

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVIII

NUMBER 23

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND

# DAIRY

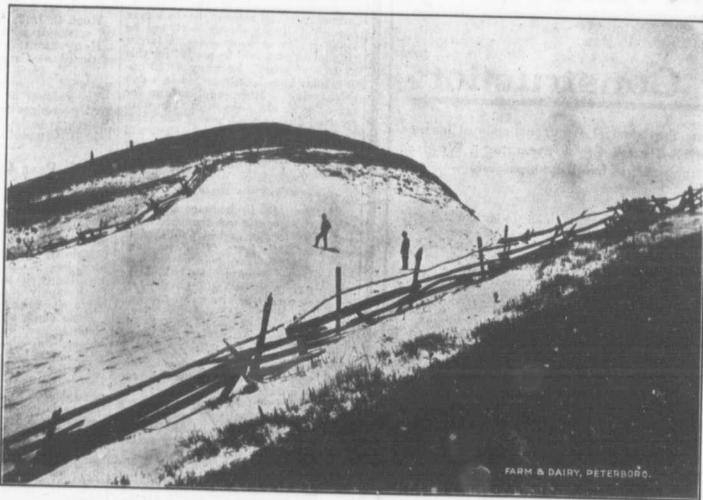
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## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 10.

1909



FARM & DAIRY, PETERBORO.

**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 continuing its course in the orchard beyond owned by Mr. J. D. Tobble, and is working destruction there. Read the article on page three dealing with the waste lands of Ontario.

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### A Visit to Guelph College

"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 spite of all teaching through various mediums, including the agricultural press. Investments in 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."

#### THIS SEASON AN EYE OPENER

Prof. W. H. Day, who is at the head of the department that has charge of the drainage survey work that is being conducted on Ontario farms, said, "This spring has been an eye opener to those farmers who work undrained land. Farms that are drained are farther advanced with their seeding than those that are not drained. Once we get examples of the advantages of underdraining in a neighborhood the work soon grows." The professor informed us that already he had four farms on drainage survey work but he cannot employ as many more. A larger appropriation would be needed for this work next year. As many as 10 applications 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 year than is covered by the applications already filed.

#### MONEY IN DRAINAGE

"Money talks 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 in the returns from underdraining, the lowest 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 solving this question. We want about a dozen 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.

#### 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 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 never operated machines before.

#### ORCHARD SURVEY WORK

A new departure is being made by the Horticultural Department of the College. Two men are now 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 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 survey is to find out the areas devoted to fruit growing, the number of acres, varieties of fruit, number of trees of different kinds,

production, prices and methods of selling. In the work now being done in Ontario, accurate statistical information is not being aimed at. The idea is more to get information that can 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 agriculture may be wisely directed.

The College and its campus are in all the glory of their spring garb. While the crops on the farm and on the experimental plots are more or less 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 Agriculture is establishing three new branch departments in Peterboro, Carleton and Northumberland Counties respectively. Those appointed as teachers of agriculture in the high schools and to be district representatives of the department in these counties are:

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

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

Two vacancies are for York County, stationed at Simco, Ontario.

The vacancy at Morrisburg, caused by the resignation of Mr. W. A. Gano, is to be filled 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 it to be kept up? Happy the man who has provided for a supply of green feed, and who has a silo for summer feeding.

Two or three samples should be weighed on only three days a month and samples tested once a month, then the owner will know very closely which are the best producers. If weights are taken at every milking any sudden variation will be immediately observed, steps can then be taken to remove 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 opportunity.

This is what members of the cow testing associations are doing, studying each individual in the herd so as to make sure that each single cow kept is 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.

Record blanks are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commission, 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 is to go into effect January 1st, 1910.

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Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1909.

No. 23.

### 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.

ONLY those who have visited, and seen for themselves, the miles and 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 stealthily 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 cut 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 these springs and streams have either dried up or they run dry early each year. Thus the country, for miles around, suffers.

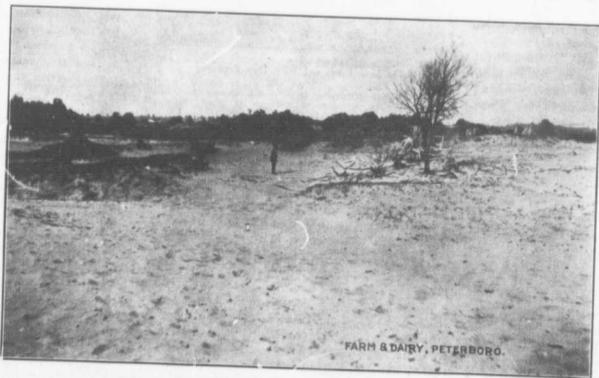
#### OTHER SIMILAR AREAS.

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 typical of those to be found in the other vast areas of waste land already mentioned.

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 farmstead showing



FARM & DAIRY, PETERBORO.

#### An Example of Land from Which the Timber Should Never Have Been Cut

This photo, taken on Mr. John Davy's place, illustrates the great destruction being worked by the drifting sand in various sections of Clarke Township, Durham Co., Ont. The field in which this sand is located is much above the average. Hollows eight feet deep or more have been cut out of the centre of this field, and the sand thus excavated drifted over onto the areas adjoining where it has destroyed all herbage, and made this part of the field unfit for agricultural purposes. Note the thick stand of forest trees in the background, and the large stumps, which show the value of this land for timber purposes. Warden A. A. Powers, of Orono, may be seen in the foreground. Photo by an Editorial Representative of Farm and Dairy.

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 useless 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. After 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 ago 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. Many of the original pines were used for masts. There are stumps not far from Pontypool from which Mr. Ridge cut logs over four feet in diameter.

"Many of the farms near Pontypool are now barren wastes of sand.

that at one time grew brown 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 spring.

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 30 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 abandoned 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 low value. They return nothing to their owners and but little 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 to-day, 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 up." 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 farmstead 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

This pine stump, located on the place owned by Mr. Colin Staples of Orono, is but one of many similar ones that may be seen in various parts of the sand areas in Clark Township, Durham Co., Ont. Twenty years ago the land surrounding this stump grew the best of crops, now it is absolutely useless and is a menace to the other land around. The trees shown in the near distance, prove conclusively that trees will grow even on this waste soil. Photo by an Editorial Representative of Farm and Dairy.

