is that of the Pawaucke, and this has been, not on the ground of its adaptability to the district, but of its market and shipping value. The Pawaucke has, however, some strong champions in high quarters, and at a second meeting of the Fruit Board it was decided, after further consideration, to confirm its recommendation. Those who support it claim that in its season (February and March) it is a thoroughly desirable apple, both for cooking and dessert. It was chosen as the last late apple that can be grown in the district, the Greening and the Baldwin not being hardy there. The local representative of the Department of Agriculture was asked by the Board to carry out some experiments in top-grafting of Spys, but pending this, it was not thought wise to recommend the general adoption of this course.

The Board also memorialized the County council in favor of a grant

for a County Simcoe display at the Provincial Fruit Show.

The Board is now considering ways and means of ensuring that the fruit of the trees that are bought and planted in accordance with its recommendation shall be true to name; also the best method of marketing the fruit.

The outcome of this effort to encourage fruit growing in the Orillia



A Most Unpromising Prospect

district, and put it upon a better basis, will be watched with interest throughout the Province.

Queries re Ginseng

Please give me some information on ginseng? How can you tell the age of the roots?—A. S. Perth Co. Ont.

The essentials for successful ginseng culture are a rich, cool loam, loose soil, natural or artificial shade and plenty of moisture. Well rotted stable manure mixed with an equal amount of swamp muck will bring garden soil to the proper condition. Spade the soil well to a depth of 6 or 12 inches.

Plant the young roots six inches apart with eight inches between the rows. Shade must be provided during



The Same Tree After Pruning

The possibilities of successful renovation of neglected apple trees is well illustrated in the two illustrations herewith, which show one of the trees in Mr. W. J. Ovens' orchard at Dunton, which orchard has been taken over by the Collingwood branch of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Mr. I. F. Metcalfe, for demonstration purposes.

Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

the summer. A frame work covered with cedar boughs makes a good shelter.

The ginseng root is at its best age for commercial purposes at five or six years from the seed. The seed roots should be obtained from a grower in the same latitude if possible. After the second year enough seed will be provided by your own plants to make

the purchase of more roots unnecessary.

The age of the roots cannot be told accurately, except by keeping track of the time of seeding, though, of course, old roots are larger than young ones.

Remedy for Canker Worms

A Mercer county Pennsylvania, fruit grower has written to State Zoologist H. A. Surface that there appears to be something wrong with his 100 12-year-old apple trees, and encloses specimens for examination and information as to the trouble and remedy.

The Professor replied: "The apple twigs sent are infested with the Fall Canker worm. The eggs are just hatching. This is the fellow that, as it becomes larger, is known as the Looper, Span worm and Measuring worm. There is only one thing to do now, and that is to spray all the infested trees with an arsenical poison. Use either one-third pound of paris green or two or three pounds of arsenate of lime in 50 gallons of water. As this is about the right time for one of the sprays for the codling moth, you will not lose anything by making the application of the poison at this time, and that is to spray at the end of this pest, which otherwise might destroy your leaves and fruit crop for this year, and will also help to insure fruits free from the worm commonly known as the codling moth."

"It is also advisable to make up the Bordeaux mixture by using three pounds of copper sulphate and four pounds of lime in 50 gallons of water, and add your arsenical mixture to the same as though you were going to use it alone. Thus you will have a spray that will not only kill the young canker worms and the codling moth larvae, but will also prevent the disease which might otherwise attack leaves and fruits of your trees.

"It is very important that your spraying be done as soon as possible, and that you prepare to make the application just as soon as possible, as this will help you to prevent the severe destruction of leaves, which will mean a loss of fruit for this year, and a drainage upon the vitality of the tree, so that it will not set good fruit buds for next year.

Summer Cultivation of the Strawberry

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

Cultivation is the secret of success with strawberries. The early cultivation should be deep in order to loosen, aerate and warm the ground for the roots of the young plants. Cultivate the strawberry plantation at least once a week with a fine toothed cultivator. After cultivating go through the patch with a hoe and loosen the earth amongst the plants, also kill any weeds which may be found.

When the crop of runners gets well started the methods of cultivation must be changed accordingly. There are several systems of training the runners. In most cases the matted row is the most desirable. By this method the only training given the runners is that of cultivating the same way each time. The cultivation at this time should be shallow, the object being to maintain a fine toothed cultivator. The hoe should also be used in keeping down weeds and maintaining a mulch amongst the plants. When the plants are fairly thick, a sharp pointed turnip hoe will be found very convenient.

Where plants have died the runners from the nearest plants should be trained to fill the vacant space. Continual cultivation and hoeing should be done under favorable circumstances 18 inches wide in the fall.

In spraying remember there are two kinds of insects. Those that suck their food and those that chew their food. Spray accordingly.

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W. T. SHERWOOD,

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POULTRY YARD

A Hen to an Acre

"A hen to an acre is a profitable proposition on any farm," said Prof. F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College, in addressing a recent poultry meeting near Peterboro, Ont. "It is estimated that in Canada to-day there are 25,000,000 hens and there was one hen on every cultivated acre of ground the number of hens in Canada would be 75,000,000. In other words the revenue from the poultry industry in Canada could be trebled where the same care is given to the marketing of the produce as it receives to-day.

"But the revenue might be much more than trebled by co-operative marketing as practised in some of the older countries of Europe. Another increase in revenue could be made by giving the hens greater attention than they now get. The possibilities in the poultry industry are tremendous. We are just beginning to realize that the easiest money made on the farm to-day comes from poultry."

"How about the market. Is there not a danger of overdoing the business? The price of eggs has steadily advanced from eight to 16 cents to 25 to 30 cents a dozen. But even with the advance in price the consumption of eggs per capita is greater than ever before.

"If we give the customers what they want we will cultivate a taste for good eggs and finished poultry and the supply will never reach the demand."

Co-operative Selling Begun

The movement, which has been on foot in Peterboro County for the past month to organize the farmers into a Co-operative Fresh Egg Circles, with a view to having them market their eggs in the best possible condition and receive the highest price for the same, blossomed into reality of a tangible form last week when the first eggs were marketed on the basis of the scheme heretofore outlined in Farm and Dairy. The egg wagons were started and collections made from the members of the circles. An increase of two cents a dozen over the current market price was paid.

As had been foreshadowed, some

Elm Grove Poultry Farm

Offers for sale 20 one year old Barred Rock hens at \$1.00 each; also 15 one year old Rhode Island Reds, and a number of one year old Bantam ducks, cheap.

J. N. RUTHERFORD, Box 92, Catonsville, Ont. Telephone Bolton

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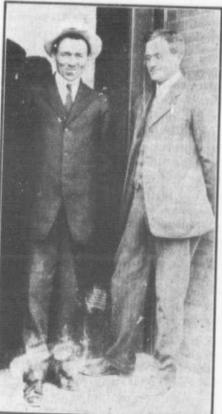
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TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

little opposition has been handed out on the part of the grocers seeking to disorganize the movement. Some of the leading grocers in the city had informed many of their farmer patrons that the co-operative scheme could never be worked out in connection with selling eggs and that if farmers found it possible to get say 20 cents a dozen for their eggs when sold through co-operative egg circles, they, the grocers, would pay 23 cents a dozen for them for a few weeks in order to break up the scheme.

That any merchant should have the temerity to talk thus openly to farmers concerning the farmers' own business affords strong evidence of the treatment some middlemen have heretofore handed out to the farmers with



Poultry Enthusiasts

Prof. F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College, to the right; John I. Brown, of Montreal, to the left. Both of these men rendered valuable assistance in organizing the Co-operative Fresh Egg Circles in the vicinity of Peterboro.

whom they dealt. It would be difficult to imagine anything more insulting than for a merchant to tell a farmer, or a group of farmers, that he could by paying 23 cents a dozen for their eggs for a period of two or three weeks break up their co-operative movement and thereby enable him, the merchant, to get the eggs again on the old basis of 18 cents a dozen. The very reticence, which has for so long a time characterized the old time methods of egg handling, is evidenced in the audacity of the grocers referred to and must of itself work its own cure. The grocers of Peterboro and of any other place may as well recognize the fact that the farmer has stood too long for such treatment as they have meted out to him. Better things are now in sight and the co-operative fresh egg movement is bound to succeed. Any temporary opposition or prosecution will only strengthen the movement and result in well deserved damage to the interest that would attempt to wage such war.

Grocers and other middlemen concerned in the egg business may as well recognize at once the utter folly of attempting to knock the co-operative selling of fresh eggs. The thing to do is for them to place their grocery business, at least so far as eggs are concerned, on the same firm business basis on which their other lines are handled.

We thoroughly appreciate Farm and Dairy as an interesting and valuable paper. — E. W. Murphy, Welland Co., Ont.

Keep an Account with Hens

To keep an account of the expenses and income of the poultry on the farm is one of the easiest things imaginable when you go about it in the right way. In the first place have the poultry house convenient and do all the feeding at the hen house.

A card tacked on the wall of the poultry house will be one of the most convenient ways to keep track of the feed. On this card note down every bag of feed taken to the house. Also eggs and poultry sold. When more of its keep an account with our poultry there will be fewer of us complaining that poultry doesn't pay.—F. C. E.

