

VOL. XXVIII

NUMBER 23

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 10.

1909



DRIFTING SAND WHICH SHOWS THE NEED OF A FORESTRY POLICY IN DURHAM CO., ONT.

This great sand hill is practically being removed by the action of the wind. The wind for the past few months has prevailed mostly from the south-west. The drifted sand, as shown, is the work only of the last few months. It is blocking the road, the sand being many feet deep. At one time this was a passable highway. When the photo was taken last week by an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, there was little wind blowing, yet this sand was drifting like snow. Not content with filling the cut in the road, the sand is continuit is course in the orchard beyond owned by Mr. J. D. Tebble, and is working destruction there. Read the article on page three dealing with the waste lands of Ontario.

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MONTREAL - QUE.

"Farming, as generally practised, is neither scientific nor is it business," said Prof. J. B. Reynolds to a representative of Farm and Dairy who visited the Ontario Agricultural College recently. "This is the situation in ited the Ontario Agricultural College recently. "This is the situation in spite of all teaching through various mediums, including the agricultural press. Investments is modern labor saving implements and in drainage will pay dividends. Drainage is far from as common as it should be. Many seem afraid to invest their capital in their own business. I knew of cases where farmers are buying lots in the city and building on them instead of putting their money into their own business. No successful manufacturer would do that sort of thing."

A Visit to Guelph College

THIS SEASON AN EYE OPENER

THIS BASSON AN EXPLOYEDEN.

Prof. W. H. Day, who is at the head of the department that has charge of the drainage surrey work that is being conducted on Ontario farms, said, and the surrey work that is being conducted on Ontario farms, said, and the surrey work undrained and the surrey work to the surrey work to the surrey work to the surrey work to the work soon grows." The professor informed us that already he had four men on drainage survey work but he could employ as many more. A larger appropriation would be needed for this work next, year. As many as 10 appropriation would be needed for this work next year. As many as 10 applications have been received in a day plications have been received in a day this spring. More applications for survey work are already in than were received during the whole of last year. In all probability the department will not be able to do more work this were than is covered by the applications al-reasy filed. reay filed.

MONEY IN DRAINAGE

"Mosey in drainage as well as elsewhere," continued the professor. Referring to the article published in the May 13th issue of Farm and Dairy, the professor pointed out that of the three examples quoted of the returns from underdraining, the low-est was over 50 per cent. For the first year. In the second example given, over 100 per cent. was realized, and in the other several hundred per cent. "The chief difficulty in installing underdrains is the labor problem. The ditching machine is not not a form of these machines in Ontario during the present year." Prof. Day's brother has purchased a ditching machine and is giving his entire time to its operation.

PEOPLYSE IN MOSLESS

PROFITS IN BROILERS

Over 200 broilers have been placed on the market this spring from the poultry department of the College. They realized from 40 to 45 cents a They realized from 40 to 45 cents a pound. Their average weight was two pounds. Prof. W. R. Graham stated that there was a profit of about 25 cents a piece on each broiler in spite of the fact that they had been hatched by Short Course Students who had now organted mechines before a congrated mechines before a congrated mechines before the state of the s had never operated machines before

ORCHARD SURVEY WORK

A new departure is being made by the Horticultural Department of the College. Two men are new in the Lake Huron district of Ontario on orchard survey work. These men are making an orchard and an agricultural survey of the district with a view to finding survey work. Leese men are making, an orchard and an agricultural survey of the district with a view to finding out the present conditions of agriculture, especially in reference to fruit growing, and to determine the possibilities of that section. The idea of such work originated in New York state five years ago. Similar work has been carried on also in the states of Oregon and Washington. Valuable, accurate statistics of fruit growing were obtained by means of these surveys. The idea of the work is to find out the areas devoted to fruit growing, the number of acres, varieties of fruit, number of trees of different kinds, number of trees of different kinds,

production, prices and methods of selling. In the work now being done in Ontario, accurate statistical informa-Ontario, accurate statistical informa-tion is not being aimed at. The idea is more to get informa-tion that car be used to help farmers in that section of the country and to find out the possibilities of agriculture in particular sections in order that Government aid to agricul-ture may be wisely directly

order that Government aid to agricul-ture may be wisely directed.

The College and its campus are in all the glory of their spring garb. White the crops on the farm and on the ex-perimental plots were more or less backward, in keeping with the casonic still that company were farmerables. backward, in keeping with the season, still they compare very favorably with those in other districts of Ontario. Much of interest and of instructive value awaits the excursionist when he visits the College this month.

New District Agricultural Departments for Ontario

The Ontario Department of Agri-culture is establishing three new branch departments in Peterboro, Carleton and Northumberland Count-ies respectively. Those appointed as 'teachers of agriculture in the high schools and to be district represen-tatives of the department in these counties are: Dunties are: Hugh C. Duff, for Peterboro Coun-

Hugh C. Duff, for Peterboro County, stationed at Norwood, Ontario.

Harry Sirett, for Carleton County, stationed at Carp, Ontario.

Paul E. Angle, for Norfolk County, stationed at Simcce, Ontario.

Stationed at Simce, Ontario.

Augustion of Mr. W. A. Munro, is melled by Mr. Archibald D. Campbell.

It Pays to Test Cows

Now that the factory season is getting into full swing, farmers' are wondering how the cows will do this year. Cows are expected to make some profit. Great expectations are not always realised, and if pasture is poor, how is the milk flow to be kept up Happy the man who has provided for a supply of green feed, and who has a slio for summer feeding.

Some check should be kept on the yield of each cow. If the milk is weighed on only three days a month and samples tested once a month, then the owner will know very closely which the owner will know very closely which are the heaviest producers. If weights are taken at every milking any sud-Now that the factory season is get-

are taken at every milking any sud-den variation will be immediately observed, steps can then be taken to re-

served, steps can then be taken to be move the cause.

If a record is kept of the feed, the most profitable cows can be detected, and some that might produce more if fed better will be given the oppor-

This is what members of the co This is what members of the covered testing associations are doing, studying each individual in the herd so as to make sure that each single cow kept gives a profit. This is evidence of good business management. No one wants to harbour a cow that is incapable of making a good profit. Does each one of your cows pay? Do you know that she does? Guess work won't do these days. do these days.

Record blanks are supplied free on

Record blanks are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commission-ed, Ottawa. Many men since commencing to record are now receiving \$60 a cow when they used to get but \$40, because they know which are the economical producers. It certainly does pay to test cows.—C.F.W.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Jersey Cattle Club held May 4th, 1909, the following resolution was adopted: "No private test shall be accepted for record, or published by the Club, that was made more than 12 months prior to the report of said test to the Club. This resolution to go into effect January 1st, 1910.

Issued Each W

Vol. XX

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This waste la confined only t Other and la Lambton and S sections in port many other sect one of these se mind as to hov (both the former sent Conservativ very slow in de manner that its as Farm and D that this probler In Clarke town

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OTHER SIMILA

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

Each Week

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1909.

No. 23.

O nly \$1.00

FARMS BEING RUINED BY DRIFTING SAND

Great Damage Being Caused in Portions of Older Ontario through Neglect to Reforest Waste Land. Conditions in Clarke Township, Durham County Described.

NLY those who have visited, and seen for themselves, the miles an miles of waste land that exist in the midst of some of the best farming centers of Ontario can have any idea of their extent or of the injury they are inflicting on the surrounding country. An editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, who spent a day last week, in company with Mr. A. A. Powers, of Orono, the warden of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, visiting some of the waste land in Clarke township, Durham county, was amazed at what he saw. Although 30 miles must have been covered only a small part of the 14,000 acres of waste land in the two united counties was inspected. Farms and roads were seen that have been ruined by the blow sand that keeps drifting, day

by day, until it covers portions of the good land adjoining under many feet of sand. The waste area is being steadily extended, in this way.

This, however, is only a small part of the damage that is being done. Much of this waste land comprises the height of land that runs for many miles between Rice Lake and Lake Ontario. Before the timber was out off it numerous springs and streams found their source in this land and ran for miles through the surrounding country. Now that the timber has been destroyed and the land changed into almost a barren waste thoso springs and streams have either dried up or they cun dry early each year. Thus the country, for miles around, suffers.

OTHER SIMILAR AREAS.

This waste land is not confined only to Northumberland and Durham. Other and larger areas exist in Norfolk, Lambton and Simcoe counties. There are small sections in portions of Eastern Ontario and in many other sections of the province. A visit to one of these sections creates wonder in one's mind as to how it is the Ontario Government, (both the former Liberal government and the present Conservative government), has been so very, very slow in dealing with this question in the manner that its importance deserves. It is time, as Farm and Dairy has pointed out repeatedly, that this problem was dealt with in a large way.

In Clarke township, Durham county, the conditions seen by the editorial representative of Farm and Dairy were beyond description. And yet! they are but typiral of those to be found in the other vast areas of waste land already mention-

The crops grown are for the most part limited to rye, potatoes, peas and buckwheat. Rye seems to be the predominating crop. When it is known that an average of 10 bushels per acre only is secured, the barrenness of even the best of this land is evident. Years ago, it was different. Before the timber was destroyed and the winds were allowed to get in their deadly work, good crops were invariably the rule, and the farmers lived in prosperity and contentment. Now, in many places, the barns and houses are gone and nothing but a few old apple trees indicate where once prosperity reigned. Occasionally one finds a farmsteading showing

An Example of Land from Which 'he Timber Should Never Have Been Cut

This photo, taken on Mr. John Davey's place. Ullestrates the great destruction being worked by the drifting in various sections of Clarke Township. Durchaster the great destruction being worked by the drifting this second of the first the second of the second of the field of the field of the field unfit for agricultural areas adjoining where it has destroyed all but of the field unfit for agricultural areas adjoining where it has destroyed all but of the field unfit for agricultural areas adjoining where it has destroyed all but of the field unfit for agricultural areas adjoining where it has destroyed all the backgreat dispared the part large stumps, which show the value of this land for the field unfit for agricultural areas and the second of the field unfit for agricultural areas and the second of the field unfit for a destruction of the field unf

some prosperity. By dint of hard work, frugality, and the expenditure of much energy, such as would have made them wealthy on favorable land, occasional farmers have eked out a living and apparently are content with their lot.

LOCATION OF THE LAND A part of this waste land is located around Pontypool, on the through line of the C.P.R. between Peterboro and Toronto. In company with Mr. Richard Ridge, of Pontypool, our representative was shown from the top of the hill close by, large areas of land absolutely usless for agricultural pursuits. The tops of hills, on which at one time grew the best of crops, are now wastes of glistening sand. This sand keeps constantly working over onto the more arable soil adjoining

it. Although the extreme precipitation of the present season has been favorable to this district, large areas of this land do not give promise of even fair returns at harvest.

ARE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

"Thousands of acres of land here are good for nothing," said Mr. Ridge. "The effects of deforesting are everywhere apparent. Crops at their best are not half as good as they were when the timber was here. Since the timber has been removed there is nothing to stop the wind. Shortly after a rain the sun comes out, the wind springs up, and large portions of the hills are blown away. I can show you hills where we used to plow and raise good crops that are utterly useless. It would be difficult to make any one believe that a crop had ever been grown on them. In olden days, when a rain came there was nothing save the sun to dry out the soil. That was when we got the crops. To-day, dairying or stock raising cannot be largely practised as there

is no pasture. June the grass is gone. Last year was probably the worst that we ever saw. Cattle simply could not get a bite after June." IN PIONEER DAYS.

Mr. Ridge has been in the district for considerably over 50 years. His father was a pioneer lumberman at Pontypool, which years age contained four saw mills. Several others carried on a profitable business close by. Now all are gone. There is not a sawmill near. All the timber has been cut. Fifty years ago, Pontypool was known as a great place for timber. Mary of the orig. inal pines were used for masts. There are stumps not far from Pontypool from which Mr. Ridge cut logs over four fest in

diameter. "Many of the farmnear Pentypool are now barren wastes of san-I

that at one time grew good crops," said Mr. Ridge. Many comprise 400 acres or more. The owners plow up a little occasionally and sow rye." Mr. Ridge showed where a Mr. Douglas had worked a 100 acre farm. He had raised a big family on it, but now he has been gone 15 years. Only a little of his land has been broken since. For the most part it has lain idle, furnishing a little pasture in the early months of

Attention was drawn to Mr. Wm. Ridge's farm close by. A field was indicated where manure, brought from town, had been applied. Attempts had been made repeatedly to seed this field down after manuring, but a catch could not be obtained. A field was shown on Mr. Bone's farm

that had been plowed up last year and seeded to rye. The harvest was nil except in the hollows where the sand did not blow on it. To-day not a blade of grass is visible on this field.

THE SITUATION GETTING WORSE

These fields are sometimes plowed but they do not return the seed sown. The more the land is worked, the finer it becomes, the wind catches it and way it goes. "It is terrible to see a wind storm here," continued Mr. Ridge. "Sometimes we can't see anything but sand. Springs in the neighborhood that used to run continuously now go dry. Some give only a drop in spring and then are dry for the rest of the season." In the near distance cattle were seen grazing. Mr. Ridge assured our representative that the field was intended to be a meadow. It appeared more like a summer-fallow. Only the scantiest of green was visible. We were told that this field had been cropped more or less profitably for 50 years. To-day it is apparent that a fair crop from it is impossible.

TREES FLOURISH.

Occasional farms were noticed during the day's drive where apparently those working them were making a living. The soil was of the poorest quality, being red sand, light, and inclined to blow. A redeeming feature of the situation were the clumps of young pine and oak that flourished, even on the poorest of this soil. Warden Powers stated that many of the large areas of abandened land, which were passed, were owned by companies. They had been secured on mortgages.

Under present conditions the lands are practically worthless. They are assessed at a very fow value. By return nothing to their owners and but leads to the municipality. Acres and acres of such land were seen. Here and there were patches of light blowing soil. The wonderful adaptability of this soil for trees was amply demonstrated by the numerous clumps of second growth oak and pine to be seen everywhere. These trees when they reach a size to make them attractive, are stolen. Those owned by private individuals are wantonly cut and disposed of as fire wood.

INJURY TO GOOD LAND.

On Mr. Thos. Luxon's place fields were seen in which great pits had been made by the action of the wind. Warden Powers gave his assurance that this farm at one time had been a profitable one. Its owner had made money on it though largely from pasturing sheep. Very few buildings were to be seen. As the farms had been abandoned, the timbers which the buildings contained had been sold to those farmers living nearer lake Ontario where the better land is to be found.

A great sand hill was seen in the 8th concession of Clark on Mr. J. D. Tebble's farm. This sand hill was being blown into the road, which it had practically blocked and was being driven rapidly into the fields adjoining and covering the arable land. The illustration on the front cover of this issue will help to give an idea of the scene. "That blow-sand will be my ruination," said Mr. Tebble. "There is little breeze today, but note that the sand is blowing just as though it were snow. When I came to this farm five years ago, all that wide area, now barren waste, was covered with grass. Now my good clay land, lying along side of it, is being covered Mr. Tebble had a considerable area covered with pea straw to prevent, as best it could, the sand from blowing farther. In various places in his orchard, Mr. Tebble had, by means of the hoe, raked the drifted sand up into small piles in order that the grass might grow.

In the centre of the 9th concession of Clark, large areas of land were seen that had been abandoned save by the few cattle that grazed upon the commons. No fences were in evidence. Occasionally a farmsteading was to be seen. The

crops growing spoke clearly of the sterility of the soil from which they were obliged to gain their nourishment. The road allowance was undeveloped. Young pine and oak flourished everywhere and made a beautiful sight. Great barren hills were seen in number. Their peaks were wind swept and strewn with sand that fairly blistered in the heat of the sun. Rains had also worked havoc with them. Great gulleys had been washed out making the whole impossible of ever again being cultivated, were such desirable.

BANKS LIKE SNOWDRIFTS.

A great bank of sand, fully seven feet deep, that had been blown out of the field into the 9th line of Clark, was observed. Warden Powers stated that this had been blown out during the last four or five years. The fence was fairly buried. Traffic was being diverted to the far side of the roadway, as in winter by snowdrifts. Large pine stumps, standing on their roots from



The Sand Lands and What they Produced

The Sand Lands and Wast they Freduced
This pine stump, located on the place owned by Mr.
Colin Steples of Orono, is but one of many similar
ones that may be seen in various parts of the sand
ones that may be seen in various parts of the sand
better that the same of the

three to five feet high, as though on stilts, were not uncommon. Little by little the soil had been swept from under them and had gone on farther to work its devastion upon the cultivated land beyond. These latter scenes were observed on Mr. Colan Staples' place located almost due north of Orono on the 9th line.

Great devastation has been worked on a farm owned by Mr. John Davey. The photo on page three gives some idea of the damage that has been done. Great hollows, eight feet deep or more, have been blown out of the centre of an arable field. The soil thus excavated has been spread around covering an area of eight or 10 acres. Each time the wind blows the area becomes wider spread. The only hope of stopping further destruction would seem to be in covering the land with trees, such as grow in luxuriance 10 rods distant. The road a few rods from where this photo was taken is filled with sand, for a distance of 80 rods or more. The wire fence at the roadside in places has been covered completely and it has been necessary to build a new fence on top of the old fence in order to turn the stock.

COULD NOT MEET THE INTEREST.

A farm north of Enterprise was pointed out. This land had been mortgaged. The farmer who worked it being unable to meet the interest, simply quit paying it. He stayed on the farm and the company, recognizing the utter uselessness of the land, dropped the matter of interest and allowed him to work the land, as it was not worth bothering about. Waste land near here where the tops of the hills had been blown off and down towards the valley was noticed. Warden Powers stated that Mr. B. G. Carscadden, the

present Postmaster at Leskard, had harvested oats on the same area only 15 years ago that went 35 bushels to the acre. Other similar instances might be quoted.