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 devastation 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 timber 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 the 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 difficulty in the length of the jaws being considerable, the patient might better be destroyed, as it is difficult it would experience in after life in eating would in all probability render it an unprofitable animal.

#### "PARROT MOUTHS."

Mors 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 mostly 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.

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J. H. Grisd

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### 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 strain 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 Feeding 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 infested 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 necessarily 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 well-worked 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 twelve inches high, it were turned down and the land bare fallowed from that on or until sown with fall grain.

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.

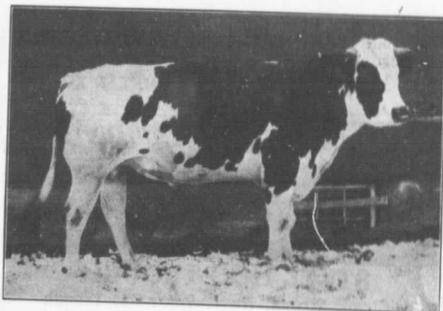
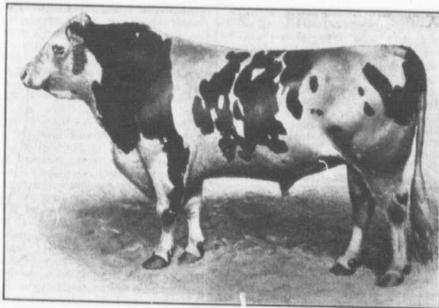
### How to Sow Buckwheat

*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**

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 what they cost, gives promise of a splendid future for our dairy interests. Some of the best bulls on the continent may now be found at the head of Canadian herds. The animal shown on the left is the noted Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, No. 23,224, H. F. H. B., claimed to be the champion Holstein bull of the world. Over 80 of his daughters have produced enough milk in official tests to qualify them for the Record of Merit. He is the only sire with two daughters that have made over 32 lbs. of butter in seven days in an official test. One of his daughters, De Kol Crowned, has a record of 780.6 lbs. milk in seven days, and 3,200.3 lbs. milk in 30 days. He is the sire of Sarah Jewel Hengerveld, who with her daughter, Sarah Jewel Hengerveld Brown Bros. of Lyn, Ont., for \$3,500.00. These facts show the remarkable ability of this bull to transmit his good qualities to his progeny. The young bull on the right is one of his sons, Duchland Sir Hengerveld Maplecroft, owned by Mr. A. D. Foster, of Bloomfield, in Prince Edward County, Ont., and with large official milk records of their own. Mr. Foster started breeding Holsteins 11 years ago, and he is meeting with splendid success. He aims to keep nothing but the best bulls and his females include a number of animals bred from noted milk producing strains securing much of their stock from him. Mr. Foster informed our representative that his advertisement of Holsteins in *Farm and Dairy* had secured him sales from the Atlantic to the Pacific and had been so successful he found it unnecessary to advertise in any other paper. Further particulars about Mr. Foster's herd are given in the Gossip column.



## 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.

### Mangels for Sheep

Is it a good thing to feed mangels to sheep and if so, how?—F. B. Northumberland 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. Grisdale.

### Separated Milk for Calves

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

Calves can be successfully raised on skim milk whether for beef or dairy. If for dairying, however, 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 or 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 quantity of the milk which should be considered, but the cost of producing same, and the net profit realized from each cow. This is so, but it is really our present conditions of knowledge, simply a trap and a means of assisting the sale of animals which could not be sold were the quantity of milk only considered. The man who has the cow that he cannot sell on the basis of her milking qualities, falls back on the claim that his cow is a cheaper producer than the other, he can't prove it and he knows that the other fellow can't prove the contrary.

Years ago when no testing was done, officially, claims of performance were made, which 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 sensational yearly tests have come in and those who can't win out on these must claim something, so they claim cost of production and leave out a lot of the factors in the cost and they don't seem 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 it isn't dairying. I would suggest goats if a sprinting competition is proposed.

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 a day.

Opposite to her is the cut of a Holstein cow with a milk record of 21,669 pounds of milk in the year and the whole herd averages over 14,500 pounds. I didn't know what the feed alone cost but I doubt if it was any more than for the Government imported cow and this feed cost in any case is only a part of it. When Mr. Grisdale figures he doesn't take in the cost of extra stabling or care. Any one knows that to stable 200 cows in place of 100, that give as much milk

# 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 farmers in the Province. During 1910 and 1911 a portion of Quebec 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 between Kingston 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.

These districts are subject to revision after the entries have all been received, to facilitate the judging of the farms.

### JUDGING THE FARMS, THE POINTS 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:

House 150, viz., plan, finish and approach, 25; lawns, 15; garden and orchard, 35; interior arrangement, 30; sanitation, 20; education, 25; total 150.

Farm buildings 150, viz., provision and size, 25; location, 25; condition, 30; maintenance, 30; 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, 15; total 200.

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

Farm Management 150, viz., arrangement of fields, 20; rotation, 25; irrigation and water, 20; fences, ditches, roads, etc., 20; workmanship, 25; preservation of manure, 20; book-keeping and records, 20; total 150.

Machinery 75, viz., supply, 25; repair, 25; housing, 15; character, 10; total 75.

Permanent improvements, 75; total 75.

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 decide.

## FARM AND DAIRY, - Peterboro, Ont.

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 creamery, or to the city, or making it into butter or cheese.

3. Only practical farmers will be allowed to compete. If necessary, competitors will be required to furnish proof that their chief occupation is farming, and that they have been engaged in farming principally, for at least five years previous to the competition.

4. To assist in defraying the expense of the competition there will be an entry fee of \$2.00, and competitors will be expected to join either the Eastern or Western Ontario Dairyman'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.

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

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 \$150, received from the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association. Other similar contributions will be appreciated.

### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

The following well known farmers and dairymen have kindly consented to assist Farm and Dairy by acting on the Committee of Management that will have charge of the Competition: Chairman, Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont., and George A. Gillespie, Peterboro, Ont., representing the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association; D. A. Dempsey, Stratford, Ont., and S. R. Wallace, Burgessville, Ont., representing the Western Ontario Dairyman's Association; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., President Dominion Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association; B. Malloy, Belleville, Ont., President Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association; W. P. Bull, Toronto, Canadian Jersey Cattle Club; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, Ont., President Dominion Swine Breeders' Association; Simpson Rennie, Toronto, Ont., gold medal farmer; George McKenz., Thornhill, Ont., prize dairy farmer; R. 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

## 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 treatment for garget and an now giving "Garget Cure" is now better. The cow calved and but one teat yields good milk. The fluid from the other teats is thick and quantity is only about a pint in another. It is possible if the udder will regain its normal condition and activity?—R. W. McC., S.S.

It is quite probable the udder will be active after next calving, and it is also probable it will regain at least reasonable activity during this period of lactation. Bathe the affected quarters with hot water, and after

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 advise?—R., Lanark Co., Ont.

Get your veterinarian to fire and blister the hock.

**Your Neighbor's Pig**—Tell your neighbor about our "Pig Offer." It may interest him. If he is not a subscriber, to Farm and Dairy, secure his subscription to-day, and with six others, send to us with \$7. You can earn a pure bred pig for yourself. Tell your neighbor he has the same privilege. He can earn a pig also. Then watch the pigs grow. They will be watched by other neighbors, who in turn may get the fever to earn a pure bred pig. Samples will be sent free if asked for.

## HORTICULTURE

### Fruit Crop Report for Dominion

A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division,  
Ottawa.

The unusually backward spring with its continued cool moist weather, 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 not been somewhat delayed. 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 Scotia the weather was wet and backward until May 10, when spraying and cultivation were started. Since that time it has been more sprightly, 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 behind their usual time, and therefore should escape late frosts affecting the blossoms. The weather conditions affecting all kinds of fruit are at present favorable.

#### APPLES.

Apple trees everywhere give a good showing 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 so full a bloom as the winter varieties this year. Spys, Baldwins and Russets are showing well. 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 blossoming 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 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 bloom for all varieties. In British Columbia, the apple bloom is fairly heavy.

#### PEARS.

Pears have blossomed well everywhere. In the Niagara peninsula the showing so far is for a good crop. There are excellent bloom prospects reported from the county of Prince Edward and the counties along the north shore of Lake Ontario. The prospect 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 Duchesne suffered in some instances from severe winter frosts. The Anjou, Winter Nela and Keifer varieties are showing the best bloom.

## Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

Rich and satisfying.

The big black plug.

2288

**PLUMS.**  
All kinds of plums budded out remarkably well in Ontario. An exceedingly heavy bloom is recorded in the Niagara District, particularly of the Japan varieties. There is every prospect of a full crop in the commercial plum section. Plums and Italian prunes have blossomed out well in British Columbia.

#### PEACHES.

There has been an abundance of bloom in the Ontario peach belt and the prospect on the whole is very encouraging. Along the lake front however, in the Niagara district from Stony Creek to within a short distance from the prunes, peach buds were thinned in the lower branches by winter frosts. A short distance back from the lake to the mountain the peach orchards were full of bloom. This condition is reversed in the immediate neighborhood of Jordan Harbor and Port Dahouise. The peach orchards nearest the lake show the best bloom. There has been very little wet weather during the blossoming season to interfere with the 'setting' of the fruit.

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

#### CHERRIES.

Cherries everywhere have blossomed heavily. At present the outlook is for an abundant crop throughout eastern Canada. All varieties have blossomed well in British Columbia except in certain localities in the interior valleys where sweet varieties are reported injured by frosts.

#### SMALL FRUITS.

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 gooseberries give promise of an average crop in British Columbia.

#### GRAPES.

Most varieties are coming through the winter well. In the Niagara District the Concord especially are looking thrifty, but the Niagaras in some cases are reported partially killed by winter frosts.

#### TOMATOES.

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

#### INSECTS.

Insects are commencing to be noticeable. The codling moth is likely to be numerous on account of the mild winter. The bud moth is plentiful. 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 becoming more general among the smaller orchards. Outside of sections infested with San Jose scale and oyster-shell bark louse, three or four applications of properly prepared poison Bordeaux mixture will control at least 75 per cent. of insects and fungi attacking the apple.

The injurious work of the bud 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 application is also important in checking the development of apple scab. The second and very important spraying comes just after the blossoms have dropped is the death knell of the codling moth or apple worm. Many orchardists delay this spraying for a few days until after the blow end in the newly formed apple closes and get poor results. 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 before the caterpillar enters their first meal will be their last. The subsequent sprays are useful in controlling leaf-eating insects and fungus 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 ten to twelve acres of orchard each year until about the 20th of July, balance is left in sod (clover) if possible. I have also cultivated an orchard several times through the entire season without injury.

I apply several hundred loads of stable manure to my sod orchards each winter, say one-half load to a tree at least every other year, and more 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 fertilize. I have used commercial fertilizers 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 orchards but color is not nearly so good. Wood ashes, a bushel to two bushels per tree in cultivated orchards helps the color considerably.

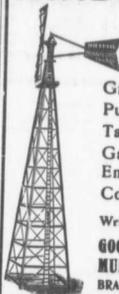
Second.—By cultivating the orchard the entire season, we get an abundance of large immature fruit with little color.

Third.—An orchard kept in sod continually, with annual dressings of stable manure (I prefer cow manure) will give less apples than the cultivated orchards, but the fruit, while not so large, has magnificent color and flavor and will bring more money per barrel, in my experience, than the apples from the cultivated orchard. Cutting the grass and letting it lie on the orchard, I consider better practice than pasturing.

Were I unable to obtain the stable manure in large quantities and so cheap, I would certainly resort more to cultivation and cover crops.—From pamphlet issued by Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

Many trees and small fruits were winter killed and the spring has been very backward; in some localities,

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however, good crops are expected.—J. B. Bird, Carribou, B.C.

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

Blossoms, being late, will escape the June frosts and prospects are excellent for a crop.—W. J. Scott, Queen's Co., P. E. I.



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J. Marcy.

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The hen is a money getter, a chaser, or care that is better other branches as much profitable comfortable floor essential. Room so as to give should be clean gardeners know poultry droppings so as to roosting in a

Stock must be active and vigorous either size or breed. In feeding, avoid feeds. If you use elementary eggs. You do obtain milk and for beef. It is fed, feed for market fowl. Growing fresh fish, but others at the same varied diet of water mixtures tally so when fed.