Apply once a week a liquid lice killer to the roosts and all other parts that may have been affected. A good cheap lice killer can be made at home by dissolving in coal oil all the moth-

balls it will dissolve. A little carbolic acid added adds disinfection. Apply with a brush and be sure that the undersides of the roosts especially are liberally daubed.

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"Please send me your book—'A Treatise on the Horse'—I saw by your ad that it was free, but if it cost \$5, I would not be without it, as I think I have saved you valuable hours in the last year by following directions in your book."

William Napes.
It's free. Get a copy when you buy Kendall's Spavin Cure at your dealer's. If he should not have it, write us. 40
Dr. S. J. Kendall Co., Oneonta Falls, Vt.

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In choosing most roofings it is a problem to know what you are getting for your money. But with

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairywomen Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeding Associations.

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5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received on the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 8,300. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 1,500 to 1,700 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the regular subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any duplicate entries.

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 Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with the same confidence and reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reasons to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, 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 as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy, is to include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

COMPULSORY TUBERCULIN TESTING

Contrary to the statement made by Dr. Ransom in his article elsewhere in this issue, Farm and Dairy has never stated that its policy was against compulsory tuberculin testing. We have made the statement, however, that the compulsory application of the test throughout the country is not a practical policy as yet though we estimated that probably nothing short of a general tuberculin test will completely eradicate tuberculosis from dairy herds.

We are all agreed that the tuberculous cows must go. How to work out the problem of her going is comparatively simple in theory. In practice it is another matter; and notwithstanding his utterances at the recent convention of medical men, Dr. Rutherford himself, we believe, would not at the present time advocate compulsory testing.

It would seem to be only a question of time when compulsory testing will be necessary. How soon it will come will depend much on the results of in-

vestigations within the next few years and upon the action of municipal authorities and others in demanding compulsory testing. For the time being, however, there are many things in the way of the practical working out of general compulsory application of the tuberculin test, and again we affirm that the time is not yet ripe for the drastic action advocated by Dr. Ransom.

HORSE IMPROVEMENT NEEDED

Improvement in the horses of this country will not come about so much from the importation of pure-breds, both mares and sires, as from the grading up of the horses already in the country through the wise use of good, pure-bred stallions. No great improvement can ever take place while the use of scrub stallions is allowed. Something needs to be done to regulate and direct our horse breeding industry. Government action of some kind is needed. France through her Government has done much for the horses in that country. Our Dominion and Provincial governments have it within their power to do much for the horses of this country.

The great possibilities of improvement that might attend government action of the right kind are exemplified in the case of the horses of Normandy. Owing to heavy sales at one time the horses of that district had deteriorated to such an extent that the government became alarmed and adopted a system of bonusing and licensing. Inferior stallions were not permitted to be used. Extra good stallions were bonused in order that they might be used by the smaller farmers at a moderate fee. The rapid improvement under this system is evidenced by the fact that the district of Normandy—the home of the Percheron horse—is to-day one of the greatest horse raising districts in the world.

The bonusing of horses would hardly be a practical scheme for Canada, but the licensing of stallions would give the owners of good stallions a better chance and make their investments in good animals much safer. In Ontario the matter of licensing stallions has been talked of for the past five years and more. It is time that the government took action in the matter. Why has it delayed? An explanation should be given.

KEEP DOWN THE WEEDS

It has been said that weeds are a blessing, since crops would get but little cultivation were it not necessary to keep down the weeds. This may be taken for granted; but if the weeds are not kept down we are subject to a great curse without the accompanying blessings. A large plant of lamb-quarters will take as much and more moisture and plant food from the soil than will a mangold. Where there are two or three such weeds to each mangold, what chance does the mangold stand?

Before good crops can be grown they must be given every chance to use the available plant food and moisture. Crops do not get this chance

when competing with a healthy crop of weeds. Keep down the weeds. It pays.

TAXING IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD STOP

The majority of the farmers of Ontario feel keenly the injustice of having their taxes increased every time they erect new farm buildings, or otherwise improve their farms. This condition will last, however, until municipalities secure power from the legislature to assess improvement values at lower rates than land values.

In British Columbia, municipalities have this power. In the City of Vancouver, from 1895 to 1905, improvements were taxed at 5 per cent of their values. The system worked so successfully that from 1906 to 1909, improvements were taxed at only 25 per cent of their value. Recently, so we are informed, the council of the city of Vancouver has taken off all taxation on improvements and placed it all on the land. This proves that after a thorough trial of this system of taxation it is giving satisfaction in Vancouver, as it has in the great majority of the municipalities throughout Australia where it has been in force for years.

A few months ago several hundred municipalities in Ontario petitioned the Ontario Legislature for power to tax improvement values at lower rates than land values. Premier Whitney at on the request and gave the municipalities to understand that they did not know what they were asking for. The matter is not going to be allowed to drop at this. It is far too important. A provincial organization has been formed already headed by good men who will continue the agitation for this legislation. Every farmer in Ontario should help this movement along.

SPRAY POTATOES FOR BLIGHT

The great loss that so often results from blight on the potato crop can readily be prevented by proper spraying. The loss in some years amounts to 50 per cent. in some instances, while in some cases the whole crop has been ruined, the loss being common to whole sections.

Experiments conducted by farmers of the State of Vermont in connection with the experiment station gave large results in favor of spraying. As much as \$90 an acre or more was the average return from sprayed potatoes over those not sprayed.

The cost of a spraying outfit, the extra work and spray materials, is insignificant when the increased returns are considered. The increase in the crop in a single year on a comparatively small acreage often would pay for the whole expense of the work and the entire outfit. Where individuals, owing to small acreage, deem it unwise to invest in the necessary equipment, it may be advisable to cooperate with neighbors in making such a purchase.

For blight alone, the bordeaux mixture four to six pounds of blue stone, four pounds of lime to 40 gallons of water, is recommended. If the potato

beetle is to be combated at the same time, add to this formula one pound of paris green to the barrel or one pound of powdered commercial lead arsenate.

The spray mixture should be applied shortly after the plants are a few inches high. Further applications should be made at intervals of 10 days or two weeks as long as the plants continue to make new leaves. The aim should be to keep the leaves covered with bordeaux mixture, since the remedy is wholly a preventive one. Unless the work is done thoroughly the light may do its work in spite of spraying.

"Improving" the Breed

Francis M. Ware, in Collier's Weekly.

"We have been breeding race-horses for more than 100 years—does anyone familiar with the facts imagine that we have 'improved the breed of horses' of that variety in one single particular? Does he realize, on the contrary, that while they have improved in no detail, they have 'gone back' in many? Walk into any of our paddocks on a race day look over the animals as they present themselves for their respective races; and consider the average, not the few good specimens. Bad constituted weeds most of them, almost staggering under the 100 lbs., less or more, they are asked to carry; cravens at two years, rogues at three, and wrecks at four; tiny two-year-olds raced from January first, of their two-year-old form, sometimes (as in the case of Donau last year) made to run 300 races before August first; many valuable stakes offered before June first for these babies by those assuming, through impious fiction, to improve the breed of horses; so light and frail in make-up that it is almost impossible to find anything thoroughbred sound enough, Ligh enough, and quiet enough to use as steepchasers, cavalry horses, hunters, or hacks; mostly more speed machines, to scramble a few furlongs faster and oftener than others of their degenerate kind; more gambling instruments, as has been so often proved when the surges of overdue reform overtook the 'game' (for that is what racing has become in these days), and forthwith not a thoroughbred in the country was worth much more than he would fetch for hologna and knife-handles.

"Not even in speed has our race-horse improved, while of stamina he possesses but little. To-day, anything that 'breazes' forth a furlong in early seconds is 'worth a bet'—yet as twelve as 1868, or the '70's, I knew horses of all ages to work as fast as that over the roughly prepared ellipses, which figured as courses in those days, and to accomplish it as race-horses then were. Our tracks, training, riding, shoeing, handling (in the stable and out), etc., are the marvellous factors which have given our race-horses themselves the credit for increased and extreme speed, and to these adjuncts alone we must in honesty attribute the 'improvement' which the stop-watch says our horses have achieved. To human mechanical skill and intelligence belongs all the credit—not a jot to a foresight in mating, to wisdom in promoting the interests of the coming generation.

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What a travesty of sport was the 1909 racing season? What a commentary on it to find our distance races, few far between, and short-coursed as they were, almost unfillable! What a sorry desolation that our leading stables should leave the country at the first alarm! What a tragedy to find our racing men, our sportsmen, and the public acknowledging that without betting racing could not exist—that without both racing and betting our thoroughbred horse was almost absolutely worthless and unworthy of fostering for any other purpose, a plight to which the 'pillars of the turf' had deliberately reduced him."

Our Front Cover

The officers of the Maple Leaf Fire Insurance Company whose portraits appear on the front cover this week are, according to the numbers indicated:

- 1 Wm. Smith, Columbus, president;
- 2, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, vice-president;
- 3, Wm. Purvis, Columbus, secretary;
- 4, (the photo below that of Mr. Smith), S. Roberts, Columbus,



Explaining Scientific Underdrainage

Mr. H. C. Duff, Peterboro District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, photographed as he was addressing a large gathering of farmers at a recent Farmers' Institute picnic, on Mr. J. H. Garbutt's farm. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

- treasurer; 5, Alex. McKenzie, Columbus; 6, John J. Smith, Ennisville; 8, S. J. Williams, Hampton; 9, John Bright, Myrtle; 10, John Davoy, Leask; 11, James Parr, Blackstock; 12, Noah Burkholder, Cedar Grove; 13, Peter Christie, M.P., Manchester; 14, Wm. Graham, Claremont; 15, H. E. Webster, Whibly.

