

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXIX.

NUMBER 9.

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MARCH 3,

Dairy and Cattle Storage
Commissioner Dec 10



A WELL-MANAGED ORCHARD IS PROFITABLE AND AN ORNAMENT TO THE FARM. Owners of neglected orchards are missing a great opportunity. They should put them into a condition similar to the one illustrated, which is owned by Mr. W. V. Hopkins, Halton Co., Ont. Every dollar and hour spent on the orchard will give returns many-fold. Spray, prune, cultivate, fertilize and make money out of what on many farms is considered a necessary nuisance. There is always a market for apples of the best quality. Get your neighbors interested and make your district noted for its fruit.

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NUMBER
PRICE 10 CENTS

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Some makers of Cream Separators lay special stress on the **ONE STRONG POINT** in their machines, losing sight of the fact that they have weak points, and forgetting that no Cream Separator is stronger than its weakest part. A Separator that turns easy is of no particular merit if it is constantly getting out of order. A Separator that is easy to wash will not long remain in favor if it does not get all the cream out of the milk. It is not enough that a Separator have **ONE** good point. It must be good in **EVERY** particular.



Look at the good points of the **'SIMPLEX' LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR**, with the **SELF-BALANCING BOWL**. **IT GETS ALL THE FAT** that can be obtained from the milk by any process. It is **Self-Balancing**, and does not cause trouble as other separators do by the bowl getting out of balance. It is the **LIGHTEST RUNNING**. It is the **SIMPLEST** machine, having the fewest parts, and will not get out of order like

the more complicated machines do. It can skim cold or warm milk, and **WILL NOT CLOG UP**. In fact, it has **ALL** the latest features in Cream Separators, many of which belong exclusively to the **"SIMPLEX"** machine.

That is why our machines are giving satisfaction wherever used. **THEY STAND THE TEST OF LONG, HARD USE**. We **GUARANTEE** them to give satisfaction.

Let us tell you more about them. Write for our Illustrated Booklet. It is Free.

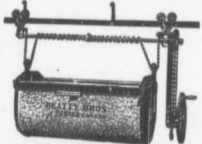
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Let us tell you what they will do and why they are better. We also build Cow Stanchions, Steel Sials, Hay Carriers, Forks and Slings.

BATTY BROS., FERGUS ONT.

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

Electric Power on the Farm

Arrangements are being made with the Hydro-Electric Commission to furnish power to the Guelph Agricultural College. Experiments will be conducted to ascertain the cost of operating machinery on the farm, with the idea of finding if the use of such power is practical on farms in Ontario reached by the lines of the Commission. The power will be used for running the engines both in the mechanical building, as well as in the dairy, for cutting feed, running the threshing machines and other similar implements.

While speaking to a representative of the Farm and Dairy recently, Mr. C. C. James, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who last summer visited the principal farming centres of Europe, stated that he found while abroad that the farmers of Sweden, Denmark and other countries are general users of power machinery. Power is used for churning and for running all kinds of motors. In Germany, many of the farmers use alcohol produced from the sold so cheaply that it can readily be used as a fuel. "I find," said Mr. James, "that we can furnish power to the farmers in Ontario by the Hydro-Electric Commission, on a basis cheap enough to make its use practical on the average farm, our farmers will soon be the greatest users of power in the world."

Short Course in Waterloo Co.

A successful three days' course in Seed and Stock Judging was held in Galt, February 15, 16, and 17. The course was conducted by Prof. G. E. Day, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Prof. Harcourt, and Mr. C. J. McKee. Mr. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was principal speaker at the public meeting. Mr. James, in speaking to an almost purely farmer audience, made an especial appeal for the young men to remain on the land. Under the present economic conditions, and with the consuming class increasing at a greater rate than for a rapid decline in prices, and the business of farming for a good many years to come must remain a lucrative one.

Other speakers on the program were Mr. Geo. Putnam, Supt. Farmers' Institutes; Mr. C. M. McRae, Ottawa; Mayor McLennan of Galt; and Reeve Allison of Dun Dumfries.

Comment on the Labor Problem

Editor Farm and Dairy: I notice in Farm and Dairy from time to time considerable comment about young men leaving the farm. The young men have the rights and reasons for looking elsewhere. And I think you will agree with me that I think you who does not own a farm or who has no prospects of owning one does not get fair play from the farmer.

All that they can get from the farm is from \$15 to \$25 a month for eight months, or from \$150 to \$225 a year. In the city the manufacturing establishments and railway companies offer \$80 to \$100 a month, or from \$800 to \$1,600 a year. Then, again, to most farmers expect a hired man to work from daylight to dark, no matter how long the day is. In the eight to ten hours a day to work from more, in regard to the pleasure part, the farmer will scarcely let them have never let them off an evening for holiday and even to themselves. If the farmer would take these three questions into consideration and the great question of farm help, which is confronting us, would be settled. Then we would not speak of things as

on page three of Farm and Dairy Feb. 17th, where it says owners because their sons having flown cityward, and dependent upon hirelings, have wearied of these unnatural conditions. There are hundreds of young men who got fair play, and if they were not looked down upon as hirelings, and these fellows are just as capable of handling a four-horse team as the Dairy, Feb. 17th.

Then, I say, give the young men justice and they will stick to the farm. I am writing from experience and I know how to sympathize with them.—A Subscriber, Elgin Co., Ont.

Benefits of Cow Testing Associations

Some men object to the price of the outfit for weighing and sampling, but the trifles of cash he expends the member receives many benefits: the wealth of information he gains with all the opportunity to compare results in fit by the comparison, the advice of government officials, constantly travelling round the farms, meeting the districts at monthly meetings. Cow club in operation, economical in cost, educational in scope and profitable in results.

The few minutes a month spent in recording may save from a bad bargain. A member bought five cows at \$25 each, thought and said to be "no good"; yet one gave 100 and another 13,000 lb. milk. The unobscured member bought two cows at the same price, one gives actually twice as much butter as the other, and the poorer was thought by the seller to be the better cow. Records save money.—G. F. W.

The Question of Improvements

Prof. H. H. Dean of Guelph, always makes an excellent address and at the same time almost invariably makes some remark which causes more or less controversy. During his address at a dairy convention in St. Thomas he took the stand that the dairymen of Canada are not making more than a bare living out of milk at \$1 per 100 lbs., and that, therefore, there is little to be expected to make much improvement in their methods of caring for their milk until they get a higher price for their product.

Dairy Commissioner J. A. Rudick took issue with this method of presenting the case for the farmers. He pointed out that there is a little higher price for their milk until they get the improvements that are needed. If our Canadian product is to hold its own with the dairy products of other countries we have got to make improvements or take lower prices. Mr. G. A. Putnam claimed that as dairy farmers we will probably find it more profitable to pay more attention to decreasing the cost of production than endeavoring to advance the price of our product. It is not within our power to advance prices, but we have it in our power to lower the cost of production by growing more feed and by following Mr. C. F. Whitely's advice on weeding out our poor cows and giving our stock better care.

The counties in Ontario affected by the recent regulations for the prevention of rabies are: Brant, Bruce, DeWitt, Elgin, Essex, Grey, Haldimand, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Peel, Perth, Simcoe, Waterloo, Welland, Wellington, Wentworth and York.

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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Issued Each Week

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Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 3, 1910.

No. 9

THE KIND OF APPLE TREES TO PLANT

T. B. Revett, Department of Agriculture, Toronto

Buy Young Stock and Prune it Properly—Keep the Heads Down—How to Prepare the Trees for Planting.