Cleanliness is to neglect your efforts. A vitiated atmosphere night and keep vermin result. In the poultry hatching. The stammer should be your best, build a record of your fully selected you soon build this will be incre

### A Se

When a hen is Seems as though Down' her in Seem's connected Seem's as though Givin' her a dr Trin' rags around Poundin' on an Chasin' her ar Seem's as though Pein' kicked and 'Cause she want I s'd say 'a Jest 'cause natu While ago my Started bustin' Went to yank he Hen, though, ma Grabbed his thumb Liked to yank th Penn, he twitche Trin' again to g But, by ginge, 'Cause she took Big's a bear grin Swallowed it, and Histed up and y Sounded like she Waal, sir, when Penn he bowed, Spunk jets his 'set,' says he, 'd



FARM AND DAIRY  
AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the Western Ontario, and Bedford Districts, Quebec, Dairyman's Association and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeding Associations.

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We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are un- reliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the exposure through their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. We will not only protect our readers, but our regular advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to us the words, "I saw your ad in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY  
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:  
Room 306 Manning Chambers, 77 Queen St. West, Toronto.

THE DANGER OF LARGE RECORDS

Elsewhere 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 profit 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 possibilities 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 inju-

ry. Already, we see signs of the effect of the popular pursuit for large records. While no exception can well be taken to the record made by the Holstein cow at the Guelph College, or to that of Netherland Aagje 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 Denmark, 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 there been beneficial results of under-drainage 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 these 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 in 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 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 few 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 blood sires, that were sound and of good weight and quality have been used for the last forty years. The farmers of these sections are now enjoying the reward of the intelligence and forthrightness 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 enhanced price for breeding purposes.

This is in marked contrast with some other sections where a look at 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.

FOLOW 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

competitions, such as Farm and Dairy is holding this year in Ontario, are beneficial 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. Fungus 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 rid of the excessive speed habit. Be true to the rights of the other fellow. 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 driver 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 half 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. If 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 the 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 needs you.

CREAM

Butter Made from the cream of the best milk. Meters to the cream. Letters to the Editor.

PRODUCED

"How it is asked Mr. D. Kingdon that a meeting of Bro. reason why a good cream." "Good cream good butter." produced the eligible butter; else butter.

GOOD NEWS

"There are knowledge that the butter; though butter made twenty years ago, living dairy an industry in the west, it must directly it is. Many farmers how to feed cows and milk. It will make you will not sell with of what the feeding. Milk in the stable dusty fodder. should be as pinking. Stable milk to milk.

TAINTS DIED

"Did you ever made the milk of cess of milking, nothing less than driven into the milk. That is in the milk. "Dirt from the cow is a contamination. The milk in the and in winter, been lying down, dirt adhering to that will surely unless wiped off. It may not be just the same.

A SOURCE OF

"The barn yard is a very prolific in milk. The straw time and teriologists. M gets into the milk cream in the carries on its precautions are to this purification the milk is d growth reach the the dusts of a retarded by cool quickly after it is

Possibilities of

The commercial Pr attracted to the enormous past few years. Dairy butter from Siberia which these products live mainly the good Siberian east and west. The district food is in the examination, Alberta, of the Department

**Creamery Department**

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

**Producing Good Cream**

"How is good cream produced?" asked Mr. J. Stonehouse, the well known creamery instructor of the Kingston Dairy School in addressing a meeting of creamery patrons recently at Brooklin, 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 gill-edged butter; it will only make passable 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 twenty years ago, thanks to the travelling dairy and other means of instruction. 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 cows but they cannot feed turkeys and make gill-edged butter. It will make passable butter, but such will not sell within two cents a pound of what the former will command. 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 while milking. Stable odors are being forced into the milk during the process of milking."

**TAINTS DRIVEN INTO THE MILK**

"Did you ever stop to think what made the milk froth during the process 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 milk."

"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 been lying down, there is much loose dirt adhering to her flanks and udder that will surely fall off into the milk unless wiped off with a damp cloth. It may not be noticed but it is there just the same."

**A SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**

"The barn yard in the summer time is a very prolific source of putrefaction in milk. This has been demonstrated time and time again by bacteriologists. Much of the filth that gets into the milk comes out with the cream in the creaming process, and it carries on its putrefactive work unless precautions are taken to check it. This putrefaction goes on from the time the milk is drawn until the products reach the consumers' stomach. The growth of any bacteria can be retarded by cooling down the milk quickly after it is drawn."

**Possibilities of Dairying on the Prairies**

The 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 which these products have been produced lies mainly along the line of the great Siberian Railway immediately east and west of the Ural mountains. The district thus roughly outlined is in the exact latitude of Edmonton, 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 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.

**A FACTOR IN BRITISH MARKET**

The Russian peasant from Siberia is becoming a factor in the dairy produce market of Great Britain. His advent upon the market has been comparatively recent. His progress furnishes an indication of the possibilities of dairying in our own North-west.

The butter making industry of western Siberia is one of the first direct results of the construction of the railway. Dairying is at present the main resource of the inhabitants of the entire region. The progress made has been wonderful. Previous to 1893 no butter was produced in Siberia for export. The first to engage in butter making under modern methods was an English woman married to a Russian, whose dairy farm at Cherak and Reitchka, in the district of Tiumen, 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 were enormous, 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 Moscow, had but faint ideas as to the difference between cheese and butter and how they were to be eaten. Common 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 rearing.

**BUTTER A MAIN RESOURCE**

Fifteen years have passed since the establishment of the first dairy in Siberia. Butter making has become the staple industry of the country as regards international trade and home resources. Indeed the peasants believe that were it not for the dairy they would have perished in the recent hard times. In 1903 over 2,000 dairies were scattered through western Siberia exporting 2,185,000 pounds or 78,994,720 pounds.

The district surrounding Edmonton has a better climate than that part of Siberia. If such developments have been achieved in Siberia much more then should the resources of the Canadian north-west yet scarcely realised be productive of surpassing results.

