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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Grindley, J. H. (U.S.)
C.E.F.

PETERBORO, ONT.

MARCH 25 1909

Forestry Policy Approved

As we cut down the trees on our waste lands the streams and swamps dry up. This shortens the water supply in our farming centres and works great damage generally. In older Ontario, in some of our best counties, there are over 120,000 acres of waste timber land. Last week Farm and Dairy described a simple method by which this land might be reforested and the expense be met out of the returns secured from the land. Prof. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, of Toronto University, and one of the greatest authorities in forestry matters in the world, has since written Farm and Dairy a letter that is published in this issue. In part it is as follows: "I endorse without reserve the proposition for a forestry policy advocated by you, to be applied to the waste lands of Ontario in its agricultural section. It is a sane, perfectly simple and entirely practical and practicable proposition. There are no untried theories involved in the planting of waste lands, and the financial solution of the operation, as outlined by Farm and Dairy, seems to me to be sound and the details capable of a fair adjustment. The whole undertaking could be financed in such a way as to make the future, which is mainly to benefit by this policy, pay for it mainly." The time has come in Ontario when this matter must be dealt with in an effective and comprehensive manner.



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Every separator manufacturer and most separator dealers have realized years ago, that if a separator could be made self-balancing, it would be the greatest single improvement that could be made in separation. A great many attempts have been made to produce a practical self balancing separator, but nothing of the kind has been put upon the market in this country, at least until the self balancing model of the "Simplex" Link Blade Separator was brought out a little over a year ago. In this machine the Self Balancing Feature is obtained by an entirely novel form of floating or self centering bearing. In all separator bearings used heretofore, the spindle has been restrained by means of cushioned bearings. These cushioned bearings have served only to reduce the shock of the vibrating spindle against the bearing. In the new patented bearing used in the "Simplex," the bowl is free at all times to run on its neutral axis, whether it is in mechanical balance or not. It will, therefore, at all times run smoothly and without the peculiar jar or vibration of an unbalanced bowl, even if it becomes out of mechanical balance, due to continued wear and tear.

A "Simplex" Separator bowl, fitted with this improvement, will run smoothly and without noise, and skim thoroughly with as heavy a weight as a 25c. piece put inside of the bowl as far as possible from the center as it can be placed. In other separators as small a weight as bird shot would throw them out of balance and make them run rough and noisy, but in the "Simplex" even a 25c. piece will not show any perceptible difference in the running of the machine. The bowl would probably never be as much out of balance as this, even after years of usage, but it shows what a wonderfully efficient device the Self Balancing Feature is. These Self Balancing "Simplex" Separators are in use by thousands of leading dairymen and are giving every satisfaction. Detailed information will be cheerfully furnished by

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Workers for Auto Legislation

As yet we have failed to receive the number of replies asked for in our editorial on automobile legislation in our issue of February 25th. As intimated at that time and subsequently set forth in our issue of March 17th, we will publish a petition form for our readers to circulate among their neighbors for signatures as soon as we hear from 20 of our readers stating that they will undertake to push this matter in their section. The petition will ask the government to pass effective legislation dealing with the automobile legislation. Here are some extracts from letters recently received.

While we have not had any serious accidents resulting from the automobile nuisance, our women folks are afraid to drive on the road in the summer time. I think I can get quite a number to sign the petition. If you send me one, I will do all in my power to help on the good work."—Geo. McKnight, Muskoka District, Ont.

"I wish to make application for a copy of the petition asking for legislation controlling automobiles. I can get any amount of signatures."—E. A. McKim, Grenville Co., Ont.

"In your issue of March 11th, you mentioned that in Farm and Dairy for February 25th, you offered to print a petition form regarding automobile legislation. I thought I had read every line in your issue, but somehow I missed that article. If you will send me a petition form, I will circulate it. It is a shame that the farmers of Ontario, together with their wives, have to be driven off the roads by a few purse proud monopolists. If you will send two forms I will get some one else to circulate one of them."—R. D. Thompson, Lambton Co., Ont.

Farm and Dairy is somewhat surprised at the apparent lack of interest in this matter of securing legislation that will seek to control the auto nuisance. Can the small response received be due to this matter of automobile legislation, mean that our farmers for the most part are content with the present conditions? If so, we are willing to drop it where it is. If, however, our readers desire that something be done in this matter, we will print the petition form as promised, forthwith after receiving in all only twenty letters from readers who will agree to circulate the petitions for signatures.

Pork Packing in Alberta

Farmers of Alberta are dealing with the bacon question in an energetic manner. As announced in Farm and Dairy of March 14th the pork commission was appointed by the Legislature have submitted their recommendations. Action has since been taken. The Legislature has passed an item of \$50,000 in the estimates for preliminary work in connection with the establishment of a pork packing plant. This plant is to be established, however, upon the condition that the farmers make the necessary pledge as suggested by the pork commission.

The pork commission recommended among other things that all patrons be required to enter into an agreement to give all the hogs that they wished to dispose of for curing purposes to the packing plant of the association of which they are members. Any patrons who sell their hogs in contravention to their agreement shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$2.00 for such hogs sold, and that the directors of the association shall have power to cancel the shares of such patron up to the amount of such fine inflicted, and also the power to dispose of such cancelled shares to any other patron, or in any way they think fit and to apply the proceeds to the general funds of the association.

In the case of over production or if

the plant should be unable from any cause to handle all the hogs offered, then the board of directors may give permission to any of the patrons to dispose of their hogs as they may think best. It was also recommended that the stock commissioner be instructed to canvass the different districts to ascertain the probable number of hogs that the farmers will guarantee to supply and to obtain the signatures of these farmers to this agreement.

In their work, the pork commission had the advantage of having before them a very intelligent gentleman from Denmark who was connected with one of the best co-operative pork packing enterprises in that country.

The Taxation Question

The Single Tax

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have been reading Farm and Dairy for the past year. My blood has been boiling some times over this Taxation Problem. Who are the men that are advocating the single tax? I may not understand it correctly, but I would imagine that they are rich farmers who would like to get into the manufacturing and other business of their wealth exempt from taxation.

Are not the ones with every convenience for making money in a better position to pay their just share of taxes than the ones who are laboring under unfavourable conditions. To my mind, the question of the single tax is a case of the big fish eating the little ones. My motto is "Live and Let Live."—Gannon, Brant Co., Ont.

Note.—Those advocating the single land tax are not necessarily wealthy farmers. The case is being taken up by enlightened farmers and others who have been brought to see the injustice of taxing a man's industry, and improvements, as high as the land values. A man would not be able according to his ability to pay, but rather according to the privileges he receives from the state as is the case with all who purchase commodities of any kind in commerce. Because a man has a fine house, good barns and other improvements, it is not proof that he is better able to pay taxes than his neighbor who has no money in the bank, a large sum of money in the bank that escapes taxation. The first man helps to improve farm conditions and because of his enterprise he has his taxes increased. The second man does nothing to make farm life more attractive, he does not set a good example for his neighbors and he escapes paying his just share of taxes. Were land taxed according to its value and improvements exempted it would encourage farmers to make improvements in order that they might escape more money from the tax on which their taxes were levied.—Editor.

Want Act Enlarged

A deputation of fruit growers, chiefly from the Niagara district, discussed with the agricultural committee of the legislature last week the enlargement of the San Jose Scale Act, to cover other pests injurious to fruit trees. The deputation presented a strong case, especially in reference to the ravages of the codling moth. They asked also that in the enlargement of the Act, the number of ratepayers in a municipality necessary to a petition for the scale law be increased from fifteen to twenty-five.

Among those present were: A. W. Pearl, Burlington; Joseph Lumle, Grimsby; Robert Thompson, St. Catharines; J. S. Johnston, Toronto; Mr. H. S. Pearl, of the Jordan Fruit Farm and P. W. Hodgets, Secretary Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

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FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

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THE VALUE OF PEDIGREE

Xeno. W. Putnam, Crawford Co., Penn.

The purpose of recording an animal is not so much in proof of its purity of blood, but to render it easy for the owner or intending purchaser to see just what he owns or is purchasing.

SOME one has said that the more we know about a thing the more certainly we value it; that we dislike or undervalue only that with which we are unfamiliar. While the statement seems sweeping, it will answer for one purpose, for it is a noticeable fact that the man who is the most disposed to cast discredit upon pedigree in breeding stock is the one who least appreciates the use for which it is intended.

When a man pays a good price for an animal because it is registered and then ignores the pedigree with perhaps the scoffing remark that "a good animal carries its pedigree upon its back," he shows himself to be pedigree foolish and has done more by his act than by his words to bring discredit upon the subject he pretends to despise.

Pedigree is of value only as it proves something worth proving, and the purpose of recording an animal is not, as some appear to think, in proof of its purity of blood, but to render it easy for the owner or intending purchaser to see just what he owns or is purchasing; whether this pure blood he is getting is likely, in the light of past experience, to prove more valuable than that of some scrub running in his neighbor's pasture. Surely the man who pays for this knowledge and then scorns to use it is the pedigree crank.

REGISTERED SCRUBS.

There are registered scrubs in all herds, so far as individual merit goes. The question is, what are their productive powers likely to be. To the ignorant the pedigree proves nothing but blood purity; the individual animal possibly, the breeding value of the animal itself or, more likely, the feeding skill of its owner. The man who is well informed on pedigrees would guess from the one back of his intended purchase that it came from a long line of deficient cattle and that, in spite of its excellent feed-bin trim, he had better let it alone as a breeder; or, he may see that, although the animal has been unskillfully handled and therefore looks deficient in itself, it carries back of it for generations the blood of prize-winners that cannot help exerting an influence superior to that given by one generation of poor feeding.

THE USE OF PEDIGREE

Laying aside, for the time being, all question of individual quality, the first and greatest use of pedigree is, not as a guarantee of pure blood, but one of past achievement from which to reckon future probability. A fine individual, always an attraction to the most skilled of breeders, may nevertheless be largely an accident, the product of good feeding rather than good breeding and the merit may stop with the animal itself. True, it may continue, but the continuation of an accident or of feeding skill cannot be depended upon as a breeding principle. The descendants are

more than likely to revert, at least in part, to the characteristics of a well established ancestry. Herein comes the great value of pedigree, not to create value but to determine value by determining the breeding value of the line that has created and fixed its characteristics on the line if not upon the individual. The man who is pedigree wise sees at a glance whether the line of merit, he may look to for any instance of back breeding, is brief or whether it is of sufficient extension to cover any reasonably probable case. The pedigree itself does not produce individual merit or quality in future generations but a long continued line of individual breeding merit does and it is the pedigree which tells the intelligent breeder whether he is getting that sort of a lineage or not.

INDIVIDUAL MERIT.

Individual merit is always desirable and should be insisted upon so long as there are plenty of

Praise for Farm and Dairy

I wish to call attention publicly to the utility and necessity of every farmer having such a periodical as Farm and Dairy, coming to his home. I am very much pleased with Farm and Dairy. The matter in it is all, just what every farmer should know.—Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, Peterboro Co., Ont.

animals possessing both individual and blood merit to select from. But where the pedigree is found to be deficient it is well to study the question, from whence does this individual merit spring? Is it a product of the feed-bin? If so, it is likely to be transmitted to future generations or end with the individual in which it began? The wise purchase of a breeding animal includes not only what it is but what it is likely to produce, a speculative quality to some extent, but one which pedigree has done much in reducing from a speculation to an exact science.

Outside of the merits we propose to introduce into the herd through our purchase, an animal has no value excepting at its actual weight at beef prices. The breeding value to the herd must after all be determined almost wholly from the pedigree. That not only tells us the quality of past members of the line but it also shows us whether the individuality of the animal we are about to purchase is of a fixed type or an experiment. Sometimes we see that the individual is only a happy freak in a universally disappointing line. True, in such a case, the freak might be continued in the future and liberal feeding together with judicious mating might in time establish a uniform and fairly staple herd. The question arises, would the individual merit balance the genera-

tions of uncertainty to follow? Might we not better seek our beginning from some line wherein individual merit had already been established and fixed as a type? All these are questions of judgment and questions that require the liberal study of pedigree to help us settle.

THE COLOR FAD

People who doubt the bearing of pedigree upon the future of their herd have only to consult the records of any so-called "fashionable fad" like that of color with the Shorthorns. Though originally of one stock, the reds and roans have in some instances been so industriously cultivated by individual breeders that many a yocoman is heard stoutly contending that the red shorthorn is a superior breed of cattle to the roans, or vice versa. As a matter of fact the color fad has many times been followed out until a strain of cattle were produced so uniformly red or "grey" that they have been mistaken for distinct breeds, the pedigree in either case showing by their uniformity the prevailing color of the line quite as plainly as the cattle themselves showed it. If it tells this story in color, why not in form, in merit?

There are still other values to pedigree. A herd or flock, though highly valuable in themselves, possess some characteristic defect, some weak point that it is desirable to eliminate. It may be a droop behind the shoulders, slight in the beginning, but intensified as the generations pass, until the fault becomes a serious criticism. How shall it be remedied? Through the bull.

IT GIVES CHARACTERISTICS OF MANY.

The introduction of a bull that is perfect or even rather intensely developed at the point where the rest of the herd are weak is one thing; that of introducing one which will produce offspring uniformly free from the defect is often quite another. Again the pedigree will help us out by giving us the characteristics, not of one generation but of many. If the very defect we wish to overcome is noticeable in most of the bull's ancestry, although absent in himself, there is reason to fear that the characteristics of the individual will be overcome by the ancestry of the line to which he belongs. If the ancestry is good in this respect we may feel confident that the characteristic is so fixed in his line that it will pretty surely pass to his descendants.

If merit is value in the herd, uniformity is not without its value also and the herd or shipment of cattle which are all about the same weight, similar in build and even in flesh and finish will, other things being equal, bring more on the market than some motley lot representing all grades and about all sizes.

OVERCOMING FAULT THROUGH BULL.

With a foundation herd of cows, ever so well selected on their own form, but from widely different lines of breeding, will come a great variety of produce. The short-legged chunk will be there; the long-boned giant, with about all the intervening grades. Perhaps a better use of pedigree in the selection of the cows would have resulted in a herd possessing more uniform characteristics. Now we must overcome the fault through the bull.

It will not be enough to choose a bull that carries the form we have mentally hit upon as our herd model. He might breed strong, producing after his own type; he might prove a weak transmitter and permit a continuation of the herd raggedness through the superior prepotency of the other side. Before we buy him, then, let us study his ancestry; was it strong or weak? Did it reproduce well or were its characteristics overshadowed every time it came in contact with some other strain? Was it, as a strain, like the bull we are considering, or was it more like some of his near relations that are less desirable in form? Old Champion of England, one of the very greatest of great bulls, possessed at least one striking defect that he neither inherited nor transmitted, while he did more perhaps in fixing the type of the Cruickshank herd than any other bull. There is many an individual droop and fault which begins and stops with one individual and there is many a merit of equally brief existence. These, it is the province of the pedigree to discover for us.

IT DEPENDS ON THE MAN.

To get practical value out of pedigree requires more than a record of the cattle or the horses; it requires knowledge and intelligence in the man. To know that an animal traces back through the Archers or the Lavenders means little to the tyro, the disclaimer against pedigrees. To the man who understands the use of pedigree it means that no matter how far back the animal should chance to breed there is no fear of a weak spot in the line being reached; that every drop of blood comes from worthy matrons and sires of undoubted quality and such vigorous characteristics that the quality is a fixity and not an element of luck. Into his eye, if he wish to gaze into the future of his own herd, comes not a chaotic uncertainty but a vision of uniform form and supreme merit; a reproduction, somewhat reduced, perhaps, but still a reproduction of the animal that he has seen bearing the ribbon of expert approval and surrounded by applauding multitudes.

Feeding That Pays

What does it cost to feed a cow for a year? Many farmers cannot tell. Not so with Mr. W. C. Fallis, one of the dairymen who retail milk in the city of Peterboro, at whose place a staff representative of Farm and Dairy recently called. "Figuring the cost as low as is consistent with the price that I have to pay for feed," said Mr. Fallis, "it takes \$84 worth of feed to carry each of my cows through a year. Of this amount \$51.00 goes for the meal ration, \$18 for hay and \$15 for straw and other rough fodder fed to the cows. These figures are reckoned from hay at \$12 a ton and the other fodders at \$6., grain being put in at cost price as purchased from farmers, to which has been added the cost of grinding." This cost of feeding a cow for a year seemed excessive, but when we learned that these cows were producing from 8,000 to 9,000 pounds milk a year for which was received six cents a quart when retailed on the streets, we found that this enterprising dairyman had considerably over \$100 a cow per year gross profit.

FOUND HIS MISTAKE

"Of course," said Mr. Fallis, "one can keep cows on the average farm at much less cost than I can, living as I do in close proximity to the city. I have no grain, no roots, corn or silage from which to make up cheap rations. I must depend upon foods that I can buy and I make sure that they return a profit. When farming some years ago, I got my first awakening in the matter of feeding dairy cows. I had a Holstein cow that I thought to be no good. I befed her and sold her to a drover. As she was advanced in calf he asked me to keep her until she came in, she then gave two pails of milk. I was soon convinced that I

previously did not know her powers. It was the feed she got while being fattened that made her produce so heavily. I straightway saw that I had been in the habit of starving my cows. After that I always fed with a liberal hand every day and at all times when the cow was dry.

GIVES PLENTY OF FEED

"Some farmers think it is awful to feed the way I do. I aim to feed one pound of grain to every four pounds of milk produced, as has been recommended from time to time in Farm and Dairy, by Mr. J. H. Grisdale. In addition to this, I feed about one and a half pounds of bran extra to each cow. I am a strong believer in slopping the grain feed for cows. In this way, I counterbalance the dry nature of the other feed and make up for the succulency that is lacking in the ration which I must feed, having no roots or silage. The grain for each cow is wet with water in a candy pail and fed three times daily. My grain ration for each cow cost me 17½ cents a day."

In keeping with his method of feeding and his knowledge of what it costs to feed each cow per day, Mr. Fallis has adopted a system of keeping individual records of what his cows produce. His best cow, a Shorthorn-Ayrshire grade, gave 1278 pounds of milk in the month of January and for February she gave 1061 pounds. A Jersey in his herd gave 1065 for January and 931 pounds during February.

VALUE OF RECORDS

"One thing in particular that I like about keeping records," continued Mr. Fallis, "is that I can

nourishment necessary for the large production of milk. It will fill the cow's digestive system and she will apparently be content, but at the same time she will not respond at the milk pail. As one writer said recently in Farm and Dairy, "you might fill a store with cobblestones but while it may be full, it would not make a comfortable place to sit beside in cold weather." It is much the same principle with the cow. Without the proper elements in the food, she cannot produce milk in the quantities desired. When farmers generally adopt a more liberal system of grain feeding, we will hear less talk of poor and average cows that produce but 3,000 pounds of milk a year."

Fruit Growing in Georgian Bay District*

R. E. Mortimer, B.S.A., *Simcoe Co., Ont.*

If one were to depend upon the statistics that may be at hand, regarding the acreage of orchards in the Georgian Bay district, together with what information he may have obtained in reference to the establishment of storage plants, canning factories, evaporators, apple butter factories and cider mills, he might conclude that this section was one of the distinguished fruit districts of the province; and rightly so, if he does not entertain a misconception regarding the conditions that prevail here at the present time.

It is true that there are numerous orchards varying in extent from one to forty acres; that an enormous storage and forwarding plant has its existence under the title of "The Georgian Bay



Fruit House Built and Owned by the Georgian Bay Fruit Growers, Limited.

The fruit of the members of this organization is graded and packed in this fruit house by experienced men. The company has a banking-by-law whereby warehouse receipts can be issued on the security of the apples, and advances can be made to members as soon as the fruit is brought. This helps out the members while the apples are held in storage.

detect immediately any shrinkage in the milk flow, I stable my cows continuously as soon as the pastures get short and the flies become offensive. Last fall on two very fine days, in November, I let my cows out. They failed considerably in their milk flow which I attributed to their running about and playing. The energy spent in this way did not go into the milk pail as it would have done otherwise. Water is before my cows at all times, and I induce them to take all of it that they will by keeping them well salted. Salt is one of the cheapest foods one can buy and it is a good milk producer. The more salt they take, the more water they take and the more milk they produce.

MUST FEED LIBERALLY

"I have long since made up my mind that if one would get milk in paying quantities from a cow, she must be fed properly. Cutting up oat straw and wetting it and in various ways making it as palatable as possible, as practised by many farmers of my acquaintance, while probably a good practice, is not conducive to a great milk flow when fed to cows. It does not contain the

Fruit Growers, Limited," with branches at Thornbury and Meaford; that the Collingwood Packing Company have begun the fruit canning business; and that cider mills and apple butter factories are almost as common as post offices; yet if one, knowing of these establishments, based his opinion thereon that everything was lovely regarding fruit growing in this district, he would not be right. He would have no idea of the feeling, or fruit-growing spirit among the growers, which I am sorry to find is not what it should be, for the proper development of the industry. Just whether the growers ever did have the zeal of the fruitman, may be difficult to say, but it is quite evident that they have allowed interest to "fag." Of course there has been some reason for this, which if we could remedy now we might soon again be classed with the best fruit districts of Ontario.