SHOULD BE REFORESTED. It is a pity that people should try to eke out an existence on these barren wastes. These lands are unsuited for agricultural purposes. They have produced tumber of the most valuable sorts in abundance. They could be made to do it again. It seems a waste of public money to keep up roads, bridges, and culverts where so few people are to be served. If these areas could be taken over by the municipality a great saving would result. If they were reforested it would be

a great thing for the rest of the municipality.

PEOPLE BECOMING AROUSED. Farm and Dairy's suggestion that the Ontario Government and the united counties of Northumberland and Durham should co-operate in reforesting this waste of land, on the same basis as has been done in other countries, is awakening a widespread interest. Warden Powers and the members of +1.e agricultural committee of the counties council, are grappling with the question in a capable and energetic manner. This week a convention was held in Cobourg for its consideration. There is good reason to hope that it will not be long before the counties and the government will co-operate and most if not all of this land be reforested. The benefit that will result to the Midland counties of Ontario cannot be estimated.—C.C.N.

Abnormalities in Foals

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

While the percentage of foals presenting abnormal conditions at birth is comparatively small, yet they are sufficiently numerous to be of interest to breeders. Sometimes the condition is so marked as to render it apparent to the most ordinary observer that the only sensible thing to do is to destroy the creature. At other times the conditions are such that there are hopes that nature will overcome them and the animal develop into a perfectly natural and healthy state, while again we find cases in which although there is no possibility of the creature ever becoming perfectly normal, yet the malformation might not be sufficiently marked to interfere to any great extent with its future usefulness.

Malformations of the mouth are not uncommon in foals. Occasionally we find one that is undershot, that is, the lower jaw is longer than the upper so that the teeth (when the mouth is closed), do not come in apposition, but the teeth of the upper jaw will rest on the gum pads of the lower teeth. If this condition is well marked, the difference in the length of the jaws being consider able, the patient might better be destroyed, a. th difficulty it would experience in after life in eating would in all probability render it an unprofitable animal.

"PARROT MOUTHS."

More frequently we have the opposite condition where the upper jaw is longer than the lower, giving rise to what is known to horse men as "Parrot Mouth" from its resemblance to the beak of a parrot. Although this condition is more hopeful than the undershot formation, yet if the malformation is very pronounced it is doubtful whether it would be advisable to allow the creature to live. There will always be considerable difficulty in grazing and an animal so disfigured is unsightly and has very little market value. If not too pronounced, however, it is not likely to interfere to any great extent with the usefulness of the animal. It will probably have to be fed nostly at the manger because of its inability to bite pasture, more especially if the grass is short, but where the malformation is not so noticeable as to be repugnant to the sight, the lips coming together and covering the teeth, it is usually well worth while to raise the animal.

J. H. Grise In a gen duce bacon beginning. ment he bu everything y fit or loss buy a sow, you five pig your little I

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or elsewhere, is likely to a large fam such a way large litters vigorous strai ly whether yo If you have for the year for you than Then brood do not want

block right *Extract from



The great what they cos Canadian herd stein bull of t that has two 780.6 lbs. milk 3rd, made Ca Brown Bros. o bull on the rig whose farm wa with splendid and with large securing much him sales from Mr. Foster's l

Selecting a Brood Sow*

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa. In a general way, a man who wants to produce bacon economically must start at the very beginning. He must start right from the moment he buys or breeds his brood sow, because everything you do in pig breeding makes for profit or loss on your finished product. If you buy a sow, keep her a year, and she then gives you five pigs and has cost you \$20 for that year, your little pigs have cost you \$4 a piece, but if at the end of the year she has cost \$20 keep, and has given you 10 pigs, there is a reduction of \$2 a pig right straight. Thus you see you cannot be too careful in starting if you are going to go into the bacon industry.

Start with the right kind of sow. One of the principal considerations in selecting a sow is her prolificacy; see that she comes from a strs n that gives large litters. Then again get easy feeding pigs; pigs that are unthrifty are almost impossible as a means by which to make money. We must have good thrifty pigs, and this again is often a matter of strain. Next we want pigs of the right type. Getting unthrifty pigs means two or three per cent. difference in the profit or loss; getting pigs of the right type means a gain of two or three per cent.; getting pigs of the right strain for prolificacy means a gain of 10 or 15 per cent, or in all 20 per cent. on your profit or loss. The importance of starting right seems, therefore, to mean about one-fifth of the whole thing.

In selecting a sow from among your own herd or elsewhere, care must be taken to see that she is likely to be prolific. She should come from a large family, and she should be marked in such a way as to indicate that she will give large litters and she should be from a healthy, vigorous strain since these points decide ultimately whether you are going to make a profit or loss. If you have one that will cost you \$15 to feed for the year, she will likely make more profit for you than one that costs \$20.

Then brood sows must be fed cheaply. You do not want your sow to be kept ready for the block right through the breeding season. She

*Extract from an address on the Economical Feed-ing of Swine, delivered at Ottawa last winter.

should be kept in a good, vigorous, healthy condition, with just enough flesh to make her feel comfortable.

Buckwheat as a Weed Exterminator

T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Branch, Ottawa The remarkable lateness of the season in most localities will lay special emphasis on late crops again this year. Buckwheat is worthy of consideration not only from its value for feeding purposes, but also from its utility as a weed destroyer. While last year was an exceptional year for fighting couch grass, yet judging from the large amount of land showing more or less of its growth this spring, it is plain that it wasn't all dealt with, or that it has not been effectually dealt with. On clay soils especially, this spring it has been so wet most of the time that no check could be given the couch grass. In fact working at it would only help to transplant it.

In Eastern Ontario, where there is much land to seed yet, it would be folly to sow oats or barley on such quack infected land. The grain would be almost sure to be choked out, seeing that the quack roots have already got such a start. The perennial sow thistle, too, while later than the quack or couch grass in starting, is making headway now, and unless the soil could be well worked up it would get too much of a start for ordinary grain crops.

LATE CROPS NECESSARY

In view of these conditions there must neces sarily be a large amount of land devoted to late crops. The very low lying lands will be too late to sow with the early crops. If from now until July 1st, Couch and Perennial Sow Thistle ground, can be kept thoroughly disced, or otherwise worked, so that no growth appears above the ground, it will greatly weaken the underground rootstalks of these two pernicious weeds. Then on this wellworked soil if buckwheat be sown at the rate of three pecks or one bushel an acre, it will go a long way in holding back the spread of these weeds. In many cases buckwheat will smother out most of them. The smothering would be the more effectual if when the buckwheat is ten or iwelve inches high, it were turned down and the land bare fallowed from that on or until sown with fall

Buckwheat may be used in another way quite effectually. If the land were worked up now and three pecks of buckwheat were sown to the acre, it would be ready to plow under at the end of the first week in July, which would give time to sow with buckwheat again as a crop, for harvesting. While it is true that buckwheat is a very uncertain crop as far as grain is concerned, yet on weedy soil such as I have described, it acts as a first-class smothering crop to most weeds. It also improves the soil mechanically, especially the heavier soils

The buckwheat farmer has been held up more or less to ridicule in the past, as the crop is associated with the poorest classes of soils. The farmer on the good heavy soils, however, has a useful friend in the buckwheat plant if he will but try it in the way suggested. If, too, he will mix the grain with other grains, and chop it for feed, he will find that buckwheat has a value other than for buckwheat cakes.

How to Sow Buckwheat

Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

Many of us have been disappointed at times after sowing a crop of buckwheat, to find that it came up uneven, being thick in some places and thin in others. This is frequently the case where the land has been worked to a very fine tilth in the effort to destroy the roots of quack grass. As buckwheat is usually put in with the broadcast seeder, the teeth of the seeder go so far into the mellow ground that the seed is covered too deeply, which accounts for it not coming up.

If a field has been worked to a very fine and deep seed bed, it will be found to be a good plan to roll the land before sowing. When sowing, fasten up all the teeth of the seeder except the two outside ones that are left for markers, and sow the seed on top of the rolled land. Then give it a single stroke of a light harrow to cover the buckwheat, and roll again, and an even start will be secured.

"I am delighted with your paper and its new name but more particularly with the dairy items and the feeders' corner that it features."-S. W. Beaumont, Muskoka District, Ont.





A FAMOUS CHAMPION HOLSTEIN BULL AND HIS CANADIAN SON, TYPES OF BULLS THAT ARE MAKING THE BREED FAMOUS

A FAMOUS CHAMPION HOLSTEIN BULL AND HIS CANADIAN SON, TYPES OF BULLS THAT ARE MAKING THE BREED FAMOUS

The great efforts that are being made by Canadian breeders of pure bred dairy cattle to secure only the best bulls to head their herds, no matter canadian herebs. The animal shown on the left is the noted Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, No. 23,224, H.F.H.B., claimed to be the champion Holstein bereds. The animal shown on the left is the noted Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, No. 23,224, H.F.H.B., claimed to be the champion Holstein State of the County of the C



DECORATE YOUR HOME

The advent of Spring is the signal for remodelling the house, and the usual house cleaning.

The dirtiest and most tiresome work is paper hanging and replastering-patching the plaster walls where they have cracked or chipped-replacing the torn and discolored paper. Dirt-dust-germs in everything.

Really it surprises me how people will stand a repetition of this drudgery year after year.

I stopped it five years ago. I had become tired of the papering and of continually fixing the plaster tired of the dirt and the dust. I tried painting the ceilings and walls-but no relief-paint will not prevent the plaster cracking, and the dust and small pieces from falling.

At last, after trying most everything, without any improvement whatever, I called in my friend the METALLIC MAN. He showed me photographs of metallic ceilings and walls in many fine residences and stores. I was surprised at the great number of artistic designs, and they are so easy to lay-why I laid mine entirely by myself in a very short time, and what a relief-no more dust-no plaster falling-no vermin-so clean and sanitaryand more, absolutely fireproof. I went right down and had my insurance rate reduced. "Every sheet of Metallic laid increases protection from fire," said the Insurance Man.

My friends remark on the handsome appearance of the rooms-each one different, for the designs are so artistic and varied-pretty scrolls-dainty checkered patterns or deep massive effects-any

style desired.

They are so easy to keep clean—soap and water makes them like new again, and a little paint gives you a new ceiling at a very small expenditure. Metallic will save you labor and expense every year.

Send measurements of your rooms to the Metallic Roofing Co.-they will give you good suggestions and designs.

-THE PHILOSOPHER OF METAL TOWN.

PERFECT

STEEL HOG TROUGH

A Clean, Strong, Never-Wear-Out Trough

Made of steel, the Chewing Hog cannot gnaw it. Our Troughs will stand the ravages of time and weather, and is a great ECONOMIZER on the old wooden style.

Buy Direct From Manufacturer = and save the Middleman's profit. We refund your money—every cent—if our Troughs and Steel Tanks are not as represented. Write to day for our Catalogue and SPECIAL OFFER. Address Dept. M.

Steel Trough and Machine Co., Limited

CHEESE FACTORIES FOR SALE SHOULD BE ADVERTISED IN FARM AND DAIRY.

FARMS, HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE JAMES MIDDLETON, 421 George St., Peterboro.

ADDITIONAL ENTRIES IN THE PRIZE FARMS COMPETITION

Although the date set for the clos-ing of the entries in the prize farma competition had still over a week to week to a sea of the s several entries were received last

from John McKenzie, of Willowdale, whose farm comprises 147 acres on which he keeps 30 head of dairy cattle, and the other from George Forester, of Gormley, whose farm of 100 acres supports 25 head of dairy cattle. In Durham Co., Mr. A. Smith, of Enfield, has sent in his entry for the special competition being held in that county. and that is usen to all that county. and that is usen to all that county, and that is open to all classes of farms.

In addition to the entries received,

In addition to the entries received, several farmers have written for information about the competition, Mr. James Pate, "Brantwood Farm," Brantford, and Mr. Wm. McAllister, of "The Plantation," adjoining Fergus, in Wellington Co., are both likely competitors.

LIMITED TO PRACTICAL FARMERS.

It is the intention of the management of the competition to allow only practical farmers to compete. The entries will not be accepted of farms on which wealthy men have spent large sums of money, more or less for their own amusement, even where these farms are no longer owned by the parties who first improved them. It is felt that it would be unfair to the average farmer to have his farm brought into competition with farms of this nature. For this reason the entry of the Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman, Ont., has been refused. This is one of the finest farms in the province and had the competition been to the province and was the competition been to would have bed in the province and the competition been it would have bed in the province and the competition been to the province and the competition been to the province and the competition been to the province and th open, it would have held its own with any farm in Ontario. Large sums of money were spent on it by the late Mr. Massey.

FUNNY EXCUSES.

FUNNY EXCUSES.

Some funny excuses are being given by farmers who have splendid farms for not taking part in the competition. One man whose farm would be certain to score high were he to enter it, gave as an excuse last week that his buildings had not have been considered. side, the same secuse last week that his buildings had not ben shingled for a good many years. At the very out-side, this man would not loose more than two or three points out of a thousand on this score. Men who lack the courage to enter their farms need have no excuse later on if they are disappointed.

is possible that the committee charge of the competition may decide to limit the prizes given in some of the districts should there not be as many farms entered as there are prizes offered. A new rule is likely to be added giving the judges the powprizes offered. A new rule is likely to be added giving the judges the power of that is customary in competitions of this kind to refuse to give a prize to a farm that is not considered worthy of it. One thing, the competitions may rest assured of, is that the prizes that will be given will be splended ones. The winners will have reason to be proud of them. Not a cheap medal or cup will be offered.

Diplomas are to be given to every competitor whose farm is considered worthy of such a distinction by the judges whether it wins a medal or not. Diplomas will also be given for special features on any of the farms that the judges think worthy.

Last week Ryrie Bros. Limited, the well known jewellers of Toronto, wrote Farm and Daity, offering to give two known provides the provided with the provided worth of the provided worthy of the provided worth of

to be offered in any manner the com-

mitte of managment might desire.
The offer was accepted with thanks.
The entries are likely to be all in
by the last of this week or the first of
next week. Watch next week's issue for special announcements. Our readfor special announcements. Our readers have still got time to tell their friends about this competition and to get them to take part. Remind them that the farms will be judged twice, once in July and once in December so that they will have plenty of time during the summer to make improvements about their places before their farms will be judged for the last time.

Eastern Townships, Que., Notes

Seldom does it occur that we pass Vectoria day with practically no seeding done, but such is the case this season. On the higher lands a small acreage was seeded early in May, but the heavy rains retarded seeding until about the 22nd, when a few commenced on the higher lands. In most sections it is now general, but on low sections it is now general, but on low weather will enable seeding to be weather will enable seeding to be completed by June 1st. In the most advanced sections, larger implements advanced sections, larger implements advanced sections under the property of the section Seldom does it occur that we pass teams are not uncommon. Our farmers have increased the size of their ers have increased the size of the fields, so as to facilitate seeding operations and thereby economizing much valuable time.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS. The copious rains have brought in the grass with wonderful rapidity. There is a fuller bite for the stock than at this date in 1908. The late than at this date in 1908. The late sown grass has not taken very well but some splendid fields of young clover, are noticed. There has been some winter killing on the flat lands, caused by the ice. What our coun-try needs is grass and forage. We are hopeful for a good crop of hay and clover this wasen. Our farmers foll are noperly for a good crop or hay and clover this season. Our farmers felt the want of a good hay crop most severely last year, and in the western portion hundreds of tons of hay was

portion hundreds of tons of hay was purchased by our dairymen.

The shortage of hay is particularly noticeable in some sections, as cattle have gone out very mental to give a large milk flow. The milk flaguer a large milk flow. The milk flow of the section of t will soon increase as many factories now making butter, are turning to the manufacture of cheese owing to the higher prices corresponding to butter.

MONTREAL MILK There has been a scarcity of milk in Montrea! this month,—a thing un-heard of before during May. With heard of before during May. With the advent of warmer weather it will increase. The consumption of milk in all probability has increased very ma-terially with the opening of apring and when the summer prices present Hogs are scarce and high. The low-heading has been reduced mather.

breeding has been reduced nearly breeding has been reduced nearly of fer cent, over three years ago. We have not learned whether or no any Quebec men are anxious to become members of the commission to be sent to Denmark, but our province should be represented. We are bound to be-come a great dairy province. Then hog rearing will be one of our chief lines of production.—W.F.S.



Receseese The Fee

The Feeders' our subscribers vited to ask qu interest. All prompt attention ********

June 10, 10

Mange Is it a good the sheep, and if so, and Co., Ont.

Mangels may ewes carrying la the urinary org

Separated Can calves be ra

Calves can be skim milk whet If for dairying very much bet milk than on w with whole milk and then grade milk making th or two weeks. seed meal, crus small quantity .-

> Large Red Ed. Farm and

your paper is stress on the co and saying that tity of the milk sidered, but the same, and the ne ander our present ledge, simply a resisting the sa could not be sol of milk only cons has a cow that the basis of her n back on the clai cheaper producer

can't prove it an other fellow can't Years ago wh done, officially, cl were made, which meant that in s have given milk of butter fat, the came in and it claims out. Now tests have come in win out on thes thing, so they cl tion and leave out in the cost and have it proved; if have to take anot the same that a He said his cows h to the back past back, and walk of day and the pastre either, so Ayrshire ter than Holsteins isn't dairying. I if a sprinting of

sprinting of In the same is Dairy you publish Ottawa, with a ye 11,000 pounds and

Opposite to her Opposite to her stein cow with a m pounds of milk in whole herd average pounds. I didn't alone cost but I comore than for the ported cow and the cost is a stein to the cost is a stein case is only a par Grisdale figures he cost of extra stabli knows that to s place of 100, that

******************* The Feeders' Corner

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

Mangels for Sheep

Is it a good thing to feed mangels to sheep, and if so, how?—F. B., Northumber-land Co., Ont.

Mangels may be fed to dry ewes, but should not be fed to rams, nor to ewes carrying lambs. Some substance in mangels seems to injuriously affect the urinary organs of rams but seems to have no effect upon ewes .- J. H

Separated Milk for Calves

Can calves be raised successfully on separated milk?—H. M., Russel Co., Ont.