ANYONE who is at all interested in fruit growing and who has travelled through our fruit sections must be impressed by the appearance of the young orchards and must realize the object lesson which is so plainly to be seen in a great many cases, especially in our apple sections. This lesson is the apparent lack of knowledge and realization of the importance of buying and preparing of young trees for planting. I do not mean to suggest that our leading growers have not come to realize the importance of this factor or to place the blame entirely on the shoulders of any individual class or classes who may be engaged in the initial stages of this industry, but I do say that proper attention has not been given this phase of the industry and that a thorough and continued educational campaign on this subject will accomplish great results and will indirectly be the means of saving to the growers thousands and thousands of dollars.

The greater number of farmers, wishing to plant fruit trees, believe that to attain the best results they must buy high trees. They do not realize that the higher or larger the tree the longer it has been in the nursery row and the less individual attention it has received. In 1908, I planted 50 Wealthy trees and in ordering requested that these trees should be of the smallest type of well grown two-year-old trees as I wished to test my belief that a two-year-old tree was the best for our apple growers to plant. My reasons for this are the following:

First, the space allotted to the trees in the nursery row is just the same from the time they are first planted until they are dug for market and from my observations I had come to realize that after two years, the tree had fully utilized this space and head reached a state of development which lent itself most advantageously to transplanting.

Second, that after two years, the roots of trees in the nursery row took a greater hold on the soil, developing deeper roots and that in the process of digging a greater percentage of the finer roots were destroyed and, such being the case, were not as desirous as younger stock.

Third, that the system of pruning in the nursery does not enable the nurseryman to give each tree the individual attention which is required

for the formation of a proper head, and that this being the case, the sooner the comprehensive and intelligent farmer or fruit grower bought his trees the better able he would be to form a desirable head which is the most important factor outside of the question of vitality of stock, for the most deplorable and wasteful sight in our apple orchards is the apparent disregard to the formation of proper heads on the trees. Every year there are thousands of full bearing trees in Ontario which break down and split owing to the improper branching of the head, and the loss is tremendous and would be more noticeably so, if the amount could be computed.

Fourth, that a two-year-old tree has not to be pruned very much and offers every facility to the

characteristics of its variety and a strong, vigorous growth is the right age for transplanting to its permanent position. He must realize that the future development of the tree depends largely upon the initial stages; that the formation of a head is more easily accomplished within the first two years than at any later period; that during this period the work may be accomplished by rubbing off succulent growth or with the aid of a small knife; that all wounds heal very readily; and that the energy of the tree is more easily directed and manipulated than at any other period of the life of the tree.

HEEL-IN UNTIL READY FOR PLANTING

The grower having given his order for trees, describing definitely and distinctly the class of tree, age and size and variety, receives them in the spring. As soon as these trees arrive, they should be taken out and heel-in in a cool shady place until ready for planting. When the land is ready, the planting should be done in the cool part of the day, preferably in the afternoon.

When the trees are taken from the place where they were heel-in, the roots should be pruned, not severely, but all broken ones should be cut off above the injured portion with a clean cut, and any roots which are too long (a decision which may only be arrived at by using your own judgment) should be removed in the same way. After this has been done, the roots should be puddled in mud and water and protected as much as possible until planted.

FORMING THE HEAD

If the nursery stock is young and has been well grown the formation of a head will be a comparatively easy matter. Decide upon the height of head from the ground which you desire to have and remove all branches below that height. If you

have to remove all limbs, then the formation of your head must be done the following year, only this work may be greatly ameliorated by directing the growth of the desirable buds and rubbing off all superficial ones. If, however, you have a top to form your head, then you must decide how many laterals are desirable, usually three or four. Then you must choose the permanent laterals with a view to their position and their relation to the future strength and uniformity of tree. It may only be possible to find two branches which are desirable as permanent ones, in which case, all the others must be removed and the growth stimulated in the direction required by means of checking the growth in other directions and it will be found that within a year or two you will have been able to have formed an ideal head. In choosing the position of the laterals, crotches must posi-



Trees that illustrate the Difference Between Well-Formed Tops and Poor Ones and Between Young and Old Trees in article on this page. The heads are 22 inches from the ground and are well formed. The third is a four-year-old nursery tree planted at the same time as the other two. The percentage of loss in this catch was very marked.

grower in the formation of an ideal head and allows him to adopt either the low-headed or high-headed tree, and offers a greater selection of branches which is very important in settling the relative position of one branch to another.

My experiment with the 50 Wealthy apples was carried on at Trenton. They were planted beside trees that were three to four years. They were all set at the same time and, in every case, the two-year-old stock proved to be the most desirous.

STRIVE FOR THE IDEAL

An apple grower or, in fact, any fruit grower, in purchasing nursery stock, should endeavor to get that kind of stock which will most readily facilitate the promotion of his ideal of what a perfect tree should be. He must realize that the age at which a nursery tree has attained the

tively be avoided. The laterals must not be alternate and opposite but should be spirally alternate and the distance between laterals if possible should be such that with the future growth of the tree these laterals will not become opposite as such a position tends to weaken the trees and while not as bad as a crotch is to be avoided.

PRUNING BACK BEFORE PLANTING

With regards to the pruning back of the head before planting, there is some diversity of opinion. Some recommend the pruning back to a whip; others commend the pruning back to strong buds, but at the same time following up the tree; while others claim that only such parts that are injured should be removed. I would not follow the last mentioned practice because I have noticed that where this was practised the growth took place at the end of the laterals and the tree was far from shapely; on the other hand, I found such conditions only in neglected orchards or ones that had apparently been planted partly as a curiosity and partly by the influence of the bountiful returns received by good growers or lucky ones.

The first method of cutting back to a whip does not seem to answer the purpose except where it is absolutely necessary especially in older stock which have already matured hard wood. However, in succulent growth and softer wood such as the peach, the practice is highly recommended by our best growers.

The second method of shortening-in all growth considerably and balancing up the tree is, in the case of apples, the best method. It strengthens the shoulders of the tree and develops a sturdiness and stockiness of growth that is highly desirable as it offers more resistance to winds, etc., with the result that the trees are more upright and present a more uniform appearance which is a valuable asset in a commercial orchard.

In concluding, I might sum up as follows: Buy young stock which has not already been pruned to any extent. Formulate some definite type of tree which you prefer and know to be desirable. Use your intelligence in pruning and you will be able to procure a proper shaped tree in two years. Do not neglect a tree in its young stages as all errors are more easily combated and remedied than when the tree is older. Keep the heads down and don't tolerate crotches.

Planting Strawberries

J. O. Duke, Essex Co., Ont.

I have found the best time to plant strawberries in Essex county to be as soon after the first of May as possible. I usually plant from May 1 to May 4. By this time the leaves have grown sufficiently to form a good "top" and the blossoms are beginning to form and can readily be pinched out before the plants are set in the ground. The ground is also warm by this time and the new planting soon begins to get a foothold in the soil.

I have my land in good mechanical condition, having grown some hoe crop the previous year, thus ridding the soil of weeds and grasses.

The day before expecting to plant I mark the field with a corn marker, four feet apart and just before planting I run out a furrow with a plow instead of digging holes for the plants. If the soil is finely worked up and well firm, there will be no trouble in leaving a nice "land side" to the furrow, against which the plants are placed 18 inches apart and a handful of the moist earth of the newly-made furrow placed against it to hold it. When the plants are all "set," the furrow is filled with the plow. The plantation should be carefully cultivated with a fine-toothed, one horse cultivator within a day or so, and the job is complete.

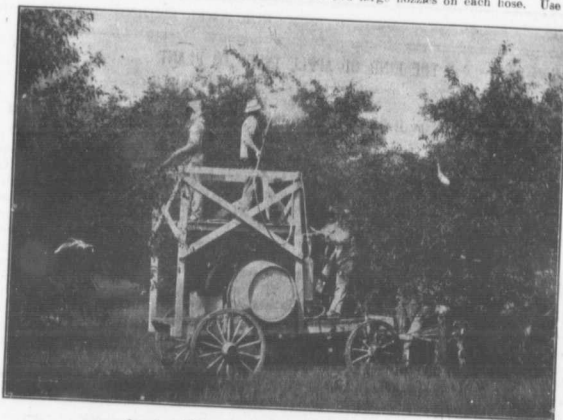
I find this a splendid way to set a large plantation with enough hands to keep a team busy plowing and filling in the furrow, a large field can be planted in a short time.