A few words in reference to what might have been effective in producing this great indifference apparent among the majority of the fruit growers. As in other districts, there are men who have

*This paper was read at the last Convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association of Canada.

been buying apples as a private business. Their methods were to buy by the barrel, or the tree or by the orchard, but in every case the object was to get the goods at the very lowest price possible. More or less scheming was done between or among the buyers, because orchards were "parcelled" and this is, one buyer would come for this man's apples, the other would take that man's, without any competition whatever, and the grower got only one bid; he had no option. Some buyers were even clever enough to get around in August before the fruit was grown, and when there was not any appearance of a good crop, and buy the orchard. It was a comparatively easy thing to do at that time, when farmers' bank accounts are the skimmiest, and a great number of sales were then made, most of which in the end were to the disadvantage of the grower. Other little things, too, which we need not refer to here, have done a part to render fruit-growing less interesting as well as less profitable. Can you then blame the growers for ceasing to work to the interests of men, selfish indeed, who cared not a whit whether the producer found the industry profitable or not, as long as they themselves did, and who would not do the smallest act to further fruit-growing, to the growers' interests?

Then, you may ask a man why he does not spray his orchard, why he has not pruned it, why does he leave it in sod, why not cultivate, spray and prune according to advice given by expert growers, and he will tell you, "I haven't time" or "It doesn't pay me," either of which seems absurd, in view of the remarkable good results being obtained from good treatment of orchards elsewhere, but still each is truism. No man has time for anything that is not profitable. I believe that the fruit markets might be controlled by monopolies to such an extent that any time a man would spend sharpening his pruning saw would be utterly lost. Such may not have been the case in our district, but something has discouraged the growers, and I think that it is the treatment measured out by the buyers and packers. What we want then, what we must have to revive fruit-growing and to conduct it as it should be conducted, is some concern to handle the products and deal honestly and fairly with the growers. We have such an organization in "The Georgian Bay Fruit Grower, Limited."

With honest treatment from the men who put our fruit on the market, every grower will go back into the work with a new heart. We might be able to do something in the meantime to hasten the day when orchards are no longer ill-treated, the day when those unsprayed, unpruned, and uncultivated acres are not seen.

While fruit-growing is not where it should be in a naturally favored section such as the Georgian Bay district, with the adoption of these ideas and the extension of the co-operative organization, "The Georgian Bay Fruit Growers, Limited," to other localities of the district, than its present location at Thornbury and Meaford, there will be a great revival in fruit-growing, and soon the Georgian Bay district will not merely be classed with the best fruit sections of the province, but will be conceded, universally, to be the premier.

An Overlooked Source of Weed Seed Distribution

T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Branch, Ottawa.

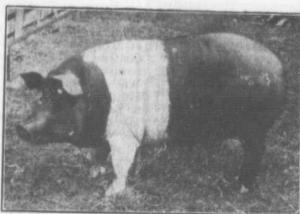
It has been a commonly accepted notion among farmers that if the grain fed to stock were ground crushed or rolled it would destroy the vitality of all the weed seeds. In buying bran and shorts or any of the mill feeds, they have thought it was all O.K. so far as weed seeds are concerned. Acting upon this idea, unless there is more or less straw or stems in his feed grain, he usually takes it as it comes from the thrasher and gets it hashed for feed of some kind.

This winter the Seed Branch has been investi-

gating a number of samples of feeds sold by millers. Flour and feed dealers as well as lots cracked for farmers use of his own growing. The results have been quite astonishing. It is only the very finest prepared foods that are free of weed seeds, still vital. In the case of some of the coarser ground feeds the number of small seeds still vital per lb. would be rather startling if known to the feeder. The rolled feeds or more closely ground ones are the ones which contain most of such seeds and they may be counted by the hundred per lb. in some feeds.

Some of the screenings from the wheat of the North-west is very bad indeed when ground into feed. It is alleged that some millers run a spout containing weed seeds into the bran spout. It is well-known too that some of the mill feeds is more or less adulterated without hulls and floor sweepings making them of less value for feeding purposes.

As weeds are a factor to be reckoned with these days might it not be well for farmers who wish to reduce the cost of labor on their farms to use the fanning mill more freely than they do by making



Hampshire or Thin Kind Hog

This breed of hogs is more or less of a novelty with Canadian farmers. It may be classed about half way between our bacon type and the fat type of the corn belt. The hog illustrated, owned by Hastings Bros., of Waterloo, Co., Ont., was a prize winner at Toronto last September.

a proper separation of the weed seeds and grinding them very fine by themselves. All the weed seeds uninjured by the crusher do not reach the stable manure, but there is no doubt but that many of them do. The farmer as a business man, must have his eyes opened to all possible sources of weed supply and try as far as possible to check them.

The Art of Sugar Making

W. R. Ball, Brome Co., Quebec.

Three principal points enter into the art of making maple syrup. A good article is judged by its "body," i.e. its thickness, its color and its flavor. The first qualification is simply a matter of sufficient boiling to bring the syrup to the required thickness.

The other two are perhaps a little more difficult of attainment. It is to the development of these two points, that the energies of modern sugar-makers and manufacturers of sugar-makers' supplies are directed.

Three rules seem to stand out to guide one in attaining the desired results. They may be called the cardinal principles of sugar-making.

1st, and most important, Absolute Cleanliness. 2nd, Rapid Evaporation and 3rd, Shallow Boiling.

The simple straining of the sap, while very necessary, is a very small part of living up to the first rule. Scrupulous care must be taken of all the utensils with which the sap comes in contact. This holds good all the way from the spouts to the evaporator.

It is not difficult to keep things clean if the vessels are of tin or galvanized iron. If any of the vessels are of wood, it is absolutely necessary that they should be kept well painted, or the sap will penetrate the wood and become sour, and this will very greatly injure the color and flavor of

the syrup. As good syrup can be made from sap caught in a well painted wooden bucket as from that caught in a tin one, provided of course that they are cared for as indicated.

It has been the great object of makers of sugar making equipments to produce an evaporator that will combine the two last rules; rapid evaporation and shallow boiling. Their success in these particulars has done much to place sugarmaking on the high level to which it has attained.

Some farmers have the impression that it will not pay them to install an evaporator in a sugar bush of from 200 to 400 trees. However, by putting in a modern "rig" and making a choice article a very good profit can be made on the investment. Keep everything clean and sweet. Handle the sap as soon after it runs as possible. Do not keep it boiling over and over in a deep boiling pan and you cannot help but produce an article that will bring the best price on the market.

A Practicable Forestry Policy

In its issue last week Farm and Dairy suggested a method by which the thousands of acres of waste timber land in the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Simcoe, Norfolk and Lambton in Ontario might be reforested at but slight expense either to the counties concerned or to the Provincial government. Our suggestion has brought out the following interesting letter from Prof. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry in Toronto University. Prof. Fernow has had many years of experience in Forestry matters in the United States and in Germany. His opinions, therefore, should carry weight. His letter is as follows:

Ed. Farm and Dairy:—I endorse without reserve the proposition for a forestry policy advanced by you to be applied to the waste lands of Ontario in its agricultural section. It is a sane, perfectly simple, and entirely practical and practicable proposition. There are no untried theories involved in the planting of waste lands, and the financial solution of the operation as outlined by Farm and Dairy seems to me to be sound and details capable of a fair adjustment.

THE COST

All this waste land could, if properly planned, be planted up for within \$10 to \$12 an acre. Some of it would not need planting, only protection. An expenditure of \$50,000 per annum for 25 years would create a forest property which would then begin to yield slight incomes, and within 60 years from the beginning of this policy, would begin to repay the capital invested with a fair interest rate.

The whole undertaking could be financed in such a way as to make the future, which is mainly to benefit by this policy, pay for it, mainly.

By 1970, when the first harvest would be ripe, wood prices would have reached the present ruling prices on the European continent, so that the European forest policies may be repeated here.

Such municipal forests are quite common in Germany and France paying a goodly part of taxes.

PROFITABLE FORESTS.

It may interest you to learn something of the financial aspects of some of the German municipal forests. They are as follows:

(ROUNDED OFF FIGURES.)

Names	Acres	Income	Expen.	Net Gross	Per Acre
Goerlitz (Silesia).....	74,000	\$208,000	\$75,000	\$133,000	\$2.00
Goslar.....	7,400	40,000	15,000	25,000	4.50
Stettin.....	11,900	60,000	11,000	49,000	4.20
Frankfurt a M.....	3,900	72,000	37,000	35,000	5.34
Cassel.....	18,000	85,000	23,000	62,000	4.20
Augsburg.....	8,000	35,000	17,500	17,500	1.90
Freiburg i B.....	8,000	37,500	10,000	27,500	3.35
Baden-Baden.....	11,000	57,500	30,000	27,500	6.00
Zurich (Schwyz), 1889 2,700	2,700	26,000	12,000	14,000	4.40

I can only encourage you in trying to convince the people and the government that the policy begun by the government in a small way and hesitatingly, is in the right direction.

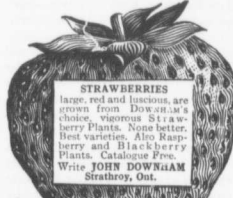
B. E. FERNOW, Toronto.

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These grand Feeding Beets introduced by us in 1906 combine the fine rich qualities of the sugar beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangold. The roots are clean and tough small, without flesh, soft tender and very sweet, and on account of their bigger plant length grow out of the ground they are easily harvested. They will outyield all the other kinds of sugar beets and mangolds. The roots are the largest, handsomest, most uniform and cleanest of all sugar beets, and this, combined with their great richness and easy harvesting quality makes them the "best idea" of a root for the farm. To show what a grand root we have and how it is capturing the trade, we give our sales—1905, 15,000 lbs. @ 10c.; 1906, 13,275 lbs.; 1907, 9,900 lbs.; 1908, 15,122 lbs. We offer in two sections—white and red—1 lb. @ 11c., 4 lb. @ 45c., 10 lb. @ 1.00. Postage extra 5c. 1 lb. to Canada and 10c. 1 lb. to Newfoundland and N.S.

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Against a Commission

Editor, FARM AND DAIRY.—The farmers of Ontario have had an abundance of advice from agricultural papers and pork packers as to their business in regard to the hog industry. They have had a surfeit of it and they now have a tired feeling whenever they see an editorial like the one published in Farm and Dairy last week. There is a reason why the hog industry is declining and sending a commission of farmers to Denmark will not improve the situation.

The cause of the decrease lies in part in the higher prices of all coarse grains and in part in the fact that the cities and condensing factories are taking more of the milk from the farms. The prime reason, however, is the iniquitous treatment the farmers receive from the packers as soon as they go extensively into supplying the demand of the packers for hogs. We all remember the time when we took the advice of editors of agricultural papers and packers and produced in abundance the kind of hog wanted. As a result we had to take a lb. or a little more. Thousands of hogs have been sold at a loss. In many sections, namely, Brantford, Harrison, Palmerston, Stouffville and some others, co-operative pork packing factories—were established. Then our "Rockefellers" got busy. They put the price away up. Wherever buyers for co-operative factories tried to get hogs the "Rockefeller's" agents outbid them and to the eternal disgrace of many farmers, including some even who had stock in the co-operative factories, they sold away from their own plant because they could get a paltry 10 cents a cwt. more for their hogs.

The writer made an investigation into some of the plants and found that wherever the buyers for the co-operative plants tried to get or buy hogs, the "Rockefeller's" agents outbid them. It was informed that one of the largest companies had set aside \$100,000 to smash the Independent Co-operative Companies. I was also informed that a man who was competent he was offered a much higher salary by the "Rockefeller's."

I am well aware that the packers claim that there are no commissions amongst them. This is a claim that the farmers of Ontario have never swallowed. Some years ago The Matthews Co. had a buyer operating around here called Richardson. He sometimes stopped at my place for dinner. I learned from him that he could not go below of south of the 6th concession of Darlington to buy hogs at the Wm. Davies agents operated

south and they had the territory divided between the two Companies, Strong evidence, I think, of a combine.

When at Harrison I found the Wm. Davies people paying 50 cents a cwt. more for hogs there than they were paying at Bowmanville and Oshawa, not half the distance from Toronto, although the eastern hogs were easily worth 50 cents a cwt. more in quality than the western hogs. While the co-operative packers were in business we got good prices for hogs. When the "Rockefeller's" by their unfair competition, had caused their failure, down came the price. Our experience is that as soon as the farmers go extensively into the business of supplying the demand of the packers down come the price of hogs. I don't think they will ever get a fair price if they do not stop the supply.

The business will go on in the same old see-saw manner unless the packers will give a fair price at all times for hogs. The farmers are not all fools. They can't be fooled all the time. I think I am perfectly safe in making the statement that few farmers, after living and paying all expenses, have a dividend of 4 per cent. on their investment, and they cannot be extravagant if they are to do this. Contrast the 4 per cent the farmers receive with the dividend that the Wm. Davies Company receive; 1898, 120 per cent.; 1899, 82 per cent.; 1900, 60 per cent.; 1901, 110 per cent. The lowest dividend for 13 years was 15 per cent. The average dividend for 13 years was over 52 per cent. and the original stock, that cost \$100 a share was selling at \$400 a share and was a gilt-edged investment at that price. Is it any wonder that the millionaire president of the Wm. Davies Co. can pose as a philanthropist. The Wm. Davies Company, while paying such enormous dividends was paying a gentleman a high salary whose principal occupation was to keep the territory divided and prevent competition between buyers.

If the farmers get less advice and less expectation, on behalf of the packers and others, to provide hogs and are given a square deal by the packers at all times, it will relieve the horrible lack of hogs, the packers are suffering from now. Give the farmers a square deal, not a Commission to Denmark.—T. Baker, Durham Co., Ont.

Our Forestry Suggestions Approved

Warden A. A. Powers, of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, in which there are some 14,000 acres of waste timber land, and Reeve A. A. Colwill, of Newcastle, Durham county, are both in hearty sympathy with the suggestion made last week by Farm and Dairy that public meetings should be called, in those counties in older Ontario where a forestry policy is needed in order that methods of reforesting the barren land may be discussed. Warden Powers has written Farm and Dairy as follows:

"We appreciate very much the interest Farm and Dairy is taking in this important matter of reforestation and believe that the plan of holding meetings you have outlined is all right. We will try and get all the councils of the minor municipalities in Northumberland and Durham to pass resolutions upon the subject. I feel satisfied that we can work up public sentiment to such an extent that we shall have no difficulty in getting our Parliamentary representatives and other leading men to head a deputation to lay the matter before the Ontario Legislature. As warden I shall be glad to do all that I can to promote this movement."

MEETINGS IN JUNE.
 Reeve A. A. Colwill has written Farm and Dairy as follows: "I am

Spring Term

—AT—
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With butter at 25c. calves come high on a new milk diet. Such a diet is unnecessary. Skim milk and Herbageum is just as good as new milk for young calves, and one package is sufficient for one and a quarter tons of skim milk, and at the same time raises just as good calves as can be raised on new milk. This is neither good nor a mere advertising statement. It is a fact which has been proven and is beyond all doubt.

in hearty sympathy with your suggestions in regard to reforesting the waste lands of Northumberland and Durham. June would be a very suitable time to set aside one day, at the time the county council is in session, for a thorough discussion of this matter and to complete arrangements for the holding of a public meeting and to arrange for speakers.

If the wardens and other public men in the other counties that are in need of a comprehensive forestry policy will air up this matter it should be an easy matter to get assistance and cooperation of the Ontario government.

Items of Interest

Mr. Jas. Wellwood, of Cebourg, recently sold his 400 acre farm, to Mrs. Livingston of Jobe's Landing, New Jersey, a multi-millionaire for \$22,000. The purchaser intended to use the property for the purpose of raising pure bred horses.

A deputation from the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association waited upon the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture on Monday last to ask that a commission be arranged and sent to Denmark to investigate the bacon industry. A report giving the results of their visit will appear in Farm and Dairy next week.

Mr. Armstrong, member for East Lambton, asked in the House of Commons recently what reason the government could assign for not having Holstein cattle at the Central Experimental Farm, and if the Minister of Agriculture stated in public that he did not wish to encourage the breeding of Holstein cattle in Canada. Mr. Fisher replied that any more breeds could not be satisfactorily dealt with. The answer to the second part of the question was, "No."

Canadian products generally, figure prominently in the tariff reform bill now before Congress. The lumber duty has been cut in half. The duty on timber has been treated in the same fashion. Wood pulp and paper materials have been placed on the free list. The duty on barley has been reduced from 30 cents to 15 cents a bushel, the rate on cabbages from three cents to two cents, on bacon and hams five cents for four cents, and so on with other products of Canadian soil and industry of greater lesser importance.

Ontario Agricultural Estimates

The estimates brought down in the Ontario Legislature recently show little change in the appropriations for agriculture. Comparisons with the expenditure of 1908 are a little hard to make, owing to the fiscal year being changed and present appropriations covering only a period of ten months. On the whole they indicate a tendency to economize. The supplementary estimates are not down yet. Some additions may be made to them, but the indications are that they will be kept within as small a compass as possible.

In the table which follows the total rate for agriculture for the ten months ending Oct. 31st, 1909, is \$566,778. Many of the items in the different departments are the same as were voted last year for the whole 12 months, such as grants to Agricultural Societies and the various associations which receive stated amounts each year to carry on their work. For direct government expenditure, such as salaries of officials, etc., the appropriations cover only the ten months period. The amount for two periods for the various departments are as follows:

	10 mos. ending Oct. 31, 1909.	1909.
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies	\$109,412	\$107,994
Live Stock Branch	30,375	31,273
Institutes	30,272	29,075
Bureau of Industries	5,500	4,500
Dairy Branch	40,075	40,075
Fruit Branch	39,500	37,875
Ontario Veterinary College	20,000	19,500
Miscellaneous	45,650	50,250
Agricultural College:		
Salaries and Expenses	119,835	103,215
Macdonald Inst. and Hall	24,150	28,449
Forestry	9,500	1,250
Animal Husbandry, Farm and Experimental	20,250	15,910
Inspection Department	10,800	10,655
Experimental Dairy Dept.	7,517	7,522
Dairy School	10,850	11,156
Poultry Department	4,990	4,215
Horticultural Department	9,874	9,250
Soil Physics Department	1,000	1,000
Mechanical Department	1,000	967

In the Agricultural Societies Department, the principal increase is for spring stock shows, the appropriation for the 10 months being \$3500 as against \$3000 for 1909. The amount for field crop competition is the same as last year. This will likely be largely increased in the supplementary estimates as the number of societies taking up this work this year is likely to be largely increased. The cost will also be increased owing to the Department not being able to obtain the services of the Seed Commissioners staff this year in judging the competitions. The government has decided not to give the increased grant to agricultural societies of \$30,000 asked for by the Fairs Association.

The live stock estimates are cut down, owing to the grant for winter fairs not being necessary till the estimates for 1910 are brought down. It is probable, however, that special estimates will be brought down at this session to cover the period that may elapse between Oct. 31st and the time when the next session of the legislature is held. In the estimates for public buildings, there is a grant of \$25,000 for an addition to the Winter Fair building at Guelph. This is an increase of 5000 over the grant of last year, which was considered insufficient. This amount is, we understand, the limit to which the government will go in improving the Winter Fair building. The city of Guelph must supply what additional funds are required to complete the proposed addition. There is an appropriation of \$500 for experiments in connection with the sheep industry and of \$1000 for horse meetings and investigations.

The grants, services and expenses in connection with farmers' institutes,

etc., are increased at the rate of \$25,000 for 1909 as compared with \$21,500 for 1908. There is only one change in the dairy branch, that of \$500 for services and expenses in connection with factory meetings. The principal new item in the Fruit Branch is an appropriation of \$1,000 for expenses of meeting and entertainment of the American Pomological Society; The Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers Association gets a special grant of \$150 for holding special meetings. Under miscellaneous there is a special vote of \$10,000 for forestry work.

Quebec Holstein Breeders

A most enthusiastic meeting of the Holstein breeders of the Province of Quebec was held at the St. Lawrence Hall, on Thursday the 18th inst. The President, J. K. E. Herrick, was in the chair.

Officers were elected as follows: Hon. Pres., J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que.; 1st Vice-Pres., Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Q. 2nd Vice-Pres., Ogden Sweet, North Sutton, Q.; 3rd Vice-President, Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Q. 4th Vice-Pres., J. As. Farland, Sorel, Q. Directors, P. Sall, Lachine Rapids, Q.; Dr. Godreux, St. Sebastian, Q.; Felix Ashby, Marieville, Q.; R. A. Gillespie, Abbotford, Q.; J. Woodworth, Lacolle, Q.; J. J. Pettus, West Bromie; P. E. Came, Sault au Recollet. A. W. Deland, St. Johns, Que. Secretary-Treas., Major J. J. Riehy, jr., Montreal, Assis.-Sec.-Treas.