I enclose \$1.00 for my subscription to Farm and Dairy. I like Farm and Dairy very much and would be glad to credit it for the part it took in starting rural mail delivery.—George A. Baird, Lambton Co., Ont.

Our Legal Adviser

QUESTION OF DRAINAGE RIGHTS.—Can my neighbor run his water on my land, if he can take it off on his own land? I dug a ditch along my line fence for my own convenience and now I want to tile it, and he wants to run his water in it. What is the law on that question? Is a man supposed to take the water off on his own land if he can do it?—E. V., Stormont Co., Ont.

Unless there is a natural water-way from your neighbor's land across yours, your neighbor had no right to have the water from his land flow across yours. If he wishes to have this privilege he can only obtain it by taking proced-

ings under the Municipal Drainage Act.

THE LAW IN REGARD TO AUTOS.—I would like to know the law regarding automobiles, as regards public highways. If an auto overtakes me on the road what is my duty? If I meet one, what is the duty of the driver? Allowing that a horse is frightened, are they obliged to stop? If A overtakes B on the road, should B pull off and let A pass, if it is in a bad place, or can B drive on to a suitable place?—A. J. H., Rylstone, Ont.

The right to run automobiles on public highways in the province of Ontario is regulated by a statute passed by the Legislature of the Province in 1906, and the Act has been slightly modified by legislation in subsequent years.

The principal provisions of the law as it now stands, are that every owner of an auto shall register his machine with the provincial secretary and obtain a permit, and shall have attached and exposed on the machine in a conspicuous place in plain figures the number of his permit. The numbers are furnished by the provincial secretary's department. The owner is also required to carry an alarm bell, gong or horn, to be sounded whenever it is reasonably necessary to notify pedestrians or others of his approach, also at night, to carry a lighted lamp in a conspicuous position, displaying prominently upon the glass the number of the permit.

No person is permitted to drive an automobile on a public highway recklessly, or at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to the nature, condition and use of the highway and cannot in any case exceed a speed of 10 miles an hour in a city town or incorporated village, or a speed of 15 miles an hour elsewhere, and in passing a stationary street car must not proceed at a faster rate than four miles an hour.

Every person in charge is to take every reasonable precaution to prevent the frightening of any horse or horses. When approaching any horse or horses he shall reduce his speed at a distance of 100 yards to seven miles an hour, and shall keep at such reduced speed until he has passed. If going in the same direction as the horse or horses he is to signal his desire to pass and shall give the rider or driver an opportunity to turn out, so that he may be passed with safety. If going in the opposite direction and the horse or horses appear frightened, or if signalled by the driver of such horse or horses, the person in charge of the car shall stop the same, (including the motor), and shall remain stationary so long as it may be necessary to allow the rider or driver to proceed.

If the person in charge of the motor shall overtake or meet a stop until the same is passed, or if practicable, shall turn off into another street. If any accident occurs owing to the presence of the person in charge of the motor shall return to the scene of the accident and upon request shall give in writing to any person sustaining loss also the name and address of the owner of the automobile and the number of the permit.

An automobile must be provided with a lock or other device to prevent it being set in motion and when standing unattended in a public place must first be locked and made fast. If any loss or damage is incurred by any person by reason of an automobile on a highway the onus of proof that such loss or damage did not arise through the negligence or improper conduct of the owner or driver of the automobile shall be cast upon such owner or driver. Any person driving an automobile for hire, or for gain, must obtain a license, and no person under 17 years of age is allowed to drive an automobile on a highway.



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There's more than a million in it—all related through their bond of satisfaction with the

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THE BEST

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Cheese Makers AND Butter Makers

Your attention is called to OUR SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER FOR CHEESE MAKERS AND BUTTER MAKERS. A LITTLE EFFORT on your part will result in your being able to ADD SEVERAL DOLLARS TO YOUR SUMMER INCOME. Is every patron of your factory taking Farm and Dairy? If not, why not? Perhaps you could induce them to subscribe. They would then be put in close touch with all that is live and up-to-date in dairy matters this summer. No better way to educate your patrons to the best way to care for their milk, than to induce them to read Farm and Dairy. Many makers are working for this end this season, realizing that they themselves will benefit thereby.

Get into line to-day. We will gladly send you samples free for distribution at your factory. A most liberal cash commission on each new subscription.

CIRCULATION MANAGER,

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, on questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and other subjects of interest. Address suggestions to The Cheese Makers Department.

Co-operative Selling in Quebec

An event of great importance to our cheese industry in general and to the province of Quebec in particular, was the first selling of cheese at public auction held by the Co-operative Agricultural Society of Cheese Makers in the province of Quebec. This event marks the incoming of a new method of selling cheese. The principle of co-operation, which has been applied so successfully to other lines of business, can be used just as well in the cheese business; to a few of the cheese makers in Quebec belongs the honor of first co-operating in the disposal of cheese on an extensive scale. Thirty first-class factories are now numbered in the society; more are quite certain to enter the organization as the importance and profitableness of this method of selling cheese becomes better known.

PRESIDENT SYSTEM UNSATISFACTORY.

Many disadvantages attend the prevailing system of disposing of cheese. Neither makers nor patrons have ever been satisfied with the methods that have been in vogue. The grading of cheese, after it has been sold and is in most cases a long distance away, is about as unsatisfactory a system as could well be. Under the co-operative system recently inaugurated, the cheese is graded according to quality by an expert appointed by the Department of Agriculture, while it is still in the hands of the factory man. After it has been graded it is sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW METHOD.

Some of the advantages to be gained by the farmers from this method of selling cheese follow: Where the cheese is all sold on one large central board as at Montreal, practically all the buyers will be able to see the representatives present; hence the competition will be keener. The Society supplies only one salesman and manager for all the factories, thereby eliminating the travelling expenses of individual salesmen for each factory. When the grading is done by a disinterested Government official, the patrons are more apt to be satisfied with the awards than when the grading is done by the exporters. Heretofore when there was a big demand for cheese and sales were made readily exporters have been more lenient towards poor grade cheese than they were at times when there was a slump

in the market. Such practices did not permit of uniform grading, and it confused the maker; when markets were good, it tended to make him careless. With a disinterested official doing all the grading, the grading should always be uniform, and this should encourage the production of a better quality of cheese. This co-operative system will be appreciated not only by the patrons and makers, but by the big exporters as well. The buyers under this new system will be able to get larger quantities of cheese at comparatively low prices, and it will not be necessary for them to keep expensive or high salaried buyers all through the country as is necessary under the present system.

Pleased with Cool Curing Room

"I would not be without it" are the words in which Mr. E. H. Little of the Pine Grove cheese factory, Peterboro Co., Ont., explained his appreciation of his new cool-curing room to an editor of Farm and Dairy who called on him recently. "It does not matter what the weather is like now. With our cool-curing room we can produce good cheese in the hottest weather. Before we had our cool-curing room, I have actually seen the grease running off the shelves on hot days. The highest temperature in our cooling room so far this season has been 64 degrees and we have not had the drafts from the ice chamber open yet."

Mr. Little's cool-curing room is made of hollow cement blocks and is thoroughly insulated inside. Here the cheese are kept two to three weeks before shipping. No green cheese are allowed to leave the factory.

Mr. Little operates a whey butter plant. He gets one and one-half to two pounds of butter for every 1,000 pounds of whey. This butter commands a ready sale among his patrons at the price paid for good dairy butter. Mr. Little considers the manufacture of whey butter a profitable side line to the regular make of the cheese factory.

Cool the Milk without Aeration

Frank Herna, Chief Dairy Inspector for Western Ontario.

Many patrons are improving in the matter of caring for milk. More uniform methods are being adopted for cooling. Many, however, have yet to

put in proper facilities for cooling the milk during the hot weather. In some sections patrons who have never made any attempt to cool milk except by dipping or stirring last year put in cement tanks large enough to hold the cans surrounded with cold water or ice. Some put up milk houses in which a tank is placed.

There is still, however, enough untapped and over-ripe milk arriving at the factories in the hot weather to cause trouble in making the first cheese in sections where cold water is plentiful there is no excuse for any patron sending over-ripe milk when a little care will reduce the temperature of the milk sufficiently to insure arrival at the factory in good condition.

Had the aeration of milk without cooling accomplished all that was expected, further experiments would not have been required, but it was fully recognized that the condition of the milk did not improve as rapidly as it should through the system of aeration. Hence the necessity that would be more inexpensive system that would be more effective. The cooling of milk in tanks or tubs of cold water seems to meet the requirements, and I have yet to learn of a patron cooling the milk by placing the can in cold water without any attention being paid to aeration that the milk arrived at the factory in good condition. In fact, all reports regarding this simple method of cooling milk that have come to me are quite satisfactory. The method bids fair where practised to make a rapid improvement in the milk supply.