Calves can be successfully raised on skim milk whether for beef or dairy. skim milk whether for beef or dairy. If for dairying purposes, they are very much better raised on skim milk than on whole milk. Start out with whole milk, six to 10 lbs. a day and then gradually change to skim milk making the change in 10 days or two weeks. Supplement with flax seed meal, crushed oats and bran, small quantity.—J. H. Grisdale.

Large Records Upheld

Ed. Farm and Dairy: I notice that your paper is laying considerable stress on the cost of producing milk and saying that it isn't only the quanand saying that it isn't only the quantity of the milk which show considered, but the cost of processions are and the net profit realized face seen and the net profit realized face seen can the net profit realized face seen can the net profit realized face seen can be seen and the seen considered the seen other fellow can't prove the contrary.

other fellow can't prove the contrary. Years ago when no testing was done, officially, claims of performance were made, we'd had they been true, meant that in some cases the cows have given milk testing 15 per cent. of butter fat, these claims were notably made by the Jerseys. Official tests came in and it simply wiped these claims out. Now semi-official yearly tests have come in and those who can't win out." on these must claim some. tests have come in and those who can't win out'on these must claim some-thing, so they claim cost of produc-tion and leave out a lot of the factors in the cost and they don't want to have it proved; if they did they would have to take another ground, possibly the same that a friend of mine took. He said his cows had to go three miles to the back pasture every day and back, and walk over the pasture all day and the pasture wasn't very good either, so Ayrshires could thus do better than Holsteins. Possibly, but this ian't dairying. I would suggest goats if a sprinting competition is pro-

In the same issue of Farm and Dairy you publish cuts of two cows, one an imported Ayrshire on farm at Ottawa, with a yearly record of over 11,000 pounds and cost of feed 31 cents

Prize Farms Competition

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont., the only farm and dairy paper published in Canada, has arranged for the holding of a great competition throughout Ontario during 1909, 1910 and 1911, to decide which are the best dairy farms and dairy decide which are the province. During 1910 and 1911 a function of Quebee may be included in the competition.

60 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

Ontario, excepting New Ontario, will be divided into four districts. This year (1909), five gold and ten silver medals and handsome diplomas will be offered for the best farms in each district. The districts will be approximately as follows: DISTRICT No. 1.—That portion of Eastern Ontario lying East of a line running North of Kingston. DISTRICT No. 2.—The counties in Eastern Ontario hatween Kingston and Yonge St. Toronto.

DISTRICT No. 2.—The counties in Eastern Ontario between kingstor and Yonge St., Toronto. DISTRICT No. 3.—Western Ontario, North of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich. DISTRICT No. 4.—Western Ontario, South of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich. The property of the control of the

JUDGING THE FARMS, THE POINTS OFFEDED

OFFERED

The farms will be judged twice; once in July and once in December. All departments of the farm will be included in the competition. One thousand points will be offered, subdivided as follows:

Alouse 160, viz., plan, finish and approaches, 25; laurs, 16; garden and orchard, 35; interior arrangement, 30; sanitation, 20; education, 26; total 180.

Farm buildings 160, viz., provision and size, 25; location, 25; condition, 20; neatness, 20; convenience, 25; light and ventilation, 25; yard, 10; total 150.

Live Stock 200, viz., number, 40; quality and condition, 40; breeding and methods of breeding, 40; feeding, 20; poultry, 15; horses, 30; swine, 16; total 200.

200.

Crops 200, vis., yield and condition, 75; freedom from weeds, 75; suitability, 50; total 200.

Farm Management 150, vis., arrangement of fields, 20; rotation, 26; ice and water, 20; fences, ditches, roads, etc., 20; workmanship, 26; preservation of manure, 20; book-keeping and records, 20; total 150.

Machinery 75, vis., supply, 26; repair, 25; housing, 15; characte., 10; total 76.

Permanent improvements, 75; total 75.

Grand total, 1,000.

Perfmanent improvements, 70; total 70.
Grand total, 1,000.
The farms in each district scoring the highest number of points will be awarded the prizes. During 1910 and 1911 the prize winning farms this year will be allowed to compete in a final competition to decide the best ten dairy farms in the Province.

THE RULES

1. Farms must contain at least 90 acres. The whole farm must be entered. Swamp, stony or poor land cannot be left out but the judges will have power to leave it out if in the use of their discretion they so

2. Farmers with 90 acres of land must have ten cows, 200 acres of land, 15 cows; 300 acres of land, 25 cows; and over 300 acres, 25 cows. The competitors must be sending the milk or cream of that number of cows at least, to a cheese factory or creamously of the last, or making it into hutter gr cheese.

number of cows at least, to a cheese factory or cream-ery, or to the city, or making it into butter or cheese. 3. Only practical farmers will be allowed to com-pute. If necessary, competitors will be required to furnish proof that their chief occupation is farming, and that they have been engaged in farming prin-cipally, for at least five years previous to the com-petition.

4. To assist in defraying the expense of the com-petition there will be an entry fee of \$2.00, and com-petitors will be expected to join either the Eastern or Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations.

5. Entries must be sent to the Secretary, H. B. Cowan, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., with the entry fees, on or before June 15th, 1909.

entry rees, on or before June 10th, 1959.

6. Successful competitors will be required, when asked to do so by the judges, to furnish essays on any two features of their 'arm work that may be called for. These, however, will not be counted in the awarding of prizes.

The committee of management reserves the right 7. The committee of management reserves the right to refuse the entry or entries of farms, the acceptance of which it may deem would be unfair, owing to special conditions, to other competitors. These rules may be extended or amended if the committee deems such action to be in the best interests of the competition.

CONTRIBUTORS

The holding of this competition has been materially assisted by a contribution of \$250, that the committee of management has received from Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, principal of Macdonald College, Quebec by one of \$200, from the De Laval Separator Co., by one of \$200 from the Empire Separator Co., and by one of \$200 from the Empire Separator Co., and by one of \$150, received from the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. Other similar contributions will be aboreciated. will be appreciated.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

The fullowing well known farmers and dairymen have kindly consented to assist Farm and Dairy by acting on the Committee of Management shat will have charge of the Competition: Chairman, Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont., and George A. Gillespie, Peterboro, Ont., representing the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; D. A. Dempsey, Stratford, Ont., and S. R. Wallace, Burgessville, Ont., representing the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., President Domitony, Stratford, Ont., President Domiton, Stratford, Ont., President Domiton, Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association; W. Bull, Toronto, Canadian Jersey, Association; W. P. Bull, Toronto, Canadian Jersey, Association; W. P. Bull, Toronto, Ont., President Dominion Swine Breeders' Association; Simpson Rennie, Toronto, Ont., President Committee Greeders' Association; Simpson Rennie, Toronto, Ont., prize dairy farmer; Re. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; Gordon Gooderham, York Mills, Ont., and W. G. Ellis, Toronto, Ont.

For further particulars, entry forms, etc., write the Secretary of the Committee, or

FARM AND DAIRY.

Peterboro, Ont.

as the 200, means greatly increased cost in stabling, stable repairs, help, etc. These figures are not taken in and these who are making these cost claims don't want them taken in.

claims don't want them taken in.
To-day our best authorities claim
that if manure is properly protected and saved the fertilizing value
is equal to 80 per cent, of the value
of feed consumed when figured at the
values of commercial fertilizers.
Then if you wish to cost the cost of

Our Veterinary Adviser

MAMMITIS—Cow stepped on teat when rising before calving. When she calved that teat and its fellow hind one became inflamed, and the inflammation also involved one fore teat. I gave the usual involved one fore teat is gave the usual calved and but one teat yields good milk. The fluid from the other teats is thick and four smallers, and is about a pint in quantily the first of the first of the calved and but in the first of the calved and but one teat yields good milk. The fluid from the other teats is thick and four smallers, and is a first of the first of th

bathing rub well with camphorated oil three times daily and have patience. Allow the cow to graze.

BONE SPAVIN.—I have a horse with bone spavin. What treatment do you ad-vise?—R., Lanark Co., Ont.

Get your veterinarian to fire and blister the hock.

Opposite to her is the cut of a Holstein ow with a milk record of 21,666
deping your cow, credit this and
pounds of milk in the year and the
stein ow with a milk record of 21,666
deping your cow, credit this and
pounds. If doubt if it was any
more than or the Government immore than

-HORTICULTURE

Fruit Crop Report for Dominion

A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa.

The unusually backward spring with its continued cool, moist weath-er, has not been unfavourable for fruit. The bloom has been held in check until all serious danger of late frosts is past, though cultivation and spraying have been somewhat delay-ed. In the Ontario fruit sections the ed. In the Ontario fruit sections the weather for the greater part of last month was cold and wet and all bloom is at least two weeks late. The fine weather during the latter part of the month has been very favorable for the setting of fruit. In Nova Sectia the weather was wet and backward until May 10, when spraying and cultivation were started. Since that time it has been more springlike, though still fairly cool. Apple bloom will be very late in the Annapolis though still fairly cool. Apple bloom will be very late in the Annapolis valley in consequence. In British Columbia the spring has been so backward that fruit buds are reported developing nearly a month he-hind their usual time, and therefore should escape late frosts affecting the blossoms. The weather conditions af-fecting all kinds of fruit are at present favorable.

APPLES

Apple trees everywhere give a good abowing of bloom. In the counties of Ontario north of Lake Erie and the Niagara districts the apple bloom would indicate a moderate to good crop. The early varieties that bore well last year are not showing as full a bloom as the winter waries. well last year are not snowing so full a bloom as the winter varie-ties this year. Spys, Baldwins and Russets are showing well. On Lake Huron and inland to York county On Lake Huron and inland to York county, the winter varieties particularly are showing an abundance of bloom. The early and fall varieties are not bloes owing so heavily. North of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay the prospect is for a heavy bloom. At present the indications are for a good apple crop. The bloom is from ten to fifteen days late in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys; but nearly all varieties will blossom out for a full crop. In the Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia the indications are for a full brop. the annaports variety of Nova Sco-tia the indications are for a full bloom for all varieties. In British Colum-bia, the apple bloom is fairly heavy.

PEARS.

Pears have blossomed well everywhere. In the Niagra peninsula the
showing so far is for a good crop,
There are excellent bloom prespects
reported from the county of Prince
Edward and the counties along the
morth shore of Lake Ontain.

The prespect for the pear crop in
British Columbia is better in the
lower mainland than in the interior
valleys. A heavy bloom is reported
from the former district, but in the
latter the Bartlett, Clapp and Duchlatter the Bartlett, Clapp and Duchess suffered in some instances from winter Nelis and Keiffer varieties are showing the best bloom.

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco Rich and satisfying. The big black plug.

All kinds of plums budded out re All kinds or parameters and a summarkably well in Ontario. An enable well heavy bloom is recorded in the Niagara District, particulary of the Niagara District, particulary of the commerthe Niagara District, the Japan varieties. There is every prospect of a full crop in the commer-prospect of a full crop in the commercial plum section. Plums and Italian and put well in cial plum section. Plums and Ital-ian prunes have blossomed out well in British Columbia.

There has been a bundance of bloom in the Ontario peach belt and the prospect of the prospect peach orchards were full of peach orchards were full of bloom. This condition is reversed in the immediate neighborhood of Jordan Harbor and Port Dahousie. The peach orchards nearest the lake show the best bloom. There has been very little wet weather during the blossomng season to interfere with the 'setof the fruit

In several instances more or less serious damage to peach buds is re-ported from British Columbia, which will likely bring the crop below the average.

CHERRIES.

Cherries everywhere have blosson heavily. At present the outlook is for an abundant crop throughout easan additional crop throughout eas-tern Canada. All varieties have blos-somed well in British Columbia ex-cept in certain localities in the in-terior valleys where sweet varieties are reported injured by frost.

Strawberries have wintered well in Ontario, especially where the patches made a good growth last fall. Small fruits of all kinds are doing well.

Raspberries, blackberries, currants and googsberries, currants and gooseberries give promise of average crop in British Columbia.

GRAPES. Most varieties have come through the winter well. In the Niagra Dis-trict the Concords especially are look-ing thrifty, but the Niagaras in some es are reported partially killed by winter frosts.

inter frosts.

TOMATORS.

Tomato plants are being set out numbers. They should do in large numbers. They well if not hurt by frosts.

INSECTS

Insects are commencing to be no-ticeable. The codling moth is likely to be numerous on account of the mild winter. The bud moth is plenti-ful. It has been seen working on old trees as well as young. The cigar case bearer is also at work. It is interesting to note that spraying is be-coming more general among the small-er or orbardists. Outside of sections infested with San Jose scale and oys-ter-shell bark louse, three or four ap-plications of properly prepared pois-oned Bordeaux mixture will control at least 75 per cent. of insects and iunzi attacking the apple und moth and cigar case bearer on the buds and foliage can be prevented largely by the first spray applied just as the buds are expanding. This applica-tion is also important in checking the tonic san or the sec-development of apple scab. The sec-development of apple scab. The secteresting to note that spraying is be

ond and very important spraying just after the blossoms have dropped important spraying is the death knell of the codling moth or apple worm. Many orchardists dciay this spraying for a few days until after the blow end in the newly formed apple closes and get poor re-sults. Nearly all young apple worms at this time enter the blow end; hence it is necessary to prepare for them, by putting the poison on be-fore the calyx closes, so that their first meal will be their last. The subsequent suprayings are useful in centrolling leaf-eating insects and fungous diseases. Cultivation for Cold Districts

J. C. Harris, Oxford Co., Ont. There are two methods of treating apple orchard lands-cultivation and leaving the orchard in sod. In the past I have followed both and I would say one's circumstances have to determine to a large extent which course is best for him to follow. I cultivate from the same to the same from ten to twelve acres of orchard each year until about the 20th of July, balance is left in sod (clover sod if possible). I have also culti-vated an orchard several times vated an orchard several times through the entire season without

I apply several hundred loads of stable monure to my sod orchards each winter, say one-half load to a tree stable monure to my several to the con-if possible. I am fortunate to get this manure at less than \$1.00 a load spread under the tree, and I think this is the cheapest way for me to fer-tilize. I have used commercial ferti-lizers to a small extent, but find them rather expensive. I have had some experience with cover crops, in a small way.

In summing up results in my own orchards for the past few years my observation is:

First.—By cultivation we get larger and more fruit than from sod or chards. but color is not nearly so good. Wood ashes, a bushel to two bushels per tree in cultivated orchards helps the color

Second.—By cultivating the orchard the entire season, we get an abund-dance of large immature fruit with

Third.—An orchard kept in sod ontinually, with annual dressings of continually, with annual dressings of stable manure (I prefer coarse man-ure) will give less apples than the cultivated orchards, but the fruit, while not so large, has magnificent color and flavor and will bring more color and flavor and will bring more than the apple from the cultivated orchards. Other considerations of the tile of the color of the color of the color than the apple from the cultivated than the apple from the cultivated the considerate.

manure in large quantities and so cheap, I would certainly resort more to cultivation and cover crops.by Ontario Fruit

apply several hundred loads of

considerably

color.

tter practice than pasturing.
Were I unable to obtain the stable

pamphlet issued by Growers' Association.

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HON. JAMES S. DUFF. Mi sister of Agriculture,

HORTIGULTURAL BOOKS

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B. Bird. Caribou, B.C.

Blossoming is heavy. If no frost, prospects for fruit are good.—C. N. Black, Prince Co., P.E.I.

Many trees and small fruits were the June frosts and prospects are winter killed and the spring has been excellent for a crop.—W. J. Scott, very backward; in some localities, l. Queen's Co., P. E. I.



Galt" Shi

Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

June 10, seccesee POU

***** Succes J. Marcy

Because she small account lected on man allowed to fal ches of farm of farm hush front, new blo implema constantly bei better results. business.

The hen is money getters a chance, or care that is be other branches as much proficomfortable h essential. Roc so as to give should be clea gardeners kno oultry dropp dows so as t roosting in a Stock must

active and vigo either size or In feeding, a feeds. If you essary elements eggs. You do obtain milk ar for beef. It hen, feed for e feed for marke fowl. Growing ing flesh, bone thers at the sar varied diet of water mixtures ially so when fe Cleanliness is

neglect it your efforts. vitiated atmos night and kee result the poultry ho should be your your best, build a record of you know what to l fully selecting you soon build u this will be incre

A Se When a hen is Seems as though Dowsin' her in her in She's connected

Seems as though Givin' her a dr Tyin' rags arou Poundin' on an Poundin' on an Chasin' her ar Seems as though Bein' kicked and Cause she want sh'd say it's 'cause natu While ago my Started bustin' Went to yank he Hen, though, ma Grabbed his thum Liked to yank to Penn, he twitche Tried again to g But, by ginger, Cause she took Cause sne toon Big's a bean righ Swallowed it, an Histed up and ye Sounded like she Waal, sir, when the Penn he bowed, Spunk jest suits (Set, any he, di

************** POULTRY YARD

Success with Poultry

J. Marcy, Simese Co., Out.

Because she is looked upon as of small account the hen is being neg-lected on many farms. She is being allowed to fall behind all other branches of farm work. All other branches of farm husbandry are kept to the front, new blood is added to the stock; new implements and methods are constantly being introduced to secure better results. Not so with the poultry

The hen is one of the farmer's best money getters, if she is given half a chance, or a small portion of the care that is bestowed upon the various other branches that do not give near as much profit as the plain hen. A comfortable house on a dry site, is essential. Roosts should be arranged so as to give plenty of room, and should be cleaned every day; market gardeners know the face value of poultry droppings. Arrange the win-dows so as to prevent fowls from roosting in a draught.

roosting in a draught.

Stock must be pure bred, healthy, active and vigorous. You cannot gain or other size or eggs by creding. In feeding, avoid all color of the size of th feed for market and you have market fowl. Growing chicks which are makfowl. Growing enless which are making flesh, bone and muscle and feathers at the same time, must be fed a varied diet of nourishing food. Unlet water mixtures are poison and especially so when fed exclusively.