The great growth of Holstein in the Province of Quebec was spoken of in the advantages of Holstein milk for babies and invalids was the key note. The reason why Holland is placed at the head of the list in the matter of dairy products is the Holstein cow. Two thousand years of good treatment. The Holstein cow's milk is the only milk that saves the lives of babies and invalids. They can readily assimilate it.

The banquet was a success. The beverage used was Holstein milk in connection. The meeting adjourned, to meet at Dr. L. de L. Harwood's farm at Vaudreuil next March.

"Farm and Dairy is a grand paper for the farmer.—Mr. L. Ellsley, Halton Co. Ont.

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Cattle driven nearly mad by the irritation of Lice and other parasites cannot be expected to be such profitable milkers as clean restful cows. Rid your stock of

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Gentlemen:—

I have used the sample can of Fluid Dip as a disinfectant and find it all that you claim for it. As an insecticide I am of the opinion that it will be valuable, and as its merits become known it will be appreciated by all stockmen. No stockmen should be without some preparation of this kind in the stable.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. F. STEPHEN,
Secretary.

ASK YOUR DEALER OR ASK FOR BOOKLET "A"
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Toronto

DON'T FEED YOUR CALVES MILK
Blatchford's Calf Meal

IS BETTER, CHEAPER, MORE HEALTHFUL.

It is considered to be the only real milk substitute in the world. Makes stronger and healthier animals and sweeter, firmer, whiter veal than any other known method of feeding. Prevents scouring. Costs half as much as milk and contains no mill feed or other by-products.

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It contains the concentrated experience of the generation which has first been spent in learning to produce an absolutely perfect calf. The 1000 farmer who uses Blatchford's Calf Meal today knows its value. Your name on a postal will bring this book.

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DAN PATCH 1:55

This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is printed in brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as a lifelike steed. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Beautiful Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free. I will mail you every three Large, full pages concerning my plan of Giving Away a \$5,000 Dan Patch stallion if you will simply write me.

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE HAIR COUNTING CONTEST WITHOUT MONEY OR PURCHASE CONSIDERATION AND OPEN TO ANY FARMER, STOCKMAN OR POULTRY BREEDER.

Can you by Monday Night draw in a picture of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion, and a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion to be given away and owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid 1:55 Dan Patch and have been offered \$25.00. We would not mind if you had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

IF YOU MAY SECURE THIS \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE, "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000.00. I will mail you a great stock horse for any country because he will make you a fortune of \$25,000.00. A stallion with great style and beautiful conformation. E. E. ...

Mail this Free Coupon To-Day to International Stock Food Co., 1000, Toronto, Ont.

IF YOU MUST FILL IN THE THREE DASHES, I will mail you a Free Coupon To-Day.

E. B. Savage, International Stock Food Co., Toronto. If you please mail me Postage paid one of the Beautiful Six Color Pictures of Dan Patch and a Free Coupon To-Day. I will mail you a great stock horse for any country because he will make you a fortune of \$25,000.00. A stallion with great style and beautiful conformation. I have filled out the coupon, giving the number of live stock I own, and I am ...

Name.....Hops.....Horses.....Sheep
Post Office.....Province.....

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HORTICULTURE

Garden Frame Construction

A. V. Main, Lanark Co., Ont.

A "garden frame" is indispensable in connection with gardening if we intend to have the pleasure of raising our own stock of flowers and vegetables. The explanation of the term "garden frame" is a wooden structure with a glass frame or covering to shelter, protect and bring forth an endless assortment of plants, till they are fit to stand the outside climate. We can take for instance, tomatoes, asters, celery, melons, cucumbers, pepper, cauliflower and cabbage—that are so much assisted by early growth in a frame. One can commence gardening in one's frame a month previous to outside and is thus a month advanced with many things.

The frames vary in construction and measurement. We might refer to two sizes—a deep frame and a shallow one. Those built of brick are substantial and lasting and this is probably the best material in large florists' or market gardeners' establishments. I prefer a strongly made frame of wood, that is portable, so that its utility is two-fold. It can be lifted on to a hotbed as required, or stand on the level ground.

DEEP FRAME FOR SURFACE.

Deep frames employed for hotbeds are splendid. Good stout lumber should be used.

It is not necessary to detail the making of a frame. The construction is simple. The back of the frame should measure three feet deep and the front two feet three inches, this will give the necessary slope to run off rain and obtain sunlight. Have strong corner posts, then nail boards all round, while at each end they should be fixed in a vertical position. The two or three-light frame is mostly used and is easily handled, the lights being six feet by four feet. These are best made by practical tradesmen who can manipulate the glass cutting and fitting. The frame can be made at home to fit the lights. An exact job is best, to exclude drip and drafts from plant life underneath. This deep frame can be filled with hotbed manure to within a foot of the glass, the facilities are greater for working around the frame and for having clean surroundings. The deep frame is undoubtedly an advantage in limited quarters. The heat is generally stronger and I advise the use of a hotbed thermometer, so that we do not subject our seedlings to a temperature above 80 degrees.

THE COLD FRAME.

The shallow frame is similarly built and might be justly termed the "cold frame", measuring 20 inches deep at the back and 15 inches at the front. This structure is used as an intermediate stage between the hot-bed and outside, or the greenhouse and outside. When seeds get through the germinating period, requiring more space, and to harden their constitution, the cold frame comes in handy. Lettuce may be transplanted into it and a great many flower seeds nursed there also, necessitating but a small outlay. A frame is within the reach of all and will occupy leisure hours in a profitable manner providing embellishment for your table.

A ventilating block, of wood, should be attached by a cord or chain at the back of the frame (especially hotbed frames), for the purpose of giving ventilation in a large or small volume, as the warmth of the day demands. Some material, such

as sacking canvas or straw should be kept in readiness as a protection from frost. A twelve inch square of wood about an inch thick cut out of the accompanying diagram is easily made.

A Pointer on Grafting

The accompanying illustration of a Pewaukee apple tree grafted on crab stock teaches a lesson. It shows that vigorous growing varieties should not be grafted on slow growing stocks. The top will outgrow the stock and in time may break off. The tree illustrated measures five inches in diameter below the graft and eight



Pewaukee Apple Grafted on a Crab Stock

inches above. The top in this case is not nearly so large as many others of the same variety growing in similar conditions.

This tree is in the orchard of Mr. A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton, Ont. It has been in bearing about fourteen years, and has produced yearly crops of first-class fruit.

Sunscald

W. T. Macoun, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The injury to apple trees known as "sunscald" is one of the most serious hindrances to successful apple culture, particularly in the northern and eastern parts of Ontario and in the province of Quebec. Newly planted or young trees are, as a rule, more seriously affected by it than older ones. The unhealthy appearance of the bark on the south and south-western sides of the trunk of the tree and on the larger branches is the first indication of this injury. Afterwards the bark and wood dry up and fall away. Trees are often so badly affected that they die.

Sunscald occurs during the latter part of winter or very early in the spring when there are warm days and cold nights. The results are apparently the same as what happens when many plants are thawed out suddenly; they die. In the case of the apple tree, only a part of the trunk is thus affected, being that part which is exposed most to the sun. The constant thawing and freezing is more than it can stand. The hardest varieties are the least affected.

The injury may be prevented to a large extent by covering planting trees which are headed low, thus exposing but a short trunk to the rays of the sun. Also, by inclining the young trees somewhat to the south-west when planting, thus preventing the sun's rays from striking the trunk except for a short time.

When trees have been planted and are liable to become sunscalded the trunks may be protected by using a veneer of wood which encircles the trees, thus preventing the rays of the sun from striking the trunk. The protector is better loose so that there will be an air space between it and the tree. White building paper tied around the tree is also useful. Boards,

sacking and many other things may be used to protect the tree from sunscald. Nothing, however, that will be likely to harbor mice should be used.

I have taken Farm and Dairy for the past four years, and like it very much. Every dairymen in Canada should have it.—G. W. Anterson, Lambton Co., Ont.

Plant

Steele, Briggs
SEEDS

this year, and look your garden in the face.



YOU won't handicap your garden when you plant STEELE, BRIGGS' seeds—you will give it the help of the best seeds grown.

Have a STEELE, BRIGGS' garden this year.

STEELE, BRIGGS' seeds are strong, vigorous and specially selected for our soil and climate. They have been the standard seeds of Canada for over a quarter of a century. Their established reputation is your safe guidance.

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POULTRY YARD

The Buttercup Breed

Editor Farm and Dairy.—Replying to yours of the 13th re the "Buttercup" breed, this, as was indicated, was a clipping from "The Industrious Hen," published in Tennessee. I sent the clipping on merely as an interesting article and did not for an instant imagine people would take it without a grain of salt. I have since written to "The Industrious Hen," and also to the original writer of the article without having been able to get any information, so I presume the whole thing is a fizzle.

There seem to be a great many people interested in any thing new, whereas, if they would take the time they have and develop it from year to year they would have something better than anything they can buy. As a rule it does not pay to send away for either eggs or breeding stock if the same can be had nearer home; and I think one of the best recommendations for any fowl is the fact that it does well with one's neighbors, or in one's own locality.—F. C. Elford, Manager Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Que.

Care and Management of Turkeys

G. A. Taylor, Huntington Co., Que.

Turkeys consist of six varieties, popular, perhaps, in the order named:—Bronze, White Holland, Narragansett, Black, Slate and Buff. The management of no breed of poultry is so difficult to learn as that of turkeys, and yet when properly understood they are as easily raised as chickens. The difficulties in many cases are due to too much care rather than too little.

It is useless to try to raise turkeys in confinement as they require a large area to run. For successful turkey-raising the locality should be high and dry, either sandy or gravelly soil (the latter preferred). The next step to take is to select good breeding stock, not only healthy but well bred. The male should be large in frame, deep in body, coarse in bone, with a bright eye and bold appearance. In appearance the female should resemble the male only finer in bone and smaller in body, with a bright and watchful eye. One male bird can successfully be mated with as many as eight or ten females. The female should lay eighteen or twenty eggs, commencing about the beginning of April. These should be

hatched by the mother turkey about the last week in May. The breeding stock should be housed during the winter months where the female is intended to make her nest in the spring. These nests should be made in boxes about two feet square and one foot high.

WINTER FEEDING.

The feed required for the breeding stock during the winter may consist of equal parts of wheat and oats, with an occasional feed of corn. About the beginning of March they should be fed a mash once a day, consisting of finely ground corn, 1 part; oats, 2 parts and bran, 2 parts. During the period of incubation the female is a very close sitter and may often have to be removed from the nest to be fed, which should be about the twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth day. The young turkeys should not be removed from the nest for 24 hours after hatching. They should then be taken to coops provided in an orchard or grass plot. These coops should be about three feet square, two feet high behind and six inches high in front and without any floor. The front may consist of net wire or wood slats. These coops should be mended every day to fresh grass. After three or four days the coop may be raised enough to allow the pouls to come out and run around, but the old bird should be confined for two or three weeks. By this time the young ones will be strong, and able to follow her. The first feed for the pouls should be hard-boiled egg, finely chopped, with a sprinkle of fine gravel. Bread crumbs are also good and may be mixed with eggs for the first week. By this time the egg may be gradually stopped and shorts added by degrees until the feed consists of with milk just so it will crumble up.

CARE OF POULTS.

For drinking either milk or water may be given. Care should be taken not to feed too much as a time nor to offer any food that is not fresh. About four or five times a day is sufficient to feed the pouls after they are a week old. The ration of shorts should be continued until about Oct. 1 when a little corn and oats, finely ground, may be added. At this time a feed of whole corn may be given for the noon feed. Turkeys should never be closed up while fattening. If they are given the proper attention they will fatten much faster out of doors, where there is no chance of disease. When the weather becomes cold they should be housed at night, but not in a warm place. All they require is a barn or open shed. The birds for market should be disposed of about the first

of November. At this time there is a strong demand for them as turkey is the favorite dish with everyone for Thanksgiving dinner.

Note.—Mr. Taylor is a most successful breeder of Leghorns and water-fowl. He carried of many of the best prizes at the various fairs last fall. We are glad to have his advice as to this important branch of poultry keeping.—Poultry Editor.

Buttercups vs. Leghorns

C. M. Smith, Brant Co. Ont.

In Farm and Dairy of the 11th inst. appears a fairy story of a new breed of birds (not so new, nor yet a recognized breed) apparently a cross between Mottled Anconas and Buff or Brown Leghorns, and therefore good layers. But as to the claim made for them as a breed laying 300 eggs a year—well, I'm not sure of Missouri, but "you will have to show me."

Any poultryman knows that it takes years of careful selection and breeding of trapped females with big individual records to establish a strain that will lay over 300 eggs a year. Where then can any "new" breed get a title to 300 eggs a year? However the writer had been content with "tooting his own horn" if it might have been passed in silence, but when he goes out of his way to make an untruthful attack on a breed known and valued for 60 years as the Leghorns have been, he invites correction.

FLOCKS TAKE AFTER ATTENDANTS

He says "unlike the crazy, wild, untameable Leghorns"—shade of Ananias, hear that! If the attendant is "crazy, wild, untameable" the flock will be too,—couldn't help it, no matter what breed they are. My birds eat out of my hand, let me take eggs from under them when on nests and actually some of them winter mornings so I can clean off the dropping boards, which is done every morning. I can pick them up at any time.

He outdoes Ananias though in his claim of small eaters. Why 25 "Buttercups" or any other breed would starve to death on what would keep "a dozen Leghorns," let alone being in good condition. "Unsurpassed for broilers," has rightly belonged to Leghorn catalogues for years, likely that is where he saw it. It is too bad "Buttercups" were not invented in time for the recent egg-laying contest in Australia. They might have prevented the "crazy" Leghorns from carrying off the honors.

Our friend will find it as hard to work up any excitement over his "Buttercups" as the originator of the Blue Leghorns who had them

on exhibition at the English shows for a couple or three years. With all his talk about more the fact remains that a pound of Leghorn cost no more to raise than a pound of any other breed—and less than most.

QUALITIES OF THE LEGHORN

The "Buttercup" booster to the contrary notwithstanding, it can be proved that the Leghorns lay earliest and longest (profitably), make the choicest broilers of any domestic fowl—and make it quicker, going to a pound and a quarter in seven weeks, lay at four months, often in six, are great foragers, but always come home to lay instead of hiding their nests all over the farm. Their great vigor enables them to stand confinement extra well. Being so active they throw off diseases common to most fowls. They are practically immune from cholera.

A peculiar delusion fostered by other breeders, is that their eggs are small, not so, they are quite as large as many from heavier breeds and as for numbers—oh, well, what's the use. It may be noticed though in passing, that all the large egg farms are stocked up with just Leghorns, that's all, and the owners are not in business for their health either, it's hard (or easy) dollars they want—and get too.

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When purchasing a manure spreader you naturally look for the lightest draft machine, but you need look no farther than the "Success" spreader. The "Success" has always been the lightest draft manure spreader, and the recent introduction of Five Sets of Roller Bearings still further decreases the draft—places the "Success" far ahead of its competitors.

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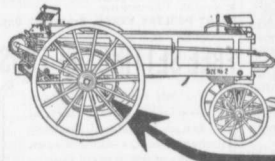
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Manitoba Winter Fair

The Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show held at Brandon during the week of March 9th-12th was by long odds the most noteworthy event of the winter season to the Agriculturalists of the West. Never before in the history of that western country was there such a gathering of all classes of live stock from prime beefs to the feathered creatures, both magnificent in form and gloss, all demanding the careful consideration of the judges. In fact the entries both in numbers and quality exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the management. The large building erected at a cost of \$50,000 proved itself incapable of accommodating not only the large entry of live stock, but also the multitudinous spectators that gathered at Brandon by special trains. Breeders from all over the west gathered to meet in annual convention, besides many of the leading agriculturalists of the west and the western United States came to do honor to the show. The public meetings that were held each evening were largely attended.

DAIRY FEATURES LACKING.

One of the noticeable features that was lacking was the absence of any dairy exhibits in any shape or form. It has been clearly demonstrated that dairying in the west is a most profitable industry and a weak point in this show was a serious encouragement was given to promote the interest along this line.

The grain show was worthy of special notice. There was a large entry in all classes and varieties. W. Caswell from Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan, captured the trophy for the championship wheat. The judges pronounced smut rater prevalent in most of the varieties. J. A. Mooney, Valley River, Man., L. H. Newman, Ottawa, Ont., and F. H. Reed, of Regina, were the judges.

HORSES.

While considerable grain in show, the predominant feature of the show was the livestock. T showing of Clydesdales was indeed long and the collection of Percherons was the largest in numbers gathered at any previous Canadian show. This breed of draft horses—the Percheron—is rapidly gaining favor in the west, not only because there are numerous Americans here who greatly favor this breed but also because they have demonstrated themselves to be most serviceable in the work on the prairies. In the aged stallion Percheron class there were eleven entries while in the two year old class eight entries constituted the number. Colquhoun and Beattie, of Brandon, J. B. Hogate, of Brandon and Robt. Reid, of Forest, Manitoba, were the largest exhibitors in this class.

The most noted feature of the horse ring was the large number of Clydesdale stallions that the aged class brought out. They numbered 29 in all. Manitoba and Saskatchewan are becoming famous for the large number of Clydesdale breeders they are producing. Among the exhibitors we find such names as Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk, J. B. Hogate, Brandon, A. G. Mutch, of Lumsden, Saskatchewan, John Graham, Carberry and many prominent breeders about Brandon.

SWINE.

In the bovine classes the interest was centred almost equally as great. The sweepstakes and grand champion of the Fair was captured by Van Horne with his two year old Shorthorn heifer, Royal Beauty. The Aberdeen Angus classes also brought forth some good animals. In this breed the reserved champion of the show was found in J. D. McGregor's prize heifer, Sunside Inc. This heifer was only recently brought to Manitoba by its owner who purchased her from one of Iowa's largest breeders. She was

a winner at many of the States leading fairs and she also gave a good account of herself at the Chicago International this past year standing well up in her class.

The showing of grades was not so accountable as the pure bred classes. Many of the entries lacking somewhat in substance in the necessary flesh requirements for such a show.

SHEEP AND HOGS.

The exhibits of sheep and hogs were not as strong as they might have been although fair number of these classes of stock were present. In the sheep classes, A. J. Mackay, of MacDonald, Manitoba, and A. D. Gamley, of Griswold, captured the prizes in the long wools while F. T. Skinner, of Indiana, took most of the prizes in the shortwools. Mackay won the championship prize with one of his Leicester yearlings.

The hog classes were not large, the greatest showing being in Yorkshires. A. B. Potter, of Montgomery, capturing most prizes in the swine class. The dressed carcass competition attracted considerable interest. D. A. Gaumnitz, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, of Minnesota State College, gave a number of practical demonstrations in meat cutting and the valuation of the various parts.

Census and Statistics Report

A statement of the quantities of grain, hay and roots on hand in Canada at the end of February, and the condition of live stock in the country at that date, has recently been issued by the census and statistics office. The statement says:

The reports of correspondents made to the census and statistics office at the end of February show that the quantity of wheat then in farmers' hands in the whole of Canada was 20.22 per cent of the crop of last year, which is 22,747,000 left out of a year production of 112,433,000 bushels. Of oats there was 43.62 per cent, being 109,222,000 out of 250,377,000 bushels. Of barley there was 33.56 per cent, being 15,692,000 out of 46,762,000 bushels. Of buckwheat there was 29.05 per cent, being 1,078,600 out of 3,713,000 bushels. Of potatoes there was 44.10 per cent, being 32,542,000 out of 73,790,000 bushels. Of turnips and other roots there was 39.18 per cent, being 39,671,000 out of 101,248,000 bushels. Of hay there was 34.51 per cent, being 3,952,000 tons of 11,450,000 tons. Of fodder corn there was 36.56 per cent, being 1,079,800 out of 2,928,000 tons. In the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and in Alberta the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands at the same date was 18.93 per cent, being 17,391,000 out of a total production of 91,853,000 bushels. Of oats there was 45.98 per cent, being 44,425,016 out of 96,718,000 bushels. Of barley there was 33.63 per cent, being 1,722,000 out of 22,226,000 bushels. The case of each of these crops the quantity in farmers' hands indicates what is available for seed and for consumption in the country between the first of March and the gathering of the next harvest, while the difference between the total product in each case and the quantity in hand indicates what has been sold and consumed at home since the gathering of the last harvest.

The report of the department of Trade and Commerce made up to the date of the first of March shows that there had been inspected at Winnipeg and points west for the six months ending with February, 55,152 cars (57,909,800 bushels), oats and 13,939,920 (13,939,920 bushels), oats, and 1,414 cars (2,896,800 bushels) of barley 2,414 cars (2,896,800 bushels).