Spraying Apples: Cost and Results

Max C. Smith, Halton Co., Ont.

An orchard of ten acres will contain on an average 400 trees. To operate a power outfit, the labor of three men is required—two men to handle the spraying rods and one to drive the horse. The labor of the first two at \$1.50 per day would cost \$3; the team and man, \$4.50; should average about 1,500 gallons daily. The cost per gallon, therefore, would be one-half cent.

A gasoline engine can be operated for ten or fifteen cents a day for gasoline. The gasoline engine may be used for other purposes when not needed for spraying. I prefer a pressure of 175 pounds on the average. High pressure is particularly necessary for the second spraying, as you cannot drive the material into the calyx cups with a pressure of only sixty or seventy pounds. Use a pump of good capacity and one that will give the high pressure required. For best results use two large nozzles on each hose. Use the best



Spraying will increase the Percentage of Number One Fruit

The spread of insects and diseases makes it impossible to grow clean fruit without spraying. If there are only a dozen trees in the orchard they should be sprayed regularly. Spraying materials may be mixed at home and excellent preparations, ready for use with the addition of water, can be purchased commercially. Spray the orchard this spring and results will show that it pays.

For my first spraying, I use the commercial lime-sulphur at the strength of one to eleven. This is used just before the buds are opening. The concentrated lime-sulphur costs \$10 a barrel of forty gallons. Diluted at the strength mentioned, this would make 480 gallons of spraying mixture which would cost 2.08 cents per spraying gallon. Add this to the cost of labor per gallon and we have a total cost of 2.68 cents per gallon. The average tree will require five gallons of the mixture. At 2.68 cents a gallon, the cost per tree for the first spraying would be 12.9 cents.

For the second spraying for codling moth and fungi, which is done just as the blossoms have fallen, I use commercial lime-sulphur at the same cost per barrel but dilute it one to thirty, which makes 1,240 gallons at a cost per gallon of .83 cents. To this I add arsenate of lead, which can be bought in small packages at 14 cents a pound or less. I use five pounds of this to 100 gallons of water. This makes the arsenate of lead cost .7 cents a gallon. The labor costs just the same for the second and third sprayings as for the first. For this second spraying, the total cost is 2.08 cents per gallon of spraying material. At five gallons a tree, this makes the second spraying 10.15 cents a tree.

The third spraying should be given ten days to two weeks later than the second. The cost is the same as the second, namely 10.15 cents per tree. The total cost, therefore, of the three sprayings per tree is 33.2 cents for the season. At this rate 400 trees on ten acres would cost for spraying \$132.80. By using four gallons per tree and eliminating the third spraying, which is not necessary in all seasons, the 400 trees may be sprayed for \$73.76.

I prefer gasoline engines for power because they are most efficient and the cheapest to operate.

quality of hose that you can buy. Spray thoroughly and use lots of material.

RESULTS.

During the past season I sprayed about 100 acres of fruit, including apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, currants and gooseberries. The results with the currants were especially marked. The foliage was very heavy, the currants large, and I marketed them at higher prices than ever before. In the case of the cherries, only those that were thoroughly sprayed were worth buying. I spray cherries just before the buds swell and again just after the small cherries form. Only two applications are made. I use the same strength as for apples.

I had equally good results with apples. One orchard that I took over and which had not been sprayed, pruned, plowed or fertilized in twenty years, gave me 2,000 barrels of fine fruit, the result of one year's attention, including spraying. I controlled the fungus completely and the codling moth to the extent of about 80 per cent.

It might seem a big item of expense to spend thirty-three cents a tree for spraying, but let us see. A bushel of culls is worth fifteen cents, and a bushel of good apples is worth fifty cents, a difference of thirty-five cents. The average tree should produce ten bushels, and if you convert one bushel of culls into one bushel of good apples, you are making thirty-five cents. If you have a spray tree of apples bearing ten bushels and do not spray them, you will have half culls. If you convert that five bushels into good apples, you will make \$1.75 profit on that tree, or \$700 profit on 400 trees. This is over and above what you could get if you did not spray. Take the cost of spraying off and it leaves a net profit of \$667. Besides this, you will strengthen the trees and make them produce better another year.

W. T. Mo

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The Farmer's Orchard

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

The farmer may plant his orchard either with the purpose of growing fruit for home use alone, or selling what surplus he does not use, or he may plant his orchard with the main object of selling the fruit. Many of the most profitable small orchards to-day were planted solely with the idea of growing enough fruit for home use, but when the trees began to bear large quantities of fruit it was found that the surplus could be sold, for remunerative prices. It was found that for the area of ground occupied the apples brought in more money than any other crop. This has caused the sons of many of the farmers who planted for home use to enlarge the orchard with the main object of making money out of it. We should recommend every farmer who plants apple trees, where apples can be grown commercially, to plant them with the idea that he is not only going to supply his family with fruit but that he is going to make money out of his fruit.

If the trees are planted a fair distance apart, say 30 to 36 feet, there is no good reason why the farmer should not continue to obtain a considerable revenue from his land from ordinary farm crops until the trees come into bearing. At least four feet should, however, be reserved on each side of the young trees to prevent too great encroachment of the crops, which, if planted close to the trees, would check their growth too much. This strip should be kept cultivated at least until the end of June each year, when clover or vetch could be sown for plowing under the next year. Potatoes, beans, and root crops are among the best to grow in the young orchard, but a rotation of crops would be desirable. The fertility of the soil must, however, be kept up for best results. The farmer's orchard should be on well drained soil. Good drainage is more important for fruit trees than rich soil.

BEST VARIETIES TO PLANT

A farmer with 100 acres of land in districts where winter apples succeed well should make no mistake in planting five acres to apples. Apart from the few trees of early varieties necessary to supply fruit for family use, the trees should be early winter or winter varieties. Farmers will not take the time to pick apples in harvest time, and the market for early apples is much more uncertain than that for late fruit. The Northern Spy, Greening, Baldwin, King and Blenheim will, we believe, for a long time to come be in great demand, and where these sorts succeed the farmer will, we feel sure, be safe in planting them. For colder districts up to latitude 45 degrees, McIntosh, Baxter, Wolf River, and Milwaukee might be planted. While the varieties mentioned in the first list do not come into bearing as soon as some other sorts they are always sought for; whereas, on the other hand, apples of inferior quality, such as Ben Davis and Stark, while early bearers, are not, and will not be, so much sought for. These varieties, no doubt, have been very profitable, but the price obtained for Ben Davis, especially, is gradually decreasing. These apples also lack acidity and as the supply of apples increases those varieties which are sprightly or more acid will be the most in demand, as people prefer the more acid fruit in winter.

Although there is never an over-production of apples, there is often a glut of apples through lack of proper distribution. This is likelier to occur oftener in the future than it has in the past. In such cases the apples of better quality will be the ones which it will pay to have. If the farmer is making money out of the crops growing between his apple trees he can afford to wait until later bearing sorts come into bearing.

While the apple is the only tree fruit we should recommend for the average farmer to grow for commercial purposes every farmer should see to

it that his family has a plentiful supply of not only apples, but pears, plums, cherries, and peaches, where they can be grown. Bulletins issued by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, give lists of the best varieties, both for commercial and home use in the various districts.