Many statements have been presented to corroborate the fact that there is a vast area extending north of Edmonton for cultivation. The winters may be colder, but the summers shorter, and though they may be from June 1st to August 20th, having the same temperature as Ottawa, and as has been pithily remarked "things don't grow in winter." The mere fact 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 point by the statistics branch of the Department of the Interior indicates that while the amount of dairy and diet manufactured in Alberta is as yet a hardly appreciable fraction of the whole Canadian output, the tendency to increase is marked. In Alberta the production of butter in 1900 was 601,489 pounds, was in 1907 1,507,697 pounds, an increase of 906,208 pounds, or 151 per cent. The values were \$129,378 in 1900 and \$362,782 in 1907, a gain \$239,477, or



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194 per cent. Of course, 21,693 pounds of the value of \$3,102, was made in 1900; whilst in 1907 the production was 197,911 pounds of the value of \$24,408. In Saskatchewan, of course the industry is yet in earliest stages. In Alberta the number of factories has increased from 18 in 1900, to 83 in 1907, and in Saskatchewan there has been an increase of two for the same period.

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

**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 consumers. But it is very doubtful if whey butter can be shown to be equal to the best creamery, 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 footing in the market.

This is one thing to be remem-

bered in making whey butter. Butter prices have ruled high the past couple of years. If the price were to drop to what it was a few years ago, the profitability of the business might be seriously affected. While the business might be made to pay at 22c to 25c a lb., it might prove a serious loss at 15c 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**

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 yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Read the following letter from our young agent, only nine years old. "One evening when Daddie was reading Farm and Dairy aloud, he 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 way to school, I called at four places and showed samples of Farm and Dairy. I got three subscribers there 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 sent from Mr. A. A. Col-Dairy. We received the pig the very same week that we sent the money for the club. The pig is a dandy. I think any boy who would try, could surely win a pig too. I am only nine years old."—Graydon Knowles, Hastings Co., Ont.

A pure bred pig free for only 7 new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.







## THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Inquiries pertaining to cooking are solicited, and will be replied to, as soon as possible after receipt of same. Our Cook Book sent free for two new yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

### POTATOES.

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

### RIBBON CAKE.

Ingredients:  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter, 2 cups sugar, yolks 4 eggs, 1 cup milk, 3 cups sifted flour,  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoonful baking powder, whites 4 eggs,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful mace,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful nutmeg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup raisins (seeded and cut in pieces),  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup figs (finely chopped), 1 tablespoonful golden syrup. Mix first seven ingredients in order given. Bake two-thirds of the mixture in two-layer cake pans. To the remainder add spices, fruit, and syrup, and bake in a layer cake pan. Put layers together with jelly (apple jelly usually preferred as it has less flavor), having the dark layer in the centre.

### CUP CAKES.

Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, three cups and a half of flour, and four eggs, half a teaspoonful of soda, large spoon cream tartar. Stir butter and sugar together, and add the beaten yolks of the eggs, then the milk, then flavoring and the whites. Put cream tartar in the flour and add last. Bake in buttered gem pans, or drop the batter, a teaspoonful at a time, in rows, on flat buttered tins. To this recipe may be added a cup of currants or chopped raisins; and also another variety of cakes may be made by adding half a cup of citron sliced and floured, a half-cupful of chopped almonds and lemon extract.

### COMBINATION SAUCE

Boil together 1 cup white or brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter, 1 tablespoon flour, and 1 cup boiling water. If a sour sauce is wanted, add 1 tablespoon vinegar and flavor with lemon. If an egg sauce is wanted add yolk of 1 egg and a little grated nutmeg, or vanilla or lemon flavor. The vanilla and lemon flavors combine are very nice. Then again, instead of water, one may use milk, adding 1 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 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 American Robin. Its comparatively large size, well-marked coloring and cheery note all attract attention. It is, too, one of our commonest birds and one which seems to like the neighborhood of man. No region of the northern part of our continent seems to come amiss to it during the summer season. Travellers have found it 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 beguiles the time for the sitting mother by singing close by. His song, if not very striking, no doubt serves to relieve what must be a rather tedious occupation. Two or even three broods may be raised in one season.

On the approach of winter the Robins 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 opportunities of communion with her. Joys and pastimes undreamed of by our city cousins are ours if we would but avail ourselves of them. A rustic nook, not unlike this one on Mr. Barlow Cumberland's farm, would make a pleasant spot on any farm wherein to pass a quiet hour, or to serve

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 pest 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 district in the latter part of March. The males first and the females follow a few days later. Soon the chief business 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 Mexico, and a few straggle across the Bahama Islands—anywhere in fact where the open nature of the winter allows them to obtain a continuous supply of food. In the spring some will remain and breed in their southern homes and the rest will gradually scatter over the north, rearing their young and bearing their family cares, but at the same time providing a never failing source of interest to the lover of Nature.

Our boys and girls will do well to keep a record of the birds this season, as they appear, and to study each one as carefully as they can. A few good questions to answer will be found below. These can be applied to all the birds, and an interesting record kept of them all, through the season.

Questions on the Robin to be answered from observation:

- Where does it build its nest?
- Of what materials?
- How many eggs are laid?
- What color are they?
- In the second brood raised in the same nest as the first?
- Can you distinguish the sexes?
- Does the female sing?
- How does it obtain worms?
- How does it get along the ground?
- What are its enemies?

## 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 feather is usually made in three or 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 stem should be removed and the wire layer ripped off. Then sew a piece of ribbon wire over the break on the middle layer cut through the break on the outer layer and scrape one end very thin on the other side. Lap a quarter of an inch; sew it to the rest of the feather with fine silk, making only a single stitch on top, and fastening under with a buttonhole stitch. Do not turn the feather in sewing. Bring the needle up on one side of the stem and put the eye down on the other side so there will be no slack thread to catch in the flues. When the sewing is done, replace the wire stem, tying it with the wire or thread; wind tissue paper around it as a finish.

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

Sample copies on request. Write Circulation Department:

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

## OUR HOME CLUB

### 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 farmers I am glad to say, are not as plentiful as they were some years ago. If the farmer cannot take a holiday, you 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 farm," enjoying a splendid and much-earned 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 told her 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 they needed a change.

The good farmer himself would take much 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 teach Johnny and Mary to wait upon themselves, and help her a little in the lighter housework.