The condition of live stock in the Dominion at the end of February, was 81.40 for horses, 78.70 for milch cows, 79.79 for other horned cattle, 78.32 for sheep and 74.34 for hogs, 100 being taken as the standard for comparison.

Prizes for Most Milk

The Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association have decided to offer special prizes for competition among the dairy herds of Eastern Ontario. They have ascertained through Chicago Instructor Publow that the average quantity of milk per cow delivered to the various factories is but 2,700 pounds. The association feels that this average is too small, so they have decided to divide Eastern Ontario into five districts and to offer four cash prizes in each district, making a total of \$250, as an incentive to patrons, hoping thereby to raise this average. The following groups of counties will comprise the various districts, namely:

District No. 1.—Peterborough, Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Haliburton, Hastings, less townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyndinaga.

District No. 2.—Prince Edward, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and the townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyndinaga.

District No. 3.—Leeds, Lanark, Renfrew.

District No. 4.—Carleton, Grenville, Dundas.

District No. 5.—Glengarry, Russell Stormont, Prescott.

PRIZES

The special prizes are four in number, \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5, to the patrons who furnish the first, second, third, and fourth largest amounts of milk per cow to any cheese factory or creamery in any part of the foregoing districts from May 1st to Oct. 31st, 1909.

The prizes will be given subject to the following rules:

1st. No herd with fewer than eight cows will be allowed to compete.

2nd. Figures must be taken from the cheese factory or creamery books, and the number of cows and the total and average amounts of milk must be certified to by the cheese or butter-maker, and the secretary of the cheese factory or creamery.

3rd. The average amount of milk per cow must be calculated on the basis of the total number of cows from which the milk is sent to the factory during the season of six months, May 1st to October 31st, 1909.

4th. No substitution of one cow for another will be allowed.

NOTE

Example 1. If the patron begins to send milk to the factory on 1st of May from say eight cows and continues to send to the 31st of October from the same herd he is eligible. Larger herds the same.

Example 2. If the patron begins to send milk to the factory on 1st of May with say only seven cows in milk, and in June, or at any other time, another cow freshens, and in July, or at any other time, another cow freshens, making in all nine cows, the patron is not barred from competition, provided the total number of cows (9) is used for dividing the total milk to find the average amount of milk per cow for season. Larger herds the same.

Example 3. If the patron begins to send milk to the factory on May 1st,

with say eight cows, and in June, or any other time in the season, for some cause, one cow drops out of the herd, the patron is not barred from competing, provided the total number of cows (8) is used for dividing the total milk to find average amount of milk per cow for season. Larger herds the same.

Example 4. If the patron begins to send milk to the factory on May 1st with say only eight cows in the herd and sometime during the season, for some cause, one cow drops out of the herd, the patron will not be allowed to substitute a new milk or any other cow in order to keep up the milk from the herd. Larger herds the same.

Entry forms can be had by applying to R. G. Murphy, Brockville, secretary of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association. All entry forms must be in the hands of the secretary by Nov. 30th, 1909.

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Montreal Milk and Cream Shippers

The semi-annual meeting of the Montreal Milk Shippers' Association was held in Montreal on the 12th inst. The president, Malcolm Smith, Laclute, spoke on the small profits dairymen were receiving owing to the exceedingly high price of feed stuffs.

The secretary, W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, reported a number of new members since the annual meeting in September. He also referred to the unusual conditions surrounding the milk market this winter. The likelihood of a shortage of milk this winter caused many to take on new shippers last fall, which brought in a larger supply than usual. Then, the publication in certain Montreal papers last fall of a series of articles on the milk question, caused many consumers to lose confidence in the milk supply. All this, together with the financial depression, lessened the consumption of milk and cream at least 20 per cent.

While 22 cents a gal. was pretty generally realized, yet some of the new shippers had sold for 20 cents a gal., causing some serious action among certain dealers. As the indications pointed to an over supply of milk in April some members were of the opinion that the price should be reduced to 20 cents for that month. The meeting was unfavorable to any change, claiming it would be unfair to those who had contracts made until May 1st, at 22 cents.

THE SUMMER PRICE.

The meeting was unanimous in fixing the price of milk and cream for the coming summer, from May 1st until Sept. 30th, the same as for last season, viz., 15 cents a gal. for milk delivered in the city; and for cream testing 90 per cent., butter fat, 60 cents a gal.; 25 per cent. cream 75 cents and for 30 per cent. cream 90 cents per gal., also delivered in the city.

The proposed regulations, soon to be adopted by the city health authorities governing its milk and cream supply, were submitted to the meeting. These regulations embodied nearly all the suggestions submitted by the Association to the Health Board one year ago. They call for general cleaning up around and in the stables and dairies of shippers. For more light and ventilation in stables, for healthy cows, milking and caring for the milk in a cleanly way, and cooling the milk to below 50 degrees F. The objectionable clauses, a too high standard of fat and other solids, too much stable space for each animal, and other minor clauses were left to a committee to bring to the notice of the Health Board and ask that

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they be modified. Section 274 of this draft requires that every shipper must secure from the city Board of Health, a permit to ship milk or cream, must submit his stables, cattle and dairy for inspection by the city's inspector, together with a certificate from a qualified veterinary surgeon that his herd is healthy and has successfully passed the tuberculin test. At first sight this requirement may seem onerous, but will not be so difficult to comply with as may be supposed.

These regulations will put the producing of milk and cream for city consumption on a more solid basis. They will protect the producer who goes to

the expense of erecting a sanitary stable and dairy, and who labors to produce high-class milk or cream. They will hit hard the slovenly dairyman. We are pleased to note the co-operation between the city authorities and the producers in their desire to better the milk supply.—W. F. S.

"Farm and Dairy is deserving of great praise, because of its valuable information and pleasant reading. Also because it is strictly Canadian in its interests."—T. J. Miller, Grenville Co., Ont.

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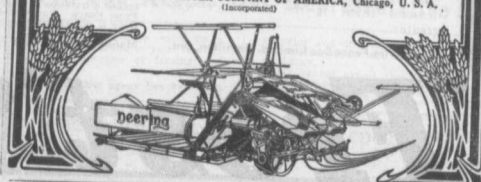
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Send us your name and address, and we will forward you by return mail a free sample of Amatite, and you can see how tough, durable and substantial it is. Write to-day to nearest office.

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Tanning Small Skins

Would you kindly publish a recipe for tanning small skins?—A. J., Lambton Co., Ont.

The skin should be stretched tightly and smoothly on a board with the fur side down. Care should be taken to tack it close to the edge all round. If the skin has been allowed to become partially dry, it should be first soaked in water until soft. The loose flesh and fat must then be scraped off with a blunt knife. Then work chalk into the skin with plenty of hard rubbing. When the chalk begins to powder and rub off, remove the skin from the board and apply plenty of powdered alum, rubbing it in well. Then wrap the skin up closely and keep in a dry place for several days. This treatment is said to make the skin pliable, also that it will retain the fur.

The Tail Holt

This is the time of the year the hog is apt to unwind the curl from his tail. It is a bad sign. Keep the curl in. Feed and comfort mean thrift and the curl is the sign of it. Do you see any of those wonderful pictures of the wonderful hogs somebody makes for the swine papers? You will never see the tail neglected there, hanging down like a "gallus" from a lost button. Those artists attend to the tail curl, if you please—that's one of their strong points and they cultivate it.

Of course our own hogs will never attain the grotesqueness of the pictures hogs but we can emulate the curl.—W. F. McSparran in Dairy Farmer.

Rice's Sale at Tillsonburg

One of the greatest sales that ever took place in America, was the recent dispersion sale of Mr. George Rice's pure bred herd of Holstein-Friesian and Ayrshire cattle at Ammanville, Tillsonburg. Probably the largest aggregation of representative breeders ever assembled at an event of this character was in attendance. Conservative estimates place the attendance at 2,500. Dairymen were present from many distant points, buyers being present from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, as well as from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a little like this. Askie, Hook, Siffle, Kine or Throat

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The proceeds of the sale totalled over \$30,000. The pure bred Holsteins and Ayrshires alone realized the sum of \$16,245. One hundred and three head in all were disposed of without reserve. The lot included 75 Holsteins and 28 Ayrshires. The highest priced animal was a nine-month-old calf from Calamity Jane, which brought the handsome price of \$1,000. This heifer is the daughter of the famous 19-year-old cow Calamity Jane. The purchaser was W. A. Matteson of Utica, N.Y., who owns another champion performer from the same old cow and from whom Mr. Rice got the sire of this high priced heifer calf. The average price for Holsteins was \$14.14, the prices ranging from \$25 to \$100. An average of \$300.50 was obtained for 30 head, all of which sold for \$200 or over. Mr. D. S. Middleton of Cable, Ohio, paid the handsome sum of \$700 for Harness Ladoga, Veeman, a two-year old heifer. R. J. Kelly of Tillsonburg, secured one of the high priced ones in Idaline Pauline De Kol, for which he paid \$100. Paladino Ormsby, a two-year old bull, was knocked down to F. Carr of St. Thomas for \$365. Idaline's Paul Veeman went to B. Holby of Belmont for \$345.

The Ayrshires ranged in price from \$5 for small calves up to \$510 for the celebrated cow Jean Armour, she being purchased by J. Schano of Ayrshire, N. S. W. J. Harriette, Harrietteville, paid \$330 for Annie Laurie 2nd. The lot of 28 averaged \$95.

Col. D. L. Perry of Columbus, Ohio, was chief auctioneer. Associated with him was E. R. Almas of Norwich and T. M. Moore, of Springfield. The bidding was brisk. The complete catalogues furnished the purchasers with ample information and the stock was brought in promptly, according to number, facilitating the labor of disposing of this large herd of over 100 head. The sale was held in the commodious barn, which was so arranged that few of the immense crowd were debarred from obtaining an ample view of the proceedings.

The collection of high class cattle represented the result of long and careful selection and elimination, to which careful study and painstaking effort had been applied. Few individuals are endowed with the capacity and persistence that Mr. Rice has displayed in this respect. The measure of success that he has achieved has not only made for his own personal advantage but has had a far-reaching influence and has furnished inspiration to others to follow the trail that he has blazed along the line of improvement of the system of producing high class dairy stock.

The stock was all in the best of shape and justly commanded the big figures paid. Mr. Rice entertained his many friends at a dinner at the Opera House, where speeches were delivered by Prof. H. H. Dean of Guelph, and Auctioneer Perry. Mr. Rice intends to retire from active farming and to reside on a small piece of land at Tillsonburg. In reaching the great pinnacle of his ambition he has shown to all dairymen that a common dairymen can do much to bring honor to his country, he makes full use of his opportunities.

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Our Legal Adviser

LINE FENCE TROUBLE.—I have a farm about three miles from where I live which I intend to turn cattle on in the spring. I have built good wire line fences between my farm and the one adjoining. I have pure-bred Holstein cattle which I want protected from scrubby bulls. What shall I do to get a proper fence on my neighbor's part. If his scrub bull serves my cattle can I claim damages?—A Subscriber, Zenda, Ont.

The law requires that a good, substantial fence should be maintained by you and your neighbor, between your respective properties, so far as the properties are cleared up. If you and your neighbor do not agree as to the respective portions to be built by each, or as to the quality of the fence, the fence-viewers can be called in to determine such questions.

If cattle break through on to your land, after the same is fenced in a manner satisfactory to the fence-viewers, you will be entitled to compensation from the owners of the cattle, for any damage done by them, and you have the right to have the

der in front. Now, after three weeks, the hair is peeling off her shoulders. Name disease and give remedy.—S. T. Haliburton Co., Ont.

The mare had spinitis (inflammation of the spine) which caused partial paralysis. This trouble appears without apparent cause and in some cases becomes chronic. Treatment consists in purging with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, and following up with one dram iodide of potassium twice daily. She should be placed in slings at night so long as she cannot rise without assistance, which in some cases becomes permanent. The disease sometimes assumes a very acute form and proves fatal. This shoulder trouble is due to bruising when down. Apply one part carbolic acid to 25 parts sweet oil three times daily.

Alfalfa Troubles

Bulletin No. 305 of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva is one of the most valuable of its long series. This deals with alfalfa troubles, but is really a comprehensive guide to the culture of this most useful crop; since



Southeast Shearings, Winners at Several Fairs, Last Fall

These sheep, owned by J. Ayre & Son, Durham Co., Ont., were prize winners at Toronto in 1907. In 1908, Talfer Prince 2237, at the left of photo, won nine firsts. The other, Power Beauty 2596, captured seven firsts and two seconds at local fairs.

cattle impounded and if necessary, sold in order to repay the damage to which you have been put.

Our Veterinary Adviser

TWINE IN STOMACH.—One of my cows was taken sick recently, on a Wednesday. We thought it indigestion and treated her accordingly. The medicine administered did not work. On Monday she died. A post-mortem revealed the fact that the twine, weighing over one and a half pounds which we thought she must have gotten from the straw. Is this ailment a death? Are there not lots of cows dying from this cause unknown to their owners?—W. G. T. Peterboro Co., Ont.

This trouble is not common, but is occasionally met with, as the twine is lodged in the 4th stomach nothing can be done and its presence can only be suspected. It stops the passage into the intestines. No doubt the twine was the cause of death. It is preventable by seeing that cattle are not fed straw containing twine. The twine might be gathered during threshing, but this might prove tedious. I do not think that there are many deaths caused by it.

SPINITIS.—Mare could not get up one morning, although not cast in the stall. When helped up her shoulders trembled, she bruisd her forehead for a week, and first driven she would stumble and blun-

der the "troubles" include those arising from soil and seed as well as those affecting the plants in later stages.

Among things to be avoided if one expects to succeed with this crop are wet soil, shallow soil, adulterated seed, dodder-infested seed, seed of poor vitality, seed from warmer, irrigated lands, and weed seeds in the soil. Factors that aid in securing good yields are thorough preparation of the soil, usually best begun the year before by planting a cultivated crop manure is made and the weeds removed free seed, usually sown without a nurse crop and put in after weed seeds have been worked out of soil. In most cases the use of half a ton to a ton of lime to the acre, and 200 or 300 pounds to the acre of soil from a successful alfalfa field will prove profitable, and one or the other often changes a failure to a success.

When weeds are cut the crop or the leaf-spot disease appears it is well to clip off the young alfalfa plants. No one unfamiliar with the crop should attempt to grow it without first studying carefully the bulletin or some similar source of reliable information. This, like all the Station bulletins, is free and may be obtained by sending a postal card request to the Station for it. Be sure your name and address are plainly written.

I have found Farm and Dairy very interesting. It is a very good paper.—A. J. Rogers, Sask. Co., Sask.

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FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia Dairy Producers, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District Quebec Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Dairy Producers and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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The publication-increase subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 8,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, is 10,000. The paper varies from 9,400 copies to 12,000 copies. Subscriptions, unless renewed, are discontinued as they expire. Renewal subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

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FARM AND DAIRY

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STOP QUARRELING—ACT

In another column appears a letter from one of our subscribers in Durham County who, for reasons which he gives, is opposed to the sending of a commission of Canadian farmers to Denmark to investigate the conditions surrounding the hog industry in that country. The writer claims that one of the reasons why farmers are ceasing to raise hogs is because of the high price of coarse grains. And yet Prof. Day, of the Guelph Agricultural College, who has visited Denmark, informs us that we can feed hogs in Canada at less cost than the Danish farmers can. We are informed that the Danish farmers even buy our feeds. Does this mean that the Danish farmers are better feeders than we are? If so, were a commission of our farmers to visit Denmark they would be able to find the reasons. It is true that the cities and condensing factories are taking more of our

milk than formerly. These conditions, however, are even more pronounced in thickly populated Denmark.

Our correspondent repeats most of the charges against the Canadian pork packers that have been in use for several years, and which instead of helping the situation, have only made it worse. As long as our farmers and pork packers continue to fight with one another, the well organized Danes are going to continue to drive us out of the British market. Fighting among ourselves has not helped the situation in the past, nor will it in the future.

We have been told that if we would only cease raising hogs the pork packers would soon come to time. We have tried this method, with what results? Our exports of bacon to Great Britain have fallen off until they are no longer considered an important factor on that market. The Danes have gained the ground that we have lost. Some of our pork packing concerns have been forced out of business. We know of one that we are informed lost \$250,000 in the course of about a year. If our packers have a combine and could change their methods materially, we would expect that they would do so in the face of such conditions. They have not done so. This would seem to bear out the truth of their claim that they are themselves in the grip of conditions that they cannot control.

We have heard a great deal of the immense profits made by the Williams Davies Co. An explanation of these profits has been given. It at least sounds reasonable. This company, it is said, since its organization many years ago, has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in its earnings in the business. It now is earning profits on this money as well as on the capital originally invested. As the dividends are paid on the basis of only the capital originally invested, instead of on all the money actually expended in the business, they appear to be much larger than they otherwise would.

These issues, however, are beside the mark. The question is, what are we going to do to save our bacon industry, which our exports prove to be in a critical position.

Our correspondent is right when he says that our Canadian farmers disgraced themselves when they sold their hogs away from their own cooperative plants because the rival packers offered them a few cents a hundred pounds more. The Danish farmers are wiser than we were. They fine any of their members who sell their hogs away from their own factories. This indicates that the packers in Denmark must have endeavored at one time to crush the cooperative plants, managed by the farmers, just as was done here. This is another point that a commission of Canadian farmers could investigate were they to visit Denmark. They could find how it is the Danish farmers have managed to make a success of their pork packing plants while our farmers have failed.

The situation is one that requires calm thinking. If we allow our feel-

ings to get the best of us and thereby lead us into prolonging the quarrel in Canada between the packers and the farmers, we are apt to realize our mistake when it is too late to remedy it. Farm and Dairy knows of nothing that can be done that is likely to throw as much light on the present situation as the sending of a commission of Canadian farmers to Denmark. The Dominion Swine Breeders' Association intends to ask the Dominion Government to appoint such a commission. The importance of the points at issue makes it necessary that their request shall be granted.

BE CAREFUL ABOUT BUTTERCUPS

In the March 11th issue of Farm and Dairy, appeared a clipping from the "Industrious Hen," entitled "Buttercups, a New Breed." This clipping had been sent us by our poultry editor, Prof. F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College, Que. It made extravagant claims for this so-called new breed of fowl.

The item was published as an item of interest only. As this breed of fowl is unknown in Canada, it never having been tested at any of our experiment stations, nor by any of our leading poultry fanciers, neither Farm and Dairy nor Prof. Elford anticipated that the claims of this new breed would be treated seriously by our readers. We have been surprised, therefore, to receive quite a large number of letters from our readers asking for information about this new breed, and expressing a desire to purchase settings of eggs. It has been a lesson to us, as in future we will make it a point to put in a word of advice with any such articles.

It is the same with hens as with other stock. If we want the best we must raise and develop them ourselves. If any of the well-known utility, or the special breeds are taken, and developed from year to year by careful selection having in view the egg laying propensity of the stock, we will soon have stock as good or better than can be bought. The best satisfaction is usually to be had from stock that does well with our neighbors. Such being the case, it is better for us to leave such breeds as "Buttercups" alone, at least until we know more about them. If we will breed up the best of the stock we have, we will soon have no demand for a breed with the seemingly fabulous record of the "Buttercups."

FEED IS A NECESSITY

It has been well said that you cannot fool a cow. Many, however, seem satisfied with the comparatively small return that they receive in the way of milk production. They hesitate to feed a grain ration for fear that it will not return a profit. While calling upon one of the milk men that supply the Peterboro householders, recently, an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy was pleased to learn about his faith in the dairy cow and in her capabilities of turning good, expensive grain into a profit.

As may be seen from an article on another page of this issue, this dairy-

man was denied the cheaper foods such as corn and roots that make up so large a part of the ration of the average dairy cow. Nothing daunted, however, he was making the best of the conditions under which he found himself and while his expenses were high, his profits were still higher. This man looks to the farm end of his dairy. He feeds and cares for his cows along the best lines of dairy thought, while some others are constantly looking for high prices to make the dairy pay. They blame the market, the trusts and the consumer for their bad luck.

For the most part, it is the farmer who gives eight points of attention to his dairy, and two to the market, who is the money maker. The other economises in the cows' feed and care. As a rule, he buys the cheapest feed when he must buy. The other wants the best cows and the best feed, and is liberal, with the general result that to him that hath, shall more be given, but from the other is taken away even the little that he hath.

What one feeder can produce, others can surely approach. While it would not be profitable to feed a ration costing \$84 a cow per year, to the average dairy herd, where the milk is sold to a cheese factory, or a creamery, still there is a lesson in what this man is doing for all who feed dairy cows. When we come to recognize the fact that if we would have milk, we must feed, the cow fodder which contain the constituents necessary to produce that milk, we will have made a great advance in dairying and the average cow in Ontario as at present spoken of, will have ceased to be.