Pruning Cherries and Plums

A. E. Sherrington, Bruce Co., Ont.

Among all tree fruits the cherry requires less pruning than any other species. Still it does not do to neglect it. The saw should never be used in the cherry tree for pruning, unless it is to remove dead or decayed branches. If large limbs are cut out, they will not heal over so readily as in the case of other tree fruits; hence decay and rot will set in, and the tree is ruined. Our method is, as soon as the young tree is planted, the head of the tree is formed by removing all surplus branches but those required to form the head or what is to be the top of the tree and these are cut back to about one foot in length.

Each succeeding year, the trees are gone over and all limbs are removed (with the knife or pruning shears) that are growing inwardly or crossways on the top of the tree. Others are thinned out wherever they are found growing too closely together, aiming to have the limbs growing straight out from the tree, so as to form a well balanced top. This method is practised until such time as the tree comes into full bearing. After this, little or no pruning will be necessary, for once the tree comes into full bearing the growth of the tree is so slow that pruning will be found unnecessary in most cases.

PLUMS

Our method of pruning plums is practically the same as that of the cherries, except that when the young tree is planted, we cut the head back more severely than the cherries and early in the spring of each year following, the previous year's growth is cut back from one-third to two-thirds according to the vigor and habit of the tree. We find by this method we get a strong sturdy, hardy tree. It is furthermore one method of thinning the fruit

Some Precautions with Lime-sulphur

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

Since I have taken to singing the praises of lime-sulphur as an all-round spray, many of my fruit-growing friends have come to me and, with reproachful looks, have shown me badly burned hands and complexions rivaling a Chinaman. And the best of it is they expect me to sympathize with them and look ashamed of myself for the advice I have given!

A little thought and common sense will obviate all this trouble. First, have a drip guard immediately below the spraying nozzle. Next get a shut-off tap that does not leak, and make sure all joints are tight, and then get a pot of vaseline and some gardening gloves. Now, smear the face, hands, and wrists with vaseline (lard or grease is good enough if you are not too dainty), give the gloves also a good treatment with the same substance, put on your oldest clothes and go ahead.

Of course, if you spray right in the teeth of a wind you will probably get more sprayed than the trees, but that is your fault. Absence of frost, a calm day, and no immediate danger of rain, give ideal conditions for spraying.

Culture of Tomatoes for Canning

S. J. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

In order to grow tomatoes successfully the growers must have some knowledge of the different varieties and the different soils upon which these may be grown. The late varieties may be grown on nearly any kind of soil that is in a good state of fertility, but the early varieties, such as Earliana and I.X.L., require a deep, rich warm loam to get the best results.

The next thing is the preparation of the soil. For best results, I would choose a clover sod plowed in the fall and covered with fine manure during the winter. This should be worked well into the soil as soon as it is possible to get on it in the spring. Continue frequent cultivation until setting time, thus storing all the moisture possible in the soil to start the plants off.

Now comes setting. This is perhaps the most



An Important Operation in Orchard Management is Regular and Judicious Pruning

There are thousands of orchard trees in this country that have never felt the pruning knife. Many of these trees will bear large crops, but the fruit is small and almost worthless. Systematic pruning, combined with proper fertilizing, cultivation and spraying, will make these trees yield fruit of the best quality.

and strengthening the tree so that it will be able when in full bearing to carry a crop without the tree going to pieces.

critical time of the whole season as the success of the crop largely depends upon the start the plants get. The time of setting varies consider-

ably according to the weather, ranging from May 25 to June 15. Methods of setting are quite different but in my opinion it matters not how you set so long as you get them set firmly into moist earth.

After setting is done cultivation should begin. This should be thorough, going through them once



Pruning Peaches in the Niagara District

Cut back last year's growth to a side branch. Head back fairly severely. Thin out surplus branches. Some varieties require heavier pruning than others. Aim to keep the bearing wood as low down as possible.

a week at least and especially after every rain to prevent the land from becoming crusted. Continue cultivation just as long as it is possible to get through the rows even though the cultivator should whip the ends of the vines a little, as this late cultivation helps to hold moisture to mature the crop.

Last of all comes the picking. Here is where a great deal of care needs to be given as a very unprofitable sample of tomatoes may be produced out of what might be made a fairly good sample.

If you are picking red ripe fruit, pick it all that way, if a little on the green side, pick it all alike. Then the canner will not be grumbling at you. He can handle them accordingly.

Improved Crops for Eastern Ontario Farms

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

It naturally follows that, as dairying is the chief business of many Ontario farmers, such crops as would be fed to dairy stock would be most largely grown. Hay and pasture constitute more than one half of the cleared land under the plow in Eastern Ontario. Seeing that so much land is annually in meadow much attention should be paid to the supply of small seeds, which are used for this purpose. In this connection many have been found wanting. The oxeye daisy is too common to say nothing of other meadow weeds, to deny this fact.

Much of the noxious weed life has been brought in by the purchase of small seeds as grasses and clovers. Is it not time that more attention should be paid to the selection if not the growing of such seeds? There is no reason whatever why red clover and alsike seed should not be grown in quantity on many farms to supply at least local needs. At the Experimental Farm, Macdonald College, Mr. Fixter, the farm manager, has grown a considerable quantity of red clover seed and has threshed it with the ordinary threshing machine. Two or three acres on the ordinary 100 acre farm could be kept for growing the clover seed from each year's crop and the seed could be flailed out and sown by hand.

SELECTION 50 YEARS AGO

While East this winter attending a short course at Truro, N.S., a Mr. McDonald, who lives 30 miles from Sydney, C.B., told about how his father, when he was a boy, 50 years ago, had his

children select the best heads of clover and thresh it with a flail. He told how he sowed it on the farm with the very best of results. Since Western clover seed came down and a change of seed was made the results have not been nearly so good. Old Mr. McDonald lived 50 years in advance of his time for he not only made clover seed selections but he had his grain hand picked and hung up to the coiling, until ready to sow the next year.

There is no doubt, but that clover seed, both alsike and red could be grown in paying quantities in a number of Eastern Ontario localities. In the County of Renfrew near the town of Lennox good clover seed has been grown. As no hullers have been used in the Eastern part of the Province, no attention has been paid to clover seed production; consequently the farmers have pastured the second growth and have bought their clover seed sometimes at high prices, and not infrequently have they got not only a lot of, but a great variety of, weed life which might easily have been avoided had they some years ago grown their own seed.

The East is on the whole worse off for weeds both in quantity and variety than are many parts of Western Ontario.

POTATOES AND CORN

Potatoes too are a profitable crop for the Eastern Ontario farmer to grow. The hill system of selection is far better than any other method yet adopted in order to secure uniformity and an increase in merchantable potatoes. The farmers of this district should be growing some of their own corn, at least, some of the early maturing flints, for instance, such as Longellow, Compton's Early, or Eight-rowed Yellow.

If one could act as a clearing house for seeds there would be no trouble for Farmers' Clubs to secure from the growers hundreds if not thousands of bushels of grain of the very best quality, so many are the enquiries for good seed, that come from various sources.

The campaign for improved clean seed was reflected in the splendid exhibit of seed grain in the Winter Fair building at Ottawa, this year. It showed a great improvement in both quantity and quality over last year or over any preceding year.

We trust that this year we shall see more farmers become interested in their seed grain by sel-



Good Sheep Deserve a Place on the Average Farm
Since Co., Ont., who has been very successful with sheep. Read the adjoining article by Mr. Monkman.

ecting and growing more of a suitable variety at home instead of "going down to Egypt to buy corn," as has been and still is the practice of so many Eastern Ontario farmers.

Don't forget to renew your subscription.

General Care of Breeding Sheep

W. D. Monkman, Simcoe Co., Ont.

To make sheep raising a success a farmer needs to get the breed he likes best and which is best adapted to his farm. I never urge a man to buy Shropshires if he fancies some other breed to be better.