### 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, Canada.

Faithin," "Aunt Betty," "Uncle Will," and all the rest of them have had their innings, so here goes for a few words from "The Son." Of late years much has been written and more said about keeping the son on the farm. If more were done, and less said and written towards leaving the boy on the farm, there would be less reason for me to take a whack at 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 an 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 Dairy, for an article on points which constitute 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 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 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 overnight.

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 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 overnight.

A shady room 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.

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

borer holes in the wood work make a poor apology for ventilation. As life is short at its longest, why not enjoy the light and air of our own homes?

### INTERIOR CONVENIENCES.

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

In a model farm home an office is indispensable. It is a place in which the farmer can interview people on business, who would otherwise be sitting in the kitchen or other rooms of ten hindering work there. It is a place to keep private papers, farm periodicals and books of reference.

It is unnecessary to discuss the value of the telephone for its own sake, but a bathroom is no longer considered a luxury.

### SITE FOR BUILDING.

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 is approached by a good driveway. Trees and shrubs add materially to its beauty if they are not planted too near the building, or so as to hide the vista of landscape from the window. Many a beautiful lawn has been spoiled by being cut up into flower beds; the proper place for these is near the paths.

Talking of gardens, farmers do not value the early spring vegetables, 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 cress, which are ready for use in a week after 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 away such as the wood pile. Seats placed here and there, give a restful appearance, but the next step is to introduce labor-saving machinery indoors and out, thus making 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. 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 my new subscriber to Farm and Dairy. I am delighted with them.—R. Touchdown, Peterboro Co., Ont.

## The Sewing Room

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

### FANCY BLOUSE WAIST 6287

The blouse that can be trimmed with bands of material is much in demand for wear with dressy suits, for when the bands are made from the material of the skirt an entire costume will result. This model is especially well adapted to such treatment. The tucked chemise is extremely dainty and effective use of the fashionable use of the material required for medium size is

3/4 yds 18 or 21, 2 1/2 yds 18 in wide for the chemise, 1 1/2 yds 21 in wide for the bands and girls.

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 6284

The high waisted skirt is constantly gaining favor and has so many practical advantages that it deserves all its popularity. It goes away with the necessity for wearing a belt, it means perfect neatness without difficulty and it gives just the slender effect at which we are all aiming just now.

Material required for medium size is 7 1/2 yds 24, 4 yds 41 or 52 in wide. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 3 1/2 yds.

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

### MEN'S NIGHT SHIRT 6283

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 of the sort and also from the warmer flannel and washable flannel.

Material required for medium size is 6 1/2 yds 27, 4 1/2 yds 36 in wide. The pattern is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in breast and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### Art Embroidery

No. 571. Special Perforated Stamping. This special material is made of about fifty up-to-date and handsome full-size designs, including a Shirt Waist, Corset Cover, Lingerie Hat, two Complete Alphabets (one 2 1/2 in. and one 1 in.), Centurion (piece size 16 in.), two Dollies (5 1/2 in.), two Turnovers, Borders, Belt, Book Cover, Sofa Pillow, and many other useful designs, in all the modern styles of embroidery. The above designs are perforated on a good quality of paper. We also include a card each of about 100 white of the blue and white of the "Hired Man" Pennecets, and full directions for using the stamping preparation, at the special price of 75c for all.

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

## OUR F...

OTTAWA. — Among the prospects of good cutting (Ottawa Valley)

SIDNEY HASTON. — It was no backward fall clover is badly to be plowed up appointment to have kept the grain some farmers have just started seeding is over.

he plans to buy this hay, \$15 a ton, 60c to 65c a bushel, 90c a bushel, creamery butter \$1.85 to \$1.95 a cwt.

ORTHEM. —

NORTHVILLE. — The number of colonies difficult to bring quarters without stances, in years ago, but the country like ours are very much through the winter.

W. M. H.

VICTORIA. —

HARTLEY. — The clover have a very thought not as good first and an occasional good showing in cutting pretty well farmers but stock through the winter.

W. M. H.

WATER. —

ATR. — May have hope the cloth was remarkable month of which great deal of Winter wheat is growing the district as a whole although some reports killed. The pasture looking well and during June they are a greater acreage sowed on account of the late fall also going up in price. The acreage is largely responsible for the stability of the market. The acreage is largely responsible for the stability of the market. The acreage is largely responsible for the stability of the market.

MIDDLESEX. —

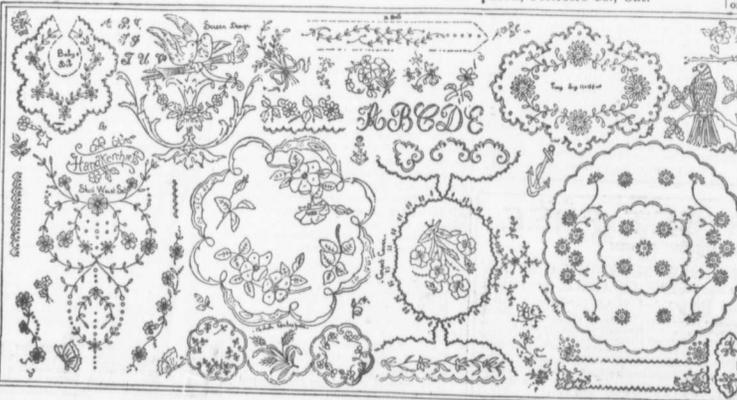
LAMBERTH. — The milk is shipping trolleys. The factory was and White Dairy and all get a good of the farmers are being and increasing their (either grade or non-Holstein line. They letter quarters for was told that there could be counted repairs in different ways is flourishing and broods of different variety moving around.

ELGIN C. —

ATYMER. — We are on our new seedling the best results from any other place cover covered, we fields, where we think E. I.

HURON C. —

GOBERGER. — Seedling plotted. A spring long remembered. I lately has brought the



**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Contributions Invited.

**ONTARIO**

**CARLETON CO., ONT.**

**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.**

**SIDNEY CROSSING.**—Pasture is excellent. Fall wheat generally is good. Clover is badly hurt, a great deal will have to be plowed up. Spring has been a disappointment to every one; heavy rains have kept the grounds wet and soggy, and the grain is in very poor condition. Some farmers are giving up reeding; some have just started, but generally speaking seeding is over. What is left this week will be planted or sown to buckwheat. Timothy hay, \$15 a ton; mixed, \$13 a ton; oats, 60c to 65c a bush; barley, 80c a bush; peas, 50c a bush; bran, 82c a ton; middlings, 82c. Fresh eggs, 32c to 34c a doz; creamery butter, 55c to 28c a lb; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.25 a bag; milk cows, \$40 to \$75; calves, 25 to 30c.—J. K.