COMPULSORY EIGHT HOUR DAY BILL

A compulsory eight hour day bill has been introduced in the Dominion House of Commons by Mr. Alphonse Verreuil, M. P., president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Although this bill deals only with the hours of labor on Government works, the next move would be to extend it to all municipal undertakings, and ultimately to business concerns. As farmers, we must see to it that this bill does not become law, at any rate, nor until large employers of labor have been given an opportunity to show how it would be apt to affect industrial conditions.

The reduction in the hours of labor would mean that the present shortage of help would be tremendously augmented. Shorter hours of labor in town and city workshops have proved a wonderfully strong attraction in influencing men to leave the farm. They have greatly increased the difficulty of obtaining and retaining the right kind of farm help. The farmer's work cannot stop on the blow of the whistle, nor can it be held down to an eight hour day basis. Should the city laborer's hours be reduced to eight a day, hired help for the farm will be more difficult than ever to secure and retain.

In the interests of our farmers, and in view of the conditions which the passage of such law would impose and tend to hamper the developments of Canadian industry, we strongly pro-

nounce against the bill. Members of the House of Commons can rest assured that their best interests will not be served by drawing workers away from the farm and thereby lengthening the hours of labor for those who remain on it.

MAKE USE OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The annual value of the field crops grown in Ontario exceeds the combined value of the products of the forests, the mines and the fisheries of the whole of Canada. It may be noted from reports of the Ontario Agricultural College that the average yield per acre of the principal farm crops is increasing from year to year. This increase is largely due to the introduction of better varieties and to improved methods of agriculture that have been adopted in recent years. While improvement has been made, the opportunities for advancement are still almost unlimited.

As farmers, we are fortunate in having such organizations as the Dominion experimental farms, the various agricultural colleges that carry on experimental work, and the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, which conducts experiments on individual farms over Ontario. The results of all this experimental work is available to all those who apply for it. It remains only for those who obtain this information to make the practical application. The extent to which this information is applied shows forth each year in the average returns of crops over the provinces, and on individual farms.

Ere long, seedtime will again be with us. Those who have not as yet availed themselves of the valuable information provided through the various channels mentioned, should make haste to secure such matter and so far as possible profit therefrom by a wise application of the principles gleaned from such experiments.

Much satisfaction, to say nothing of extra profit, can be had from growing varieties best suited to one's requirements and which will yield more abundantly than other sorts too frequently grown. Let us see to it that in the operations of this coming year we make intelligent use of the information that is available concerning crops, and the best varieties to grow.

In Praise of the Hog

Editor FARM AND DAIRY.—The following article which appeared recently in a Kansas City newspaper reminds me very much of Lamb's essay on "Roast Pig."

The news of the discovery of an anti-cholera serum for hogs by the scientists at the State University of Missouri is tremendously important, and it is said to be true. The hog may not figure in the popular mind as an inviting subject for rhapsody, but when you come to consider his economic relationship to the concerns of humanity where will you find another animal with more points in his favor than the hog, with all his bristles and his untidy habits.

The hog comes into this world almost without exception in a "gregarious" form. One never hears of a little pig or a mature hog being "spoiled" because he is the only member of the family There are always others—and plenty of them—to share the favors that come to the hog household. It is quite usual for the family to

number 8 or 10, and a litter of 12 is not phenomenal.

Well, within less than a year of the birth of a litter of pigs they are full grown hogs, carrying around on their little legs several hundred pounds of the best meat that ever came from the hand of nature. Again, each several hog when he goes to the market carries in his corpulent carcass about ten bushels of corn. If you have given the subject the attention it calls for you will see how much this saves the honest farmer in the way of freight charges in the transportation of corn.

But the hog's usefulness is not by any means limited to lease of life. His virtues only begin to shine forth after he is dead—like the "actions of the just." To the hog belongs the high privilege and the honor of furnishing the poor man his food. Not that the food is poor, mind you—and not that it is always cheap. But it is more readily produced and more plentiful than any other sort of animal nourishment, and for quality it challenges competition and is without a rival. It is, however when it comes to "infinite variety" that the hog shines as a food producer. He is good to eat "in any spot or place." From his head to the tail is the compendium of delicious parts. As the orators say, "time would fail us to mention them all." But the quica is full and generous, and of the highest excellence. Not to go any further, the hog may securely rest his claims to importance and to usefulness on ham, bacon, side meat and lard alone, as it really is not necessary to digress as far as sausages, scrapple, head cheese, pudding, etc., although all of these are pleasant objects of contemplation.

The case, then, for the anti-cholera serum and for its discoverer is "made up" by the staple products of the hog alone, and needs no auxiliary armaments. The Legislature of Missouri is called upon by the just fealty it owes the hog, and the millions of people within the borders of the state who are the hogs beneficiaries, to get behind the proposition for the employment of the serum to protect his lordship from infection and maintain him without spot or blemish.—W. R. Leroux, Hochelaga Co., Que.

Ottawa Notes

An editorial representative of Farm and Dairy visited the Department of Agriculture of Ottawa, a few days ago and gathered information about the work that the Department is doing.

In the live stock branch, general satisfaction is being expressed over the fact that the Government had succeeded in inducing Dr. J. G. Rutherford to withdraw his resignation as Live Stock Commissioner and Veterinary General. The Department is planning with some leading sheep breeders in holding sales of pure bred rams next fall in sections where such stock is most needed for breeding purposes. During the past few months, many pure bred rams have been sent to the butchers owing to the depression that has been affecting the sheep industry. It is thought that if pure bred rams could be distributed among the farmers it would do a great deal to encourage sheep raising.

Since the excellent bulletin on sheep raising was issued by the Department, the correspondence received by the Department relating to sheep has shown a great increase. Some 25,000 copies of the bulletin were printed and the supply is already nearly exhausted. Another edition is likely to be printed next summer. The bulletin is now being printed in French.

A bulletin covering the different phases of the beef industry is in course of preparation. It should be ready for distribution before long. It will be on much the same lines as the bulletin on sheep raising now being distributed, but has created such general favorable comment.



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SAMPLE COPIES ON APPLICATION TO

Circulation Manager

Farm and Dairy

Peterboro,

Ontario

Creamery Department

Butter Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to the making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to the Creamery Department.

Are Prosecuted

Farm and Dairy drop attention editorially, in its issue for March 11th, to the fact that in some of the larger cities there are concerns that regularly buy quantities of tub butter and by renovating it give it the appearance of creamery butter and sell it as such. The Dominion Dairy division was urged to deal with the matter. Dairy Commissioner J. A. Euddick writes us that wherever the department heard of such cases, prosecutions have been instituted.

The Department has an inspector constantly on the road looking into this matter. Recently two parties were fined in Quebec and a manufacturer of bogus butter in Montreal was fined \$400. Farm and Dairy was informed that butter was being renovated by firms in Toronto, and therefore, is pleased to learn that the Dominion Division is endeavoring to protect and prosecute all cases of fraud of this nature.

Eastern Dairy School Notes

The present session is drawing to a close, and the students will be through with their examinations and scattered to their homes by the 27th. The session has been fairly satisfactory from the standpoint of attendance, about 90 having registered with about 20 writing on the final exams. The milk supply has been more abundant than for some years and the price paid was 50c. cwt. less than last year while the price of butter has averaged from 5 to 7 cents lower.

Some valuable experiments have again been carried on in cheese making, showing the varying amount of cheese that can be made from rich or poor milk.

The cheese instructors come in for a week at the close of the regular course.—J. S.

Aftermath of the Drop in Butter

Quite a bit of money has been dropped owing to the recent slump in butter. A Toronto daily has it that Toronto dealers probably lost \$20,000, while in Montreal the great export centre it is stated that one firm alone dropped between \$35,000 and \$50,000. The total loss in Montreal will probably exceed \$100,000. Smaller dealers in out-side places may be put down as losing from \$8000 to \$5000 apiece.

A year ago separator dairy butter was selling at 28 to 30 cents. To-day it is 22 cents. Creamery brought 32-33 cents a year ago; to-day the price is 25-26 cents.

The explanation for this drop has been ascribed by a prominent Toronto Commission dealer to a combination of reasons:

(1) The demand fell off in the winter on account of the high prices.

(2) A good deal of butter was carried by retailers and speculators in cold storage in the hope of making the same profits as they had done for the last two or three years.

(3) The open winter had been conducive to liberal production in excess of what the dealers anticipate.

(4) Outside points, such as Vancouver, Winnipeg, Halifax, etc., always buyers in winter or fall, had anticipated their requirements, and put butter in cold storage, either buying outright or on margin. This was never taken forward.

Another Toronto dealer laid special stress on the last reason. "Where we once shipped to Winnipeg and the west, they are now becoming our com-

petitors and shipping butter fast.

Still a third Toronto dealer mentioned that a large amount of butter was now being made in the Calgary district and though it had the peculiar flavor imparted by the wild grass of the west, it was of a very fair quality. Much butter, he also said, had been sold for export to the old country, and not one-half of this had ever been delivered. Some even went over and came back.

Another reason he thought worthy of notice was that much of the poorer class of butter was formerly used in the manufacture of margarine. This being prohibited now, threw a large quantity of poor butter on the market, which naturally affected prices all round. He thought the general quality not as good as formerly, owing to the scarcity of water last summer.

The general result cannot fail to be good. The price of produce has been too high as the public were about to come to their rights.

Care of Milk Utensils

Milk utensils require the best of care, and it is necessary that they be in the best of condition free from blind seams and crevices where milk can collect. It is advisable that all seams and joints be soldered smooth. Milk vessels are never bacteriologically clean unless sterilized in boiling water or steam from a steam boiler. The ordinary method of scalding milk vessels by pouring boiling hot water into them does very little in killing bacteria, for the metal surface on which the bacteria cling is not heated enough to kill them. When hot water is poured from dish to dish the third dish will cool the water to a temperature that will enable one to hold their hands in it. The form of the pail is a very essential factor in keeping organisms from the cow, air, and milk.

Cheese Department

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

Certificates for Makers Before Legislation

The Act to come before the legislature this session, regarding the erection of cheese factories and creameries has in it a clause providing for the granting of certificates to cheese and butter-makers. This clause reads as follows:

"On and after the first day of January, 1911, no person shall be allowed to act as head cheese or butter maker, or any cheese factory or creamery without holding a certificate of qualification from the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the Ontario Agricultural College, or the Eastern Dairy School. Such certificates may be issued, however, to all persons who during the years 1909 or 1910 had charge of and successfully conducted a creamery or cheese factory, or who on account of his experience and success previous to 1909 and 1910 may be recommended for the same by the Department of Agriculture."

This proposed legislation should be welcomed by every maker in the province. It will place his business on a higher plain and give his calling a recognition that it can never get under present conditions. By making it impossible for a maker to manage a cheese factory or creamery unless he holds a certificate, the successful maker becomes possessed of something that is of considerable value for him. He has the right to engage in a business, exclusively his own and which those who cannot qualify will be de-

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Mixed The Parts Ran Perfectly



in a single heap. Then we had those twenty Tubulars put together again. **Every part that went into them was fished, at random, out of that mixed-up pile.** Just one chance in twenty that any piece was put back into the machine from which it had been taken.

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barred from engaging in. Just as the doctor or teacher has to obtain the necessary qualifications before he can engage in his chosen calling, so only the qualified maker will have the right to make cheese or butter. This should and will strengthen his position very materially and enable him to command better wages and render better service to his employer.

This proposed legislation should also meet with as ready a welcome from the patrons of cheese factories and creameries and factory owners as from the makers. They will have something to guide them in selecting a manager and will not be taking the chances they do to-day when they engage a maker. It may mean an increase in the rate of wages paid. But any slight increase that may come from the granting of such certificates will be more than met by the greater surety given that the cheese and butter made will be of good quality and will command the highest price on the open market.

The industry as a whole should welcome the legislation as being in the best interests of the dairy industry of the province. It should make for more uniformity in the quality of the product turned out. It must not be taken for granted, however, that all cheese or butter made by a qualified maker will be equally good. There are many other contingencies to be considered. No maker, no matter how well qualified he may be, can make a first-class article from an inferior raw product. Nor should he be expected to do the best work in an unsanitary and badly equipped factory. But given good milk or cream, and with the necessary equipment, both sanitary or otherwise, the cheese factory or creamery, that engages a maker possessing a certificate will have the right to expect and should demand that a first-class product shall be produced. If the qualifications to be laid down by the Department under the act will not give some guarantee that a maker will render an efficient service under the favorable conditions we have indicated, then that certificate will be of little value. But we have no misgivings on that score and believe that if this legislation is enacted the standard of qualification will be such that employers may rest assured that, by providing the necessary factory equipment and conditions and supply a good quality of milk or cream, the maker they engage who possesses a certificate will be quite capable of making the finest quality of cheese or butter.

Concerning Canadian Cheese

Editor Farm and Dairy:—In your last issue I quoted letters received by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Branch from London Cheese Importers and to-day I am sending you copies of letters received by the Glasgow firms which speak for themselves. It will be observed that the majority of the writers animadvert upon several practices connected with our export cheese trade which are not new but which, nevertheless, are an undoubted drawback. Among those mentioned, are the shipping of green cheese; short weights; indistinct marking of weights on boxes; lack of care in boxing cheese and the use of inferior boxes. The complaints re indistinct marking and the use of boxes which do not fit the cheese are old friends which have been familiar to me for the last 10 years and which

in all probability flourished before that time.

Cheese-makers come and cheese-makers go, but apparently we are always the weight on the kind that scribble that put the small cheese in the big boxes without cutting the latter down to size, and that jam the big cheese into boxes which are several inches too short for them. To stencil the weight neatly on the boxes entails little extra work at the factory, but it saves a heap of trouble when the cheese are collected in the importer's warehouse in Great Britain. In the same way if all our cheese were carried in snug fitting boxes it would reduce breakage in transit by 75 per cent., even with the poor class of box now in use.

COOL CURING.

With regard to Messrs. Herbertson & Hamilton's contention that every cheese should be dated when made, it is really an argument for cool curing, because cheese which are made in July and August if cool cured are just as good and worth just as much money as those made in September. Therefore as cool curing becomes more general and as the trade come to recognize "September" quality in summer made goods, it will be a matter of little importance, as far as this point is concerned, whether cheese are dated or not. The Glasgow letters follow:

Copy of letter from Herbertson & Hamilton, Glasgow, dated 15th January, 1909.

"We have pleasure in reporting that our shipments of Canadian cheese received the past season show a distinct improvement both in condition and quality compared with previous years, and are a great advance in all respects in comparison with what we were receiving, say, 10 years ago. The quality of the various factories has been more regular and there has been a conspicuous absence of anything of a dis-

tinently inferior character. The meat, texture, flavor and style all show improvement, and it is evident that the dairy instructors are making their mark on the quality of Canadian cheeses. The only complaint we have to make, and it is a somewhat serious one, is of the newness of the cheese when received. Many of our lots seem to have been shipped almost immediately they had been made, so that we had to haul them over here for some time before they were fit for use, which resulted in a serious shrink and consequent loss.

"The boxes of our Western shipments have arrived in fair condition, but some lots of cheese make were all broken and knocked about, which in some cases was explained by the boxes being too large for the cheese.

"We have also had trouble with indistinct markings of weights on the boxes. There are still a few fossilised makers who continue to use lead pencils instead of stencils, and the result is vexation and loss to buyers here, as in such cases the figures are almost illegible and easily lead to mistakes.

"We suggest that it should be compulsory to have the weight clearly stenciled on every box, or failing this, that buyers in the factory districts should insist on one-eighth of a cent a pound of a reduction on cheese not so marked.

"We would again emphasize the advisability of having every cheese legibly dated when made, so that the trickery which has been indulged in by unscrupulous dealers should be effectively put a stop to. We consider this would be very greatly to the advantage of the factorymen, as present early made cheese are sold stored and shipped at a price while dry and hot weather cheese have in some cases to our knowledge been shipped out the end of September, and represented as September goods. The result of this is that buyers have had no satisfaction in using the cheese owing to their want of keeping properties, which has had the effect of damaging the reputation of the Canadian product, while the sole cause of the trouble was the untrue description given the cheese. We hope this matter will be finally dealt with before the start of the new season."

(Continued on page 22)

If you should ask prize Butter-Makers what salt they use—they would say, "Windsor." For Windsor is the choice of Canadian dairymen everywhere. Ask your grocer.



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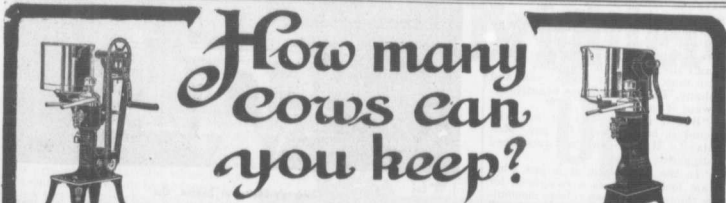
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you will almost certainly find that you can increase your dairy herd, making greater profits with even less labor and less expense than you require under present conditions. I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are enabling hundreds of dairymen to enlarge their operations. They get all the butter fat, skimming closer than you can by hand. They save work, worry, time and trouble.

They give you the warm skim milk, fresh and sweet, as a nourishing food for your calves, pigs and chickens. It requires only the addition of a little oil meal to take the place of the butter fat extracted to make it an excellent feed.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are made in two styles: Dairymaid and Bluebell. Either machine will be a great help to you—will enable you to keep the maximum number of cows.

Dairymaid

This machine is chain driven and is made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The

chain transmits power from the crank through the gears to the bowl with minimum friction. This makes the Dairymaid exceptionally light-running, also very simple and durable. The crank and the supply can are at the most convenient height from the floor, and the spouts are high enough to permit the separated product to be discharged into ten-gallon milk cans. The frame is constructed to keep milk and dust out of the gears. In every feature the Dairymaid is a winner.

Bluebell

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine and made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The gears are accurately cut from the finest material procurable. All the facilities are provided, making the machine long-lived. The frame is constructed so that it is absolutely impossible for milk or dust to gain access to the gears—this eliminates about 90 per cent of ordinary separator troubles. Yet the gears are easily accessible. The supply can and crank shaft are in the most convenient locations.

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TO speak wisely may not always be easy, but not to speak ill, requires only silence.

The Home Coming of Melinda

Nellie Gilmae.

(Concluded from last week.)

THE girl's quick glance took in the furnishing instantly, and her eyes danced appreciatively. She drew off her gloves, and unpinned her hat and laid them on the bed. Then after they had rested and chatted a few moments, Melinda said: "I want to see all the rooms, Mumsey. You've done wonders with this one."

Mrs. Branham demurred, but Melinda insisted, and together they made the tour.

"The parlor is a dear little nest, and I've a lot of curios with which to fix it up when my trunks come. But— but who stays in here, pray?" They had reached the threshold of Mrs. Branham's room.

"This is my little berth, dear. You have no idea how comfortable and warm it is in winter."

"Comfortable—warm indeed. Why isn't a perfect crypt, mother. You here—with your rheumatism. You shan't sleep in this box another night. You must take my room, you and Johnny. This will suit me beautifully. I want it for a den."

"But if it is so bad for me, why should it be so lovely for you, Melinda?" Mrs. Branham questioned indignantly.

"In the first place, it is just what I am looking for as a receptacle for the thousand and one college mementoes I have—a trunkful. In the second, I shall be very little indoors out here, and I couldn't think of letting that fairy of a room you've furnished for me go to waste."

"But there's scarcely any furniture in here, and—"

"Oh, I'm as resourceful as the morning, Mamma dear. Give me a few drygoods boxes, a few yards of dotted swiss, a hammer and some tacks, and I can furnish a whole house in a day!"

"I hope you'll not find it too dull here, Mellic."

"Dull! Listen, Mumsey: just a secret. I've a queer notion that I can paint a little, and if I'm right—if I've an ounce of talent in me anywhere, you may be sure I've reached the very limit to coin."

Just there a familiar step sounded on the verandah, and Mrs. Branham said quickly: "It's Lydia Martin, dear. She's been the best friend in the world to us since our—had luck."

But her reminder was lost on Melinda, for she had already gained the front porch and was straining her old friend to her warm young heart. "Oh!" she cried, "Will wonders never cease? Here you are looking just like you used to. I was so, so afraid that things would be changed—everybody different—"

"I'm delighted to see you home, Melinda. We've planned a big reception for you at the Beales's to-night."



"Glorious!"

"I hope you'll not be disappointed, child. It'll be mighty different from those stylish affairs you had in the city, but—"

"And if it is, I shall be all the more pleased, Miss Lydia. I want something fresh—something wholesome. Many a time in the midst of the gaieties up there, I've longed for



Children's Shelter at London, Ont.

From which 33 poor, neglected children were placed in homes during the past year. See article in this issue regarding work at this Shelter.

one of our good, old-time frolics." And she clapped her hands merrily.

"I was thinking," continued Miss Lydia, "that it would be such a good chance for you to show off one of your new Paris gowns you wrote about."