Dairy Notes

W. W. Moore, Chief of Markets Division, Ottawa.

Reports received from all parts of the country indicate that this season to date has been very favorable for dairying and that as a consequence the production of both butter and cheese has been larger than for several years past. According to the Trade Bulletin the receipts of butter at Montreal up to the 16th inst. amounted to 92,300 packages compared with 70,106 packages for the same period last year, an increase of 22,200 packages. As yet this season no shipments of butter have been made to Great Britain.

The receipts of cheese at Montreal up to the 16th inst. aggregated 291,705 boxes, showing an increase of 18,

Make Him Confess

These 62 disks were in a common cream separator sold on farms for Sharple's Dairy Tubular on facts.



Facts enable you to make any agent out-of-date cream separators confess that you would be unwise to buy his hard to clean, quick to wear machine when you could just as easily have a lifetime

Sharple's Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

The Dairy Tubular has neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produces twice the skimming force, skims faster and twice as clean as common separators. Our catalog plainly tells why. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

600 boxes over the same period last year. The total exports from Montreal and Quebec from May 1st to June 11th amounted to 193,943 boxes as against 209,987 boxes in 1909.

In the face of liberal receipts the market for both butter and cheese has continued surprisingly firm, sales of butter in Montreal last week at from 25 to 28 1/2 cents a pound in car lots. At the same time last year Montreal quotations were 22 1/2 to 23 cents. Montreal quotations for finest western cheese were 11-1-8 to 11-3-6 cents last week ending June 18, compared with 11-7-8 cents a year ago.

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

BIG REDUCTION IN DAIRY SCALES

Prices Almost Cut In Two

No Orders Filled After 1st August



A sudden break in the market has enabled us to buy 1,000 CHATILLON'S IMPROVED SPRING BALANCE MILK SCALES, which we are willing to sell to every reader of this paper at a saving of

With these Milk Scales you can tell exactly what profits you are getting from each cow, or if you are keeping any cow at a loss. You can't afford to be without Chatillon Scales in two different sizes, the Household Scales, certifying accuracy. The Milk Scales are made

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| 60 lb. Circular Spring Balance Milk Scale, marked in decimals, and always sold at \$7.00. Our Special Price | 30 lb. Circular Spring Balance Milk Scale, marked in decimals, and always sold at \$5.00. Our Special Price |
| 25 lb. Straight Balance Household Scale, marked in one pounds, and always sold at 75c. Our Special Price | 50 lb. Straight Balance Household Scale, marked in one pounds, and always sold at \$1.10. Our Special Price |
| 40 lb. Straight Balance Household Scale, marked in one pounds, and always sold at \$1.25. Our Special Price | 80 lb. Straight Balance Household Scale, marked in one pounds, and always sold at \$1.50. Our Special Price |

This is a special offer and will be positively withdrawn after 1st August. Send us your order for whichever scale you need at once.

CATALOGUE OF DAIRY SUPPLIES FREE

W. A. DRUMMOND & CO.
177 King St., East, TORONTO

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED—Cheese makers the coming season to sell subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. Good cash commission for each subscription taken. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., for sample copy and for your patrons. Samples sent free on application.

UP-TO-DATE Brick Cheese Factory, and all supplies, excepting the milk routes, are enough for the season, \$18 milk routes, to be sold before August 1st, \$1250; bargain. Output expected to exceed fifty tons. Box T, Farm and Dairy.

WANTED—A first class cheesemaker for the balance of the season. Apply to Marshall Rothwell, Navan, Ont.

CHEESE MAKER WANTED—Three or four years experience, good worker and sober. None other need apply. Address, E. S. Phelps, Birnam, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Halls, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Apply for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.



THE secret in the joy of living is the proper appreciation of what we actually possess.

Mammy

By T. W. Hansheer.

(Concluded from last week.)

THE click of the shop door startled the child out of her reverie, and she turned round to find Mammy's soft wrinkled old hand on her shoulder and Mammy's mild old eyes beaming down into hers. She shrank back and made as if to steal away.

"Please, I wasn't doin' nothin'," she said apologetically. "It ain't wrong to just look."

"Of course it ain't," acquiesced Mammy with a smile. "Land sakes, child! don't shake so—I ain't angry with yer. Why ain't you never ben in to see me? You're more like the little gals as us to live round here than any of the rest. Come in, there's a dear."

"I ain't got nothin' to spend—I never have nothin' to spend," said the child, trying to edge away. "Mummy can't spare it."

"Land sakes! that don't make no difference, dearie!" replied Mammy gently. "You just come in and be my visitor—visitors don't have to spend nothin', you know. Wouldn't you just like to set down a while in my back room and hold that dolly in yer arms?"

The thin little face lit up with rapturous eagerness, and the big, hungry eyes actually glowed.

"Hold it? Really hold it?" said the child in awe. "Oh, wouldn't I! I sometimes p'tend that I do hold it; I sometimes p'tend that I'm a rich princess and can have everything I want. Mummy says that's the way to get along without things—just p'tend you've got 'em. But—it never comes true, and you do want them just the same."

"Bless the child, what a queer, fanciful little thing it is!" commented Mammy, smoothing the sleek pale hair and looking wistfully down into the brooding, wistful eyes. "Well, it's a-goin' to come true this time, dearie. And if you're able to pretend just what you like, you put yer hand in mine and pretend I'm your fairy godmother and you're a-walkin'—with me down a beautiful lane (just move that cheer a leetle, Miss Scammers, so's she won't bunk into it. Thanky, dear)—and you're tired and a-wishin' to hold that doll, then all of a sudden you set down on a rock and it turns into a cheer quick's ever you touch it, and then—there! Now open your eyes and see if it ain't come true."

And, really, it had; for when the child did as she was bidden, lo and behold! she was sitting in a rocking-chair in Mammy's little back room with the delicious odor of Mammy's freshly made butter-scotch about her and the wonderful doll actually lying in her lap! She gave one little cry of utmost rapture, caught it up in her arms and then for a long, long time sat looking at it, not saying one word.

And in this way the friendship between Mammy and the "Swedish widder's" little daughter Legan.

It would never have occurred to Mammy to probe into her history at any stage of their acquaintance; but Miss Scammers was essentially feminine and satisfied her curiosity at once. It was her direct questioning which elicited the intelligence that the child's name was Nella Nilsson, that she was born in Sweden, but left it so long ago she could remember nothing of it; that her father had been a sailor and was drowned when she was only five years old; that "mummy" had a brother once who painted pictures and made figures out of stone; that mummy's father used to write things and sell them to printers who made books out of them, and that mummy herself used to wear beautiful dresses, and people paid money just to hear her sing.



Farm Home of P. D. Ede, Oxford Co., Ont.

See description next page. Note the fine home-made iron fence. A comfortable home made so by the addition of modern conveniences.

But that was before "the trouble got in her throat"—before even pappy knew her. She didn't sing now—she just worked in a laundry, and the steam made her cough.

"She p'tends it don't, but it does," volunteered the child; "and when she comes home evenings, I p'tend that it ain't ben lonesome and I make up stories about princesses and things, and mummy makes up others about the people who own the things she washes, and we tell 'em to each other until we forget and go to sleep. It's a nice way to go to sleep—p'tendin' everything's beautiful in the room and you're just as happy as can be. 'Cause, you see, you don't find out it ain't so till you wake up."

"Have—have a piece of butter-

scotch, dearie and a cake and—and take these two home to your ma when you go," said Mammy, swallowing something. "Be you goin' so soon, Miss Scammers? Well, drop in whenever you feel like it, dear—I'm always in to see you. I guess me and my Lily o'-the-Valley is goin' to be real good friends." And when Miss Scammers did "drop in" the next day, she added the comment, "It's wonderful how comfortin' she is and what a deal of company a little child kin be."

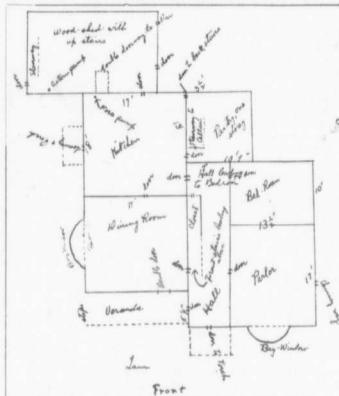
And, indeed, Lily-o'-the-Valley was "company," for she got to coming in every afternoon, once the ice was broken, and sitting in the big rocking-chair with the long-loved doll in her arms and her feet curled up under her; and the marvelous tales she invented that she shared with the wonderful romances she wove about Mammy's gingerbread men—to say nothing of the fearsome tragedy which evolved out of the upsetting of a five-cent Noah's Ark—kept Mammy in a tingle of interest and excitement.

"I do believe you'll write books and things, like your grandpa, child, when you grow up," she ventured.

"I will," asserted the child enthusiastically. "I want to—I just dream about it all the time. Then I can build a castle for mummy and you—and we'll live happy ever after."

"Land sakes!" said mammy. "I never see a child with such a wonder-

It was the longest and dreariest day Mammy could remember for many a year; and it was disastrous, too, for she made so many pilgrimages to the door and stood so long shading her eyes with her hand and looking anxiously up and down the dreary old street that she forgot the pan of gingerbread toys she had put to bake, and most of them were burnt.



Floor Plan of House of P. D. Ede, Oxford Co., Ont.

The house is a roomy, comfortable one, and is further described and illustrated on next page.

But even that dreary day of hopeless waiting was eclipsed by the next—so keen an edge hath sorrow when its course is lengthened for the child failed to come even then.