**NORTHERNBERLAND CO., ONT.**

**EDVILLE.**—The bees seem to have wintered well. Some farmers keep a large number of colonies. Frequently it is quite difficult to bring them out of their winter quarters without loss. In some instances, in years past, upwards of a hundred colonies have been lost by individuals. It is a general opinion that bees are thought to be quite necessary in an apple country like ours in order to make blossom produce apples. It is that so some farmers are very much needed this year as our fruit trees have blossomed most profusely.—A. H.

**VICTORIA CO., ONT.**

**HARTLEY.**—The fall wheat as well as clover have a very good appearance, although not as good as when the snow first disappeared. The spring weather has been an occasional shower it would make a good showing in a short time. Feed is getting scarce with the majority of getting farmers but stock in general will come through the winter reasonably well.—W. M. H.

**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, which has retarded seedling operations. Although the growing is going rapidly, the district as a whole, it is a good crop, although some report that thirs is winter-killed. The pastures are green and looking well and with sufficient moisture during June they promise a bumper crop. A greater acreage of manure is being sold on account of the ravages of the turnip lice last fall. There are numerous sales going up this summer, nearly all of them of good quality. The weather is largely responsible for this increase in manure. Most of the fat cattle have gone from the stable, the springing months being between 5 and 6 cents a lb. Wheat is quoted at \$1.30 at the local mill.—O. C. S.

**MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.**

**LAMBETH.**—The milk business is carried on quite extensively around Lambeth. Much milk is shipped to London on the trolleys. The factories at Scottville, Delaware and White Oak each have a route and all get a good supply of milk. Many of the farmers are building up their herds and increasing their output by securing higher grade or something better in the Holstein line. They are also buying the better quarters for their stock, and it was told that from one place 24 bars could be counted that were undergoing repairs in different ways. The poultry business is flourishing also, and some splendid broods of different varieties are seen happily moving around.—J. E. O.

**ELGIN CO., ONT.**

**AVILMER.**—We are now putting manure on all our new seedling. 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 the fields where we think it most required.—E. L.

**MURON CO., ONT.**

**GOBERLIN.**—Seeding is practically completed. A spring has passed that will be long remembered. The warm weather lately has brought the grain up rapidly

and has given some encouragement to the farmers. They are now preparing for roots and corn. Considerable corn is grown for the silo and the acreage appears to be on the increase. The meadows continue to do well, especially the clover, which is better than last year. Wheat, although an odd field has been plowed up. Pastures are luxuriant and the dairy cows are showing it.—D. G. S.

**BRUCE CO., ONT.**

**CLUNY.**—New meadows that were rather thin have thickened up greatly. Fall sown wheat is very poor. It has been sown over with barley. Those engaged in pairing ground for fodder purposes are preparing the ground. Others are manuring stubble ground for corn. Others are manuring sod and plowing the sod and manure down. We like to sow the corn about the first of June, if the weather is dry and warm.—J. M.

**MANITOBA**

**MACDONALD DISTRICT, MAN.**

**DACOTA.**—Wheat seeding in this local district is finished. Wheat went into the ground in excellent shape and the first seeding is coming up well. The first crops commands a high price; prairie hay, \$10 a ton on car; oats from 80c to 60c a bush. Ground track of wild birds is exceptionally late this year.—H. D.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS**

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of terms of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN OFFICIAL TESTS**  
FOR APRIL, 1909

*(Continued from last week.)*  
Isoco De Kol C. Merodon (7207) at 2 yrs. equivalent to 15.63 lbs. butter; milk, 45.2 Centre, Ont.  
Aggie De Kol (4952) at 6 yrs. 10 mo. 15 days of age, 15.65 lbs. butter; milk, 45.2 Centre, Ont.  
Princess Dixie De Ammandale (3132) at 8 yrs. 23 days of age, 15.72 lbs. butter; milk, 45.2 Centre, Ont.  
Princess Calamity De Kol (7017) at 4 yrs. equivalent to 15.20 lbs. butter; milk, 45.2 Centre, Ont.  
Posch Inka Sylvia (5942) at 3 yrs. 1 mo. 5 days of age, 13.92 lbs. butter; fat equivalent to 15.25 lbs. butter; milk, 46.1 lbs. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.  
Fride of Dundas 2nd (6491) at 4 yrs. 16 to 15.55 lbs. butter; milk, 45.7 lbs. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.  
Burkleye Keyes 2nd (6616) at 3 yrs. 18 days of age, 15.35 lbs. butter; fat equivalent to 15.57 lbs. butter; milk, 38.9 lbs. Owned by Ed. B. Purcell, Bloomfield, Ont.  
Gaza Acneth De Kol 2nd (7350) at 3 yrs. equivalent to 15.47 lbs. butter; milk, 40.7

**LIVE HOGS**

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. 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.**  
FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 220 LBS.

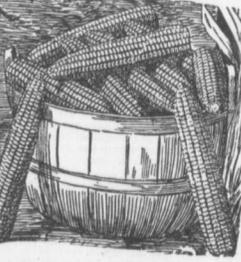
**THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO., LIMITED**  
PETERBOROUGH, - HULL, - BRANTFORD