Cleanliness is a vital necessity and to neglect it will quickly undo all your efforts. Fowls cannot breathe vitiated atmosphere continually at ritiated atmosphere continually at night and keep healthy. Lice and vermin result from neglect to keep the poultry house in proper condition. The stamina of your flock always should be your object. Always select your best, build up, not down, keep a record of your layers, so you will know what to breed from. By carefully selecting your eages to beste fully selecting your eggs to hatch, you soon build up a uniform flock and this will be increased wonderfully.

A Settin' Hen

When a hen is bound to set when a hen is bound to set,
seems as though 'taint etiket
Dowsin' her in water till
She's connected with a chill,
Seems as though 'tswas skursley right
Givin' her a dreadful fright,
Tyin' rags around her tail,
Poundin' on an old tin pail,
Chasin' her around the yard.
Seems a her start of the start of th Chasin' her around the yard. Seems as though 'twas kinder hard Bein' kicked and slammed and shooed Dein' kicked and slammed and shooe.

Clause she wants to raise a brood.

I sh'd say it's gettin' gay,
Jest 'cause natur' wants its way
While ago my neighbor Penn
Started bustin' up a hen;
Went to yank her off the nest,
Hen, though medden her. Went to yank her off the nest,
Went to yank her off the nest,
Went to yank her off the nest,
Liked to yank the darn thing out.
Liked to yank the darn thing out.
Liked to yank the darn thing out.
Penn, he twitched away and then
Fried again to grab the hen,
Hut, by ginger, she had spunk,
Cause she took and nipped a chunk
Big's a bean right out his palm;
Swallowed it, and cool and calm
Histed up and veiled, 'Cah-dah.'
Sounded like she said, 'Hoo-rah!'
Waal, sir, when that hen done that
Penn he bowed, took off his hat.
Spunk jest suits him, you can bet—
'Get,' says he, 'darn ye, set!'

In Favor of Hopper Feeding

Many farmers contend that chickens are largely destructive to grain crops. By means of the hopper system of feeding, Prof. W. R. Graham of the O.A.C. has overcome this trait of the hen so annoying to the farmer. Chickens kept in the College orchard last summer that had been taught to eat out of the hopper from the time they were hatched did not bother the tomatees or touch the strawberries among which they roamed. They apparently did not find out that these

apparently did not and out that these fruits were good to eat. One side of the hopper used at the college contains a mixture of wheat and corn. On the other side, in one compartment is beef scraps and in the other a dry mash.

Rice as a Poultry Food

Of what value is rice as a food for fowl, as compared with other grain? Is it a desirable food for growing chickens or as an egg producer?—Reader, Port Kells, B.C.

Rice is not generally used as a Rice is not generally used as a poultry food; it may be on account of price, but also because of in lack of protein, an element so dient sick of protein in poultry foods. In every 100 rounds rice has only 4.8 lbs. of protein while buckwheat has 7.7 lbs., oats 9.2 lbs., and wheat 10.2 lbs. of protein while buckwheat has 7.7 lbs., oats a chick food it is often used as an astringent, but it is always fed boiled. When chicks are afflicted with lowel trouble well boiled rice fed in

bowel trouble well boiled rice fed small quantities will sometimes eliminate the trouble.

The Hens Won't Lay

Have a coment hen house if x 20 ft., in which we keep 70 hens. They are all in healthy condition, are very red in comb, healthy condition, are very red in comb. They are a wariety of grain, clean water. They are a wariety of grain, clean water, they are not old hens, but a proposition of the second are not old hens, but and are not old hens, they are not old hens, started the latter end of March. We have ver got over two dozen a day yet. They will mopy and would rather sit in a Junny corner, and are always so hungry. Do you think the cement house has anything to do with them not laying in winter?—Perplexity, Huron Co., Ont.

I can only surmise what the diffi-culty may be. They may be lousy. Give them a good dusting of insect powder or dry sulphur. See that the house is clean and disinfected. The

fact that they are mopy may point to indigestion or liver trouble, but as you do not say that any have died, it you do not say that any have deed, to is probably not this. You probably do no feed enough. 70 hens would take from four to six quarts of mixed grain a day besides scraps, green 100d, You probably do

The cement house would only affect the birds if it were damp. If house is dry and well ventilated house is dry and well rentilated it should make no difference how it is made. First see that the lens are free from lice and have the house clean. Change the feed somewhat and give the hens a dose of epsom salts, about ½ of pound to the flock. Let them out onto a run of grass, and if they are healthy and still won't 'lay Pd kill them ard get an-other strain.—F.C.E.

The Government of British Colum-The Government of British Columbia has recently purchased a special edition of 4,000 copies of Prof. Edward Brown's Danish report of poultry societies in Denmark. Mr. Brown who is one of the first poultry experts in England is author of the programment. in England is author of several in England is author of several val-uable reports including report of the poultry industry in America, which was published a year ago. He has made a study of poultry conditions throughcut Europe and his Danish report should be one of much value to the poultrymen of Canada.

Points

Hens don't lay because they have to. They lay because they want to. A pound of poultry can be grown at less cost than a pound of beef, and

is worth more. Too much glass makes a coop cold at night during the winter months and warm during the summer months. It is best to build the poultry houses during the spring or early summer, for then they have time to dry out during the hot days.

Whatever you do the coming season make it a hard and fast resolve to provide shade for the growing chicks. you have no trees, plant corn or

Middlemen destroy the profits of poultry keeping for the producer. Keep as close to the consumer as circumstances will permit and thereby reap all the profits possible.

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I desire to enter my farm in the Dairy Farms Competition being held this year in Ontario by Farm and Dairy, and herewith enclose \$... the entry fee called for in the rules governing the competition. I hereby certify that now and for the last five years, my principal occupation has been dairy farming. My farm consists of acres, and supports head of dairy cattle.

Name.

Address

Date.

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FARM AND DAIRY

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THE DANGER OF LARGE RECORDS

r.Isewhere in this issue appears a letter from a correspondent in Quebec, who is a Holstein breeder and who, while admitting that Farm and Dairy is right in its contention that dairymen should watch the net proht per cow, as well as the quantity of milk produced, contends that our stand is really a trap to assist the sale of animals incapable of giving large quantities of milk. His own admission shows the stand he has taken to be inconsistent.

Dairy farmers keep cows with the main object of making a profit from them. Record of Merit and Record of Performance tests have always been encouraged by Farm and Dairy because they serve to show the great pessicilities of the dairy cow, and to encourage improvement. There is grave danger, however, that what is becoming a craze for the large records. may lead breeders to go to extremes. Should this occur, the reaction that would follow might work great in-

jury, Already, we see signs of the effect of the popular pursuit for While no exception large records. can well be taken to the record made by the Holstein cow at the Guelph College, or to that of Netherland Aaggie De Kol, reported exclusively in the May 20th issue of Farm and Dairy, breeders have allowed their cows to go dry for a year before the test, and have adopted other means of obtaining the records they sought that would be condemned by dairymen generally were they commonly known.

While Farm and Dairy approves thoroughly of official tests, it believes that the cost of producing the milk and other important particulars connected therewith should be recorded with the record. In such tests as that of the Record of Performance, there is no serious difficulty in the way of this being done. In Scotland Sweden, Holland, Finland and Den mark, the cow testing associations all keep careful record of not only the amount of milk produced, but of the cost of producing it, and the net profit per cow. We need an extension of this work in Canada. Leading Holstein breeders who have discussed this matter with Farm and Dairy are in thorough accord with the suggestion. The sooner our dairymen and our breeders realize the danger that lurks in the attempt to secure large records without consideration of the means employed, the sooner will the development of our dairy cattle be conducted on a sound basis.

THIS SPRING'S LESSON

Grain crops sown as late as the first week in June, have been known to mature. Those so situated that they were forced to sow in June deserve sympathy. Not in years have the beneficial sults of under-drainage been so apparent as during the past few weeks. In many districts seeding was far from completed by the end of May. Indeed, the situation in some localities, and in isolated places, was such, it was doubtful if seeding could be completed by the first week in June, if at all. It is in times such as we have just come through that we are forced to take notice of the advantages of drainage. Professor Wm. H. Day, who has charge of the drainage survey work conducted by the Ontario Agricultural College, informed us recently that the fringe only of drainage work in Ontario had been touched. Far more is yet to be, than has been done.

Many drains established in olden times are lacking in efficiency. Tile of small diameter was largely used and many drains are too shallow. Deeper drainage is now being advocated. Men of practical experience are coming forward in favor of the deeper drains. Mr. Jas. Marshall, of Wentworth Co., Ontario, has put in upwards of 100,000 tile during the past twenty years. He says, "put the drains in three feet deep or over, even ir heavy clay." Commenting upon his experience, Mr. Marshall says, like many others, "that his only regret in regard to underdrainage is that he has not done more."
From the great number of appli-

cations for survey work being received | competitions, such as Farm and Dairy by the Physical Department of the College, from Ontario farmers, it is clear that our farmers are becoming more and more alert to the advantages of under-drainage. It is but fair to hope that within the next new years, a repetition of the conditions that prevail this spring will not find our farmers generally so wholly unprepared to meet them.

CAREFUL HORSE-BREEDING PAYS

Certain counties are noted for the superior quality of their draught horses. They include Ontario, Huron and Perth. This is the result of careful and intelligent breeding. Pure bred sires, that were sound and of good weight and quality have een used for the last forty years. The farmers of these sections are now ping the reward of the intelligence and forethought they have put into business. Dealers who purchase horses by the carload, know that they can secure the right kind in large numbers in these counties and they are willing to pay a higher price for them than where the distance to be travelled in their purchase is greater, as it costs less for buying them.

The good quality of the sires used has had much to do in bringing about such satisfactory results. The farmers, also, for the most part have been consistent in their chosen line of breeding. They have stayed with the Clydesdale through all these years and the result is that many of the mares are registered and bring an enhance price for breeding purposes.

This is in marked contrast wi some other sections where a look a the average horses of the neighborhood will reveal to the expert judge a mixture of nearly all the known breeds that go to produce the general purpose horse. Although a very useful animal for such work, the general purpose horse seldom brings a fancy price on account of the market being overstocked with them.

The chief mistake that is made consists in raising a filly from a sire of one breed and then using the sire of another breed on that filly. When such a course of breeding is followed, little is accomplished.

FOLLOW THE SUCCESSFUL ONES

Some of our acquaintances have been phenomenally successful. It is worth while considering the reasons. Followed out to the last analysis it will be found, invariably, that that particular person has simply put into practice the information that was available concerning his business. A great fund of information is within our grasp. In fact most of us have been in touch with it, but we have failed to apply it in our business. A great increase in production from farms is possible were this information applied.

One or two outstanding, successful farmers will be found in every section. These are the men on whom to rivet attention. Their farms may well be to others, in a sense, illustration farms. These men, as a rule, are only too willing to part with any information concerning their methods to those who would seek them. Good farms you.

is holding this year in Ontario, are teneficial because they call attention to these farms. Present day conditions and the elevated standard of living, demand that production be raised to the highest point possible. Let us hunt out and follow closely after those who have been successful.

BE ALERT TO CHECK PESTS

Past experience has shown the great necessity of our being ever on the alert to check the inroads of plant diseases and insect pests. and bacterial diseases and destructive insects frequently obtain a foothold in new sections without those living in the locality being aware of them. Once fairly established, these are often difficult to eradicate or even to hold in check.

Should unknown plant diseases, insects, and even weeds, be discovered in your section, steps should be taken without delay to find out their exact nature. Specimens should be forwarded to one's nearest agricultural college or to the Dominion Biological Department at Ottawa where such will be identified, and remedies, if any are known, cheerfully suggested. By taking advantage of this source of information that has been provided by our Government, pests of various kinds and plant diseases may be kept under control.

Warning to Motorists

(Toronto Saturday Night) Take warning, ye motorists. Get

the excessive speed babit. Be .ive to the rights of the other felw. Put yourself in the place of the farmer for a few moments. Look the problem square in the face from his viewpoint, and then see if you do not curse the automobile speed fiend, as the farmer now curses him. There are several things which the auto driv er journeying into the country should remember. The farmer is a powerful factor in this land, and once he gets his mind thoroughly imbued with the idea that the average motorist doesn't care a tinker whether he drives over him or not, it's going hard with the auto man. Then again, think of the timid women and the babies met with continually on the highways. A good talf of the horses behind which they drive are as yet unaccustomed to the automobile. The beasts back, plunge, kick, and tear around as if possessed whenever an auto comes in sight. In all fairness there is but one thing to do in such a case, and that is STOP. Give the farmer's wife and baby a chance. If necessary, lead the beast past the machine. Let him see it. Don't whip him and the next time he meets an auto the probabilities are that the horse will behave himself. The farmer will thank you for trifling courtesy, and everyone will feel better. It may interfere somewhat with your record between points, but what of that? You are out for pleasure and a few minutes more or less will not inconvenience you in the day's run. A little care will make the farmer your friend, and remember you need him far more than he need

Cream Butter Make tions to this d matters relating gest subjects letters to the C ******

Produc

June 10,

"How is asked Mr. known crea Kingston Da a meeting of reason why good cream, Good cream good butter. produced the dged butter; able butter.

GOOD E

"There are knowledge tha butter; thoug butter made twenty years a ling dairy an struction. In o ter. we must directly it is Many farmers how to feed co turnips and n will not sell wi what the Much depends feeding. Milki feeding. Mill in the stable dusty fodder. should be as pmilking. Stable into the milk milking.

TAINTS DRIV "Did you eve made the milk cess of milking. nothing less tha Naturally then milk.

"Dirt from th cow is a fe contamination. the milk in this in winter. been lying down dirt adhering to that will surely unless wiped off It may not be no just the same.

A SOURCE OF "The barn yard is a very prolific tion in milk. Th strated time and teriologists. Muc gets into the milk cream in the crea precautions are t This putrefaction time the milk is o ducts reach the The growth of ar retarded by cooli quickly after it is

Possibilities of Pra

The commercial tracted to the enor the past few year ticularly butter arducts from Siberi which these produ duced lies mainly the great Siberian cly east and west the exa onton, Alberta.

Greamery Department
Butter Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on
matters relating to butter making and to sugmatters to the Cros discussion. Address your
letters to the Cross discussion.

Producing Good Cream

"How is good cream produced?" asked Mr. J. Stonehouse, the well known creamery instructor of the Kingston Dairy School in addressing Ningston Dairy School in addressing a meeting of creamery patrons recently at Brookin, Ont. "There is no reason why all cream should not be good cream," said Mr. Stonehouse. "Good cream is that which will give good butter. There is much cream produced that will not make giltedged butter; it will only make passhe hutter." able butter.

GOOD BUTTER MAKERS

"There are few only, that will acknowledge that they do not make good butter; though there is more good butter made to-day than was made butter made to-day than was made twenty years ago, thanks to the traveling dairy and other means of struction. In order to make good butter, we must start with the milk directly it is drawn from the cow. Many farmers think that they know how to feed ows but they cannot feed turnips and make gilt-edged butter, it will make passable butter, but such will not sell within two cents a pound of what the former will comma do what he former will comma do what he former will comma do what the former will comma down the control of what the former will comma down the control of what the former will comma down the control of what the former will comma down the control of what the former will comma down the control of what the former will comma down the control of the contr will not sell within two cents a pound of what the former will comma d. Much depends upon the matter of feeding. Milking should not be done in the stable directly after feeding dusty fodder. The air in the stable should be as pure as possible will be should be as pure as possible will milking. Stable odors are being forced into the milk during the process of milking. milking.

TAINTS DRIVEN INTO THE MILK "Did you ever stop to think what made the milk froth during the pro-cess of milking. The reason for it is nothing less than that the air is being driven into the milk with each stream. Naturally then any taint or odor that is in the air is forced into the

"Dirt from the sides and udder of "Dirt from the sides and udder of the cow is a fertile source of milk contamination. Much dirt gets into the milk in this way both in summer and in winter. After the cow has and in winter. After the cow has and in winter to the milk that will surely fall off into the milk unless wiped off with a damp cloth. It may not be noticed but it is there use the milk unless wiped off with a damp cloth. It may not be noticed but it is there use the same. just the same.

A SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION

"The barn yard in the summer time is a very prolific source of putrefac-tion in milk. This has been demon-strated time and time again by bac-teriologists. Much of the filth that teriologists. Much of the fifth that gets into the milk comes out with the cream in the creaming process, and it carries on its putroctive work unless precautions are taken to check it. This putraction goes to check it. This putraction goes to check it. This putraction goes for the time the milk is drawn until the products reach the consumer. The growth of any bacteria can be created by cooling down the milk quickly after it is drawn."

Possibilities of Dairying on the Prairies

The commercial world has been atand commercial world has been attracted to the enormous growth within the past few years of exports, particularly butter and other dairy products from Siberia. The district in ducts from Siberia. The district in shich these products have been pro-duced lies mainly along the line of the great Siberian Railway immediat-cle cast and west of the Ural moun-tains. The district thus roughly out-lined is in the exact latitude of Ed-monton, Alberta. The weekly report of the Department of Trade and Com-

merce, Ottawa, makes an inference as to what must be the possibilities of the Canadian west beyond Edmonton, that Canadian west beyond Edmonton, that country upon which, as yet, little definite valuation has been set. Exports have given assurance that the country is in every way superior to that portion of Siberia which has produced such wonderful results.

FACTOR IN BRITISH MARKET

A FACTOR IN BRITISH MARKET

A FACTOR IN BRITISH MARKET

The Russian peasant from Siberia
is becoming a factor in the dairy prodice market of Great Britain. His
dice market of the possibilities
of dairying in the progress furmishes an indoen. His progress furmishes an indoen. His progress
of dairying in our flow for few for
the butter making in Market with the reresults of the construction of the rei
vay. Dairying is at present the main
resource of the inhabitants of the entire region. The progress made has
tire region. The progress made has
tire rogion. The progress made has
to wonderful. Previous to 1893 no
butter with the product of the progress
and the progress made has
to be progress made to the conmaking up of the progress made has
a produced in Siberia for export. The progress made has
the p whose dairy farm at Chernaia, Reitchka, in the district of Tiumeu, was in 1885, the only one in Siberia. It is still a well known model of its kind.