"I wonder if they kin have moved," conjectured Mammy, with a little tightening spasm of the heart. "I didn't think my little Lily-o'-the-Valley would, without comin' to say good-by to me. But nebber they couldn't pay their rent and had to go. But even then—ah, well, what's an old body like me that a child should keer? Young folks is thoughtless—it's only the old that has to remember. Them green fields and quiet lanes is wonderful comfortin' John, and I'm glad I'm gittin' nearer to 'em, dear."

For four long dismal days the doll sat neglected in the window, but on the morning of the fifth, unable to stand it longer, Mammy took the pink-clad treasure out, rolled it softly in a towel and put it reverently away.

"I guess I ain't never goin' to see her ag'in," she sadly mused, "and weseed I'll learn to forget sooner if the doll ain't in sight all the time to remind me of her. 'Twon't be more'n a month now, anyways, before I've saved them last four dollars, and 'twon't be so hard to forget out where the trees and the flowers is."

The sudden jingling of the bell on the top of the shop door and the noisy clash of the knob against the wall startled her out of her wistful dreaming, and she turned round in time to see the towied head of Ragged Sailor leaning in.

"Hello, Mammy! Heard the news?" he sang out lustily. "Know that Sweetie gal who lives on the top floor of 65? They fetched her mother home sick last Friday and she died this mornin'."

Then the door-bell rang again and the catch clicked and the hearse of this choice bit of local news went dashing on, eager to be the one to tell it first elsewhere. But to Mammy it suddenly ceased and the gray old world had grown cold and still.

She knew what it all pertended, to what it all pointed. If the "Swedish widder" had been ill for four nights, and no one but the child knew or was with her, why, that meant there

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wasn't any money for a doctor; and if there hadn't been any money for a doctor, there would have been none for a funeral, and that pointed to Potter's Field for the dead and a pauper's asylum for the living.

"Potter's Field," said Mammy softly. "Potter's Field! And the asylum!"

And the green trees beckoned, and the lush meadow smiled, and the years that the locusts had eaten rose up before her.

She stood quite still for a moment, looking it all in the face—her withered lips trembling, a scared look in her eyes, and her hands moving feebly as though in the darkness her soul they groped for Other Hands to guide them; then she opened the door and went quickly out.

The news had traveled apace and there was already a knot of gossiping females clustered about the narrow doorway of 65, and at the curb the treaded black wagon of the Charities Department.

A man was climbing down from it as Mammy arrived. She went straight to him and reached out a timid, deprecating hand.

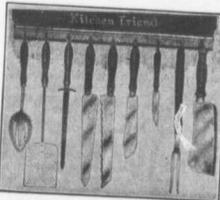
"Be you the gentleman the city's sent?" she said softly. "If so, won't you please tell 'em there ain't no need? I couldn't let my Lily-o'-the-Valley's mother be buried that way, and I couldn't let her go to an asylum—I couldn't, indeed. I don't know what the law requires folks to do in such cases, but whatever it is I'll do it. I've got two hundred and ninety-six dollars saved up, and—these if she's enough I'd like to pay for the funeral and adopt the child. I've stood the old street for so many years, I reckon I kin stand it for a few more."

The women about the doorway stirred and drew aside; a footfall and a wailing, childish cry of misery sounded from the hall and Mammy, turning, saw her Lily-o'-the-Valley man who was trying to soothe her, the child was coming forlornly down the stairs with what few paltry treasures she possessed clutched to her bosom, utterly and running forward flung and clutched it in a fierce abandonment of woe, letting the things she had held clatter down upon the pavement.

"O Mammy! O Mammy!" the shrill childish treble of despair rolled out, "I can't pretend any longer. I can't." "Hush!" said Mammy, bending down and laying her withered old cheek against the soft one. "You don't have to, dearie, 'cause use it's past pretendin' now. It's all come true—like the doll, you know—and you're gone to be Mammy's own little gal."

Woman's Kitchen Friend

This kitchen rack should be in every woman's home. You cannot afford to do your work another way without it. All the articles shown are household con-



Kitchen Friend

veniences. Handles are black, and well finished. All regulation size and length. You can have this FREE, for a club of two new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, worth securing two for boys and girls to subscribe. It will advise you how easily this can be done. Address Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

from this time on. 'They ain't a-goin' to take yer away—no, indeed, they ain't, my Lily o'-the-Valley. Jist help her pick them things up, Mis' Baxter, please. Thanky, thanky kindly, ma'am. A picture, is it?—just a picture and—"

The old voice snapped suddenly, the old face grew very white and the old dim eyes looked straight and long at the thing which had been put into her hands.

"It's Poppy's picture," explained

oil and partly with gasoline lamps. A good coal furnace supplies ample heat during the winter time. A bathroom is being planned by Mr. Edie.

The whole house is built with a double brick wall, with hollows between. It is also lathed on the inside, making it very warm and dry. A good light and dry cellar extends under the whole house.

The goodness of the roof put on the house when it was first built is demonstrated by the fact that the same

this is the time that the room should have a thorough flushing of fresh air. One child kept in keeps the windows closed, and if this happens forenoon and afternoon the school loses the airing that it badly needs.

This defeats the very purpose of the recess. It was established not as a privilege of which he might be deprived for bad conduct, but as a manifest folly to develop the mental at the expense of the physical. A



Some of Those who Enjoyed a Most Successful Picnic Held in Connection with the Annual Meeting of the West Peterboro Farmers' Institute. One of the most successful meetings ever held by the West Peterboro Farmers' Institute, was on Friday, June 3, at the farm home of Mr. J. H. Garbutt, Smith Township. Members of the Women's Institute, of Lakeland, were present and provided much to revive interest in the Institutes. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Garbutt, who so kindly gave the use of their splendid lawn for the picnic, may be seen seated in the centre of the group—Mrs. Garbutt to the right of her husband. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Lily-o'-the-Valley, impressed by her silence and rising on tiptoe to ascertain what had caused this startling change in her appearance. "They said I might take it."

"But Mammy didn't seem to hear. "O Jimmy boy! O Jimmy boy!" she said after a moment. "God knew, didn't He, dear? And it's better than the green fields—better than the trees and the flowers and the shady lanes—better'n anythin' in all the world!"

Then she stooped and took the child up into her arms and hugged the pale little face down into the curve of her soft old neck—and the rest was silence.

God knew, and Mammy knew, and in the twilight of her days there had come that peace which passeth understanding.



An Old But Pleasing Home

The home of Mr. P. D. Edie of Oxford Co., Ont., was built in 1879. As is shown in the floor plan, there is a fine roomy woodshed, kitchen, dining room 18x22, sitting room 20x22, hall 7x20, parlor 16x18, and one bedroom down stairs 14x16. The front part of



An Up-to-date Country Store

This country store at Oxford Centre, Ont., is up-to-date, built last year of all galvanized steel sides and roof. Inside the walls are iron, also the ceiling, making it fireproof. Everything a farmer needs can be found in this store, and it is a great convenience to rural districts.

the house upstairs has four bedrooms, several closets and a large hallway, with the great convenience of back stairs also.

There is soft water. ... one kitchen. A windmill pumps all the hard water through a tank in the kitchen, which keeps it cold and fresh all the time.

The house is lighted partly by coal

roof is on now, as was put on originally. It consists of pine shingles, painted and repainted only ten years ago, for the second time.

Attention is called to the fence,



Country Church at Oxford Centre, Ont.

This church was built in 1866, and remodelled in 1885. The inside walls and ceiling are painted and decorated. It is the back, and has perfect light. Good plank walls are at the front, gravel and sod in the rear. There is a good wire

which is home-made and an equal in appearance and strength to many of the fences sold at much higher prices. It is made of 3-8 inch iron put through 2 1-2x5 scantling.

Mr. Edie has 180 acres in his farm. It is divided into two sections, 105 acres being on one side of the road next to the Methodist church, and the remaining 75 acres across the road, on which is located the schoolhouse.

The School House, Is It Ideal?

Mrs. Jennie Muldrup, Macdonald's Lodge, Que. (Concluded from last week.)

CLEANING SCHOOLS. To be clean, every school should have a thorough cleaning every Saturday, and there is not a school section that I know that cannot afford it. It is not difficult if the floors are of hardwood, and are kept well oiled, and the sweeping must be done, leaving hours to elapse before the room is to be occupied. As a rule the sweeping is done at night, and the usual difficulty is that the rooms are shut up as soon as the presential smell of dust. Some teachers have a plan of detaining children in at recess, and

When You See How It Works



you will want a "CHAMPION" Washing Machine right off. The Momentum Balance Wheel, which almost runs itself—the up-and-down stroke of the Lever, effort—the greatest power with less than the absolute perfection of the "CHAMPION"—will make you want it for your home. "Favorite" Churns get all butter out of the cream. Easy to use. If your dealer does not have home necessities, write to DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST

tion may, and often does, cause blood poisoning.

The true teacher loves the work, and sees in it much opportunity for good seed planting. She loves to watch the growing fruit of her labors as the farmer watches the growing fruits of his labors. Loyal teachers are not wanting, and they are often discouraged by lack of appreciation and co-operation of the people who should be most interested. If Canada is to become the great nation that we have a right to expect of her it can be attained only through the worth of her citizens, and the work of the schools, may we say again, is the development of the individual towards citizenship.