Melinda was silent a moment, a puzzled look on her pretty face. Then: "What are the other girls going to wear, Miss Lydia?" she asked.

"Well, I believe Jennie Edwards is going to wear her last Christmas pink silk; I heard Lucia Wilson's mother say she was making a new white lawn for Lucia, and I know the Beale girls will have real sweet tussles, blue and yellow. Oh, you'll outshine them all—no doubt of that."

"I'm going to wear my commencement dress, Miss Lydia. It's over a year old, but it is so simply made in the style doesn't specially matter. It is Empire, with a little lace and chiffon, that's all."

Miss Lydia smothered the ejaculation on her lips—and held out her hand. "You're just the same big-hearted girl you always were, Melinda, and I—I'm proud of you, child."

The trunks were arriving, and Melinda hurried off to attend to her unpacking. There was a whole trayful of wonderful toys collected from many foreign countries to delight Johnnie's heart, an exquisite shawl for Mrs.

Branham, a genuine meerschaum for Mr. Branham, and a fan with mother-of-pearl sticks for Miss Lydia.

In the midst of her unpacking, Melinda turned to her mother and said: "Now, Mumsey, I want you to be quite frank with me. Is Papa—penniless? Lucy Carleton is to be married in the spring. She offered to pay me exactly what I gave for my dresses, and that will bring in two thousand dollars."

"Your money? He'd never in the world touch it, dear."

"Our money, Mamma. He gave it freely, and I give it back just as willingly. Believe me it will give me more happiness than using it any other way in the world."

"He does need a bit of extra money to get the farm in good running order, buy a few modern appliances, and hire a few more men—"

Melinda got up off her knees and threw her arms about her mother's neck. "The hand of Providence is in everything, mother. God be praised."

Two months passed. Under Melinda's youthful enthusiasm and optimistic viewpoint, wonderful changes had come to the little Brookside cottage. There was a flourishing flower garden that ran around three sides of the house, and inside the rooms had undergone magic metamorphoses—at small expenditure of dollars, and a large output of industry and ingenuity.

One morning Mrs. Branham went to her daughter's room with a resolute

roots of the girl's gold hair. But she did not answer.

"There is something."

"Someone, Mother."

"You cared for him, child?"

"Yes, very, very much."

"And our misfortune somehow came between you?"

"He never knew the reason. I felt it would not be sufficient to put a stop to everything at once—as had to be done. He would have persisted. There was never any engagement. He did ask me to marry him, and I promised him by an oath when reached Montreal. There, I learned the truth. When he came I told him that I did not care—that it was all a mistake. I could not have explained—not for the universe. It would have seemed like throwing myself at his head. Besides, I wanted to take up the burden with you and Papa—to give your life with you. Had I married Richard Barfield that would have been impossible. His father is one of the richest men in the state."

Mrs. Branham looked thoughtfully into her daughter's cow-eyed face. At last she spoke. "And after two months are you still willing that things should remain as they are? If he should come for you would you go—"

"I could not."

"It seems a bit quixotic to me, dear. I'm afraid—"

"Understand, Mother. I couldn't have endured the comments—the coupling of the names of the families after Papa's defeat. It would have been intolerable."

"Yes, Mumsey?"

"A young man came down from Montreal this morning and was talking to your father about the advisability of settling Brookside."

"Well?" Melinda's heart gave a great lurch; her cheeks flamed into scarlet banners.

"He was startling like the photograph in your portfolio."

"And—"

"Dearie, I wish you'd run down to the parlor and bring me up that Sevres vase. I want to mend a little nick in it."

Melinda went pale and red by turns. She rose automatically and started toward the door. She went on in the direction of the parlor as one in a trance, and entered it still streaming.

"Melinda!"

"Dick!"

She was half way across the floor before she saw him.

"So I have found you at last. And the reason, too. Sweetheart, why couldn't you have told me the truth?"

"Have you—been looking for me?"

"Under drooping lashes, her eyes hid under drooping lashes."

"For weeks—interminable weeks. Ever since I learned of your father's trouble."

"But it was unfair—cruel. You had no right—"

"I had every right—that of a man who loves a woman honestly and with his whole heart."

"But the difference in our circumstances—that you should have remembered that. Oh Dick!"

Her look, the ring in her voice, caused wild joy to spring up in Richard Barfield's heart. But he choked it down. "Have you dropped me out of your heart as completely as you did out of your life—that day, Miss Branham. His face was grave, pale."

Melinda's suddenly became serious, and in her confusion she caught at the back of a chair for support.

He took a step toward her, the warm breath rushing eagerly between really lips. "Listen, Mellic," he said earnestly. "I'm without a cent in the world myself to-day. My father has cut me off because of my refusal to ask the girl of his choice to marry me. For the rest of my time, I feel emancipated—free! I am young

and strong and well equipped to earn his own living. I don't mean to earn an idle son of luxury another day as long as I live. To-morrow I strike into an unknown world to try my fortune. If in time I make good, will you share it with me, Melinda?" He caught her hands and held them close.

Melinda half opened her lips to speak, but the abrupt entrance of Mr. Branham cut short her words. "Daddy," this is Mr. Richard Barfield. You know his father—"

"Well indeed. And I've already talked to Mr. Barfield about hanging out his shingle in Brookside. I think it'll be a first-rate arrangement."

A glow came to Melinda's face, and in a tone that vibrated through young Barfield's heart, she said: "I hope you will be successful, Dick." The name escaped her unconsciously, and when she recovered from her blush and looked up, Mr. Branham was gone.

"Was that an answer to my question, Mellicé?"

"It seems queer that both of us, in less than three months, should have gone from affluence to poverty, doesn't it?" she asked evasively.

"You mean," said Barfield, as he took her to his heart, "from poverty to—riches." *

Children's Shelter at London

Jos. Sanders, Supt. London Shelter.

The value of the work in connection with the various Children's Shelters, is more generally recognized than ever before and meets with approval everywhere. Many new societies have been formed and now nearly every city and town in Ontario has a Children's Aid Society. London is looked upon as the central Society of Western Ontario, being one of the oldest Societies in the Province. It compares favorably with any in existence.

Some may ask, "How is it, that after the Society has been in operation for 15 years, there are still so many neglected and incorrigible children in the community to look after?" There are two answers to this question. One is that there has been a constant influx of strangers to the country, the other is that there have always been cases where the Board felt convinced that the children ought to be removed from their surroundings but the necessary evidence has not been forthcoming and these children are now growing up in circumstances leading to a constant source of trouble. We are forced to the conclusion that we can never rest in the work for children, we can never get through with our task.

The extent of the Society's work can in no wise be judged by the number of children removed from their homes, as it is becoming increasingly manifest that the chief field of operations lies in the adjustment of difficulties in the home that threaten the moral well-being of the child and in endeavoring to restore such conditions

in the home as would make for the child's proper upbringing.

There were quite a number of neglected and incorrigible children who were taken under my care temporarily and placed in the Shelter Home the past year until such times as the home conditions had improved and the parents had a realization of their responsibilities, until the boy or girl had been taught a much needed lesson and promised to amend his or her ways.

They were returned to their homes and nearly always with good results. In many of these cases I have allowed the boy or girl to return home only on condition and have insisted that they come to see me once a week for some time afterwards, and the talks which I had with them on these occasions and the advice given has, I believe, helped them to resist the temptations to which they were subjected. Children whose parents had been neglected, were likewise returned to their homes only on condition. The knowledge of this supervision has resulted in a better care of the child. Indeed it is only after all other means have failed that children are permanently removed from their homes, and in such cases the children are as speedily as possible transferred to foster homes where they will receive the love and care their natural parents could not be induced to give them.

PLACING IN FOSTER HOMES.

Many of the Society's wards who were placed in foster homes 10 to 15 years ago are now young men and women who compare most favorably with other young people in the community in which they live. They are bright capable, self-dependent, and a credit to the Society and their foster parents, whereas had they been left in the surroundings from which they were rescued they would now probably be either criminals or dependents upon charity. The total number are in fact now married with homes, and in some cases have children, of their own. I have every confidence that these young parents will bring up their children on the good training and instruction which they received in their foster homes.

Thus it will be seen that there is much to encourage us in this work. We are not relying for the present alone, because we are building for character, for the future as well as for the present. Every child whose home surroundings are now being improved, every boy and girl whose feet are being guided into the right path, every child being removed from vicious surroundings and placed in happy and respectable foster homes, every homeless little one who has a foster home, will one day be an asset instead of a burden to this country, for whose future we hope so much.

Following are some figures which will give an idea of the work done during the year ending November 30, 1908, at the London Shelter.

WORK ACTUALLY DONE.

The number of children who passed through the Society's hands during the year was 112. There were in the Society's Shelter Home, at the beginning of the year, 20 children. Wards of the Society in the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph at the beginning of the year, 1; returned from foster homes during the year, 22. City children taken in charge during the year transferred to the Society by parents 14, delivered by order of police magistrate 4, taken on remand from police station 7, taken off streets 1, incorrigibles taken at request of parents 4, made ward by resolution of Board of Management and transferred from Salvation Army Home 1. Total 32.

CHILDREN DISPOSED OF.

These children were disposed of as follows: Placed in foster homes for the first time 33, re-placed in foster homes 16, returned to parents or guardians

22, returned to Kent County Children's Aid Society 6, sent to Provincial Superintendent 1, committed to Victoria Industrial School, from city 1, from county 3, runaway Industrial School boy returned to Mimico 1, committed to Alexandra Industrial School, from city 2, from county 13, wards in Protestant Orphan's Home on Nov. 30th, 1908, 2, wards in care of sisters of St. Joseph on Nov 30th, 1908, 4, in Shelter Home on Nov. 30th, 1908, 20. Total 112.

Of the children placed in foster homes for the first time, 17 were girls and 16 were boys, total 33. The Society has now in foster homes 292 girls and 215 boys, total 447. Since its inception, the Society has had the legal care, charge and guardianship of 695 children. The 447 represents the number at present under its supervision in foster homes, the remaining 248 being either now old enough to look after themselves, or having been returned to the care of their parents or guardians.

The number of children cared for in the Society's Shelter Home in the year was 102, and of these 13 were in twice and two were in three times, making in all a total of 110, counting each one returned as a new arrival. The largest number in the Shelter on any date was 28 and the smallest number in at any time was 12. The success in finding homes for the children and the suitability of the children for the homes offered are the factors that influenced these results. The Shelter Home of the Society has been in existence since May 20th, 1899, and since that time has received 706 children.

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

The Upward Look

Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God; for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man.—James 1, 13.

When we are tempted, as we all are constantly and as we must expect to be continually, it will help us to gain the victory if we will only remember what we are told in God's word about temptation. Temptation assails most of us differently. Some of us are tempted to give way to a bad temper, others to feelings of pride, others to lack of faith in God's promises to provide for all our needs, others to the lusts of the flesh or to the love of strong drink. Sometimes, when we realize that temptation has overcome us and that we have sinned, we are apt to wonder why God tempts us so. We feel that if we loved us he would not put us so much in the way of temptation.

When we allow such thoughts to occupy our minds we make a great mistake. It is not God who tempts us, it is the devil. We must not forget that. If we do, we have a false and misleading conception of God.

The devil is constantly endeavoring to lead us into sin. He tempts us continually to do wrong. Christ ever stands ready to help us to resist the temptations of the devil. He has promised to give us the victory over the devil if we will but ask Him. But we must be persistent in our asking. Just in proportion as we find that we must never be faithful in praying to God for the help we require. Christ, Himself, while on earth, sometimes prayed all night for the strength He



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Advertisement for THE 1900 WASHER. Features include: CAN YOU SPARE SIX MINUTES?, 30 Days' Free Trial, '1900 Gravity' Washer, and contact information for F.D.P. Bach, Manager, 1900 WASHING CO., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Advertisement for HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. Text: 'IF YOU DON'T LIKE GRAY HAIR-- DON'T HAVE IT'. Describes Gray Hair Rejuvenator and Superfluous Hair, Mole, etc. treatment.

needed. How necessary, therefore, it is that we must not be ungrateful or proud. We should never forget that God has promised to see that we are not tempted beyond what we are able to bear. (1 Cor. 10, 13.)

While it may be hard to realize, we should never forget that temptations are often the best things for us. In James 1:2; we are told "count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations." In the twelfth verse of the same chapter the apostle says: "Blessed is the man who endureth temptation; for when he is tried he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love Him." Unless we are prepared to suffer temptations, we are not worthy to be called disciples of Christ.—I. H. N.

Flowers for Farmer's Wives

Mrs. S. A. Hunt, Oxford Co., Ont. So many farmers' wives have no place for flowers, except, possibly, some far-off garden spot, that I long to tell them how I have succeeded in raising flowers right at my back door, in spite of chickens and little pigs. I have had flowers in boxes and flowers in beds, in the most hopeless situations, and under the most discouraging surroundings that, nevertheless, were a source of delight all summer.

First, as to flowers in boxes: Never let them get dry; provide good drainage; have the soil one-third sand and use large boxes. You cannot keep a small box of dirt from drying out in the long hot days of July and August. I have the best success with a wash-tub, or a box that would hold as much. Set a stool and raise it above the reach of the chickens. Set your boxes as near the places where the men wash as convenient, so they will not have to take any unnecessary steps, and the family will take more interest and pleasure in your flowers than they will if you do all the work yourself.

DRAINAGE AND SOIL.

Unless you provide good drainage and a sandy soil your plants will suffer during a rainy time. The ground will become thoroughly soaked, and should the water remain in the soil it will cause the roots to rot, and thus stop the growth of the plants, if it does not kill them outright. Without plenty of sand also, the soil may become packed and soggy. Bore some holes in the bottom of your tub or box. Put in your old broken crockery, bones, etc., and some charcoal. I think the charcoal keeps it pure and sweet, even though it is constantly damp. Cover these things with hay so that no dirt can get through. Then get some good mellow soil, mix it with sand, fill your vines, nasturtiums, petunias and sweet alyssum round the edges. These plants will do well in any situation, except the box, and it is ready for the plants.

WHAT TO GROW

The kind of plants will depend on the situation of the box. If it is on the north try pansies, and put madeira pansies; do not try pansies on the south or west. You can have good success with roses, geraniums, phlox, heliotropes, snapdragons and ageratum. If you use geraniums or roses, you will need two-year-old plants to get the best results, but you will not need more than four or five plants of that age to fill the centre. Whatever plants you use in the centre of the box be sure to plant some of all the plants named around the edges. I have found it almost a necessity to plant a madeira in each corner. They form large tubers, which take up a good deal of room, and by cramping the roots for the flowering plants you will get so many more blossoms. If you cannot get madeira vines ground ivy is the next best thing. It

will rapidly fill the damp, mellow soil with roots, and answer the purpose.

IN THE WINDOW

As a rule, the average window gardener tries to crowd too many plants into one window. It is small wonder, for it is surely a heart-breaking task to decide among the favorites we wish to save for winter companionship. We choose one, then another, and cannot decide not to take a third, and so it goes.

There is no wisdom in this course, however. If one tries to keep a greater number of plants in a window than can develop without crowding, the plants will never grow nor show to advantage. There is no comfort in a shelf full of ragged-looking straggly plants that seem only trying to get out of each other's way; and finally you will get more real pleasure out of a single well-grown plant which has all the room needed in which to expand and bloom, than a dozen such as described.

Plants need sunshine and light and room as much as human beings do in order to develop the best that is in them. Don't crowd them. If you have too many, share them with your neighbor who hasn't any.

A Flower Garden Free

Every woman should take pride in her flower garden, and make it as attractive and pleasant as the means at her command will permit. Many women do not have much money to spend on seeds, bulbs, plants, or shrubs, with which to make much showing in her garden. We have, therefore, arranged with reliable seed firms to supply seeds, bulbs and plants free to every woman who purchases goods from our advertisers, or who sends us new subscriptions.

HOW TO BAKEN THE GARDEN.

Any woman who purchases goods from our advertisers, since Jan. 1, 1909, and states that she saw the advertisement in Farm and Dairy will be allowed her choice of any of the following options in Class A.

ANOTHER FREE OFFER.

If you can secure for us two new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy, at \$1 a year, we will send you one option in Class A. For one new subscription sent us for one year, at \$1 each you may have your choice of any option in Class B. Address, Household Editor, Peterboro, Ont.

CLASS A

Option 1 doz. Gladiolus bulbs, mixed.
3 (only) Dahlias, mixed.

Option 2
1 Asparagus Plumosa Fern.
1 Boston Fern.
1 Half Hardy Tea Rose.

Option 3
1 Root Violeta.
1 Hardy Phlox.
1 Iris.

Option 4 Packages of seed, as follows:
Alyssum, Little Gem.
Aster, Crown Prince, mixed.
Aster, Blanche Lyon, branching.
Aster, Giant Comet, mixed.
Aster, Improved Camellia.
Balsam, Improved Camellia.
Dianthus, Double Fringed.
Mignonette, Sweet.
Nasturtium, Gunther's.
Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, mixed.
Pansy, Giant, mixed.
Petunia, Giant of California.
Phlox, Grandiflora, (mixed).
Sweet Peas, selected.
Stocks, Colossal, mixed.
Verbena, Mammoth.

Option 4 is one choice only. Any one choosing this option will be sent all the seeds mentioned in this option.

CLASS B

Option 1
½ lb. Special Mixed Sweet Pea seed.

1 oz. Special Mixed Nasturtium seed, tall.

1 oz. Special Mixed Nasturtium Seed, short.

1 oz. Morning Glory seed.

Option 2

Collection Garden Vegetable Seeds.

Option 3

1 Bulb, Liliun Speciosum Album.

1 Bulb, Liliun Speciosum Rubrum.

1 Bulb, Liliun Atratum.

Option 4

One year's subscription to The Canadian Horticulturist, the only horticultural magazine published in Canada, and dealing with Canadian conditions.

A Good Premium Won

Readers of the household department of Farm and Dairy are taking advantage of our offer to send free of cost, for the securing of a club of nine

new subscriptions at \$1 each, a fine English semi-porcelain dinner set of 95 pieces. This set consists of the following pieces: 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit dishes, 12 butter plates, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 platter (10 inch), 1 platter (14 inch), 1 gravy boat, 1 pickle dish, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 1 baker, 1 slop bowl, and 1 cream jug. The set is genuine English semi-porcelain, decorated in a dainty floral border, with embossed and scalloped edges.

The latest recipient of this dinner set is Miss Ada Flintoft, Wentworth Co., Ont., to whom we shipped one of these dinner sets last week. We trust other housewives will avail themselves of this opportunity of securing a dinner set and let us have a club of nine new subscribers in return. See the advertisement of the dinner set in another column of the household department.



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It entertains you with a song well sung, a piece well played, an amusing dialogue, or any of the other things of which the Edison Phonograph is so easily capable.

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which are Records that play twice as long as the old Records, and a great deal better.

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THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Inquiries will be replied to, as soon as possible, and after proof of same. Our Cook Book is sent free for two new yearly subscriptions at \$1.50 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

Homemade Breads

KENTUCKY CORN BREAD

To 1 pt. sifted white corn meal add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt (and if liked 1 or 2 tablepoons sugar), 1 tablepoon lard, 2 beaten eggs and enough buttermilk to make a thin batter. Have a well greased pan heated on top of the stove, pour the batter into this and bake $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in a quick oven. There must be plenty grease in the pan and it should be hot enough so that the batter when it is poured in will crisp around the edges.

OLD FASHIONED BROWN BREAD

Put 1 pt. yellow corn meal in a mixing bowl and scald it with boiling water, using no more than just enough to wet it. Let this stand about 10 minutes, then add cold water to make a soft batter. When lukewarm add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup liquid yeast, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, and 1 pt. warm flour. Stir well, and let rise over night. Next morning stir it down again and put into well greased tins to rise. Bake in a moderate oven 2 hours.

COFFEE CAKE

Four cups of flour, 1 cup of butter (or half lard or beef drippings), 1 cup each of coffee, molasses, sugar, and seeded, chopped and well-dried raisins, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little warm water, one-half teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons of cinnamon and one-half of clove powder. Bake about an hour in a moderate oven.

SOYBE MILK CAKE

One cup of soy milk, 1 cup of granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, 2 cups of flour and one cup of raisins or currants (if latter, use $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of mace for flavor). To use for round cakes, scant the shortening and round 1 cup of the mix.

SPICED SAULT

This is an excellent seasoning for soups, dressings, meat leaves, etc.: Mix together $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of thyme, black pepper, ground bay leaves, marjoram and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of cayenne pepper, ground cloves and grated nutmeg. Mix thoroughly, and to every 4 oz. of this mixture add 1 oz. salt. One of this mixture salt is sufficient to flavor 3 lbs. meat.

GRAHAM DROP COOKIES

Cream 1 cup shortening with 2 cups sugar, add 2 beaten eggs, 1 cup buttermilk, in which dissolve 1 teaspoon soda and 2 cups graham flour, sifted. Flavor to taste, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup seeded raisins dredged with flour.—Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Perth Co., Ont.