Initial difficulties encountered were extremely depressing. No experienced hands were to be found. The peasant did not understand that cows had to be properly fed or attended to. Distances ere enormous and communications were enormous and communications were non-existent or primitive, while the people in general with the exception of a few who could order supplies by the then, communications from the communications from the communication for the communication from the communication for the commun mon peasant cows, small and yielding little milk were utilized at first. The breed has gradually been improved by the introduction of Simmental cattle. This farm has now 180 head of its own

BUTTER A MAIN RESOURCE

BUTTER A MAIN RESOURCE
Fifteen years have passed since the
establishment of the first dairy in Siboria. Butter making has become the
staple industry of the country as regards international trade and home
resourca. Indeed the negaants believe sarus international trade and home resource. Indeed the peasants believe that were it not for the dairy they that were it not for the dairy they hard times. In 1903 over 2,000 dairies were scattered through western Siberia vaporting 2,185,000 pouds or 78,994, 79 pounds.

The distribution of the control of

78,939,720 pounds.
The district surrounding Edmonton has a better climate than that part of Siberia. If such developments have een achieved in Siberia much more been achieved in Siberia much more then should the resources of the Cana-dian north-west, as yet scarcely real-ised be productive of surpassing re-

Many statements have been presented to corrobate the fact that there is a vast area extending north of Edmonton for cultivation. The winters that in the north-west part of Siberia are towns of 1,000 or more, indicate that some industry must be carried on to support them

SOME DAIRYING ALREADY CARRIED ON It is possibilities rather than actualities that must be considered at this was tage of western development. A bullifetin by the statistics branch of the toppartment of Agriculture indicates what while the amount of dairy provide manufactured in Alberta is as of the whole the manufactured in Alberta is as of the whole the canadian output, the tendency to increase is evident. In Alberta is more according to the word of the which in 1900 was duction of butker, which in 1900 was ductioned butker, which in 1900 was ductioned an increase of 1906,208 pounds, an increase of 1906,208 pounds of 1907, 1507,607 pounds, an increase of 1906,208 pounds of 1907, and 1908, It is possibilities rather than actual**CUTTING STARS**

Ever sit down hard on the ice? Got a bump, Eh! Callow Youth is great on taking the slippery places, while Experience treads on the scattered ashes.

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period.

As regards dairying there is no question that in the north are grasses of the greatest possible value for eastle grazing, far surpassing indeed those of the better known north-west. If any parallel can be drawn, certainly the industrious and prospero ections of the Canadian north-west under far happier conditions that the conditions th happier conditions than the Russian peasant, in their increasing numbers should succeed to a great, if not greater extent.

The Whey Butter Business

The Whey Butter Business
Should it prove advisable for
dairymen to take up the making
of whey butter, the business should
be so regulated that this product must
be sold for what it really is. To allow
it to be sold indiscriminately as butter, would certainly jeopardize the
regular butter trade. Whey butter
should be put upon the market as
whey butter, and sold as such. If it
is as good in quality as creamery butter, as many claim it to be, then it
will command a trade of its own and
will find a ready market among a
certain class of c-nsumers. But it is
every doubtful if whey butter can be will find a ready market among a certain class of consumers. But it is very doubtful if whey butter can be shown to be equal to the best cream-ery, and there is all the more reason for safe-guarding the business and putting it on a plane of its own. If whey butter is going to be made let it stand on its own a sting in the market.

There is one thing to be remem- Dairy.

194 per cent. Of course, 21,693 pounds of the value of \$3,169 t, was made in prices have ruled high the past corresponding to the production ple of years. If the price were to was 197,911 pounds, of the value of drop to what it was a few years ago, the industry is yet inearliest stages. In Alberta the number states that the number of the price were the same production of the profitableness of the business might be seriously affected. While has increased from 18 in 190 to 83 in 1907, and in Saskatchewa free has been an increase of two for the same should go slowly in this matter and lous loss at loc to 18c a lb. Factories should go slowly in this matter and not go to any large expense in the way of equipment for making whey butter.—J. W. W.

Our Nine Year Old Agent

Our Nine Year Old Agent

Even the young people are interested in Farm and Dairy's splendid
offer to give a pure bred pig for a
club of only seven new year bacerjutions to Farm and Dairy. Read the
club of only seven new years old. "One evenfollowing letter from only
gentle farm and Dairy and the
mand Dairy aloud, be read to us your
offer. I became quite interested,
and getting his consent, I decided
to try and get the seven subscribers.

The next morning on my war to
to The next morning on my war to

to try and get the seven subscribers. The next morning on my way to school, I called at four places and showed samples of Farm and Dairy. I got three subscribers then and that evening I got three more. The next night I got the seventh Dad thinks I was rewarded for my trouble for we received the fine pure bred Tamworth pig sont from Mr. A. A. Colwill of Newcastle, through Farm and Dairy. We received the pig the very same week that we sent the money of the club. The pig is a dandy. I think any boy who would try, could easily win a pig too. I am only nine years old."—Graydon Knowles, Hastings Co., Ont.

A pure bred pig free for only 7 ew yearly subscriptions to Farm and

June 10

SYNOPSIS
consists of M.
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consists of M.
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PEARL W

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Pearl held he very much the led the weighty Mrs. Ducker rail

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ing out such a and endearing stood in bewilder she had never I

Mrs. Ducker cathe house, Pearl is shut, which was

Two little girls

skirts, sat demur

Hiding Facts With Talk

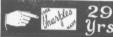
Only Sharples Cream Separators receive the unskimmed milk through the lower end of the bowl. This makes Sharples Tubulars much faster and cleaner skimmers than "bucket bowl" machines. Dairy Tubular bowls contain just one smooth piece -instantly removable and no larger than a napkin ring.

"Bucket bowl" makers have tried, without success, to overcome these great, patent protected Tubular advantages by persistency increasing or complicating the number of parts inside their "bucket bowls." For instance, the maker of the old disk tance, the maker of the old disk tance. vantages by persistently increasing style of "bucket bowls" now puts 40
to 60 disks in his bowl. Notwithtording that there and style disk

self oiling gears. standing that these old style disk

and other "bucket bowl" machines are more complicated now than ever before, the makers try to hide the fact by calling them "more simple than ever and easiest to clean." What do you

Tubular sales exceed those of most, if not all, other makes combined. The manufacture of Tubular Cream Separators is one of Canada's leading industries. Get catalog No. 253.



The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Receseseseseseses Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contr this department, to ask questions or relating to cheesemaking and to su jects for discussion. Address your The Cheese Maker's Department. this department, making and to support the state for discussion. Address you letters to present the state for discussion. Address your letters to present the cheek Maker's Department.

"The dairy industry seems to grow and become of more importance each year," said Mr. John Riddle, presi-dent last year of the Peterboro cheese board in a short address before the cheese makers' convention recently held in Peterboro. "It is from the dairy that we get our largest revenue. Pat-tons should realize that cheese makers cannot make a better article than they have raw material to make it out of. Thus the responsibility goes in rectly back to the farm and to the

'Much lies with the producer. Absolute cleanliness is imperative in handling the milk. The idea that used to prevail when it was thought that all milk must be aerated has been exploded. The process of exposing milk to the air was supposed to carry off animal heat, all objectionable fla-tors that might be in the milk, and do many other things innumerable. Now the accepted plan is to put the Now the accepted plan is to put the milk in a can as quickly as possible and reduce the temperature at once. When milk has been properly cared for and delivered in first class cans to for and delivered in first class cans to the factory in a clean condition and at a low temperature, then it will be up to the cheese makers to make the finest article. If patrons will only ac-cept their full responsibility the cheesemakers could make better cheese than than have in the case. than they have in the past.

The Makers Wages

The Wakers Wages

Editor, Farm and Dairy:—Some

months ago you dealt with the problem of the cheese makers is

problem requires much deep strain

g and practical experient this

range a workable plan and would need

to be backed up by a strong co-opera
tive movement among the makers.

But this suggests a cheese-makers

union, and such a course is repugnant

to my ideal. Labor unions usually to my ideal. Labor unions usually start out all right but soon outlive their original intentions and become detrimental to the labor interest.

I know of some makers who are engaged on a sliding scale, that is to say, a price is set at a maximum amount. If a less weight of cheese is manufactured than the maximum, the rate per cyt, is increased or if the manufactured than the maximum, the rate per cut. is increased, or if the weight raises above the maximum, the rate decreases. In other words, if the cheese maker receives a small sup-ply of milk his wages or percentage increases. In other words, if the cheese maker receives a small supply of milk his wages or necessage in cheese maker receives a sman supply of milk his wages or percentage in-creases. On the other hand if a lar-ger supply is received his percentage decreases. This plan helps the maker decreases. This pian heips the maker out in a poor season, and it is an in-ducement for the producer to make every effort to send in a good supply of milk if he wishes to lessen manu-

of milk if he wishes to tessen manufacturing expenses.

A manager of a factory must consider as the first item, the cost of living expenses. It costs him about the same amount on the average, whether it is a good or poor season. The next item is the first bill and it takes very little more to run to full. next item is the fuel bill and it takes very little more to run to a full epacity than a less quantity. The next important item is the required help. It should be the aim or the manager to have his men fully occupied. It takes a constant supply of milk to do this. It a drought sets in and shuts off the flow of milk and the help are engaged for the season this will lower the profits. If it were possible to engage and pay helpers according to the supply it would let makers out very much.

The greater part of the trouble is anker offering to make for a little less than the experienced manager. The patrons and owners are too often.

leas than the experienced managor. The patrons and owners are too often willing to take the risk for a few dollars and engage the cheaper fellow. Also there are too many patrons who imagine the maker makes big wages. It certainly does look big is the annual report, but the expension of the control of the

Co., Ont.

Note.—Mr. Nimmo is one of the most careful makers in the business, most careful makers in the business, and has successfully managed a chees-factory for many years. He talk-good common sense on the wages que-tion. If patrons and makers would tion. If patrors and makers would co-operate more and give and take more than they do it would be better for all concerned. We would be glad to have the views of others on the points raised.—Editor.

Pay by Test

Bulletin No. 308, of the New York Experiment Station should command attention in every cheese-producing section. Some dairymen will undoubtsection. Some darrymen was undoubtedly disagree with the conclusions of the bulletin, for it urges the adoption of the fat test as the basis for paying for milk at all cheese factories. Owners of cows producing milk low in fat will suffer some reduction in dividends from the adoption of the system; but the facts and figures given prove that quality and quantity of cheese both

His Pig a Favorite

The pig you sent me as a premium for securing seven new premium for secuting seven new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy arrived safely. It was sent me by Mr. W. W. Brownridge, of Ashgrove, Ont. I am well pleased with it. He is a fine pig. We think him a great pig already, and have named him "Jack."

considered, the simple fat test gives the fairest measure of the value of the

the fairest measure of the value of the milk for producing cheese. Other methods that are considered worthy of attention are payment by the relative values of fat and other cheese solids, based on yield and composition of cheese, as proposed by Babcock; payment by the amount of fat and the calculated, not measured, amount of casein in milk, and payment by the percentage of fat, plus two. Payment by weight of milk alone is condemmed as unjust and leading to dishonesty.

Mr. J. F. Lillie has been appointed official referee at Montreal to settle any dispute between sellers and buyers cheese for the season.

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



ATTENTION!

Cheese Manufacturers





We are placing on the market a new cheese box which elimin-ates all the undesirable features of the old-style package

This box is made of three pieces of veneer, with the grain running from top to bottom. It also has the advantage of a hoop placed near the top as shown in fig. 2, thus making it very strong and durable. In fact it is impossible to break it with ordinary handling. Every box is guaranteed, and any breakages will be replaced. ages will be replaced.

This box can be shipped in crates in knock-down shape, thus effecting a large saving in transportation charges.

For full information regarding prices, deliveries, its advantages, etc., write

Toronto Boxbarrel Co.

43 Yonge Street Arcade, TORONTO

A limited amount of Stock in the Company is For Sale and it will be to your advantage to become interested.

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





3 WILL NOT speak of the fault of others until I have none of my own. - Mrs. Frank Webster, Victoria Co., Ont.



Sowing Seeds in Danny

By Nellie L. McCluug ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. (Continued from last week)

(Continued from last week)

SYNOPSIS:—The Watson and provide when a small town in Manitoba. The family consists of Mr. Watson, a man of few words, who works on the "section." and miscondition of the words with the section of the se

PEARL Watson's delight at being keeping their dresses clean and wonasked to a real party knew no bounds. Maudie need not worried about Pearl's ap-ing at the feast without have worried about Pearl's appearing at the featal without the featal robe. The dress that Camilla had made for her was just waiting for such an occasion to air its loveliness Anything that was needed to complete her toilet was supplied by her kind-hearted mistress, the gaza's mathes the czar's mother.

But Mrs. Evans stood looking wist-fully after her only son as Pearl wheeled him gaily down the walk. He wheeled him gaily down the walk. He was beautifully dressed in the finest of mull and valenciennes; his carriage was he loveliest they could possibly buy. Pearl in her neat hat and dress was a little nurse girl to be proud of. But Mrs. Evans' pretty face was troubled. She was thinking of the pretty baby pictures in the magazines, and Algornon was so—different! and his nose was—strange too, and she had massaged it so carefully too, and when, oh when, would be say "Daddy-dinger!"

But Algernon was not envious of But Algernon was to see the same and the say "Daddy-dinger!"

would be say "Daddy-dinger!"

But Algornon was not envious of any other baby's basely that afternoon, nor worsed about his nose very much the body-gabout his carriage in glad good humor, and delivered full-sized gurgling "goog" at every person he met, even throwing them along the street in the prodigality of his heart, as he waved his fat hands, and thumped his heavy little heels.

Pearl held her head high and was

Pearl held her head high and was very much the body-guard as she lift-ed the weighty ruler to the ground Mrs. Ducker ran down the steps and kissed the czar ostentatiously, pour-ing out such a volume of admiring ing out such a volume of admiring and endearing epithets that Pearl stood in bewilderment, wondering why he had never heard of this before. Mrs. Ducker carried the czar into the house, Pearl following with one eye shut, which was her way of expression. shut, which was her way of expressing

Two little girls in very fluffy short skirts, sat demurely in the hammock, keeping their dresses clean and won-dering if there would be ice-cream. Within doors, Maudie worried out the "Java March" on the piano. to a doz-en or more patient little listeners. On the lawn several little girls played croquet. There were no boys at the party. Wilford was going to have the party. Wilford was going to have the

sighed heavily. Down at the tracks a freight train shunted and shudder-ed. Not a boy was in sight. He knew why. The farmers were loading cattle cars.

Pearl went round to the side lawn where the girls were playing croquet, holding the czar's hand tightly. "What are you playing," she asked. They told her.

'Can you play it," Mildred Bates asked.

"I guess I can," Pearl said modest-ly. "But I'm always too busy for games like that!"

"Maudie Ducker says you never play," Mildred Bates said with pity in her voice.

'Maudie Ducker is away off there." "Maudie Ducker is away off thure," Pearl answered with dignity, "I have more fun in one day han Maudie Ducker'll ever have if she lives eas a old Melchesidick, and it's not this frows standin'round-doin'no-thin' that you kids call fun either." "Tell us about it, Pearl," they shouted eagerly. Pearl's stories had a charm.

shouted cagenty.

a charm.

"Well," Pearl began, "ye know I wash Mrs. Evans" dishes every day, and lovely ones they are, too, all pink and gold with dinky little ivy leaves crawin" out over the edges of cash o'er the sand and 'round and ieaves crawlin' out over the edges of and o'er the sand and 'round and 'round the land, far as eye can see— the cups. I play I am at seashore and the tide is comin' in o'er, that's out of a book. I pull all the dishes into the big dish pan, and I pertend the tide is risin' on them, though it's just me pourin' on the water. The cups are the boys and the saucers are it's just me pourin' on the water. The cups are the boys and the saucers are the girls, the plate me the fathers and mothers, and the chips are the babies. Then I rush: save them, but not until they are the babies. Then I'rush: save them, but not until they are the babies. Then I'rush: save them, but not until they are the babies. Then I'rush: save them to the me to the save the sale with the save the sav

"Java March" and "Mary's Pet Wal-tz," and had joined the interested group on the lawn and now stood listening in dull wonder.

"I rab them all and shine them well," Pearl went on "and get them all packed off how into the china cupboard, every men jack o' them singin' 'Are we yet always and see each other's face,' Mrs. Evans sings it for them when she's there." "Then I get the vegetable dishes and bowls and silverware and all that, and that's an excursion, and they're all drunk, not a sober man on board. They sing 'Sooper up old board. "I rub them all and shine them well," Pearl went on "and get them

they're all drunk, not a sober man on board. They sing 'Scoper up old boys,' 'We won't go home till mornin', and all that, and crash! a cry bursts from every soul on board. They have struck upon a rock and are going down! water pours in 'at the gunnel (that's just me with more water.) (that's just me with more water and soap, you know), but I ain't sorry for them, for they're all aid. them, for they're all old enough to know that 'wine is a mocker, strong them, for they're all of enough to know that 'wine is a motor, strong drink is ragin', and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. But when the crash comes and the swellin' waters burst in they grade the wellin' waters burst in they grade with pale faces to see what's wrong, and I've often seen abowl white round and 'round kind o' dizzy ard say 'woe is me!' and sink to the bottom. Mrs. Evans told me that nottom Mrs. Evans told me that nottom. Mrs. Evans told me that not well are with pale faces to see the see what's whiskey is doin' for the see what whiskey is doin' for the worst of all. But though they're black and stained with sin, they're still on brothers, and so we give them the gold cure—that's the bath-brick, and they make a fresh start. "When I sweep the floor I pertend I'm the army of the Lord that comes to clear the way from dust and sin, let the King of Glory in. Under the stove hordes of sin are awful thick, they love darkness rather than light, they love darkness rather than light,

stove hordes of sin are awful thick, they love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil! But I say the 'sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" and let them have it! Some-times I pertend I'm the woman that the nice of sityes and I sween lost the nice of sityes and I sween On the lawn several little girls played croquet. There were no boys at the party. Wilford was going to have the party. Wilford was going to have the party. Wilford was going to have the boys—that is, the Conservative boys—the next day. Mrs. Ducker did not and then the mothers I bring out, and believe in co-discovered in the drip-pan; the next day. Mrs. Ducker did not and then the mothers I bring out, and believe in co-discovered in the strength of the mothers I bring out, and the boys and the fathers. So rough except Wilford. He had been times some of the men make a dash out before the women, but you bet I seemthing like that."