Sheep, like other animals, require some attention. I have known sheep to be shut in a back field without water (some people imagine they don't need any), and the only moisture they could get was off the stubbles in the early morning. I don't know whether or not sheep pray, as people did in olden times when rain storms pray, as people do, but they must be very thankful when clouds arise and thunders roar that they may be able to cool their parched tongues. Often sheep are turned on the road, and the only time they get a lick of salt is when some widow puts a bit on the road for her cow. Under such treatment if some of the poor things should lie down and "hand in their checks" the rest of the flock would be sold to the first drover that comes along for whatever price he will offer.

Then the song goes around, "Sheep raising don't pay."

WINTER MANAGEMENT.

I have found it a good plan to give the breeding ewes lots of exercise, if possible a good-sized yard in which to feed, and a comfortable shed in which to take shelter away from other stock, especially from old sows, for they are very fond of young lambs and soon store the little tender things in a warm place. It is necessary to have a warm place for the ewes which are to come in early. These ewes should be carefully watched and as they are getting near lambing they should be moved away from the outer flock. I have found it to pay to shear them before lambing, no matter at what time of year if they are in a warm house. The ewes then do not sweat and the lambs do better since they are not bothered with wool balls or ticks.

My practice in winter feeding is as follows: When pea straw is available I throw some in the yard for the sheep to eat over through the day. They are given one feed of roots, turnips preferred, and when the ewes are near lambing, a feed of mixed grain—a little bran in it if possible. A feed of alfalfa or red clover hay once a

day in addition to the foregoing, will bring the breeding ewes through the winter if the ticks are kept off them. There are lots of reliable tick destroyers to be had and a few hours work spent in clipping will repay any man, as it takes a lot of feed to keep sheep alive with ticks continually sucking the life out of them.

HARD LUCK EXPLAINED.

When we have what is called bad luck it is necessary to know the reason. I have had good luck with the exception of one year, when I kept the ewes shut in to keep them from falling onto an ice, then four good ewes died. Some would call it "grab in the head," from the symptoms they showed, but it was want of exercise.

I see some of our sheep go and drink at the fountain on the coldest days in the year when there is lots of snow that they can get. We need to pay a little attention to what these dumb creatures do. We will then soon learn their needs. I have found it well to provide them with lots of water and salt, lots of sun-

light and the best for in the out of t

The heavy duty with most of the world for it well in the crop of "thought" would drop Northwesterly prices have the wh price. It or—good grow more will continue year.

There is the Ontario breeding, right type To make well for the stock, not mare with back ribs, the flank surplus plus good having If you wish for the best off; breed or service of last few more too)

A good heavy breed cussing this we have that is bred that aims (or s dians, being Clydesdale Scottish breed draft breed Clydesdale Canadian 1,450 make all the wools in th at the sam sell readily years old.

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*Extract Ottawa Win

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light and a building free from drafts. These are the best medicines a sheep can have and if cared for in this way they will do well with nine men out of ten.

Heavy Horses to the Front

Alex. F. McNiven, Elgin Co., Ont.

There are indications that the breeding of heavy draft horses will be gone into this season with more fervor than ever. The very active demand for horses of the draft type is unprecedented this year. Heavy horses of good quality sold well in the spring of '08. The demand kept up all summer and fall, notwithstanding the short crop of oats on a great many farms. It was thought by a good many that the price in the fall would drop. But the favorable conditions in the Northwest overbalanced the short crop here, and prices have kept steady.

The wheat growers of the Northwest had a good crop. It came to maturity and they got good prices. Those farmers are now here buying or good young horses to break up more land to grow more wheat, and those same wheat growers will continue to come to us for more horses every year.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME.

There has never been a time more favorable for the Ontario farmer to pay strict attention to horse breeding, and results from raising horses of the right type will prove very profitable.

To make a success of heavy horse raising, it is well for the farmer to select good foundation stock, not necessarily pure bred dams; but get a mare with a good short back, well coupled at the back ribs, and a round rib, deep and full towards the flank; clean, hard, flinty bone, free from surplus flesh on legs, a good round hoof, with a good head and neck to match the rest of the body.

Having got your mare or mares of the breed you wish to raise your stock from, go slow; look for the best sire of the same breed. *Don't be put off; breed to the best, first, last and all the time.* It may cost you \$5, \$10 or even \$20 more for the service of the best sires; but don't stick at the last few dollars, as you will get it all back (and more too) at selling time.

THE QUESTION OF BREED.

A good many breeders ask, "Which is the best heavy breed?" Without going into detail or discussing this part of the subject, suffice it to say we have good ones in all the breeds. The man that is breeding Percherons, Shires or Clydesdales aims (or should aim) to breed good ones. Canadians, being largely of British origin, favor the Clydesdale horse, as recent importations of the Scottish breed are largely in excess of any other draft breed.

Clydesdales seem to be very well adapted to Canadian needs. Grade mares weighing 1,800 to 1,450 make very handy farm animals and will do all the work with ease. They will raise good foals in the summer and perform the farm work at the same time. Colts from this class of mares sell readily from \$165 to \$200 when rising three years old.

More Good Feeders Needed*

D. Drummond, Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa.

One of the greatest benefits that follows when proper records of the milk production of cows are kept, is what they teach in the matter of feeding. When proper records are kept, the effect of good and poor feeding is quickly noticeable. In Sweden and Denmark cow-testing associations have been in successful operation for many years. This helps to account for the great success the farmers in Denmark are making of their dairy operations. One of the farmers who went to Denmark

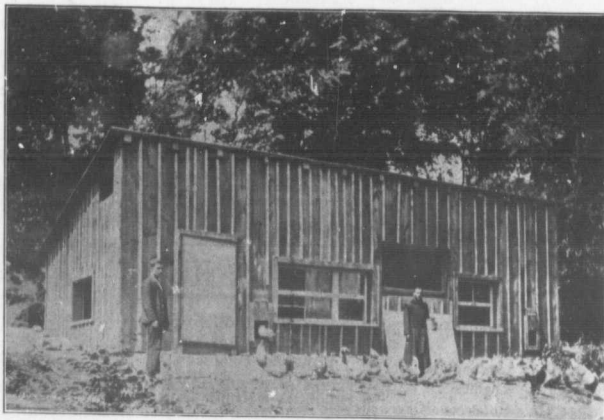
*Extract from an address delivered at the recent Ottawa Winter Fair.

last year on the same commission told me upon his return that the point which impressed him most was the fact that practically without exception the farmers of Denmark showed themselves to be good feeders. They knew how to take good care of their stock. With us the reverse is largely the case, as with our farmers good feeders are the exception, not the rule.

The success of the farmers of Holland in rais-

orchard. I like to get them in the corn field. It is the best place I know of for growing chicks. They follow up the cultivator as it goes through the field and when given this privilege, they seem to grow in a most astonishing way.

It is very important not to overcrowd. It is well to cull chicks as soon as possible. Allow them plenty of room at all times. They grow much better when there are not too many together. Lice



Cold Houses Appear to Be as Well Adapted to the Long Severe Winters of Quebec as of Ontario

The essentials of the modern poultry house are that it shall be dry, free from draughts and shall have no smell of hens. The cold seems to make little difference. The cold house as illustrated is very popular with the monks at La Trappe, Que., who have been singularly successful with their poultry.

need to be given much attention.

The feed kept in the hoppers consists of (white) cracked corn, wheat, a little buckwheat and groats (hulled oats). The chicks will never eat too much mash when fed such feed from hoppers. I water the chicks morning and evening and fill the hoppers once or twice a week.

Do as Well as You Know How*

N. P. Hull, Michigan.

There are dairymen who are dairying with cows that God Almighty intended for beef cows. You had better beef them as fast as you can. What most of our dairymen need most of all is the ambition that will lead them to do as well as they know how. The cow that will put her feed into the milk pail is the one you want to tie to. Another class of cow is the one that neither puts her feed on her back nor in the milk pail, and no power on earth can find what she does with it. If cows of this class have been properly fed and cared for and given a fair chance, get rid of them if you can. Don't give them to your neighbor, unless you want to get even with him for something.