Talks with Mothers

Mutual Training of the Child

It would almost seem, in our busy life, as if the training of the child was being left largely to the mother. Whether this is owing to the new woman or to the business grind under which the fathers labor in order to provide for the family, is hard to determine.

You ask, can it be possible for a child to have too much mothering. Not too much mothering, a word symbolic of tender, loving care, but too much mother is possible. Haven't you seen the fretful boy at once become quiet when the strong, calm father takes it out of the arms of the tired, nervous mother? It is perfectly

natural for a mother to shield her child, to protect it, to keep the birdling in the nest as long as possible, while the more daring father pushes the child out into the world to gain self-confidence.

Mrs. A., in her unselfishness, says, "My husband is so overworked that I'd be a poor sort of wife to trouble him with the children. I just manage them as best I can myself." That is very comfortable for Mr. A., but how about Jimmie and Nellie? If their little bodies were growing crooked and one-sided, wouldn't their Mamma hasten to supply the support of a brace? A brace! Why, that is just what a father should be to the child. A father-trained child will never develop into a mollycoddle. A girl, you know, can be a mollycoddle just as well as a boy. In fact, a girl with her woman temperament needs the broad, bracing training of a father as much as does a boy; for who knows but what the girl will need to do a man's work in the world.

Until the age of twelve or more the child is under feminine rule, with only the father to enforce masculine discipline. If the father fails in his duty, or the mother usurps his position, what of the child? The well developed child needs mutual training of both parents, else with a powerful Creator have dispensed with one parent.

Mother, never mind if father is busy; it is his duty and privilege to share with you in the training of Jimmie. Of what use to work and strive for the means with which to send Jimmie to college, if Jimmie himself is not fit for the life? Better let that dollar escape than to let Jimmie get warped and supine.

What of the fatherless? Ah, well, that is another story, for then the child squares its tiny shoulders and lifts up its tiny hands to help mother, and in so doing gains the strength and self-confidence necessary to a well-rounded development.

Do you want to have your own subscription to Farm and Dairy renewed free? Then send us 2 new subscriptions at \$1 each and we will renew your own subscription free for one year.

A DINNER SET FREE



FREE FOR A FEW HOURS WORK
Secure a CLUB of only NINE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS AT \$1.00 EACH, and you will be sent FREE OF COST, an elegant English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set of 95 pieces.

This set consists of the following pieces: 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit dishes, 12 butter plates, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 platter (10 inch), 1 platter (14 inch), 1 gravy boat, 1 pickle dish, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 1 baker, 1 soup bowl, and 1 cream jug. This set is genuine English semi-porcelain, decorated with a dainty green floral border, with embossed and scalloped edges.

Sample copies on request. Write Circulation Department, FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

PURITY FLOUR
And Its Keeping Qualities

SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period. Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage. That's "Purity."



"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.

"More Bread and better Bread"

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.

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

The Sewing Room

Patterns in each. Order by number and size. If for children give age and sex. If for adults, give bust measure for waists and waists and length. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

MISSES' SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS 6218

The semi-princess dress for children gives the incoming styles and will be extensively worn by the young girls. This one is simple yet smart, and is adapted both to the wool materials of the present, and to the linens, chambrays, madras and the like.

The dress is made with the skirt and the blouse and with the yoke and front panels that are cut in one. The chemise is arranged under the waist and attached to the yoke with panel.

Material required for 16 year size is 10 yds 21 or 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds 32, or 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds 44 in wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd 18 in wide for the chemise.

The pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 yrs of age and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

CLOSED DRAWERS 6245

Closed drawers are preferred by many wearers to every other sort, and there have the advantage of allowing a choice of darts and gathers at the waist and hips. They can be finished with circular or gathered skirts.

Material required for medium size is 2 yds 36, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds 44 in wide with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds of embroidery 5 in wide and 2 yds of banding.

The pattern is cut for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

MISSES' TUCKED WAIST 6247

Pretty blouses as these are in demand for young girls. This one is tucked on exceptionally becoming lines and includes a little chemise that is always desirable.

Material required for 16 year size is 7 yds 21 or 24, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds 32 or 34 in wide with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds of banding, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd 18 in wide for the chemise.

The pattern is cut for girls of 14 and 16 yrs of age and will be mailed to you for 10 cts.

COAT 6249

The half fitting coat is becoming and is a pronounced favorite while it promises to be even more popular this spring.

The coat is made with front and side front, backs and under arm gapes. It is completed with smart and useful patch pockets, and includes regulation 2 piece sleeves.

Material required for medium size is 5 yds 27, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds 44 or 46 yds 48 in wide with $\frac{3}{4}$ yd 21 in wide for the bands.

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





Corrugated Iron

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Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets.
Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste.
Any central ribs or gables—galvanized or painted—straight or curved. Send us your specifications.

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Write for information as to terms, homestead regulations, special railway rates, etc.

THOS. SOUTHWORTH,
Director of Colonization, Toronto
HON. JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture.

Concerning Canadian Cheese

(Continued from page 17)

Copy of letter from James Leggett & Co., Glasgow, dated 24th December, 1908.

"In reference to your call re quality and condition of Canadian cheese: Generally speaking, the cheese have arrived in good condition notwithstanding the hot summer both here and in Canada. We have had little to complain of in regard to heated cheese and nothing at all in comparison with, say, 10 years ago.

"Regarding flavor, there is still room for improvement though this has also been improved during the past season. The long drives with milk over bad roads in hot weather may account partly for this, also objectionable weeds in the pasture at certain seasons; further, the milk cans are sometimes used for taking back why to the farm, and afterwards not properly cleaned, any or all of these will produce a faulty flavor in the cheese.

"Improved quality always commands a larger demand and a better price."

Copy of letter from Fulton & Weir, Glasgow, dated 11th January, 1909.

"We consider that the quality of Canadian cheese has been very much improved these last 10 years as regards texture, flavor and color, and certainly as regards heating there is little or nothing to complain of now whereas 10 years ago it was a constant source of complaint.

"We consider that the Canadian cheese are coming very near the quality of our Scotch cheese now and if they were only shipped in a more mature condition they would be much more marketable when they arrive here. A very large proportion of the Canadian cheese which have arrived these last two or three years have been shipped far too green—indeed one is inclined to believe that they were shipped as soon as they were made."

Copy of letter received from Andrew Clement & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow, dated 19th January, 1909.

"The Canadian Dairy Produce Trade of 1908 has been a disappointment to Scottish importers. It is somewhat disheartening to record another year of diminished

trade, and should the shrinkage not be stopped we are afraid Canada will lose her present strong position in cheese, and what was at one time a rapidly improving position in butter. Fortunately the butter and cheese requirements of Scotland show no decline, but only that importers have been forced to fill their wants to a greater extent from other sources of supply.

At our request we sum up the position as follows:

CHEESE

"Condition.—Heated cheeses were too few to do any harm worth mentioning, and the present carrying arrangements are about as near perfect as we can reasonably expect.

"Quality cannot be said to have shown much improvement, neither has it deteriorated.

"Appearance leaves much room for betterment in neater grades to the cheese, and particularly in better finished boxes. We notice a gradual deterioration in the style and strength of cheese boxes as compared with past years.

"Weights have been more and more unsatisfactory and the shrinkage has caused heavy losses to importers. The practice of shipping too green cheese is doing great injury to the Canadian trade.

"Supplies.—Owing to short makes and high prices in Canada, Scotch importers in 1908 they can get better value in Home than in New Zealand cheese, on which they have no loss in weight; consequently their requirements for Canadians were smaller than formerly. The enormous increase in New Zealand supplies from January till June, makes it unnecessary for importers to buy and carry from the autumn the heavy stocks of Canadians which they have done in past years."

BUTTER

"Supplies from Canada were not sufficiently large to warrant any special remark.

"Quality and condition were practically the same as former seasons, but prices in Canada were relatively too high compared with Irish and Continental supplies.

"In conclusion we should like to refer to the great care exercised by the Canadian Government and dairy associations over the production and transit of dairy

produce, and to assure them that their efforts are appreciated by importers on this side.

"If we may be allowed to offer suggestions to them for the future, they would be that, while not relaxing their present work, they devote increased attention to:—

"1. Discouraging small factories.

"2. Making it compulsory to have cool curing rooms at each factory.

"3. Raising the status of cheese and butter makers.

"4. Developing production by getting farmers to make provision against droughts by laying out a supply of green food, ensilage, etc., and to develop the milking strains of their herds.

"5. Encouraging the shipment of green cheese or short weight goods."

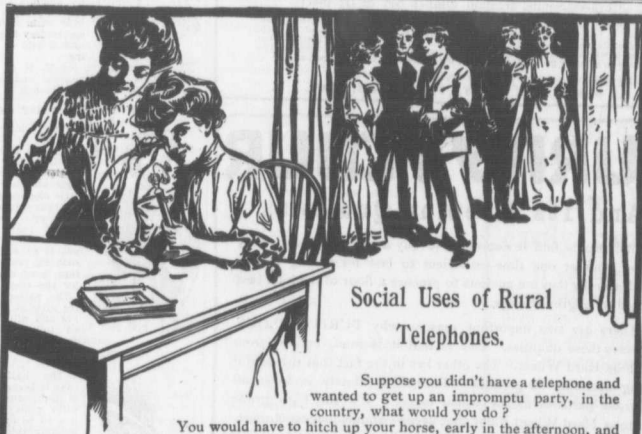
In your next issue I shall conclude this series with letters from Bristol and Liverpool importers.

W. W. MOORE,
CHIEF MARKETS DIVISION,
Ottawa, March 15th, 1909.

Care of Factory Valves

The cheese or butter maker has other things which require his attention, as well as making cheese or butter. They are all parts of the business, however, and the maker who carefully looks after every detail will find his work easier and more satisfactory. The following from the Irish Homestead, the accredited organ of the dairy industry in Ireland, upon the care of valves may be of value: A valve is an appliance for regulating the supply of steam, water, or other liquids or gases, and is so constructed that the fluid or vapor can only pass through one way only. The valves found in the average creamery are so intricate in construction, and do not seem to be very well understood by our creamery managers, and this probably accounts for the large number of leaking valves one is always coming across. It frequently happens that when installing pipes and valves, the piping is allowed to sag, and the weight is all thrown on to the valve; the valve, being made of a soft metal such as brass, is thrown out of shape and is quickly ruined. All piping should be supported by brackets placed at fairly frequent intervals. When a valve for steam has just been fitted up, a blast of steam should be passed through before closing it down; this is to remove any obstruction which may have got lodged between the disc and seat. Unfortunately, the practice of cementing pipe joints up with red lead is still fairly common, and this is to be deplored, for it is much better to use graphite and oil, and there is less possibility of a leak being caused by an obstruction getting between the seat and the disc. In screwing a valve on to a pipe never use a pipe wrench, but always one with a square jaw, so that the bonnet of the valve does not get knocked out of shape. Another point to remember is to use the wrench on the end of the valve, not on which the pipe is being screwed. If it is found that the valve will not close tight, allow it to leak until it can be taken to pieces and cleaned rather than use excessive force on the hand wheel. Never try and force the handle by means of a lever, or you are likely to use more power than intended, and run the risk of ruining the valve completely. If, as is frequently the case, the valve shows signs of leaking, do not condemn it and discard it as useless; it is quite possible some scale has got on to the seat, and it simply requires taking to pieces and grinding down with powdered glass or emery.

When I was staying at the Walker House, in Toronto last summer, I frequently saw copies of Farm and Dairy and was pleased with the information I received from it. Accordingly, when visiting the Toronto exhibition last fall, I subscribed with you agents. We consider the money well spent and are much interested in every week's issue. —John Adams, Muskegon Co., Mich.



Social Uses of Rural Telephones.

Suppose you didn't have a telephone and wanted to get up an impromptu party, in the country, what would you do?

You would have to hitch up your horse, early in the afternoon, and drive for miles around to your different friends. After this drive you would be so fatigued in the evening that you wouldn't want to see your friends.

How differently this party could be arranged if you had a telephone.

In less than half an hour, you could ring up your friends, living miles away, and invite them to come, without trouble or fatigue.

More than ninety per cent. of the rural telephones used in this country are manufactured by us.

A post card with your address will bring you further particulars about them, with cost of installing, etc.

You can build and operate your own telephone line.

The Northern Electric & M'fg. Co., Ltd.

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No. 302

AYRSHIRES

JAS. BEGG, ST. THOMAS, AYRSHIRES, Standard for this breed is 60 lbs. milk per day. No culls. 0-5-1909

DAVID A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que., milkers, good testers and good lookers. Several young bulls for sale; prices right. 0-5-1909

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Have been bred and imported with a view to combine quality with production. The herd consists of 2000 registered animals. Nether Hill Goodtime (Imported) now heads the herd. Young stock for sale. Address—

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. 0-5-1909

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

A fine lot of young bulls and calves; also the famous stock bull, "Not Likely of St. Anne's, 1910." Come and see his offspring. Also Shetland ponies and Yorkshire pigs.

D. BODDEN, Manager, Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que. Hon. W. Owen, proprietor. 0-6-1909

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. If in need of good stock, write for prices which are always reasonable. W. F. KAY, Phillipsburg, Que. 0-5-1909

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are in such demand will make another importation. Will attend great depression sale of the world renowned Barchessie Herd of Mr. And. Mitchell, Kircubright, Scotland, where some of the choicest Ayrshires ever offered will be sold. Orders entrusted to me will be carefully attended to. Take advantage of this great sale and transact with a few good ones. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. R. P. MESS, Howick, Que. 0-5-1909

HUME FARM AYRSHIRES

On hand young bulls for service. Several very choice August, 1908, and also heifers in calf, young cows, and cows also dressed age. Family cows a specialty. Write for a book of Yorkshire pigs, orders for importing Ayrshires solicited. "Phone in residence. Boarding Station, G. T. ALEX. HUME & Co., Montic P.O.

STONECROFT STOCK FARM

Harold M. Morgan, prop. St. Anne de Bellevue. Choice young Ayrshire Bulls and heifers for sale. Yorkshire pigs from imported sires and Dams. February and March litters. Largest selection. Highest quality. Write for prices. E 5-25-09 E. W. BJORKLEAND, Manager.

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Here may be seen some of the best Ayrshires in Canada, imported and home-bred. Record of performance cows and heifers.

Prices of stock quoted on application. HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que. 0-6-1909

AYRSHIRE CALVES FOR SALE

OUT OF RECORD OF PERFORMANCE COWS PRICE — \$35 when one month old GUS. LANGELIER, Cap Rouge, Que. 0-6-1909

STOCKWOOD HRD OF AYRSHIRES

stands for everything that is best in this Dairy Breed. Our success in the show yards proves the excellence of our herd. FOR SALE—Stock of both sexes. D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Que. 0-6-1909

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange, West Toronto

Our Annual Auction Sale of Registered Clydesdales March 26, 1909 Imported and Canadian Bred Mares and Stallions, all ages, will be offered. Anyone having notice for this sale is requested to send in full particulars at once and get full information by return mail from us how the sale will be handled. Entry books close Mar. 21 for this sale. Auction Sales of Milk Cows.—At the request of a number of Drivers, Distributors, Farmers and others who have attended the Weekly Auction Sale of Milk Cows which will be held every Monday at 1 o'clock in the Union Stock Yards, we have arranged to have a few cows to us for quick cash sales. HERBERT SMITH, Manager. It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers

FOR SALE — THE AYRSHIRE BULL, "TOP" 1945, of St. Anne's breeding. Also two bulls, one year old, sire by Topo, and from deep milking females. Other young stock for sale. Write for prices. P. A. Beaudoin, 107 St. James street, Montreal, Que. 0-6-2-09

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

Are large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1909, male and female. Prices right. Write or call on 0-4-1909 W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES

Bull Calves for this spring. By imported Bull. First price, 100 lbs. and Halifax. Long distance phone. 0-3-25-09 W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Write for special prices on all calves. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY Phillipsburg, Que. 0-5-1909

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of a ages for sale. See our stock at the lead ing shows this fall. Write for prices. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Long distance phone. 0-6-23-09

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE — 30 MEAD OF HOLSTEINS If you are wanting a choice young cow or heifer in milk, you will write me before making your selection, or better yet, write me before making your selection. GORDON H. MANHARD E-5-4-09 Manhard P.O., Leeds, Can., Ont. (Write notice of Brockville on C.P.R., Clark's Crossing)

FOR SALE The richly bred bull Hengerveld De Kol Keyes No. 3559, 101 lbs. in 4 7/8 cwt. His name indicates his breeding. It is gentle and right, evenly marked, straight and level, nice soft hair and hide. Price \$150 to a quick buyer. Also young calves, both sexes, sired by Duchland Sir and imported Maplecroft, and from direct class dams. A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont. 0-5-29-09

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Head your Heud with a son of Sam Hengerveld Korolyk who was recently sold for \$2,000. His 3 nearest dams average 50.12 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Only 2 of his sons left. We still have a few sons of Count DeKol Peterko Paul, and a number of heifers for sale. 0-4-17-09 BROWN BROS., LYNN, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

33 Choice Young Tamworths, from imported cows and sired by imported Knowel King David, a few fish bred Holstein bulls and several females. Bargain to quick buyers. A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont. 0-5-11-09

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least as many cows and heifers at once to make room for the calves in the herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a few young cows and heifers for sale. Write to Hengerveld DeKol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, Ont. Putnam Stn., 1 1/2 miles - C. P. R. E-4-8-09

at \$4.70 to \$5.; medium \$4.40 to \$4.70; common \$3.25 to \$4.30; cows \$3 to \$4.30; canners at \$1.75 to \$2.25 and bulls at \$3.25 to \$4 a cwt. Trade in milkers and springers ruled about steady, though there was a fairly large delivery towards the end of the week. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$65 each. The bad weather has seriously hampered the auction sale of cows at the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, the past two weeks, and sellers have not been able to

Well DRILLING MACHINES Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines of horse power, Steam, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

GREAT IRISH CATTLE SHOW ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY SPRING SHOW 1909 at Buffalo, Ontario April 20th to 22nd The largest collection of pure Bull and cow in any Show period. The sale of the King of the Auction Sale will be held on the premises. For particulars apply to the Agricultural Superintendent Leinster House, Dublin, Ireland

For Farms, Houses, Lots CONSULT BELL AND TAYLOR

376 Water Street - Peterboro JAMES MIDDLETON, 42: George St., Peterboro.

REGISTRED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Twenty head, consisting of three richly bred bulls, 2 coming two year old, one imported, one four year old, ten heifers coming five years old, four young cows and three heifers one year old. J. H. McLEAN, Fairview Stock Farm C. P. R. Inkerman, Ont.

JERSEYS DON JERSEY HERD

Can furnish you with young bulls sired by Golden Lad of Thorncroft, who was sire of the late prize herd at Toronto Exhibition, 1907. If you want practical money making Jerseys, secure one of these well bred bulls. D. DUNCAN, Don, Ont. 0-4-9

MISCELLANEOUS

JOS. FEATHERSTONE & SON, Streetsville, Ont Large Yorkshire Hogs for sale. E-11-09

BERRSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS

Choice Berkshire Stock for sale at all times. Good bred by imported sires. Choice Tamworths, all ages by a Toronto and London prize winning bull. Prices low, considering quality. J. W. TODD, E-6-3-10 Maple Leaf Stock Farm Corlith, Ont.

ROCK SALT for Horses and cattle, in tons and carloads. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

DISPERSION SALE

OF PURE BRED AND GRADE HOLSTEIN CATTLE, the property of R. S. Stevenson & Son, Brockville Stock Farm, Ancaster, Ontario. The herd comprises thirty-three bulls of pure breeds and ten high grade females. This is one of the largest stocks of Holsteins in Canada and has been carefully bred for many years.

The grand young bull, "Gano's Favorit Butter Boy," No. 664, C. H. B. will be in this sale. His dam, last year made under Government supervision, was taking 67 lbs. of fat, equivalent to 821 lbs. of butter. This is a fine individual, nicely made and good quality. He has many good points. He is a head and neck prize held at the farm, half a mile west of the village of Ancaster. Hamilton & Brantford electric cars stop every hour. Terms: Eight months credit on approved notes at five per cent. per annum, discount for cash. Send for Catalog.

R. S. STEVENSON & SON, Props, ANCASTER P.O., ONT.

get their offerings out. Last week a few fresh cows of medium quality sold at \$40 to \$50 each.

Receipts for milk increased at the end of the week and the market was not so quiet. Prices on Thursday ranged from \$1.87 to \$1 a cwt. At Buffalo veals are quoted at \$7 to \$9.25.