the. Owned by T. L. Dunkin, Norwich, Ont. 13.04 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 15.25 lbs. butter; milk, 75.5 lbs. Owned by Thos. Goodson, Norwich, Ont.  
Polly T. Korndyke (6150) at 4 yrs. 1 mo. 6 days of age, 12.27 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 14.32 lbs. butter; milk, 42.1 lbs. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.  
Centre View Main Jewel (5699) at 4 yrs. 1 mo. 1 day of age, 11.60 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 13.54 lbs. butter; milk, 41.2 lbs. Owned by P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.  
Korndyke Pieterie Keyes (7396) at 2 yrs. 10 mo. 16 days of age, 10.66 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 12.67 lbs. butter; milk, 36.8 lbs. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.  
Burkleye Keyes (6050) at 3 yrs. 10 mo. 25 days of age, 10.75 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 12.52 lbs. butter; milk, 36.0 lbs. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.  
Tidy Mercedes Canary (9429) at 3 yrs. 2 days of age, 10.30 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 12.02 lbs. butter; milk, 33.5 lbs. Owned by T. L. Dunkin, Norwich, Ont.  
Viola Calamity Posch (6304) at 3 yrs. 11 mo. 21 days of age, 10.01 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 11.68 lbs. butter; milk, 33.5 lbs. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.  
Burkleye Keyes 3rd (8074) at 2 yrs. 23 days of age, 9.54 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 10.55 lbs. butter; milk, 32.5 lbs. Owned by Hubert McDonald, Bloomfield, Ont.  
Beau Verbele Burke (7603) at 2 yrs. 11 mo. 28 days of age, 2.66 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 11.27 lbs. butter; milk, 35.4 lbs. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.  
Houwie Pieterie Akkrum (8497) at 2 yrs. 10 to 10.47 lbs. butter; milk, 29.3 lbs. Owned by T. L. Dunkin, Norwich, Ont.  
May Queen Posch (9052) at 2 yrs. 3 days of age, 2.27 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 10.11 lbs. butter; milk, 27.2 lbs. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.  
Keyes Triumph (1217) at 1 yr. 10 mo. 3 to 9.58 lbs. butter; milk, 33.6 lbs. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.  
Ruby Jean (7395) at 2 yrs. 11 mo. 17 days of age, 8.90 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 9.34 lbs. butter; milk, 27.0 lbs. Owned by P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.  
Evelyn March (8296) mature class, 305 days in milk; 15.29, 25 lbs milk and 556.73

fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.65. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.  
Beulah Colantha (6007); 2 year class, 3.65 days in milk; 9.0301 lbs milk; and 328.794 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.32. Owned by D. H. Brown, Beith, Que.  
Lucretia Borgia (4432); 4 year class, 313 days in milk; 10.697, 25 lbs milk and 419.77 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.92. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.  
Rose De Kol Teake (6976); 3 year class, 312 days in milk; 9.366, 15 lbs milk and 306.501 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.37. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.  
Netherland Tensen (3453); mature class, 355 days in milk, 15.023, 5 lbs milk and 497.625 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.15. Owned by A. E. Smith & Son, Millgrove, Ont.  
Glenside Nerissa (3395); 4 year class, 342 days in milk; 12.459, 4 lbs milk and 397.6 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.19. Owned by G. H. McKennie, Thornhill, Ont.  
Glenside Laura (5394); 4 year class, 355 days in milk; 11.631, 4 lbs milk and 312 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.93. Owned by G. H. McKennie, Thornhill, Ont.  
Rosa Lee De Kol (3217); mature class; 359 days in milk; 13.990, 5 lbs milk and 479.207 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.428. Owned by B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.  
Snowflake Queen De Kol Minster (4575); mature class, 15.069 lbs milk and 445.04 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.38. Days in milk, 426. Owned by Richard Honey, Brickley, Ont.  
Aagie De Kol Witzdye, (6440); 4 year class, 319 days in milk; 11.601 lbs milk and 322.917 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.042. Owned by J. M. VanPaater, Luton, Ont.  
May Echo Verbele (5330); 3 year class, 322 days in milk; 10.687 lbs milk and 345.709 lbs fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.18. Owned by B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.  
G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

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

**BRUCE'S RELIABLE SEED, CORN, Etc.**



BEANS	Bushel	PEAS	Bushel
Soja or Soy	83	Blue Prussian	81.50
BUCKWHEAT	83	Golden Vine	1.50
Silverhull	1.00	Whitney	1.50
CORN	1.00	Potter	1.50
Angel of Midnight, 8 rowed	1.60	Canadian Beauty	1.50
White Flint, Dakota, 8 rowed	1.60	Maryland	1.50
King Philip, 8 rowed	1.60	Marrowsfat, Black Eye	1.50
Smut Nose, 8 rowed	1.60	Austral	1.50
King of Earlies	1.75	Pearl of Savor	1.25
Legs Tender	1.25	Pride of Aroostook	1.10
Improved Mammoth	1.25	Sir Walter Raleigh	1.10
Excelsior Dent	1.25	Gold Coin	1.10
King of the North	1.25	Early Pink Eye	1.25
Mortgage Lifter	1.25	The Planter	1.25
Chaban Giant	1.25	Crimson, Fancy	1.25
Whitcomb	1.25	Mustard	6.00
Reid's Dent	1.25	German	1.70
Wheatland White Dent	1.25	Common	1.40
Leaming	1.25	Japanese	1.40
White Cap Dent	1.25	Pearl or Penicillaria	2.00
Selected King Red	1.25	CLAYTON	1.00
Selected Mammoth White	1.25	Vetch, Hairly	5.25
Evergreen Ensilage, 40 lbs	2.00	LYCERNE	1.00
OWO PRA No. 1	3.50	Beck's No. 1 Standard	12.00
Whippoorwill	3.50	Choice, No. 2 Standard	11.00
		Best Yorksham	12.00
		Choice, No. 1 Standard	13.00

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., HAMILTON, ONTARIO**

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

74



Use This Loader  
and Hire  
No  
Men

One man can build the lead because the Loader pushes the hay well forward on the wagon. This feature saves one man's wages, over other types of Loaders, every day used. An elaborate system of hay keeps hay from spilling or blowing away.

Hay's Loader that takes hay clean from the stack or windrow. The other takes an on-shoulder wheel. The other takes an on-shoulder wheel, each independently of the other and sticks out of low places. Hay's Loader is put on ground in other hay close to fences or stacks as you can see.

You can couple it to a few animals to any bright wagon, and transport it from top of load. No cog gears, or crossed shafts. It will cut, no long, crossed shafts to break, no ropes to tie, no rollers, chains, or what not to wear and make trouble.

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will turn large animals as well as small poultry. The top and bottom wires are No. 9 hard steel wire—heavily galvanized—to prevent rusting. No top or bottom boards necessary because the heavy wires take the place. PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence almost pays for itself in the saving made on fence posts made of poultry fencing. Peerless Junior Poultry Fence is

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