No man can make a worse mistake than to proceed to work along lines without understanding the principles underlying them. We dairymen, by not doing as well as we know how, often take two years to do what we could do in one. The farmers of Holland and Denmark secure twice the quantity of butter fat per cow that we do. They produce in one year as much as we do in two. We know of cases where certain cows produce ten times as much profit as cows standing beside them in the same stable. Unless we are testing our cows we probably have more of the poor cows than we realize. It will take us ten years to make as much profit out of each such cow as we can make in one year out of each of the best cows.

*Extract from an address at the recent convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

Feed and Care of Chicks

Go. Robertson, Carleton Co., Ont.

The first feed given is a little grit scattered in front of the nest. After that, I provide a little prepared chick feed along with some chick grit. It is not advisable to put chicks out doors too early in the spring. They need to get a little strength first.

While many bank on hard boiled eggs as the best feed for the early days of the chicks, I prefer bread soaked in sweet milk and squeezed dry. I keep the hard boiled eggs until the chicks are two weeks old. I find this does much better when fed in this way. I feed five times a day at the outset, feeding a little at a time and never leaving feed lying around. Hard gain is available at all times in a litter where they can scratch for it when they choose. The practice of feeding five times a day is kept up so long as the chicks will come for it. When they get to that stage that they do not care to come for their feed, hoppers are provided where they can get feed at any time and feeding is practised only three times a day. Shortly the mash is dropped altogether and the chicks are fed entirely from the hoppers. The coops are placed for the most part in the

Our Heavy Horse Interests

Archie Crow, Bruce Co., Ont. The breeding of horses is being carried on more extensively today in Ontario than perhaps ever before. This is due to the high prices that have been paid for good horses during the last few years. Farmers of this country have made a great mistake in former years in selling off their good young mares because they commanded big prices and then breeding their inferior mares and crossing them to any stallion that came along just because he was cheap.

The best horse for the farmer to breed is the Clydesdale. It would seem, however, that the majority of the Clydesdale stallions of today are just a little under size. A Clyde stallion when mature should not be less than a ton in weight. But what do we find? The most of them will not weigh 15 cwt.

It would be a step in the right direction to license stallions. It would be the means of getting a letter type of stallion into the country. Through

B. Gilroy, Chas. Tully, J. N. Caruthers, George Steele, James Murray, Rep. to Winnipeg Fair Board, Prof. Mitchell; rep. to Brandon Fair Board, L. A. Race.

The president, Mr. W. B. Gilroy, in his opening address briefly reviewed the progress of the past year, and said that dairying was slowly and surely gaining ground in Manitoba.

ALFALFA IN MANITOBA.

The first speaker of the convention was Prof. Bedford, who gave a very instructive address on fodder plants. He said: "The cities are on the verge of a milk famine. Cows are being fed hay, which is a very dry food and is drying up the cows rather than increasing the flow of milk. More succulent fodder should be given. Corn is easily grown in the west; it yielded as much as 20 tons to the acre on the College farm last summer. Alfalfa also does well in the west, one ton of corn fodder and one ton of alfalfa made an ideal ration for milk production."

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A Good Sized Clydesdale Colt at 15 Months of Age

We need to look for size as well as quality in heavy horses. The lighter horses of the heavier breeds, be they horses, are not in it with the heavy drafter when it comes to price. The colt, Baron Bobbe, illustrated, is owned by Mr. Archie Crow, Bruce Co., Ont.

charging a small fee we could have all stallions examined by a practical man before they were allowed their license. I would like to hear more on this question.

Manitoba Dairymen Meet

The most successful convention that has been held in Manitoba for many years was that of the Manitoba Dairy Association, which met for its 24th annual convention at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, on Feb. 16th and 17th. Members seemed particularly satisfied, and the attendance was larger than ever before, more of the grain farmers taking an interest, and indeed the meetings were so enthusiastic, so full of life and interest that even the most confirmed all-grain grower could not help but feel that the dairymen were right and he wrong.

Among the prominent speakers were Senator D. Derbyshire of Brockville, Ont., and Mr. G. H. Barr, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. Addresses were also given by Prof. Bedford of the M. A. C., L. A. Race of Brandon Creamery, I. Villeneuve, inspector of cheese factories in Manitoba, Prof. J. W. Mitchell of the M. A. C., and Dr. Leeming, City Bacteriologist, Winnipeg.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, J. A. P. Allaire; 1st Vice Pres., L. A. Race; 2nd Vice Pres., W. E. Bonner; Sec., Treas., L. A. Gibson. Directors—W.

Manitoba and no inoculation of the soil is necessary. Alfalfa is a decided perennial. It requires the soil to be in good tilth to obtain a proper start and in addition since the seed is expensive the field sown to alfalfa should be left seven or eight years. It is best to drill the seed to a depth of three inches. The first season the crop should be mowed several times to keep down all weeds and encourage the plants to grow large, vigorous crowns. It is always best not to use a nurse crop, as the nurse crop seems to kill it out. Spring plowing well worked down and alfalfa sown on it early is a pretty good method of obtaining a good stand the first year.

"Alfalfa requires careful handling and must be cut as soon as the very first blossoms appear. Otherwise much is lost because of the leaves falling off, and the leaves are worth as much as bran, pound for pound. The crop may generally be cut twice in a season; sometimes three cuttings are made, giving a total production of three to four tons per acre per season. After each cutting it is well to give a light disking to form surface mulch and keep down weeds. Alfalfa should not be pastured too closely late in the fall, and cattle and sheep must not be turned on to alfalfa until it is wet from rain or dew. The best variety of alfalfa is Turkistan. We should use northern grown seed. "For a succulent food for winter feed there is nothing equal to corn.

(Continued on page 27)

IF YOU WANT A BIG SALARY YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO WRITE US A LETTER OR A POSTAL.

Don't you often wish you had a good position and a big salary? You see other men who have. Do you think they got them by wishing? Don't you feel if you had the chance you could do their work? Of course you could. Just say, "I'll do it," and you will. Get out your pen. Write us a letter or postal. We will show you how.

YOU CAN EARN BIG MONEY. WE WILL START YOU FOR IT.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN!
Earn from \$75 to \$150 per month.

With the rapid progress of railway building in Canada it takes only two or three years to be so advanced to engineer or conductor, whose salaries are from \$90 to \$185 per month.

Our free booklet tells all about our system of teaching. When writing, state age, weight and height.

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CANADA POST CARD
*The Dominion Railway School
Winnipeg
Canada*

In the ordinary cement or wood silo there is usually formed about the wall a rim of ensilage of considerable width, which is frozen and decayed, and therefore unfit for use. This waste is reduced to practically nothing and the ensilage is kept sweet and clean for the whole feeding season in the

Waterous Steel Silos

These silos are composed of heavy steel plates firmly riveted together to be tight and absolutely waterproof and when set on a cement foundation are self supporting. They are shipped out complete with plates rolled and punched and rivets for same, all ready for assembling. The erection can be done in any weather and is comparatively easy. Four or five men should do the work without trouble in about three days.

The initial cost of the steel silo may at first appear to be somewhat higher than the ordinary cement silo, but when you consider the fact that it takes at least three times as long to erect a cement silo, that it is impossible to coat the inside when the frost will affect the setting of the cement, and add to this the cost and time taken for hauling gravel—often a considerable item—you will see that the final costs are practically identical, and if anything in favor of the steel silo.

They can be added to at any time, and, if necessary, can be dismantled and re-erected at little cost. Write and let us tell you all about them.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Bradford, Can.

Tolton's HIGH GRADE STEEL Harrows

Section and Flexible All-Steel Harrows with an unequalled record. A large variety suitable for the requirements of any country, made in different widths to suit purchasers. Pre-eminently the most efficient, strongest, and longest-wearing Harrows ever manufactured, is our unqualified guarantee. A Harrow bargain it will pay you to know more about. Free descriptive circular furnishes the facts.