Here Maudio Ducker who had been listening with grow—listening with gr

Jucker who had been listening with growing wonder, interupted Pearl with a cry of "Oh, here's pa and Mr. Evans.
They're going to take our pictures!"
The little girls

The little girls ere immediately were roused out of the spell that Pearlie's story had put upon them, and began to group themselves under the trees, ar-ranging their little skirts and frills.

The czar had toddled on his uncertain little fat legs around to the back door, for he had around to the back door, for he had caught sight of a red head which he knew and liked very much. It belonged to Mary McSorley, tho eldest of the McSor-ley family, who had brought over to brought over to Mrs. Ducker the extra two quarts of milk which she had ordered for the oc-



An Attractive School Garden in the Niagara District at Jordan Station, Ont.

the gate watching the girls play croquet. He had been left without a station at his own request. Patsey Watch and jolly. Wilford catted to him furtively, but Patsey was busy holding on and did not hear him. Wilford

She felt more at home with a baby

She felt more at home with a bany in her arm, in her arm, in her arm, it was at this unfortunate moment that Mr. Ducker and Mr. Evans came around to the rear of the house. Mr. Evans was beginning to think rather more favorably of Mr. Ducker as the more favorable for the more favorable for the more favorable more favorably of Mr. Ducker as the prospective member. He might do all right—there are plenty worse—he has no brains but that does not matter. What need has a man of brains when he goes into polities? Brainy men make the trouble. The Grits made that mistake once, elected a brainy man and the a brainy man, and they have had no

Mr. Ducker had adroitly drawn the conversation to a general discussion of children. He knew that Mr. Evans weak point was his little son Alger-

weak point was his little son Algernon.

"That's a clever looking little chap
of yours, Evans," he had remurked
carelessly as they came up the street.

"All wife was just saying
the other "All wife lellow."

"He has," "He has,"
"He has,"
"He has,"
"He car hardly help being clever if
there's anything in heredity."

"It here's anything in heredity."
"An Ducker went on with infinite tact,
feeling his rainbow dreams of responding to toasts at Elk banquets draw-

roeing his rainbow dreams of responding to toasts at Elk banquast drawing nearer and nearer.

Then the Evil Genius of the House of Ducker awoke from his slumber, sat up and took notice! The house that the friend in Winnipeg had selected for them fell into irreparable ruins! Poor Maudie's automobile vanished at a touch. The internal control of the selection of t ished at a touch. The rosy dreams of Cincinatus, and of carrying the grand

Cincinatus, and or carrying the grand old Conservative banner in the face of the foe tuned to clay and ashes!

They turned the corner, and came upon Mary McSorley who sat on the back step with the car in her arms.

Mary's head was hidden as she kissed the cara'r fat nock and in the general Mary's head was hidden as she kissed the czar's fat neck, and in the general babel of voices, within and without, she did not hear them coming. "Speaking about heredity," Mr.

she did not hear them coming.

"Speaking about heredity." Mr.
Ducker said suavely, speaking in a
low voice, and looking at whom he
supposed to be the latest McSorley,

"it looks as if there must be something in it over there. Isn't that
McSorley over again? Low forehead,
pug nose, bulldog tendencies." Mr.
Ducker was something of a phrenologist, and went blithely on to his own
destruction.

"Now the girl is rather pleasant looking, and some of the others are not bad*at all. But this one is sure-

Your Little Girl Can Do The Washing

The state of the s

wavell Mig. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont,

WITH THE "New Century" Washing Machine

the fact that the angels had visited the McSorley home so often. Therefore, for these reasons, Mary sat on the back step, a rank outsider.

The cear, who knew nothing of these things, began to "good" as soon as he saw her. Mary reached out her arms. The czar stumbled into them and Mary fell to kissing his bald head.

She felt more at home with a haby this little follow from: Mary and the state of the same than the same

and this remark Mr. Ducker thought he would appreciate. "McSorley will never be dead while this little fellow lives." Mr. Ducker laughed merrily, rubbing his hands. The exar looked up and saw his father. Perhaps he understood what had been said, and saw the hurr in his father's face and longed to head him of it. reshapes the him of it; perhaps the time had come when he should forever break the goo-goo bonds that had lain upon his speech. He wriggled of M. He wriggled off Mary's knee speech. He wriggled off Mary's knee and toddling uncertainly across the grass with a mighty mental conflict in his puddy little face, held out his dimpled arms with a glad cry of limpled arms with a glad cry of 'Daddy-dinger!'

"Daddy-dinger!"
That evening while Mrs. Ducker and Maudie was busy fanning Mr. Ducker and putting wet towels on his head, Mr. Evans sat down to write. "Some more of that tiresome election stuff, John," his pretty little wife said in disappointment, as she proudly rocked the emancipated exar to sleep.

ly rocked the emancipated czar to sleep.
"Yes, dear, it is election stuff, but it is not a bit tiresome," he answered smiling, as she kissed her tenderly. Several times during the evening and into the night, she heard him laugh his boyish happy laugh.
James Ducker did not get the nom-

The Investor The Upward Look ************* Have Faith

O our God, wilt thou not judge them? for we have no might against this great company that cometh against us; neither know we what to do; but our eyes are upon thee.—2 Chronicles 29: 12.

Many of us carry heavier burdens in this life than there is any neces sity for. We are weighed down by our troubles. We sometimes wonder our troubles. We sometimes wonder how long we can stand them and if there will ever be any release for us. how long we can stand them and if there will ever be any release for us. And yet, there is no reason why we should. If we will only open our eyes and look at things as God tells us, and wants us, to look at them, and the standard we can be swill soon disappear and we can be swill soon disappear and we can be swill soon the swill sw

gathered his people together from all parts of his kingdom. They fasted They humbled themselves before God. They confessed their own weakness and faith and thy acknowledged God's power. They told God, as we read in our own text, that they knew that they could not stand against the enemy and they looked to Him to enemy and save them.

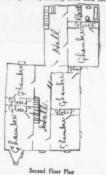
Now. notice what they did next. After one of their number had informed them through the spirit of God that their prayers would be answered they worshipped God and they praised Him. Although their mighty enemies were all around them they had such faith in God and in His promise that He would help them that they sang His praises. They actually seng with joy. And while they were Now, notice what they did next.

doing this the Lord struck death among their enemies and utterly destroyed them. When the people of Judah went forth they found that their enemies were nothing but dead bodies that none had escaped. Then again the people of Judah worshipped Gor for His great mercy to them. So it may be in our lives if we will only have faith. God has promised to answer our prayers and not to with

answer our prayers and not to with-hold any good thing from us. But we must do our part. When our troubles seem greater than we can bear we must do as the people of Judah did. We must seek the Lord. We must confess our must confess our own weakness. W must acknowledge His power and His promises to help us. And we must have faith. Even before our prayers have been answered we must prayers have been answered we must praise Him and sing a glad song to Him in our hearts. If our hearts are right with God we will have no difficulty in doing this and the peace difficulty in doing this and the peace of God that passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus. There is no reason why Christians should be sad or downeast. If they are there is something wrong with their faith.—I H N

A Comfortable Ontario Farm Home

We are pleased to publish plans of the farm house of Mr. C. N. Clancy, of Northumberland Co., Ont. Our readers are asked to discuss and crireaders are asked to discuss and criticize any plans of farm houses that Back hall opens in are published in Farm and Dairy and offer suggestions for improvement in the plans published.



bay-window. A good-sized closet is under front stairs.

THE PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

Back stairs open into a large hall, Back stairs open into a large main, from which entrance is made to garret, bath-room and large bedroom. Back hall opens into front hall and four large bedroomsopen offsame, each having good-sized clothes closets.

... The Cedar Chest

There was never a woman wanted a cedar chest which to stow away her ing; and only recently I learned how to make one that answers every purpose. Take a pine every purpose. Take a pine packing case and hinge on the lid and putty up all cracks. Purchase at the druggist's a bottle of the oil of cedar and paint the inside of the box, being sure to see that the oil goes into all the cracks and crevies. Use the oil rather largishited.

Use the oil rather lavishly and when dry tack in a lining cambric and cover the outs with any preferred material. See that the cover fits down snugly, and you will have a cedar chest that will be just as cafe color and you will have a cedar chest that will be just as safe and satisfactory as one that costs a good bit of money, and the oil of cedar retains its odor for years.—Elizabeth Hardy, Peter-boro Co., Ont.

In another column will be found some of the reasons for eating Quaker Oats; everyone who has eaten this food regularly will recognize the truth of the statements made in these advertisements.

... A few drops of turpentine added to cold-water starch or boiled starch will give an excellent gloss to linen, and will prevent it from sticking to

Veraudah

First Floor Plan

The house by Mr. Clancy is so situated that the road is visible from every room. The kitchen opens off the veranda. Both hard and soft water are in sink in kitchen. Back stairs opens out of the kitchen. A good-sized pantry opens off having a hinged table that can be lat down to work. table that can be let down to work on. Flour chest and cupboard rows shelves are constructed of sneives are constructed across A rew walls with doors opening from dining-codewaterous. The cellar stairs open out of give an the pantry. The dining-room opens and will off the kitchen, being a large cheer: the iron.

Washing Without Rubbing No work—no tired arms—when the washing is done with "PURITAN" Reacting Washing Machine

Grandmother, or any of the children, can do the entire week's wash in an hour with the "PURITAN" It is the only washing machine made in Canada that has the Improved Roller Gear. write us for booklet if your dealer does not handle the "PURITAN", Don't take a substitute—there age none "just as good".

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS - St. Mary's, Ont.

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June 10, Heesesse

THE CO pertaining to will be replic after receipt sent free for tions at \$1.00 hold Editor,

To boil pota They should bed and then le er an hour or of hot water and boil rapi fore they are water so as t the centre of set them on the ered with a allow the stea will have a ni RE

Ingredients: sugar, yolks 4 ½ cups sifted baking powder teaspoonful cin mace, ¼ teasperaisins (seeded % cup figs (fin spoonful golden en ingredients two-thrids of th er cake pans.
spices, fruit, ar
a layer cake pa
er with jelly (a
ferred as it ha
the dark layer Two cups of s

ter, one cup of a half of flour, teaspoonful of so tartar. Stir but er, and add the eggs, then the the flour and buttered gem pa ter, a teaspoonfu on flat buttered may be added a chopped raisins; iety of cakes may half a cup of cit ed, a half-cupful ed, a half-cupful and lemon extrac COMBNA

Boil together 1 sugar, % cup b sour sauce is want vinegar and flavo egg sauce is want and a little grated or lemon flavor. lemon flavors com lemon flavors com Then again, inst may use milk, a chocolate or power nice chocolate s with the addition flavor. If no but flavor. If no pinch of salt. .

When peeling or root end, and pee

DI

Secure a CLU \$1.00 EACH, Englis

FAR

Meddesesssssssssssssssssss THE COOK'S CORNER

THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite redpen, for publication in the column. Inquired pertaining to cooking are solicited, and after receipt of same. Some send of the control of the c

POTATOES.

To boil potatoes well requires more attention than is usually given them. They should be well washed and pared and then left standing in cold water an hour or two. Put them in a pan of hot water with salt, cover closely the salt spatials. of hot water with salt, cover closely and boil rapidly, using more water than it takes to cover them. Just of fore they are done throw a little did water so as to throw the heat into the centre of them. Then drain and set them on the back of the stove, cov-ered with a white cloth. This will allow the steam to escape, and you will have a nice. mealy potato. will have a nice, mealy potato.

will have a nice, mealy potato.

RIBBON CAKE.

Ingredients: ½ cup butter, 2 cups aggregar, yolks 4 eggs, 1 cup milk, 3 ½ cups sifted flour, 2 ½ teaspoonful baking powder, whites 4 eggs, ½ teaspoonful cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful natimeg, ½ cup raisins teeded and cut in pieces), ½ cup figs (finely chopped), I tablespoonful golden syrup. Mix first seven ingredients in order given. Bake two-thrids of the mixture in two-layer cake pans. To the remainder add spiece, fruit, and syrup, and bake in er case pais. To the remainder and spices, fruit, and syrup, and bake in a layer cake pan. Put layers togeth-er with jelly (apple jelly usually pre-ferred as it has less flavor), having the dark layer in the centre.

CUP CAKES. Two cups of sugar, one cup of but-ter, one cup of milk, three cups and a half of flour, and four eggs, half a tea-poonful of soda, large spoon cream artar. Stir butter and sugar togeth-er, and add the beaten yolks of the er, and add the beaten yolks of the country of the the milk, then flavoring and the the milk, then flavoring and the country of the country o

COMBNATION SAUCE
Boil together I cup white or brown
sugar, ½ cup butter, I tablespoon
flour, and I cup boiling water. If a
sour sauce is wanted, add I tablespoon
vinegar and flavor with lemon. If an
egg sauce is wanted add yolk of I egg
and a little grated nutmeg, or vanilla
or lemon flavor. The vanilla and
lemon flavors combined are very nice. COMBNATION SAUCE and a five grave.

The vanilla and or lemon flavors combined are very nice. iemon flavors combined are very nice.
Then again, instead of water, one
may use milk, adding I tablespoon
chocolate or powdered cocoa, and a
nice chocolate sauce is obtained,
with the addition of a little vanilla
flavor. If no butter is used, add a
nice default. pinch of salt.

. . . When peeling onions begin at the root end, and peel upward, and the onions will scarcely affect the eyes.

The Robin

Of the many birds that enliven the fields or woodlands during the summer none is better known than the mer none is better known than the American Robin. Its comparatively large size, well-marked colouring and cheery note altract attention. It is, too, one of our commonest birds and one which seems to like the neigh-bourhood of man. No region of the northern part of our continent seems to come amiss to it during the sum-mer season. Travellers have found in frequently, and apparently nestine; in frequently, and apparently nesting, in far Alaska, around Hudson's Bay and in Labrador. A specimen, too, has

The first eggs are laid in April and the cock bird beguies the time for the sitting mother by singing close yitting mother by singing close yitting, and the sitting mother by striking, no doubt serves to relieve what must be z rather tedious occupation. Two or rather tedious occupation. Two or even three broods may be raised in

On the approach of winter the Rob On the approach of winter the Rob-ins gather together and set out for the south. Those farthest north go first and are followed by the others until all are gone. Occasionally, however, even with us one or two may be found staying through the winter, but this only seems to occur where there is a specially good supply of berries for

The Nook at "Dunain" Port Hope, Ont.

How often on the farm we lack appreciation of the beauties of Nature, and the cuprature of the communion with ther, Joys and pastimes undreamed of by our city cousins of the communion with the part and pastimes undreamed of particular country of the country of

been taken in Greenland. It is found, however, in the greatest numbers in the milder areas of Southern Canada. The food habits of the robin have led to its being considered something of a peat by the farmer and fruit-grower for it has a decided liking for fruit, especially cherries. Its chief food, however, consists of insects and worms, so that on the whole it is useful and should be treated as such. The robin generally appears in this seater over

ful and should be treated as such. The robin generally appears in this district in the latter part of March. The males first and the females follow a few days later. Soon the chiefbusiness of the year—the rearing of the young—is being prepared for. A suitable place is selected and both birds share the work of nest-building.

winter food.

Of those that migrate some will
stay in the northern States. The rest
will gather in the southern States and
Medo, and a few straggle across the
Bahan, and a few straggle across the
Bahan and a few straggle across the
Will gand and the spring some
will remain proth, rearing their
young and beau and the rest will gradually
cratter over family camcra, but at the same time providing
a never failing source of interest to

ora, but at the same time providing rea, but at the same time providing the falling source of interest to the lower sature.

Our boys Mature.

Our boys will de well to keep a record of the birds this season, as they appear, and to such a cach one as carefully as they can be found as the same will be found as the same will be found as the same will be found to the same will be fou

Where does it build its nest ?

Of what materials ! Of what materials?
How many eggs are laid?
What color are they?
Is the second brood raised in the
me nest as the first?
Can you distinguish the sexes?
Does the female sing?
The second second

Broken Feathers may be Mended

Broken feathers should be mended before they are cleaned or dyed, as they are pretty sure to come to pieces in the water unless every stitch is secure. A feathers is usually made in three of four layers, the outer layer having an unbroken guill from secure. A feathers is usually made in three of four layers, the outer layer having an unbroken quill from the tip to the stem; the middle layers are made from pieces. If the feather is broken through the quill the wire is broken through the quill the wire of the word of the tip to the property of the

Be up-to-date. Renew

scription to Farm and Dairy.



To Make a **Broad-Gauged** Man of Your Boy

It's surprising how quickly a boy broaden? out and develops all those fine, manly qualities when you give him a Stevens

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all means get your boy Dan Beard's "Guns and Gunning"—one of the best boy's books to-day. About outdoor life—handling a gun—game and where to find it, etc. Bound in cloth, stamped in gilt, 30 cents, or paper-cov. ered, 20 cents, postpaid.