Schools are our centres of culture, and must have the support and co-operation of the homes, and the interest of every honest Canadian, whether he is sending any children to school or not. I have heard men say, "I have to pay taxes and I send no children." Education is a protection to property, and educated men and women are a national asset. Imagine, if you can, how that man's property and the neighborhood in which he lives would deteriorate if there were no schools, and if the intellectual life of the neighborhood were not constantly stimulated.

RESULTS FROM GOOD SCHOOLS.

A good school well built, well kept and finished in good taste, is an educative force in itself that cannot be estimated in the life of the children that are fortunate enough to spend some years within its walls. Life is a pretty serious thing to the average child with its daily routine of school work, and if in the after time he can look back with pleasurable sensations



A Comfortable Country School

This school house was built in 1872. There are large grounds around the school, and evergreens and maple trees are all around the fence. Some fine flower beds, not seen, are at the front. There is a drilled well with iron casing, making the water pure.

about his school and its surroundings, and his games, the strenuousness of the work makes a very little thing, for after all we like to forget the disagreeable and to remember the pleasant. A woman trained in a school will never again be satisfied with tawdry furnishings, nor an unhygienic home. It means better homes, better men, better women, better citizens. Good schools are well worth while. Let us continue to ask for them. It is not enough to pray for a thing. We must be up and answer our own prayers as far as we are in us, lest, so here we must keep up the asking and in our limited sphere do all that interested women may towards making the school that lies nearest to us just as near to our ideal as it is possible for that school to become, while we are waiting for the ideal school to come along. The women of Canada asking for better schools and working steadily towards that end, secure them. They are a force that cannot fail.

The Upward Look

Your Eyes Need to be Opened

In the fifteenth chapter of St. Matthew, from the twenty-ninth verse on, we are given a picture which shows both Jesus' tender care for the multitude and the utter inability of that multitude to see and realize the true glory of God. How like we are to-day to the blind, doubting crowd that followed Christ when He was on earth. We think that we appreciate His love for us and His power to aid us. In reality we, for the most part, have no conception of what it means. If we had, our foolish doubts and fears of every kind would drop from us as the snow and ice disappear before the warm rays of the sun in the spring. We would be true to the Infinite Power that is constantly beating on our lives then "our lives would be all sunshine in the sweetness of our Lord."

In the story referred to we are shown how after Jesus had cured "those that were lame, blind, dumb, maimed, and many others," inasmuch that "the multitude wondered" He had compassion on their hunger and by performing a miracle He fed them all. And yet! though they accepted the good things which He scattered among them—the healing of their sick, the raising of their dead, the bread for their hungry—they still stood aloof, shy, mistrusting wondering whether they should have anything to do with Him. ("Can you not understand?" says an almost hear Him say, as He divides the loaves and fishes—can you not understand, O my people, that I have come to satisfy all your wants, to fill the hungry souls with peace and joy as well as the hungry stomach with bread?")

"And is not this the meaning of every good gift that comes from God to us to-day? You and I have had many good things from Him during the past week. He has supplied this want and that and the other. Are not these gifts so many assurances that He is ready to supply all of our wants? If He sends sunshine into our windows, is it not assurance that He is ready to send sunshine into our souls also? If He sends showers of rain, does it not mean that He will send showers of spiritual blessing if we will but open our hearts to Him? If He provides bread, does not every loaf say to us that God wants to provide the bread of life for our souls also? And shall we go on day after day, reaching out our hands to take these blessings and at the same time refuse to open our hearts fully to the greater? Why not let Him satisfy all our wants?—I. H. N.

Renew your subscription now.

The Sewing Room

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

THIRTEEN GORED SKIRT WITH PLAID ON EACH GORE 6633



Skirts cut in many gored and many in demand this season. This one made with a plait at each seam is one of the smartest and best liked. It is simple and effective and generally becoming but many women like the yoke effect and the perfect smoothness over the hips which the yoke provides and the skirt can be made as indicated in the small view if preferred.

Material required for medium size is 3 yds. 24 or 27, or 5 yds. 44 or 52 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 22, 34, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 in. waist, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

PRINCESS CHEMISE 5735.



Combination undergarments are much to be commended for all women who aim to obtain the effect of trimness and slender figure. This one is as simple as it is pretty and can be tucked away and below the waist line to form a giraffe or drawn in with heading and ribbon as liked.

Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 36 in. wide with 2 1/2 yds. of head- and 2 1/2 yds. of edging to make as illustrated; or 3 yds. 36 in. wide with 2 1/2 yds. of embroidery for frills and 2 1/2 yds. of lace to make as shown in back view.

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

TUCKED BLOUSE 6647



The simple tucked blouse is always dainty and attractive. This can be made from any material that is adapted to lingerie treatment and means the thin silks and light weight wools as well as muslins. It can be made with high or square neck and the square neck can be finished with banding or with a frill or in any way to suit the fancy.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 21 or 24, 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 3 yds. of insertion.

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

BLOUSE WAIST 6451



The blouse waist which includes a chemisette will be much worn this season. Here is a model that can be utilized both for the gown and for the separate blouse.

The blouse is made over a fitted lining. When the fancy sleeves are used they are arranged over linings.

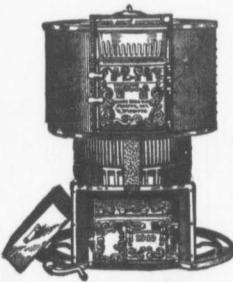
Material required for medium size is 3 yds. 21 or 24, 3 1/2 yds. wide with 1 1/2 yds. of edging, 5 yds. of banding. The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust; will be mailed for 10 cts.

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Send us a rough diagram of the house, showing size of rooms, doors, windows and chimney—and we will plan the entire heating system, advising the size of furnace, pipes, etc.—and give you the total cost, properly installed.

We make no charge for this. It is but one of the many conveniences that come with "Hecla" Furnace.

Have you our book "Hecla Heated Homes"? It tells a lot of things about the healthful way of heating a house, and the things you should find in the furnace you buy. Write for free copy.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, June 27th, 1910.—Encouraging reports continue to come in from all sections in reference to the present condition of the crops throughout Canada. The C. P. R. weekly report says that wheat and oats are growing splendidly in the west. The weather has been and is still very hot, and recent rains have been most beneficial.

Capable authorities are expecting a tightness in the money market in a few months time, owing to the extraordinary demand for commercial loans, due to the expansion of business.

The statement of the Canadian banks for May, just issued, shows that commercial loans have now reached the tremendous total of \$65,000,000, and Canadian deposits \$73,000,000. Loans to commercial concerns have increased by \$14,000,000 in a year.

Call money in Toronto rules at 5% per cent.

WHEAT

Bulls and bears were each having their innings last week in the wheat pit at Chicago. For the greater part of the week reports of continued drought from all sections of the continent caused prices to soar, and it was only the providential rainfalls that saved the situation. Even on the European continent alarm was expressed and showed itself in a material firm in higher values.

Last advices from Chicago quote July wheat, 97c; September, 97c, and December, 96c. Local dealers quote as follows: No. 1, Northern, 97c; No. 2, 97c; a bush, lake ports; Ontario, mixed winter wheat, No. 2, 92c outside.

On the farmers' market, fall wheat is selling at \$1 and goose wheat at 90c a bush.

COARSE GRAINS

A firmer feeling is showing in the price of western oats, and an advance of close on 3c a bush, is recorded during the week. Prices of other classes of grain remain about the same. Following are the quotations: Canadian western oats, No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 35c a bush, on track for immediate shipment; Ontario, No. 2, white, 32c to 34c; No. 2, mixed, 32c to 33c a bush. American corn, No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 57c a bush; Canadian corn, 61c to 62c, Toronto freights; barley, No. 2, 51c to 52c; No. 3, 45c; rye, 67c to 68c; peas, 68c; buckwheat,

50c a bush. These are all outside quotations.

On the farmers' market, oats are selling at 37c to 38c; barley, 48c; rye, 54c; buckwheat, 53c to 54c; peas, 70c to 71c a bush. Montreal prices are as follows: Canadian western oats, No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 35c; Quebec 34c to 35c a bush; corn, 54c; barley, No. 3, 48c No. 4, 44c; peas, 79c; buckwheat, 54c a bush.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Prices of potatoes have not risen much from last week's quotations, owing to the lessened demand. Delawares are not plentiful on the market. Prices rule as follows: Delawares, 58c to 59c a bag on track, and 70c to 75c out of store; Ontario, 48c to 49c a bag on track and 50c to 55c a bag out of store.

The price of beans is unchanged, being \$2 to \$2.10 a bush for primes, and \$2.20 a bush, for three pound pickers.

On the farmers' market potatoes are selling at 60c to 75c a bag.

WOOL

Quotations for wool remain stationary. Prices given by dealers are as follows:—Washed fleeces, 18c to 20c a lb.; unwashed fleeces, 12c to 15c; rejects, 15c a lb.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Prices for eggs keep firm, owing in great measure to the large quantity of second grades that are in the market—the same quotations rule as were current last week. Case lots sell at 19c a dozen. On the farmers' market new laid eggs are selling at 24c to 27c a dozen.

Supplies are coming in freely to the Montreal market, and case lots are quoted at 18c on straight receipts and selected lots at 21c a dozen. Certain grades from the lower provinces are bringing from 15c to 16c, according to quality.