Write for it to-day. Address Dept. K.

TOLTON BROS., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

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

POULTRY YARD

Better Eggs and More of Them

C. Murray Smith, Brant County, Ont. Professor Graham of Guelph says: "The egg end of the business is the best end." And he is right for many reasons. First, eggs are always in every day in the year, and his money comes regularly week after week, which is not the case in breeding poultry for market, or with any other kind of live stock; second, eggs may be sold at little cost, without weight being lost by way to the best market; third, eggs may be kept a long time without spoiling to wait for the best market prices.

To get eggs and eggs galore, why not keep one of the breeds that are first, last and all the time egg producers? If your object is market poultry, keep a breed that goes to beef, but don't expect both of one bird. You may get both in a measure, but only in a measure. The breed that has enjoyed the most popularity as the utility or dual purpose fowl is fast losing ground in this era of high prices. The trouble with the heavy fowl that should lay in winter (and the spring and early summer in trying to set on nest eggs, door knobs) is that she spends all her time in producing summer eggs, she is no longer the most profitable proposition.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FOWL. Farmers looked askance at the little Jersey cow when she first appeared on the scene, but she "made good." And what does the dairy

farmer care about what her weight is after a few years of heavy milk production—or the egg farmer about the market price of the egg from a hen that has paid for herself many times over in heavy egg production?

The Mediterranean breeds, including Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians and Anconas are not heavy birds but all are heavy layers. Without prejudice, let us say we prefer Leghorns

a living, they invariably come home to lay, stopping the loss caused by hidden nests and the time spent in looking for them all over the farm.

If you have roosting room for 25 large fowl you can successfully keep 40 Leghorns, and 45 eggs are surely worth more than 25, and cost no more for the feed bill. They make the choicest "broiler" of any domestic fowl—and make it quick, going to a

They cost as much to raise as pure-bred stock.

Pure-bred poultry raising is now so general that no difficulty should be experienced in selling pure-bred stock. It is best of do business with a reliable breeder of good name, and depends on the good will of his customers, so shipping eggs or birds is no chance when to spend a little more for the eggs, if the fertility is guaranteed, and they run risks with store eggs. All breeders quote low rates for incubator lots and the order should be sent in at least three weeks or a month before the eggs are needed to give the breeder a chance to supply them on the date

There are a great number of makers and patterns of incubators. It is sometimes convenient to inspect the machine a neighbor is using, and in that way a decision may be arrived at as to a good machine. The next best thing is to consult the advertisements. Preference should be given to Canadian firms and it saves freight to the fullest and clearest directions for its use are given and if the operator does that and fills his machine with fertile eggs, he or she will be delighted with the results.



A Cultivated Orchard Makes an Ideal Run for Chickens

Since the orchard is one of the best places to grow chickens advantage may well be taken of it as a run for the farm flock. The illustration shows part of the orchard, in which the chickens are allowed to roam, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

as "the poor man's friend. They are almost over-laying layers of large white shelled and they rarely set. Five Leghorns out no more than three Plymouth Rocks, and the six Leghorns will lay more eggs than six Plymouth Rocks. They are persistent foragers by nature, while their great vigor enables them to stand confinement well. While often wandering a half mile away picking up

found and a quarter in seven weeks. They are the earliest layers in existence—often starting at four months, lay profitably at four and five months, while heavy breeds get too fat and lazy to do so after the second year.

The Incubator

S. Short, Carleton Co., Ont. No one need have any hesitation in attempting to hatch chickens with an incubator. They are now in general use; in fact, large poultry plants could not do without their incubators.

There is one important feature, the most important one, in hatching by machine as well as naturally, and that is, the eggs must be right that are put in the machine. Some beginners, and lacking confidence in themselves, fill the machine the first time with store or market eggs justifying such loss will be less if the hatch goes wrong. The use of eggs of that class is not fair to the machine nor to the operator. The chances are the hatch will be poor under such circumstances and the machine sometimes gets the blame. Then, again, suppose the hatch is a good one of mongrel chicks.

FOR SALE TWO PEERLESS INCUBATORS 120 EGGS - 200 EGGS Good as new, only run one season. Will sell cheap. Fine chance for beginner. F. R. OLIVER, Lorne Park, Ont.

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PEERLESS users get valuable help and service free

Besides finding a buyer for our customers' poultry-products (which we do free of any cost to you) our Board of Experts help with practical suggestions—free, entirely so, to purchasers. These poultry-business in Canada, the practical men have developed the greatest variety of Canada Limited. The special meeting in the headquarters of this great concern proved it is the one national institution for use in every section of the Dominion.

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PEERLESS users get valuable help and service free. Besides finding a buyer for our customers' poultry-products (which we do free of any cost to you) our Board of Experts help with practical suggestions—free, entirely so, to purchasers. These poultry-business in Canada, the practical men have developed the greatest variety of Canada Limited. The special meeting in the headquarters of this great concern proved it is the one national institution for use in every section of the Dominion.

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Just sit down and write us for full particulars of the best business proposition you are likely to hear this year. Let us tell you, in plain words, how very little money will start you in the profitable business of poultry-raising The Peerless Way

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Some and hundreds—ten thousand eggs in fact—will be sold over Canada, as following their own motto "dollar" worth of with all this purpose prices stay high but the market is far larger than the price of eggs. Poultry-raising is the best business for any farmer, any farmer's child. Pays Profit is never lost, once invested, and never will be.

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HORTICULTURE

Money in the Old Orchard

At the short course in fruit growing held at the Ontario Agricultural College this winter, Mr. R. R. Sloan, Huron Co., Ont., stated that he picked 1,000 barrels of apples last year from 600 trees that were almost useless the year before, being in an orchard that had never received any attention until taken over by Mr. Sloan, who had it pruned, sprayed, cultivated and generally looked after.

"Of some varieties, 90% were No. 1," said Mr. Sloan, "and of others, 60 to 75% were No. 1. The large quantity of clustered and small fruit was very detrimental to the whole crop, a condition that prevailed in most districts last season. The crop was sold for \$2.50 per barrel, f.o.b. The cost of spraying, figuring blue-stone at 6½ cents a lb., lime at 40 cents a bushel and Paris Green at 25 cents a lb., was from 12 to 15 cents a tree. I left one Spy tree unsprayed just to show people the results. There were no marketable apples on the tree. If the whole orchard had been let likewise, I would easily have lost \$1,500."

Home-boiled Lime-sulphur Wash

The value of the lime-sulphur wash for summer spraying has been shown by various experimenters during the past year or two, chief among them being Mr. W. M. Scott of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In Farm and Dairy (Oct. 21st issue) mention was made of experiments conducted by Mr. Scott in Georgia last season. The mixture used in these experiments was composed of 8 lbs. sulphur (four or flowers) and 8 lbs. fresh stone lime to 40 gals. of water. In mild cases of scab and brown rot, a weaker mixture (6 lbs. of each) may be used. In order to obtain a good concentration of heat from the lime, the mixture should be prepared when practicable in large quantities, say enough for 160 gals., or four barrels. The formula would then be 32 lbs. of lime and 32 lbs. of sulphur to be cooked with a small quantity of water (8 or 10 gals.) and then diluted to 160 gals.

Place lime in a barrel and pour on enough water to almost cover it. When the slaking starts, add the sulphur, which should first be run through a sieve to break up the lumps. The slaking of the lime will loil the mixture for several minutes, dissolving a small portion of the sulphur. More water may be needed to keep it wet, but care should be tak-

en not to add enough to stop boiling before the lime is thoroughly slaked. Considerable stirring is required, to keep the water distributed through the mass so as to avoid drying and burning on the bottom.