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A DINNER SET 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 semplates, 12 ruit dishes, 12 butter pats, 12 cups, 12 saucers, platter (10 inch), platter (10 inch), 1 gravy boat, 1 pickle dish, 2 overed vegetable dishes, 1 baker, platter (10 inch), 1 gravy boat, 1 pickle dish, 2 overed vegetable dishes, 1 baker, over 1 platter (10 inch), 2 platter

Sample copies on request. Write Circulation Department:

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

A HOLIDAY FOR THE FARMER

A HOLIDAY FOR THE FARMER
Some people who live on the farm
say there is no time for a holiday
on their farm. This class of farment
I am glad to say, are not as plentiful as they were some years ago. If
the farmer cannot take a holiday, who
in all this world can? I once saw a
city lady get quite excited at this
thought. She was visiting in the
country and chanced to meet a cousin of her own, "who lived on a country and chanced to meet a cousin of her own, "who lived on a farm," enjoying a splendid and much-carned holiday beside a pretty lake. She asked her how she could possibly get away from home? "I thought you were farming," she said, "and there must be so much to do on the farm." Her cousin lost no time in explaining that it was the farmers that dearly earned a holiday. Therefore, they could very well afford to take one, just when they felt that shey needed a change.

The good farmer himself would take much more such treats, if his wife

The good farmer himself would take anch more such treats, if his wife anch more such treats, if his wife could only spare the time to accompany him. Some times it may seem rather hard for the mother to leave home for a whole day, when she has no help in the house. But this same dear mother might wear longer if she would seach Johnny and Mary to wait upon themselves, and help her a little in the lighter housework.—The Dector's Wife.

FROM "THE SON"

The Household Editor of Farm and Dairy is to be congratulated upon the success of the Home Club. The "Farmer's Wife," the "Pastor's Wife," the "Hired Man," "Aunt

Do this with your children.

School children should be fed plentifully and frequently on Quaker Oats. It makes the best possible breakfast for anyone who is to work with either brain or muscle. It's easy to prove this in your own family. Increase the daily consumption of Quaker Oats and you'll see an almost immediate improvement in the health and energy of those who eat it

Regular size packages for city trade, large size family packages for those who are not convenient to the store. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table.

Breakfast on Quaker Oats every day. Quaker Oats is made at Peterborough,

e," "Aunt Betty," "Uncle and all the rest of them have "Aunt Will," and all the rest of them as had their innings, so here goes for few words from "The Son." Of la few words from "The Son." Of late few words from "The Son." Of late years much has been written and more said about keeping the son on the Of late said about keeping the son on the farm. If more were done, and less said and written towards keeping the boy on the farm, there would be less reason for me to take a whack at this perennial and interesting subject.

this perennial and interesting subject. What the boy on the farm needs is some sympathy that will express itself in a more tangible way than in writing to newspapers. Give him an interest in the farm; make him a partner, pay him as you pay the "hired man." Greatest of all encourage him by letting him know when he has done something worth while.—"The Son."

... A Model Farm Home

Eunice Watts, N. S.

In answer to the request of the Household Editor of Farm and Dairs, for an article on points which consti-tute a model farm home, many things which would bear improvement in our locality, come to my mind.

Foremost is the clothes line. Not

because it is the most important, but because it is the most conspicuous. A love for the beautiful should tell us that the front door and its vicinity

that the front door and its vicinity is no place for stringing garments, yet this is the practice more or less throughout the province.

A clean stretch of grass, hidden from view by a screen of shrubs or buildings makes an excellent spot in which to plant the clothes line; a hedge of evergreen trees, lilacs or more than the contract of the plant the clothes line; a hedge of evergreen trees, lilacs or more than the contract of the plant the clothes line; as hedge of evergreen trees, lilacs or privet is not only an improvement, but useful for drying some of the linen, and there is nothing equal to the dewy grass for bleaching things if left out over night.

LET OUT IN THE SUNLIGHT The most plentiful and valuable of God's gifts we appreciate least. No one needs fresh air and sunlight more than the women who work in the house, yet they are the ones who often religiously exclude the sun from the best est carpets, prizing the rag etc.; more than their own

A shady roon: may be comfortable or a hot day, but a house kept gloomy, is not only depressing and unhealthy, but gives rise to complexions like those of plants forced in the dark.

PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.

With regard to fly screens, don't put in those that only give a foot or eighteen inches of ventilation. Throw up the window as far as it will go and then put in the fly screen. If you must have double windows,

be sure that there is a slide pane, one fourth the size of the window; a few

bored holes in the wood work make a Recessessessessesses poor apology for ventilation.

As life is short at its longest, why not enjoy the light and air of our own

OR CONVENIENCES

A small kitchen has its advantages and disadvantages, but a large pantry with plenty of shelves and cupboards necessary.

In a model farm house an office is

irdispensible. It is a place in which irdispensible. It is a place in which the farmer can interview people on business, who would otherwise be sitting in the kitchen or other rooms often hindering work there. It is a place to keep private papers, farm periodicals and books of reference in the property of t

periodicals and books of reference.

It is unnecessary to discuss the value of the telephone for it soon pays for itself, and a bathroom is no longer considered a luxury.

A desirable site for a dwelling is on a dry elevation, where there will be no dampness in the cellar. The house should not be too near the road for it cannot look its best until it for it cannot look its best until it is approached by a good direveay. Trees and shrubs add materially to its beauty if they are not planted too rear the building, or so as to hide the vists of landscape from the windows. Many a beautiful lawn has been spoiled by being cut up into dower beds; the proper place for these is near the paths.

flower needs; the proper place for these is near the paths.

Talking of gardens, tarmers do not value the early spring vegetables, such as asparagus and sea-kale, which such as asparagus and sea-kale, which come before the leaves on the trees. Chives also come early and are a valuable addition to mustard and creas, which are ready for use in a week at the sowing in boxes in the house. A model farm should be a home. A home is made by beautifying the surroundings, and screening unsightly objects used such as the wood pile. Seats placed here and there give a restful appearance, but the next

a restful appearance, but the next step is to introduce labor-saving machinery indoors and out, thus mak-ing time to sit on these seats and enjoy the beauties of one's own model farm home.

. . . Growing Mint

Fresh mint for cooking purposes may be had at any time by growing it in a glass jar of water. It will root in less than a week and grow rapidly In less than a week and grow raphay, It is much stronger and bushier if kept short. Don't change the water. All that is necessary is to add a little fresh water every day or so and to see that the jar is kept well filled up.

... Received the tension shears for one new subscriber to Farm and Dairy. I am delighted with them.—R. Touchdown, Peterboro Co., Ont.

The Sewing Room

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 each. Order by number of and size. If for children, give age: a welst, and give bush measure for welste, and give bush measure for welste, and give bush to be pattern to be pattern.

FANCY BLOUSE WAIST 6207
The blouse that ca trimmed

be trimmed with bands of material is much in demand for wear with dressy suits, for when the bands are made from the materials of the the materials of the skirt an entire cos-tume will result. This model is especially well adapted to such treatment. The tucked chemisette is tremely dainty the pointed ends of the bands allow ef-fective use of the fashionable buttons. Material required

Material required for medium size is yds 18 or 21, 2% yds 24 or 2 yds 32, yds 44 in wide with ½ yd 18 in wide the chemiaetta, 1½ yds 21 in wide for he nattern the bands and girdle.

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

FOUR-PIECE SKIRT 6204

FOUR-PIECE SKIPT 584

The high valisted with the constantly againing in favor and has so many practical advantages that it deserves all its popularity. It does not be constantly advantages that it deserves all its popularity. It does not be constantly and it gives belt, its means perfect belt, its means perfect all all animated we are sufficiently and it gives in the constant of the second of the constant of the second of the second

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRT 6203

This simple night shirt with the

This simple night shirt with the slightly open neck is one in general favor. It can be made from madras, from muslin, from longcloth, nainsook, and all materials. and all materials of the sort and also from the warmer flannelette and lannelette and Material required

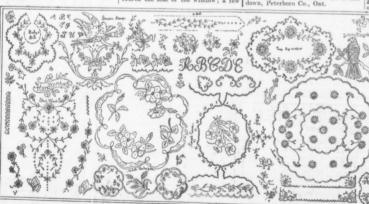
for medium size yds 27, 4% yds 36 in wide. The pattern is cut in sizes for a 34, 35, 40 and 42 in breast and will be mailed receipt of 10 cts.

Art Embroidery

No. 571. Special Perforated No. 571. Special Perforated Stamping Outfit. This splen-did outfit consists of about fifty up-to-date and hand-some full-size designs, in-cluding a Shirt Waist, Cor-set Cover, Lingerie Hat, two Complete Alphabets (one 24, in. and one 1 in.), Center-niese (size 16 in.), two Doi-niese (size 16 in.). two Doipiece (size 16 in.), two Doilies (5½ in.), two turnovers, Borders, Belt, Book Cover, Sofa Pillow, and many other sona Finow, and many other useful designs, in all the mo-dern styles of embroidery. The above designs are perforrated on a good quality of paper. We also include a cake each of the blue and white of the "Ideal," two Poncettes, and full directions for using the stamping preparation, at the special price or 75c for all.

These Perforated Patterns can be used an unlimited number of times.

...



***** OUR F. Con the second

June 10,

CAR OTTAWA. - among the fa The prospects good cutting of Ottawa Valley.

HAST SIDNEY CRO SIDNEY CRO lent; it was ne backward. Fall clover is badly it to be plowed u appointment to have kept the g and the grain Some farmers a have just start sceding is over. be planted or s thy hay, \$15 g oats, 60c to 65c g peas, 90c a bus dlings, \$26. Fre creamery butter 81 to \$1.25 a ba each; calves, 83 NORTHUM

NORTHUM
EDVILLE.—The
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—S. H. VICTO

HARTLEY.—The lover have a ve hough not as a rst disappeared and an occasiona and social and a good showing i getting pretty sca farmers but stoc through the win W. M. H.

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AYR.— May ha
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AYLMER.—We are on all our new seeding the best results from from any other place clover covered, we fields where we thinle. HURON (

GODERICH. — Seedir pleted. A spring has long remembered. I lately has brought th

tex

25

OTTAWA. — Money is reported scarce among the farmers of Eastern Ontario. The prospects for plenty of grass and a good cutting of hay are very bright in the Ottawa Valley.—J. G. R.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY GROSSING. — Pasture is excelent; it was never better. Crops are very backward. Fall wheat generally is good; clover is badly hurt, a great deal will have lover in badly hurt, a great deal will have lover in badly hurt, a great deal will have lover the grounds we said say rains have kept the grounds we said say read and the grain is not very poor condition, some farmers are through reeding; some have just started, but generally speaking the growth of the grounds we have grown to buckwheat. Timothy have grown to buckwheat. Timothy have grown to be grown to be

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.
EDVILLE—The bees seem to have wintered well. Some farmers keep quite a
number of collections are a seem of the collection
under of collections. In some instances, in years past, upwards of a hundred colonies have been lost by individed colonies have been lost by individed colonies. In the collection of the
some produce apples. If that was to
some produce apples. If that was to
re very much needed this year as our
fruit trees have belossomed most profusely.

3. II.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

HARTLEF.—The fall wheat as well as closed as the HARTLEF.—The fall wheat as well as closed as the tough not as good as when the snow first disappeared. With warm weather and an oceasional shower it would make and an oceasional shower it would make getting pretty scare about time. Feed is getting pretty scare as when the sound in the state of the state of

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

AYR. — May has passed and with it we hope the cool weather. It has been a remarkable month on account of the continued cool weather with considerable rain, markable month on account of the con-markable month on account of the con-tinued cool weather with considerable rain, which greatly delayed seeding operations, which greatly delayed seeding operations, which we have a set of the control of the con-part of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control of the killed. The pasture that the control of the during June they promise a bumper crop. A greater acreage of mangels is being seved on account of the ravages of the sure of the control of the second of the control of the control of the is largely responsible for this interest is largely responsible for the cattle have gone from the stables, the prices ranging most-ly between 5 and 6 cents a h. Wheat is I between 5 and 6 cents a h. Wheat is I between 5 and 6 cents a h. Wheat is

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

LAMBETH.—The milk business is carried on other creases by a round Lambeth on the creases by a round Lambeth of the control of the farmers are building up their herds and increasing their output by severing district of the farmers are building up their herds and increasing their output by severing some control of the control of t

ELGIN CO., ONT.

AYLMER.—We are now putting manure on all our new seeding. We think we get the best results from manure there than from any other place. After we get the clover covered, we put the balance on fields where we think it most required.—

§ 1.

HURON CO., ONT.

GODERICH. - Seeding is practically com-pleted. A spring has passed that will be long remembered. The warm weather lately has brought the grain up rapidly

OUR FARMERS' CLUB for roots and our considerable core is continue to do library. They are now preparing for roots and core. Considerable core is continue to do library and the sile and the screege appears to th

BRUCE CO., ONT.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

CLUNY.- New the deadows that were rather thin have the beened up greatly. Fall wheat is very the sown over with barley. These that has been sown over with barley. These proving corn for fodder purposes and purpose the sown over with barley. The sown over with barley the sown over with barley. The sown is sown over with the sown of the sown about the sown in the first of June. If the weather is dry and warm.—J. M.

MANITOBA

MACDONALD DISTRICT, MAN.

MACDONALD DISTRICT, MAN.
DACOTAL—Wheat seeding in this locality is finished. Wheat went into the ground in excellent shape and the first seeding is coming using the property of the seeding is coming using the seeding is compared to the seeding the seedin

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein Frieslan Association, all of whose memoral are readers of the paper. Members of are readers to the paper. Members of tems of institution are invited to send ttems of production of the paper.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN OFFICIAL TESTS FOR APRIL, 1909

(Continued from last week.)

(Continued from fast week.)

Locoo De Kol C. Mercedes (7397) at 2 yrs.

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Joseo De Kol C. Mercedes (7307) at 2 yrs. 19 mos. 4 days of age, 15.00 lbs. butter fat. equivalent to 12.62 lbs. butter to 12.62 lbs. butter fat. equivalent to 12.62 lbs. butter milk. 25.5 lbs. Owned by Walter 2 yrs. 23 lbs. Owned by Fat. Butter fat. equivalent to 15.62 lbs. butter fat. equivalent to 15.62

LIVE HOGS

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. I For delivery at our Packing House in Peterborough, we will pay equal to Toronto market prices. If you cannot deliver to our Packing House, kindly write us and we will instruct our buyer at your nearest railroad station, to call on you.

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY

\$7.60 a Cwt. OR HOGS WEIGHING 180 TO 220 LBS.

THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO., LIMITED

PETERBOROUGH, - HULL, - BRANTFORD

lbs, Owned by T. I. Dunkin, Norwich, Ont.
March Bestuly (4837) at 6 5 rs. 12 days of
age, 13.40 hs, butter fat, cupilwalent to 152
no. 13.40 hs, butter fat, cupilwalent to 152
no. Geodison, Manha 43.5 lbs. Owned by Thos.
Geodison, Manha 43.5 lbs. Owned by Thos.
Geodison, Manha 45.1 lbs. Owned by A. 10.40
no. 12.71 hs, butter fat, cupilwalent for the father of the

lbs. Owner by P. D. Bue, Ont. Korndyke Pietertje Keyes (7395) at 2 yrs. 10 mes. 16 days of age, 10.86 lbs butter fat. equivalent to 12.67 lbs. butter; milk, 358, bs. butter; Bloomfield.

list. Owned by A. D. Poster, December 19 Markey is Keyes (60M) at 3 yrs, 10 mos. 25 days of age, 1973 lbs. butter; milk, 350 lbs. Owned by 1.25 lbs. butter; milk, 350 lbs. Owned by 1.25 lbs. butter; milk, 250 lbs. Owned by 1.25 lbs. butter; milk, 250 lbs. Owned by 1.25 days of age, 10.30 lbs. butter; fail, scullvalent to 11265 lbs. butter; milk, 250 cultivalent to 11265 lbs. butter; milk, 250 lbs. Owned by T. L. Dunkin, Norwich, Out.

lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.65. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. Owned by G. w. Clemons, St. George, Ont. Beulah Colantha (6907); 2 year class, 365 days in milk; 9,030.1 lbs milk; and 296,7945 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.28. Owned by D. H. Brown, Beith, Que. 5.50. Owned by D. H. Brown, Beith, Que. Lucretia Borgia (4432); 4 year class, 313 days in milk; 10.697.25 lbs milk and 419.737 lbs fat average per cent of fat, 3.92. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

ed by G. W. Chemons, St. George, Ont., Rose De Kol Tenke (6976), 2 year class, 312 days in milk; 9,366.15 bis milk and 305.501 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 527. Own-ed by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

the fat; average per cent. of int. est. vinide by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Netherland Tensen (\$423): mature class; \$25 days in milk. 15,025 lbs milk and \$3.55. Ols milk and \$3.55

3435. Owned by B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.
Snowdake Queen De Kol of Minster (455)
nature class; 16,69 lbs milk and 443,9 lts.
Indianative class; 16,69 lbs milk and 443,9 lts.
Indianative class; 16,69 lbs milk and 443,9 lts.
Indianative class; 16,69 lbs milk and 45,30 lts.
Indianative class; 16,60 lbs.
In

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Read the advertisements of H breeders in this issue, and when w to them mention Farm and Dairy.