On the Toronto market prices of poultry are as follows: Turkeys, 18c to 20c; spring chickens, 23 to 25c a lb., dressed, alive, 75c a lb.; fowl, 15c to 16c a lb.; aliver, ducks, \$1.80 to \$2 a pair.

HIDES

Dealers quote as follows for hides: Inspected steer and cow hides, 9c to 10c; country points, 8c a lb.; calf skins, 12c to 14c; sheepskins, \$1.10 to \$1.15; lamb skins, 20c to 25c; horse hides, \$2.50; a hair, 20c to 30c a lb.; tallow, 5c to 6c a lb. Montreal prices are: Inspected steer and cow hides, 11c to 13c a lb.; calf skins, 14c

to 16c; horse hides, \$2 to \$2.50 each; tallow, 5c to 6c a lb.

HAY AND STRAW

Local quotations for hay and straw are as follows: No. 1 timothy, \$15 to \$15.50; clover mixed, \$10 to \$11; straw, 87 to 87.50 a ton. On the farmers' market, first class timothy is selling at \$18 to \$23; clover mixed, \$13 to \$13.50, and loose straw, at \$16 a ton.

Montreal dealers quote choice timothy, \$14 to \$14.50; clover mixed, \$11; and baled straw at \$8.50 to \$6 a ton, on track.

MILL FEEDS

Mill feeds are stationary in price: Manitoba bran is quoted at \$13 a ton; shorts, \$20 a ton; Ontario bran, \$19, and shorts, \$21 a ton on track, Toronto.

Montreal prices are: Manitoba bran, \$18; shorts, \$20 a ton in bags; Ontario bran \$18.50 to \$19, and shorts, \$21 to \$22 a ton in bags.

FRUIT

The great demand for all sorts of fruit which is being made by the canning factories, taken in conjunction with the growing demand from the west, is likely to cause an upward tendency in prices, more particularly if the season is going to be a short one, which seems likely, owing to the lack of rain.

Apples are quoted by retail dealers at 60c a basket; strawberries at 10c to 12c; a box.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Supplies of butter are generous and render prices easy on the market. Wholesale dealers quote as follows: Choice creamery, 23c to 24c; choice dairy, 20c to 21c; med. um dairy, 18c to 19c; separator prints, 20c to 21c; ordinary quality, 16c to 17c a lb.

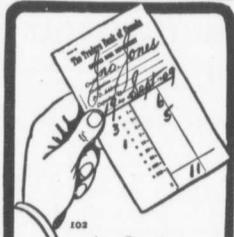
On the farmers' market, fresh dairy butter is selling at 20c to 22c a lb.; ordinary quality, 18c to 19c a lb. The difference in price between what the farmers obtain for their butter and what is charged the public by the retailers, makes interesting reading: creamery butter, 28c to 30c; dairy butter, 25c to 27c a lb. Montreal wholesale prices for butter are: Creamery, 25c a lb.; choice dairy butter, 20c to 21c a lb. Wholesale cheese prices in Toronto are: Large cheese, 13c; a lb.; old cheese, 12c to 12c; a lb.

In Montreal business is quiet. Dealers quote western cheese, 11c to 11c; a lb., and eastern, 10c to 11c a lb.

HORSE MARKET.

There is nothing much doing in the horse market. Sales are few and prices are high. The following prices have been realized during the past week: Heavy draft horses, \$240 and upwards; ag-

ricultural and general purpose horses, \$130 to \$230; drivers, \$120 to \$220; expressors, \$140 to \$230; serviceably sound horses, \$30 to \$80.



A Savings Deposit

is always welcomed at the Traders Bank, whether it is one dollar or five hundred.

There is no formality about making a deposit—you simply fill in the Deposit Slip, as shown above.

Savings Accounts are handled in the "Savings Bank Department" and our tellers are always glad to assist our customers in transacting their business.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital & Surplus over \$6,550,000



PETER HAMILTON MOWERS

possess surpassing merit and remain unexcelled. Their compactness and simplicity of structure are apparent. Invite the closest examination and comparison. A maximum of durability, convenience and efficiency with a minimum of machinery.

The Main Frame is strong and holds all shafts and gears in perfect mesh. The gears are powerful and well protected. No lost motion. The Main wheels are broad-faced and high. The Foot Lift is easily operated and effective. The Draft is direct to the Cutting Bar. The Cutting Bar is rigid and can easily be realized, or the knife retracted if necessary.

Be Sure and See the Peter Hamilton Agent before Buying
THE PETER HAMILTON CO., Limited - Peterborough, Ont.

LIVE STOCK

There is a general consensus of opinion that the price of live stock will continue to remain at the high level that it has reached at least for some time to come. The immense influx of settlers in the west is going to create a heavy demand for live stock in the prairie provinces, and there will be no cattle available year by year for export purposes. The constant encroachment of settlement on the ranges also helps in curtailing the areas available for ranching. There is no likelihood of a decline in the price of hogs till the fall, and sheep and lambs are seen likely from present indications to continue to command good prices. What is true of Canada is true also of the United States, where a scarcity in all lines of live stock prevails.

Receipts at the local markets have been good, but there has been a large percentage of inferior grass fed stock placed on sale, for which dealers object to pay high prices. Choice cattle command a stiff figure. Lambs have declined in price and hogs have also declined 10 cwt.

The following figures are quoted by the dealers:

Export cattle, choice—\$7.25 to \$7.60; medium, \$5.50 to \$7.15; \$4.75 to \$5.25.
Butcher's cattle, choice—\$4.75 to \$5.25; medium, \$6 to \$6.25; ordinary quality, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Steers, choice—\$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ordinary, \$3.50 to \$4.25. Feeders—\$5.50 to \$6.

Milk cows—\$2 to \$5.55; springers, \$40 to \$65; calves, \$4 to \$5.50.

Sheep, ewes—\$4 to \$5.50; bucks, \$3.75 to \$4; lambs, \$7 to \$8.

Hogs, f.o.b., \$8.50; fed and unweaned, \$9.25.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, June 25.—The market this week for live hogs opened with prices steady and unchanged from last week, due to the fact that the offerings on Monday were light, barely sufficient to supply the demand. The hot weather, however, had a depressing effect upon the dealers, and most of them were calculating on lower prices before the end of the week. With heavier receipts and a big offering at the mid week market, prices were easily forced down and selected lots were selling at from \$10 down to \$9.75, and even less in some cases.

Dressed hogs have declined about 5/8 c lb. in the week, and fresh killed about 3/8 cwt. is quoted at \$13.25 to \$13.50 a cwt. There is a very good demand at these prices, and supplies are none too plentiful.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Montreal, Saturday, June 25th.—The increased demand for cheese noted in our last issue was well maintained throughout this week, and full prices have been paid for the offerings at the country boards all through the week. The opening markets at the beginning of the week were marked by sharp advances in prices until 10% was reached, and at this level prices have been maintained throughout the week, practically nine-tenths of the cheese in the country selling at this price, the balance selling at around 10%, with a few fetching as high as 10 1/2%. There is every reason to believe that the advance in the market had been reached, at least for the present, and that we are in for a setback in price, but the advice from Great Britain would indicate this, and dealers over there are evidently not prepared to follow the advance. If they were in this decision, we shall certainly see lower prices ruling in the country during the coming week.

Reports from all parts of the country this week would indicate that the bust of the make has passed, and that we now look for a steady decline in the output of cheese. The disappointing figures in the figures of receipts into Montreal for a week or two, although the actual figures for this period are considerably smaller than for the corresponding week last year, amounting to 85,340 boxes, as compared with 97,920 boxes last year. Much heavier receipts may be looked for next week, however, as a very large quantity of Quebec cheese is due to arrive in the city in a few days.

The market for butter has been more active during the past week, a good deal of work for storing having developed at the lower prices reached. The week that has also been some business done for export, both for immediate and for forward shipment, the same being the case for this week's shipment amounting to 1,246 boxes, the bulk of this quantity going to London. The markets in the country on Saturday afternoon ruled from 22c to 22 1/2 c a lb.

CHEESE BOARDS

London, Ont., June 18—2157 boxes of cheese offered, 518 white, balance colored; 715 sold at 10 1/2 c.

Cornwall, June 18—103 boxes of cheese sold at 10 1/2 c; 105; cheese unsold, 87 boxes.

Stirling, June 21—1954 boxes offered; 2000 sold at 10 1/2 c; balance at 15 1/2 c.

Woodstock, June 22—972 white and 1040 colored boards; sales at 10 1/2 c.

Peterborough, June 22—328 colored cheese offered, all sold at 10 1/2 c and 10 1/4 c.

Brookville, June 23—2125 colored and 1843 white offered, the best offer being 10 1/2 c; none sold.

Victoria, Que., June 24—Over 2000 boxes of cheese sold at 10 1/2 c.

Rapace, June 24—2450 colored and 1730 white cheese boarded, all at 10 1/2 c.

Cornwall, June 24—1639 white and 324 colored cheese sold, all at 10 1/2 c.

Russell, June 24—310 cheese boarded; all sold at 10 1/2 c.

Pleton, June 24—2612 colored and 75 white offered; highest bid, 10 1/2 c; 1060 sold at 10 1/2 c; 1022 at 10 1/2 c; balance unsold.