The market for both sheep and lambs has ruled strong all week at firm prices. The market at Buffalo is quiet at \$4 to \$4.50; grain-fed lambs at \$7.25 to \$7.85 and common lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.50 a cwt. Receipts for wool have been fairly good owing to some extent to the scarcity of hogs in the country and the scramble by the market for good, heavy catchments running. Prices however seem to be advancing generally as shown by quotations at Buffalo and elsewhere. On Thursday, receipts for hogs were 1000 head and upward. Selects fed and watered on the market here were quoted at \$7.40 and \$7.15 a cwt., L.O.B., at country points. At Buffalo hogs are quoted at \$7.15 to \$7.25; mixed \$7.10 to \$7.30; yorkers at \$6.75 to \$7.10, and roughs \$6 to \$6.35 a cwt. Chicago quotations range from \$6.25 to \$6.45 a cwt. as to class and quality. The Trade Bulletin London Cable of March 24th re bacon, reads: "The market for hams and shoulders was not sufficient for the demand. Supplies about the middle of the week, however, were largely increased and upward demand was not so keen there as in a slight easing off in prices. The market is closing firm, however, and the above quotation is steadily maintained for selected lots."

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, March 20.—Our market opened up quiet, but prices well maintained at last week's closing quotations, viz. \$7.75 a cwt, but receipts were light. The market for hams and shoulders was not sufficient for the demand. Supplies about the middle of the week, however, were largely increased and upward demand was not so keen there as in a slight easing off in prices. The market is closing firm, however, and the above quotation is steadily maintained for selected lots.

There is no change to note in the quotations for dressed hogs. There is a good demand with ample supplies for all requirements. Fresh killed abattoir is quoted at \$10.50 to \$10.75 a cwt. Manifolia dressed at \$10.00 to \$10.25, and country dressed at \$9.50 to \$9.50 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, March 20.—The market for cheese keeps strong, and a number of sales have been reported during the past week, greatly reducing the quantity of cheese unsold here. It is doubtful if you could pick up 2,000 boxes of cheese on this market now. What there are are all white, and holders are asking 17 1/2c. a lb. for the best quality. The market for butter compared with the high prices realized on the last of colored sold for export, which fetched practically 19 1/2c. a lb. Colored cheese must be very scarce indeed on the other side to enable them to pay such a stiff premium for them.

The butter market has been fairly steady all through this week and dealers generally report a very fair movement of butter stocks, with a few exceptions in the trade. Prices are practically unchanged. Finest full made creamery butter is quoted at 20 1/2c. to 21c. Winter made goods at 20c. Dairy butter at 19c. to 19 1/2c.

Receipts this week totalled about 1,000 packages, a slight increase over last week, but the market is not so good as it was on fresh. Lots are being picked up at about 19c. at the factory points, the quality of the offerings so far has been poor.

ROCK SALT for Horses and cattle, in tons and carloads. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

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R. S. STEVENSON & SON, Props, ANCASTER P.O., ONT.

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

MCCORMICK DRILLS

It will pay you to get acquainted with the McCormick line. It consists of hoe and single disk drills which will meet your requirements because they are built especially to meet Eastern Canadian conditions.

The disk drills are better adapted to hard and trashy ground than the hoe drills, and the hoe drills are more efficient in ground that is sandy, full of stones and roots.

The frames of both drills are exceptionally solid—there is no danger of the frame becoming twisted or springing out of shape. The wheels are extra strong and built to stand rough usage.

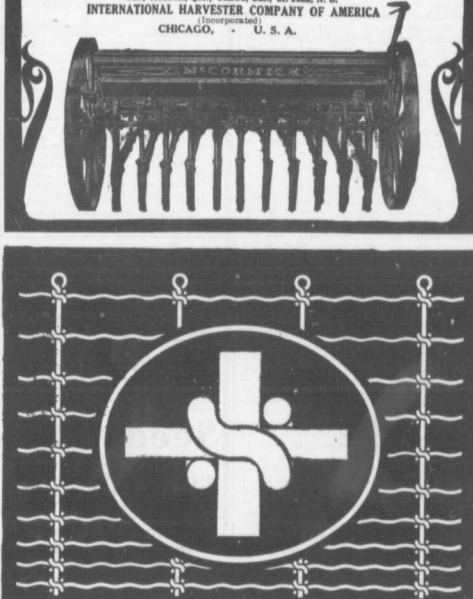
Both styles of drill are equipped with a double run force feed. It is in reality two feeds in one, because one side is adapted to small kernels and the other to large. What requires a smaller size throat than peas, beans, barley, etc., consequently, in making the double run feed, the different sizes of seed are handled to the best possible advantage. One revolution of the feed wheel carries out a certain amount, and two revolutions twice that amount; therefore, by speeding the wheel, different amounts can be sown. The feed wheel carries out its load. This insures that the grain will be handled with the greatest possible care. This feed does not bunch the seed and sows all kinds in just the quantities desired.

The hoes on the hoe drill are arranged so that they can be placed either zigzag or straight. This is an advantage in trashy ground, because when the hoes are placed zigzag there is more space for trash clearance.

In addition to grain drills, the McCormick line comprises broadcast seeders, combined cultivators and disks, cultivators, land rollers, spring-tooth harrows, out throw and in throw harrows, smoothing harrows, and scuffers.

The International agent of your town will gladly show you these drills, and supply catalogues and full information. Or you can write direct to the nearest branch house.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES: Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



Selkirk Stiff Stay Fences and Gates

are just a little Heavier, Stronger, Stiffer, More Secure and Serviceable than any other by comparison. They are the Best and Most Economical to Use and Buy, and the Most Profitable to the Agent.

THE SELKIRK Lock, although cheaper than any other independent lock, is the only one that grips tight enough to justify the use of High Grade Wire. The best metal fence lock will cost 40% more and will not hold half as much. Fill out the blank below and mail it to us and we will send you proof of the above statements, a handsome catalogue and full particulars.

Selkirk Fence Company, Hamilton, Can.

I want to examine for myself the merits of Selkirk Stiff Stay Fencing and Gates. Send me a free sample piece of the fence with descriptive catalogue and Agent's terms.

Name _____

P. O. _____

Province _____

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, and those members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to the editors for publication in this column.

Editor Farm and Dairy.—Following are two letters concerning Holstein milk that will be of interest to our readers.

Relative to feeding my baby the "Holstein" milk: When she was four months old, I was compelled to discontinue nursing her on account of ill health, and resorted to various condensed foods—none of which thoroughly agreed with her. At the age of seven months I was advised by a friend to try Holstein milk. She began to thrive in a very short time and continued to improve steadily. At the age of 20 months old, and has been taking Holstein milk regularly. It certainly has agreed with her, and I would not wish to withhold question for all "bottle" babies.—Mrs. J. W. Gullet, Springfield.

ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED

Writing you with reference to some observations I have made on the use of Holstein milk, I beg to state that a number of physicians who have used this in substitution for mother's milk in infant feeding, and also for invalids, report excellent results. My own observations in one case in which this was used, led me to think that the milk is all that could be desired. I thank you for suggesting a line of investigation of the peculiar properties of this milk.—W. G. Bain, A.B., M.D., Bacteriologist, J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotford, Que.

GRANGE NOTES

THE DOMINION GRANGE OF CANADA
"Esto Perpetua"

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Grange of Canada:

At the recent annual meeting of the Dominion Grange a committee, composed of Brothers W. L. Smith, Toronto; W. G. Good, Brantford, and H. J. Pettypiece, Forest, was appointed to draft a bill to be presented at the present session of the Legislature providing for the taxation of railway property on an equality with other property. The committee has framed a bill which has been placed in the hands of Brother James McEwing, M.P.P., for West Wellington. Brother McEwing is endeavoring to have this bill, or one equivalent to it, passed through the Legislature, but in meeting with a good deal of opposition, as was perhaps to be expected, it therefore becomes necessary to take such action as will bring our influence to bear upon the members of the Legislature.

Please call, at the earliest possible date, a meeting of your local Grange. Let this question of railway taxation be discussed and a resolution passed approving of the attitude of the Dominion Grange on this question. Then let a copy of this resolution be sent to your local M.P.P., with an urgent request that he do what he can to forward the matter in the House. It would also be well for individual members of the grange to write to their representatives, urging the matter upon them.

On February 26, a deputation from the Dominion Grange waited upon Mr. Fielding at Ottawa, and asked him to take action in regard to the numerous combines formed in the restraint of trade and to unduly enhance prices. We were able to present clear proofs of the existence of these evils and to show that it was practically impossible for any individual to attempt to prosecute them under the present criminal code. We asked for one of two things: 1. That the Government should conduct an investigation as to the existence of these combinations, and where they were shown to exist that the tariff on this particular line of goods should be lowered so as to admit outside competition to break the combine; or, 2. That a commission, similar in character to the present Railway Commission should be appointed to regulate prices of all combine-produced articles.

Mr. Fielding admitted the existence of these evils but promised very little in the way of remedy. In fact it seems clear that if any help is to be had it must be through pressure brought to bear on individual members of Parliament. I would urge upon you the necessity of taking immediate action in this matter also. Pass resolutions on the question and send copies of these to your representatives at

PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator
(Patented 1898)
The best and latest with Best Cleaners and Grading all Kinds of Seed and Grain.
See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to THE TEMPLE BLDG. CO., PERSCO, ONTARIO

WARRINER'S CHAIN HANGING STANCHION

Give animals perfect freedom absolutely no chafing. Throat has been tested for its simplicity, completeness and durability, among them J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa who writes: "We find Warriner's Stanchions very satisfactory indeed. They please us on account of their ease of working and general comfort to the animals." Made in Canada, and delivered either in any quantity, or in boxes, and for booklets apply to E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Box E, Forestville, Ontario, U. S. A.

THE STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE

is a marvel of Simplicity
A Boy can start and run it.
JUST MADE FOR HARD WORK
Look how neat and compact it is.
No pipes to freeze, and in the way.
OUTSIDE IGNITER ALWAYS COOL.
Power of every engine guaranteed.
COMPETITION DEFIED
Send for Catalogue No. 17
Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.
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INSURE



YOUR IN FOAL MARES

Why risk the loss of a valuable Mare or Foal or both of them when a payment of a few dollars would indemnify you for such loss should it happen.
The General issues policies for 30 days, 6 months or 12 months covering the mare with or without the foal.

Farm Horses, Stallions, Castration, Cattle Insurance

Prospectuses sent Free on demand. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts where resides a Veterinary Surgeon.

THE GENERAL
Animals Insurance Co. of Canada.
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, DEPT. O.
MONTREAL, P. Q.

Ottawa and as many of you as can also should write individual letters to your M.P.'s. These are matters of the most urgent importance. We must take at once such decided action as will leave no doubt as to our position.

In conclusion I would remind you of the absolute necessity of spreading our organization if we are to succeed in our fight for the farmer's rights. Let each subordinate Grange be responsible for the

organization of at least one more during the next six months. If each Grange becomes as it should, a centre of missionary effort in this direction, success must be ours very speedily.—E. C. Drury, Master.

GOSSIP

A point in favor of Grange's wooden stanchion, as advertised elsewhere in this issue, is the fact that it is at the same

time strong and light in weight. It cannot become charged with frost, and when properly constructed offers the same security and convenience as the metal stanchion without the disadvantages of the latter, which will sometimes get sprung and then will not close or lock as they should.

Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Toronto: I have used the sample can of Fluid Dip

as a disinfectant and find it all that you claim for it. As an insecticide, I am of opinion that it will be valuable and as its merits become known it will be appreciated by our stockmen. No stockman should be without some preparation of this kind in the stable.—(Sgd) W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

— Renew Your Subscription Now.

Every Safe Lock Shingle is made to meet the rigid requirements of the British Government for Admiralty and other Public Service



to proper size for Safe Lock Shingles. —The only shingle with galvanized edges.

The only shingle sold with a positive protective guaranty against lightning, backed up by a free insurance policy signed and sealed by the manufacturers, the Metal Shingle & Siding Company, a \$200,000.00 Canadian corporation.

Every Canadian farmer who expects to put up a new barn or house or to re-roof old buildings is directly interested in this extraordinary free offer.

Think of it! A straight-out lightning insurance policy free from conditions of any kind. It is the most liberal roofing offer ever made to Canadian farmers.

Insurance records show that one-half the fire losses on barns in Canada result from lightning. The property loss in these cases amounts to many thousands of dollars every year.

Safe Lock Shingles have been on the market for more than ten years, and in all that time no building covered with them has ever been harmed by lightning.

This proves to us that Safe Lock roofing is a positive guaranty against lightning.

Anyway, we are willing to show our faith in Safe Lock Shingles and will protect you from lightning without one cent additional cost to you, directly or indirectly.

Safe Lock Shingles are sold at the same price as shingles known to be inferior in quality of steel, galvanizing and construction.

Safe Lock Shingles lock positively and securely on all four sides. They cannot be blown off, nor can they be pulled apart through the warping of the sheeting, or in any other way.

And remember this—No other shingle is a Safe Lock Shingle.

Safe Lock Shingles can be found in every part of the Dominion of Canada where they have been subject to storms of all degrees of severity.

No building covered with Safe Lock Shingles has ever been unroofed.

We want you to know what some of the users of Safe Lock Shingles say of them.

R. T. McLAUGHLIN, Fair View Farm, Alba, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ makes your shingles absolutely wind and water proof. They are the best shingles on the market to-day.”

F. B. DOUD, Branchton, Ont.—“The Galvanized Steel roof is apparently as good as when put on in 1898. The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles am satisfied that I put on a good roof.”

W. J. McPHERSON, Berrinton, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles that I purchased from you ten years ago have given splendid satisfaction. The roof has never leaked a drop, and they seem to be just as good as the day they were put on.”

J. C. PAYNE, Cayuga, Ont.—“It must be ten years now since I bought the metal ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles, and up to this time I have no reason to regret their purchase. We have had wooden roofs put on shingles which are open in spots from the spitting and shrinkage of your with your Metal Shingles, and the roof seems compact and durable. So far as I have been able to see, I have seen no wear or injury to the shingles during the ten years’ use, and cannot see but that the roof is just as good as when it went on.”

MILDROCK, McKENZIE, Bear Line, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles have never given me any trouble, and they appear to be as good to-day as the day I put them on. I am well satisfied with them, as I believe them to be the best roofing that can be used on barn buildings.”

GEO. HARDY, Ashgrove, Ont.—“It will be eight years in June since the barn was shingled. I never had any trouble with it in any way, and it appears to be as good as when put on. I have been recommending your shingles as the best that can be got.”

MRS. JAMES STEWART, Pendleton, Ont.—“In reply to your letter asking about shingles I bought from you over five years ago. I looked the roof all over to-day, and they seem to be in as good condition as when they were put on the roof. The shingles don't seem to be any the worse for wear, and they will last for years.”

Send to-day for our book, “The Truth about Roofing” and full details of our Fire Insurance Policy payable in cash if your Safe Lock Roof is damaged by lightning.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co. Ltd.
“Roofers to the Farmers of Canada”
Dover Street Factory, Preston, Ontario
Branch Factory, Montreal

CUT OFF THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO US

My roof measures.....ft.....in. long.

My roof measures.....ft.....in.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Company, Limited
Dover Street Factory, Preston, Ontario

Give me length of roof along ridge; also distance from ridge to eaves, and we will send approximate cost of a Safe Lock Roof.

I expect to build..... Kind of building.....

Size of Roof..... If interested in any other Metal Building Goods please state such fact here.....

Name..... P.O..... Province.....

The British Government requires all galvanized steel roofing for Admiralty or other public work to be of specific grade and to be capable of withstanding a certain acid test.

The acids used for this purpose are strong enough to burn the skin off a man's hand, and yet the galvanizing must be heavy enough to withstand their action for a definite period.

Exposure to wind, rain and snow for a quarter of a century is much less destructive than this acid test.

Yet every Safe Lock shingle is guaranteed to meet the Government requirement in this and all other respects.

No wonder that those who have used Safe Lock Shingles declare that they will last as long as the buildings they protect.

Safe Lock Shingles are the only shingles that actually lock on all four sides so that they cannot pull apart.

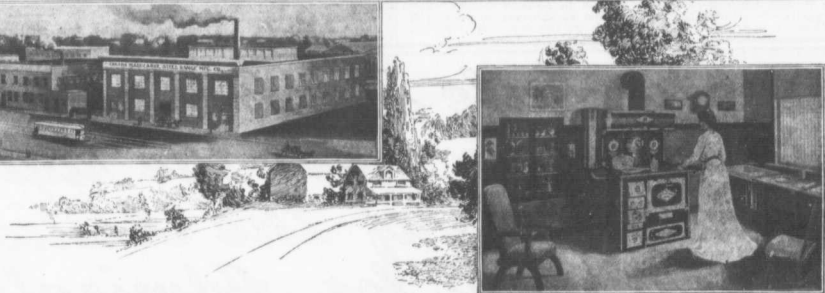
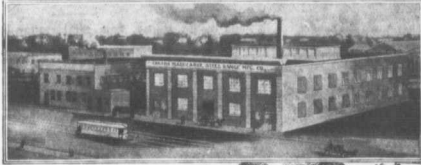
Shingles which do not lock on four sides are not Safe Lock Shingles.

Again: Safe Lock Shingles are the only shingles that completely protect the roofing nails from weather.

—The only shingles that have three thicknesses of steel along the upper edge of lock, thereby doubling the strength along the line of greatest strain.

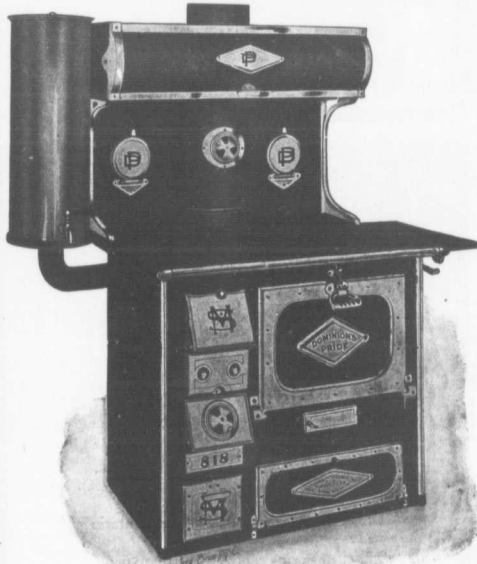
—The only shingle galvanized after the sheets have been accurately cut

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818 or 918—Elevated Tank, for Coal and Wood
Made of the best Blue Polished Steel and Malleable iron.

PRICE CASH \$39 Delivered to any Railway Station in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. We pay the freight.

OVER 5,000 OF OUR RANGES IN USE IN TORONTO ALONE, WRITE FOR OUR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD ONLY BY THE

CANADA MALLEABLE & STEEL RANGE MFG'G CO., LIMITED, 1240 Dundas Street TORONTO, CAN.

are placed on the market in response to a demand for a Range combining the sterling qualities of Malleable Iron and Steel, practically indestructible, air-tight without cementing, perfect cookers and bakers, most economical on fuel, design attractive, artistic finish, and the best modern improvements. Will last a lifetime with proper care.

The "Dominion Pride" Range

is made of the best Blue Polished Steel and Malleable Iron. Polished Steel requires no black lead or Japan, and has the best finish, appearance, and easiest to keep clean. The occasional application of a cloth to the polished steel causes it to appear clean and bright and retains all of its original blue lustre. Malleable Iron will not warp, crack or break like cast iron. Malleable Iron has been universally adopted by railroads for car castings, by agricultural implement manufacturers for machines, on account of its great strength and durability, and is surely and rapidly growing in favor for range construction. This is most natural, as it is the only material of which a perfect cooking apparatus can be made. The time is coming when the public will have nothing else. It is inevitable, as this construction is the most practicable and enduring.

PRICE

Why not buy direct from the Manufacturer and save the middlemen and retailer's profit? "DOMINION'S PRIDE" Range, if sold through the retailer or travelling salesman would have to be sold for \$69.00 cash. Our price direct to the consumer as follows: "DOMINION PRIDE" Range 818 or 918 with high chest shelf and elevated tank, with piece of Zinc to go underneath range, 8 joints of blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, delivered to any railway station in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia for \$39.00 cash. We pay the freight, \$5.00 to accompany order, balance to be paid when range is delivered to you. Range without the elevated tank \$5.00 less, Waterfronts for pressure boiler \$8.50.

GUARANTEE

"DOMINION PRIDE" Ranges are sold on the following Guarantee: If any casting proves defective in twelve months from date of purchase, we will furnish same free of charge. The above Guarantee is very broad, no "ifs" or "ands," and any casting that would have a flaw in it that we failed to see in the course of construction, such flaw would show long before the twelve months have transpired when fire is put in range.

INCOMPARABLE OFFER

Our placing direct to the consumer our High Grade "DOMINION PRIDE" Malleable and Polished Steel Range, as fully described in our descriptive circular and guaranteed for less than you can buy a cast iron range. We are enabled to make this extraordinary offer by our DIRECT from FACTORY to KITCHEN PLAN, which saves the jobbers, retailers, travelling salesmen and their expenses, giving the consumer the benefit of these savings, which in reality enables the consumer to buy as cheap as the wholesale jobber.