BRUCE'S RELIABLE SEED,



Soja or Soy83 00
BUCKWHEAT
Silverhull 1 00
CORN. 1 00
CORN.
Angel of Midnight, 8 rowed. 1 60
Smut Nose, 8 rowed 1 60
America Nose, 8 rowed 1 60
Cloud's Dent 1 25
Montage 7 14 1 25
Wisconsin White Dent 1 25
Leaming waite Dent 1 25
Learning
Evergreen Ensilage, 40 lbs 2 00
White Bad.
Whippoorwill 3 50
Remit or

CORN, Etc. PEAS. Blue Prussian Grass Golden Vine

Brittany
Potter
Canadian Beauty
Marrowfats, White
Marrowfats, Black Eye
POTATOES,
POTATOES,
Sir Walter Raleigh
Gold Coin
Early Pink Eye
The Planet
Crimson, Fancy
MILLET,
Gorana

mit 25 cents each for Two-Bushel Cotton Bags JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., HAMILTON, ONTARIO

sirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, June 7th, 1999—General trade is steadily improving with the additional steadily improving with the additional steadily improving the steadily improving the steadily improving the steadily improving the steadily included in the East, have in the West, and also to the East, have in the despression in trade occasioned by late the depression in trade occasioned by late the depression in trade occasioned by late the depression in trade occasioned by the steadily growth in trade is reported in nearly every line, and the business situation has improved grown in trade is reported in nearly every line, and the business situation has improved and the business situation has improved and the steadily in the steady of the steady o

The wheat situation generally shows lit-e change. On this side the Atlantic, the atten crowd largely control the situation. The wheat situation generativy shows interchange. On this side the Atlantic, the Patten crowd largely control the situation. An adverse reports regarding the Kanasa of the Atlantic states of the Atlantic st

COARSE GRAINS

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market continues strong and prices are higher. On Friday Ontario outs advanced to and western onto Nea Bush here. A similar advance is reported at Montreal, where western oats are quoted at 5% to 5% a bush. Dealers here quote Ontario outs at 5% to 50 to 15% for 10 to 15% and 15% to 15% of 15%

Mill feeds show no change. Supplies are limited which helps to maintain prices. At. Montreal, Manitoba bran is quoted at \$22 to \$23, and shorts at \$24.00 to \$25 a ton in car lots there. Dealers here quote Manitoba bran at \$25 to \$24; shorts at \$24 to \$25, and Ontario bran at \$25, and Shorts at \$25, and Ontario bran being a branch of the second of the

HAY AND STRAW

HAY AND STRAW

Hay prices continue strong, especially for baied hay of the grades. The defended hay of the strong reades. The defended hay of the strong reades. The defended hay not be strong to the strong read of the stro

ers' market potatoes sen at at the bag.

The bean market is very strong Austrian beans are largely taking the place of Ontario beans at Montreal. They are quoted at \$2.05 a bush in car lots. Supplies are scarce here. Dealers quote primes at \$2 to \$2.10 and hand picked at \$2.25 a bush to the trade.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market shows little change. Receipts have ruled large but as the quality discovered by the control of t

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Cheese prices are gradually tending downwards. At the local cheese boards at the end of the week from 11c to 11½ were

Made Numerous Sales

I am pleased with the results that I have secured through my advertisement of Holstein cattle that has been appearing in Farm and Dairy. It has brought me letters from farm-brought me statement of Farm and Dairy.

From these letters I have made numerous sales. I have sell through your paper.—A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont. I am pleased with the results

the ruling prices. There is a large make

the ruling prices. There is a large make in the factories and lower prices may be in tooked for. The cuality of the cheese tooked for. The cuality of the cheese tooked for. The cuality of the cheese to the rule of the prices o

they been on offer. With seeding operations over, it is expected that receipts will increase from this expected that receipts will increase from the control of the control

price for them han for marea.

One car load of borses was shipped from the West Toronto Exchange last work to Moosedaw. Sank, no no to Montreal, and a couple to Northern Ontario. A very good Hackney and tarriage horses of good Hackney and tarriage horses of though not pure bred, sold for \$850, Outside of this sale the general run of the market was about the same as a week was about the same as a week of the same of the same as a week of the same of the same as a week of the same of the same as a week of the same of the same as a week of the same of the same as a week of the same of the same as a week of the s

LIVE STOCK

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The live stock markets have held steady during the week and closed on Thursday with a firmer market all round for cattle in particular. Receipts fell off considering the state of the week, which is responsible for the the week, which is responsible for the firmer than for some weeks past. Thursday at the City Market there were some sales at foncy prices and the market closed firmer than for some weeks past. Thursday at the City Market on Wednesday and Thursday was 93 cars. At the Union of stock at the city market on Wednesday and Thursday was 93 cars. At the Union Stock Yards on Tuesday, owing to the beginning of the control on Tuesday, owing to the big run of exporters, business was somewhat slow, though prices were little at the control of the contr

steers, dressed weight.

The market for butchers' cattle has ruled strong all week. On Thursday some choice lots add at \$5.9 at each bulk of the best ones going at each \$4.50 at \$6.50 at \$6.50

There was a light run of feeders and stockers and the market remains about as last week. Some good heavy feeders were reported sold on Thursday at \$5.05 a cwt.

There was a good market at steady prices for milkers and springers. There was a far delivery on Thursday and prices ruled steady at \$30 to \$60 each for the bulk with an odd one or two of better quality selling at \$65 each. There is little change in the veal calf market. Prices rule steady at \$3 to \$5.50 a cwt under continued liberal receipts. Veals are quoted at Buffalo at \$6 to \$8.25

a cwt.
Sheep and lambs rule steady at about
last week's prices. On Thursday export
ewes sold at \$4.50 to 85; rams at \$5.50 to
\$4, and choice grain fed yearlings at \$6.50
to \$7, and common yearlings at \$5 to
\$6 a cwt. Spring lambs sold a little higher, at \$1 to \$6 cach.

we are of creamery prints and 26 a b lor Not 1 time.

For Sa a ton 1 time are a confirmation of the week and prices received at the end of the week and prices received at the end of the week and prices received at the end of the week and prices received at the end of the week and prices received at the end of the week and prices received at the end of the week and prices received at the end of the week and prices received at the end of the week and prices received at the end of the week and prices received at the set of the week and the prices here at the confirmation of the week and the prices here at the confirmation of the week and the prices here at the confirmation of the week and the prices here at the confirmation of the week and the prices here at the confirmation of the week and the prices here at the prices h



Bunches from Horses or Uattus.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism.

Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Gaussic Balam, sold is

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per bottle of Caussic Balam, sold is

its use. Efficient for descriptive circulars,

testimonias, etc. Address. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

UNION STOCK YARDS PRICES

Toronto, Monday, June 7, 1999.—The run
at the Union Stock Yards this morring
at the Union Stock Yards this morring
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roug UNION STOCK YARDS PRICES

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Monday, June 7, 1909. — The delivery of Danish hogs on the English market last week was 35,000. The demand market last week was 35,000. The demand for bacon is poor and the price is two shillings lower. The Geo. Matthews Co. quote the following prices for the week. f.o.b. country points, 87,50 a cwt; weighed off cars, 88 a cwt; delivered at abattoir,

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, June 5.—The price of live hogs on this market was raised this week in the face of increased supplies.





experience in making Pitching Machine. Consists of three slings and sectional pully ordrawing ends together. Easy to operate quick to work, and exceptionally strong. We make all kinds of Pitching Machine.—Swivel Carniers and Tracks, Sling. Harpoon Forks, etc. Write for catalogue. M. T. BUGHAMAM & CO. INGERBOLL, ORIG.

Per During J new catalog anteed. We

THE STE

June 10,

Spe

will give a
"ACME" ink
est and best pose.
The ink where the brand factor 10,000 boxes our goods our goods money refun how to do stall FOR

F.W.BR Che BELLEVIL

**** ST. LAWRE Pasteurizer, Cheese Fact 21 ST. PETER

The offerings sol ed lots weighed best price obtains are looking for provided there. There is no chi-tions of dressed \$12 to \$12.50 a cw stock. EXPORT BU

EXPORT BU Montreal, Satur Mont te cessation of

such as was week.

The receipts this alled 44,611 boxes, tically the same total up to date, so far this season has been the same shortage in Easter. shortage in Easter by an increased of around Stratford. The butter mark itself. There is not prices we mu the prices we mu reach of the Brit of creamery butt about 20c a 1b ar into this market i more than can b horaby an i

into this market is more than can be local trade, with all local trade, with all low long this will look very much to local trade, which was alreaded to the local trade of trade of the local trade of trade of the local tra %c a lb from

Perfect Steel Cheese Vats

During June we keep a stock on hand so we can ship promptly. Ask for our ew catalogue, and our special Cash Offer; it will interest you. Every yat guarnteed. We take all responsibility.

THE STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., LTD., TWEED, ONT.

Special Offer

With all orders received during the month of June, 1909, for our stencilling outfit, complete with all necessaries for immediate use, we will give a recipe for making the "ACME" ink, guranteed the cheap-est and best in! made for the pur-pose.

est and post its manus for the propose.

The ink we supply is sufficient to brand factory name and weight on 10,000 boxes at least. We guarantee our goods to give satisfaction or money refunded. Instructions given how to do stencilling properly.

ALL FOR \$1.00.

F.W. BRENTON & SON Cheese Exporters

BELLEVILLE - - ONT.

***************** ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY COMPANY

Pasteurizer, Curd Agitator, General Cheese Factory and Dairy Supplies. 21 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

ne Main 4619

The offerings sold at 88.60 a cut for selected lots weighed off cars, which was the best price obtainable. Peakers generally are looking for lower for next week, are provided there is a fair offer earn the current guestations of dressed hogs, which range from \$12 to \$12.50 a cut for fresh killed abstotic states.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, June 5th—The market for cheese in Montreal is closing with
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The receipts this week into Montreal tot-The receipts this week into Montreal to-alled 44,611 boxes, the quantity being practically the same as lawy para, as is the total up to date, showing that the output so far this season from the whole country has been the same as last var, the slight shortage in Eastern Ontario teing made up an increased output from the sections around Stratford.

The butter market keeps flym is spite of the sections around Stratford.

around Stratford.

The butter market keeps firm in spite of itself. There is no demand for export as the prices we must ask are away out of the prices we must ask are away out of create the British importer, the value of the British importer, the value of 28 hz of bills in 7 48 hz of 28 hz of butter. He is a half brother trade, with the result that stocks are looked to the buster of the bust The butter market keeps firm in spite of

Receipts are increasing rapidly though the total for this week is a little short of the corresponding week last year.

GOSSIP

A VISIT TO SUNNYDALE

A VISIT TO SUNNYDALE

One of the farms that will compete in the dairy farms competition being held the dairy farms competition being held the dairy farms competition being held the property of the dairy farms and Dairy, is Sunny-dairy farms has many strong the outstanding feature is its splendid herd of pure bred Holstein cattle. An editorial suntydale just a part of the dairy visited sunnydale just a part of the dairy visited sunnydale just a part of the property of the dairy visited sundition. The liberal bedding used show-the dairy of the dairy

every animal in his herd except three is related to her.

A prominent female in the herd is Burkwije De Kol. She is sired by a son rewije De Kol. She is sired by a son inthe state of the state o

It will probably interest many cheese manufacturers to know that a new style of cheese box, which eliminates all the undesirable features of the old style box, is being placed on the market. This box, we understand will be no more costly than the old style, and is much more destrable. being placed on the market. This box, we understand will be no more costly than the old style, and is much more desirable owing to its being practically indestructi-ble. It is being placed on the market by Toronto Boxbarrel Co., Limited, 43 Yonge street Arcade, Toronto.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the change of advertleament of P. A. Beaudoin, 107 St. James street, Montreal, who offers a lot of high class reading the change of the change of stock. Write Mr. Beaudoin of the choicest of stock. Write Mr. Beaudoin of the choicest of stock with the change of the change of the change of the change devertises a lot of Ayrshires from produc-ing families. on many man ~ ~

AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official or-gan of The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are in-vited to send items of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column

AYRSHIRE SPECIAL PREMIUMS

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association offers the following special prizes for the season

\$600.00 in special premiums on the indiv-\$600.00 in special premiums on the individual entries, with five premiums in each class, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Washington, in September, 1999. Also a special premium of a silver cup valued at \$5.50 called the Secretary's Association of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at the Best Arphitre cow in milk, of any ag, irred by the Exhibitor.

cov in milk, of any age, bred by the Exhibitor.

\$300 in special premiums on the individuse of the property of the propert

Brandon, Vt. C. M. Winslow, Sec.

AYRSHIRE NOTES

AVRSHIRE NOTES

AVRSHIRE NOTES

The well known Barcheskie herd of pedigreed Ayrshire cattle belonging to Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Scotland, was dispersed on Thursday, May 20th. The most important that has taken place in most important that has taken place in Scotland, Canada, the formost place in Scotland, Canada, the formost place in Scotland, Canada, the states and Japan. The following of interest to Canadian breeders is taken from the "cottals Paramer": "Three stud bulls were cottals paramer" of the property of the period of the pe

MISCELLANEOUS

HARRISON BROS., Mt. Albert, Hereford cattle, Oxord Yown sheep. Stock for sale at all times, e-6-10-09 ABRAM EASTON, Appleby, Ont., Leicester sheep. Show ring and breeding stock for an le. 0-8-25-09

PONIES AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE.—Twenty Canadian, Exmoor and Welsh Ponies, from 11 to 14½ hands in height. Also AYRSHIRES of various ages, and of both sexes. Prices right.

Write or call on O-5-26-10 P. A. BEAUDOIN, 107 St. James St., Montreal.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES



Georgetown, G.T.R., Milton, C.P.R., Halton Co. W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Ashgrove ers were a grand lot, and made up to 37 gs., paid by Mr. Ness, who was a meet extensive buyer during the day. Two year old heifers, of which there were \$5, were a most attractive lot, and here again Mr. and the standard of the property of the standard of the property of

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES, males only, two fall and one spring ealf. Enquire what their dams are doing. James Begg. 8t. Thomas.

"La Bois de la Roches" Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred, best hacen types. WHITE ORPINGTON. WHITE WAN. DOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry.

HON. L. J. FORGET, J. A. BIBEAU, Manag Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

SPRINCHILL 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
Maxville, Ont.
11 6-23-09 ong distance phone.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

As in such demand will make another importation, and in such demand will make another importation as in the world retaining the state of the world retaining the state of the world rekircudheight. Sate if led of the sum post the choicent Ayrahires ever offered with the state of the choicent Ayrahires ever offered with the choicent and the state of the choicent and th

STONEYCROFT STOCK FARM Harold M. Morgan, prop., Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Choice voung Ayrehire Bulls and helfers for sale. Vehilre pigs from Imported sires and dams. March litters. Largest nection. High-est quality. Write for prices E. W. BJORKELAND, Manager,

HOLSTEINS

BERTRAM HOSKIN

Mount Pleasant Farm, The Gully, Ont. Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swine. High-Class young stock for sale Long Distance Phone

SILVER CREEK HERD OF HOLSTEINS offers for sale a few exceptionally choice young cows, also bulls fit for service, bred from A. R. O. dams.

A. H. TEEPLE Curries, Ont., Oxford Co.

SUNNYDALE

Offers four grandsons of Pietertje Hengervelde Count Dr. Kol. diamplon bull of
the breed. The Month of the Count of
the breed. The weeks to three months old, and parked, and
vell grown, two with official marked, and
well grown, two with official marked, and
Witte for particulars.
Write for particulars.
A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Head your Herd with a son of Sara Heagervoid Korndyke whose dam was recently sold for \$2,000, his 3 nearest dams verage 29,12 hs, butter each in slays. Only 2 of his sons left. We still have a few sons of Count DeKol Petertie number of Heifers for sale. e. 1-27 10 BROWN BROS, LYN, ONT.

FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN BULL Cornucopia Alban De Kol. 4 rears old, kind and sure: 28 of his half sixters put up Adva-loced Registry Official Records in their two year old form, some of them with records better than 20 bs. butter in 7 days.

J. A. CABKEY, Madoc, Ont.

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS



We must sell at least as cown and latters at once, to make room for the different once, to make room for the storal increase of our head. This is bargain; we also he to get a good printing the storal bargain; we also he had of herd. Come and see them.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON. ONT. Putnam Stn., 11/2 mlies—C.P.R. R421.10

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CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

Published the 1st of each month

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FARM AND DAIRY

paper for farmers and dalrymen. It is published every week in the year and is an all round has been as the paper. It has department for all line and darry paper. It has department for all line shot including the cultivation of the soil, live store household department. Its market reports strong household department. Its market reports that the part of \$1.00

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW is the activity downlars. It is published punctually on the recommendation of the

One year

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST—is the
only paper in Canada devoted to Fruit, Flower and
Vegetable Growing. It is issued monthly, is profusely illustrated, and numbers among its contrifusely illustrated, and numbers among its contricanada. Its fruit of the contribution of t

THE HOME JOURNAL—A Canadian illustrated paper full of practical, useful suggestions, stories, household inits, etc., clean, patriotic and equal in appearance to the best foreign magazines.

Our Special Combination Rate for all four \$2.00 appears, one year, only \$2.00 and with the special spe

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> FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

Get Our Advice About Heating

FREE



Let us plan the heating for your new home. Get the benefit of our expert knowledge and years of experience in building and installing

The

With The Fused Joints

On receipt of a rough plan of your home, we will make up a complete heating system-give you the size of furnace and pipes required-with an estimate of the entire cost. This is absolutely free of charge.

We will also send you our latest catalogue, giving detailed descriptions of the "Hecla" Furnace—the furnace with the Fused Joints, Individual Grate Bars, Steel Ribbed Firepot and other exclusive features. Write for free copy.

Clare Bros. & Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT

Published Every Wednesday

Use This Loader and Hire No Men

Great DAIN Loader

Handy Hay Book FREE

DAIN MANUFACTURING CO. Box 263, PRESTON, ONT.

will turn large animals as well as mail poultry. The top and bottom wires are No. 98 hard rusting. No top or bottom boards necessary because the heavy text take the place. PEFRLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence almosters that the place in the same made on fence posts alone. Only holds for itself in the saving made on fence posts alone. Only holds prosts are required, as compared with most other makes of poultry fencing. Peerless Junior Poultry Fence is

Close enough for Poultry Strong enough for Stock

Don't let your chickens eat your hog feed nor permit your hogs to tramps of your the garden. The same fence serves both purposes. PEERLESS all your the garden. The same fence serves both purposes. PEERLESS The winter by the famous PEERLESS lock that cannot be slipped. PEERLESS lock that cannot be slipped. PEERLESS lock that cannot ance and value of the property it ency percess adds greatly to the appear ance and value of the property it ency percess does not receive Book which tells all about Fences—and how to choose tencing.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd.

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We have just issued a new book catalogue, giving the latest and most up-to-date books on Gardening, Dairying, and General Farming. A free copy will be mailed you on request THE BOOK DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD., PETERBORO, ONT.

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For us and we will renew your own subsc Circulation Manager, THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, Peterboro, Ont.