QUEBEC CHEESE AUCTION

Some 2,000 boxes, consisting of both white and colored cheese, were offered for sale, and practically were all disposed of at the second public auction of Quebec cheese, which was held in the exchange hall of the Board of Trade, Montreal, Thursday afternoon, June 23rd. There was a good attendance of buyers, and bidding was brisk.

The cheese was disposed of as follows: 640 boxes finest white Hodgson Bros. at 10 1/2 c; 371 boxes fine white to Hodgson Bros., at 10 25-30 c; 88 boxes third grade to Hodgson Bros., at 10 1/2 c; 195 boxes fine to Lovell & Co., at 10 1/2 c; 362 boxes fine colored to Lovell & Co., at 10 1/2 c; 138 boxes third grade colored to Hodgson Bros., at 10 1/2 c.

USEFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.—The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., of Chatham, Ont., certainly deserve credit for the production of the Chatham Davenport Bed—a handsome piece of furniture which can be used for a couch or sofa during the day, a bed by night and a wardrobe all the time. This convenient utility is explained more fully in the announcement elsewhere in this issue. The very low price which the Manson Campbell Company is offering for this bed, and the generous terms of payment which they are prepared to offer the readers of Farm and Dairy, comes as a pleasing surprise.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Winder cures all ailments of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The same will cure all worms in every county. Write for a free trial bottle. This offer only good while supplies last.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE.—I am now selling for sale, J. W. Todd, Corlith, Ont., 1000 Pigs. Price, 25¢.

CHESTER PIGS

I am now selling for sale, J. W. Todd, Corlith, Ont., 1000 Chester White pigs, all ages; 100 under 6 weeks old. The largest kind is what I import.

J. H. M. PARKER

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que. Importer 0-4-21-10

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE

Several choice young Shores sired by Imp. Boar, dams by Col's Choice, Canada's champion boar 1901-3 and '06, recently bred, young stock and hogs. Also a few matured sows and piglets, very choice and two year old Shorthorn heifers. First class families. Excellent milking strain. Prices right.

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

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE

Sarah 2nd's Scotch, two year old Ayrshire bull, bred by H. and J. McKee, Newmarket, Ont. Sarah 2nd, record in 46 hours at Guelph Show, 1903, 324 lbs. per cent milk; first prize and sweepstake cow of the year. Also a few other choice Ayrshire cow, Daisey 1st of Auchenbain, Imp. 12.75 lbs. milk in ten months, on ordinary feed. Six year kind and an excellent stock getter. Particulars and price on application.

T. C. TREVERTON, Foucher's Mills, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES

One young cow freshening about June 25th. One half calf, dam and gr. dam on the best of both sides. Also bull calves, sire's side, both H. & J. cows. Also bull calves from Record of Performance cows. Prices right.

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

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Fresh importation just landed of 12 of the choicest young bulls I have ever landed, from the best herds in Scotland, such as Osborn's, Auchenbain's, Netherhall, Barrow, Barr of Hobland and Mitchell, of Lochfergus, all fit for service. Also in small cows, 1 year old, 2 year olds, and 30 choice 1 year old heifers. Correspondence solicited.

R. R. NEES, 5-9-10 Burnside Stock Farm, Howick, Que.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Stellar Hall Good-time"—5664—(Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. (Phone in house.) 1-6-11

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd.

FOR SALE a few Choice Young Cows, also Bull.

HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

0-8-4-10

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshire, Gyrswald and Vandykes.

If in need of good stock, write for prices which are always reasonable.

W. F. KAY, Philipsburg, Que.

0-5-10-10

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. Stock shown with great success at all the leading fairs.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS

Long distance phone. Maxville, Ont. 8-7-10

AYRSHIRES OF ALL AGES

Imported and homebred. Write for prices, which you are sure to find attractive.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor, 106 St. James St., Montreal

10 Choice Ayrshire Bull Calves

Three weeks to three months old, \$20 to \$25 each. These are all bred from famous herd. Sired by the best of Mains guarantee (Imp.) (26337), and Knockden (Imp.) Dams are large producers and testers and have large teats.

D. LEITCH & SON

Box 145 Cornwall, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS—Winners in the ring and at the paid. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa Fair. They combine Conformation and Production.

Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale.

"LES CHENAUX FARMS" Vaudeuil, Que.

DR. HARWOOD, Prop. D. BODEN, Mgr.

FOR SALE—Cornelia's Poach, five times Fair; also five of his sons, also from record of merit cows. Also females of all ages.

THOS. HARTLEY Owns and Sells, Ont.

Do you want a first class Cow or Heifer bred to a first class bull? Francy 3rd's Admiral Ormsby heads the list. Dam, Francy 3rd, Canadian Champion Butter Cow. Sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world's champion 2 year old heifer.

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

HOLSTEINS

BULLS! BULLS! BULLS!

A less than half their value for the next 30 days. Write!

GORDON H. MANHARD

MANHARD, ONT., Leeds Co., 3-11-10

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD

Headed by the great young sire, Dutch land Colantha 8th Abbecker. Dam, Tilly Pauline De Kol, butter 7 days, 28.4. Sire's dam, Colantha 4th's Johanna, butter 7 days, 35.22. Average of dam and sire's dam, 31.43 lbs. Bull calves offered, one to seven months old, from dams up to 255 lbs. butter in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS

17-2-10 Box 254 Ayrmer West, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers bull calves at half their value for the next 30 days. One ready for service, one dam, a son of King of the Pontiac, dam daughter of King Squire, Best Point, lbs. butter, 7 days, at Fr. 3 year old.

P. J. SALLEY, Lachine Rapids, Ont.

GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS

Three Fine Young Bull Calves, from a R. O. cow, a son of King of the Pontiac, sired by King of the Pontiac, born April 24, 1904.

Dam, Shady Brook Gerben Fartholm.

Butter in 7 days, 36.11.

Sire, De Kol 2nd.

Butter Boy 3rd.

43 A. B. O. daughter.

E. B. MALLOY, Frankfort, Ont.

SUMMER HILL HERD REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

This year our herd has made two World's Records, and two Canadian Records.

Jennie Bonerges Ormsby 2216, calved as a two year old, gave 16,949 lbs. milk, cow; nine months butter in 365 days. (Official World's Record.)

She also made 14,29 lbs. butter in 7 days, ten months after calving, which is World's Record for that period.

Francy 3rd 2220, made 25.16 lbs. butter in 7 days. Champion Canadian bred cow. (She will do much better.)

Francy 4th 2214, made 34.47 lbs. butter in 7 days, which is Canadian record for heifers calving before two years old.

These three females are all of the same breeding of the Francy family. We have more to hear from.

We own the sire and dam of Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, World's Champion, and dam of Francy Calmity De Kol, 104th, Canadian champion under 2 years old.

We own two daughters from Francy 3rd, including a place in the Mains guarantee heifers bred to Sir Admiral Ormsby heifers bred to Sir Admiral Ormsby, place 5471, Hamilton. Trains met at Hamilton if advised.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

R. R. No. 1. R.T.F.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a 15 month old son of "Count Du Frestel Paul" out of a 20 lb. dam; also a son of Sara Head and Cornelia, out of a 20 lb. cow. Both choice individuals, fit for service.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

EDGEMONT HOLSTEINS

For sale, one yearling bull, fit for service; also bull calves from Record of Performance Cows.

G. M. MCKENZIE, Thornhill, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Count Henriette Payne De Kol heads the herd. His sire, Fiesterie Henriette De Kol is the sire of the world's champion milk cow, De Kol Grammel, 119 lbs. milk in one day, over 100 lbs. in 10 days. His dam, Grace Fayne De, has 25.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and is the dam of Grace Fayne De, 104th, Canadian world's champion butter cow, over 150 lbs. butter in 7 days. Bull calves for sale.

E. F. OBLER, Bronte, Ont.

EATON'S

DIAMOND MANILLA BINDER TWINE

IS UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY



You make no mistake when you send your Binder Twine order to **EATON'S**. Our Diamond  Brand is absolutely high grade and dependable. It is made from the choicest of Manilla and long fibre sial by the most improved machinery. It has a uniform smoothness and eveness which you will appreciate, furthermore it is particularly strong, since it has a tensile strength of over 135 lbs. Each ball weighs 5 lbs. and measures 550 feet to the pound. It is shipped in 50-lb. bales covered with canvas and lashed with 22 feet of good rope.



A trial order is the best means of testing the merits of this wonderful value, especially when you run no risk whatever. Read our Guarantee below.



8⁰⁰ FOR 100 LBS.
DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD
STATION IN ONTARIO



8⁵⁰ FOR 100 LBS.
DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD
STATION IN QUEBEC OR MARITIME PROVINCES



Nothing has been overlooked in the manufacture of Diamond  Brand Manilla Binder Twine. Every ball has been separately tested and inspected, and has been subjected to a special preparation which renders it proof against destruction by insects of all kinds. We have the twine in our warehouse and will ship all orders the day that they are received.

Our Guarantee absolutely protects you in every way. Send us your order and when the twine arrives, put a ball in your machine and try it. If you do not consider it the best value you ever obtained, send the remaining balls back—we will refund your money in full and pay all transportation charges. Moreover, we will not charge you a cent for the ball you used while making the test.



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TORONTO CANADA