As soon as the lime is thoroughly slaked, or not more than 5 minutes thereafter, enough water should be poured on to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into the spray tank, diluted and applied. If the mixture is not cooled within a few

Lime-sulphur for Blister Mite

C. W. Challand, Norfolk Co., Ont.

During the year 1906 I noticed something wrong with the leaves of my apple trees; in 1907 it was still about half of my six-acre orchard. On some trees it was impossible to find a leaf that was not blistered and on others nearly half the leaves dropped off during the summer. Leaves were sent to Guelph for examination, and word came back that leaf blister mite

iron on each side of the cord so as to prevent leaking. Now you have a tank ready for boiling the wash. Build an arch the size of your tank with any common stone lying about on the farm. Lay four pieces of iron crossways of the arch to place tank on. The cover of the tank is better to have a globe end, allowing free working of a hoe for stirring wash.

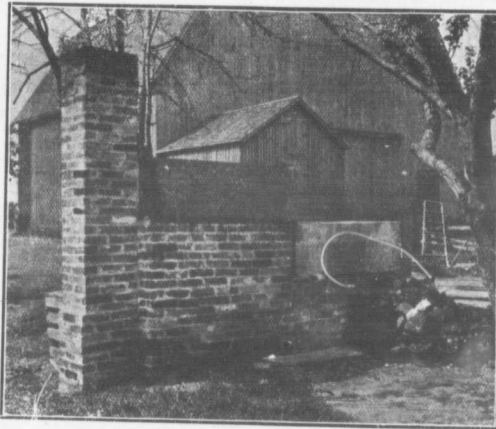
To prepare three barrels of the mixture, pump in to the tank a barrel of water, 40 gallons. Build up the fire, then weigh out 54 pounds of sulphur. The sulphur should be mixed into a paste with a small quantity of water before putting in the tank. Then weigh out 66 pounds of lime. Before the water boils, dump in the lime and keep well stirred with a hoe. When the lime is slacked, boil hard for one hour. Then pump in another barrel of water and strain in your spray tank. Add another barrel of water, then you have the three barrels of the mixture ready for use. Spray with the wind and spray well just before the buds open.

With one man on the ground and one on the tank we used the wash ones. We left one tree unsprayed to note results. It was wonderful to see the difference. The unsprayed tree was completely covered with blister mite, while those sprayed were almost entirely free from it. The trees were covered with heavy, healthy foliage. The fruit was very good. At Toronto I took first on four plates and first on two single specimens, King and Greening, securing as prizes ten dollars each.

Pruning Apple Trees

Milton Backus, Kent Co., Ont.

Among all progressive fruit growers, the old idea of forming the top of tree with two or three limbs and cutting off side branches, until the trees have attained such a height as to make it almost impossible to spray or prune the trees, to say nothing of the great expense of picking the fruit, has been discarded. My idea of pruning an apple or any other fruit tree is to give it the form that will conduce to the highest quality of fruit, while at the same time promoting the health and well being of the tree—by growing it in the shape that can be pruned, sprayed and the fruit thinned and picked



A Cooking Plant for Making Lime-sulphur Wash

Outfits for this purpose may be made in many different styles. The one illustrated is a double form on the fruit farm of Mr. J. H. Brodick, Lincoln Co., Ont. Were the upper tank removed and the smoke stack set close to the lower tank, it would be large enough for most orchards. A handy, simple style of outfit is described in an article on this page by Mr. Challand. The illustration was loaned by Mr. P. W. Hodggets from the 1908 report of the Ontario Fruit Branch.

minutes after the lime has finished slaking, the heat continues the cooking, so that within 20 or 30 minutes a large percentage of the sulphur may go into solution in the form of calcium sulphide, which is injurious to the foliage. The object is to make a mechanical mixture of the lime and the sulphur, dissolving only a small portion of the latter. It should be strained so as to take out the coarse particles of lime, but the sulphur should be carefully worked through the strainer.

With care and attention, the farmer's orchard will yield an income that will surprise its owner.

was the trouble. Last spring I decided to try home-made lime-sulphur wash, which must be boiled at least one hour.

To prepare the mixture, spike together a frame of two-inch plank, fourteen inches high, seven feet long, and three inches wide with a galvanized iron bottom. Before nailing the galvanized iron on the frame, put on some white lead on the edge of the frame. Place a heavy cord on the centre of the two-inch edge and draw tight by driving a nail in each corner. Double nail the galvanized

iron on each side of the cord so as to prevent leaking. Now you have a tank ready for boiling the wash. Build an arch the size of your tank with any common stone lying about on the farm. Lay four pieces of iron crossways of the arch to place tank on. The cover of the tank is better to have a globe end, allowing free working of a hoe for stirring wash. To prepare three barrels of the mixture, pump in to the tank a barrel of water, 40 gallons. Build up the fire, then weigh out 54 pounds of sulphur. The sulphur should be mixed into a paste with a small quantity of water before putting in the tank. Then weigh out 66 pounds of lime. Before the water boils, dump in the lime and keep well stirred with a hoe. When the lime is slacked, boil hard for one hour. Then pump in another barrel of water and strain in your spray tank. Add another barrel of water, then you have the three barrels of the mixture ready for use. Spray with the wind and spray well just before the buds open.

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March 3, 1910.

FARM AND DAIRY

First-class Nursery Stock

R. C. Treherne, Lincoln Co., Ont. In selecting nursery trees to set out...

It would be impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule as regards the shape of a tree that would be broad enough to cover all varieties of nursery stock...

Two points can now be deducted. First, it is more important to pay attention to vigor than to shape; and secondly, select your varieties from the market qualities of the fruit that the tree will in time produce...

Furthermore, a tree to be first-class should be one of medium size. The majority of two-year-old apple or plum trees, for instance, should go about three-quarters of an inch, four inches above the bud...

At the present time it is found that the planting of one-year-old stock is yearly gaining ground. It would ap-

pear that the tenderer the stock the younger is it purchased, so that it can become established quicker; for example, peaches and sweet cherries.

One point further might be mentioned. If our tree is all that can be desired as regards shape and thrift, it might be a little closer to perfection if the bud or scion from which the tree has grown had been taken direct from a bearing tree.



One of the Big Fellers

A fine large green squash grown last year in the garden of Mr. Fred A. Holsen, Collingwood, Ont., by his gardener, Mr. G. Ryder. It weighed 266 pounds, and won first prize at the Great Northern Exhibition in that town.

A number of nursery trees naturally allows of a system of inbreeding which might result in slight harm. Nurserymen are in the habit of renewing their buds from bearing trees every so many years, so that the possibility of deterioration is reduced.

Orchard and Garden in March

"Prune fruit trees, shrubs and hardy roses. Great fruit trees with better varieties. Prepare for spraying. Sow seeds of tomatoes, cauliflowers, etc., in the hotbed. Start flower seeds in boxes in the house. Re-pot geraniums, ferns and other plants for summer decoration."

Other topics discussed in this issue of that magazine are lime-sulphur; vs. Bordeaux for spraying, low-headed peach trees, kind of apple trees to plant, raspberry culture and the growing of tomatoes, onions, potatoes and cauliflower.

Amateur gardeners will find much to interest them in articles on pruning rose bushes, sowing garden seeds, hardy shrubs, ponies, annuals, tree planting, polyanthus and many others. The issue is well illustrated. Samples of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST may be had on request. It is published at Peterboro, Ont.

More County Exhibits Wanted

Fruit growers in all parts of Ontario should get their county councils interested in the fact that the directors of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association have decided to offer to

duplicate the amount voted by a county council up to the extent of \$50 for special county exhibits at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, such as have been shown in the past by Norfolk, Huron and Northumberland and Durham. The only saving clause is that they must put up at least 20 boxes or barrels of fruit packed in a commercial way.

This should encourage some of those counties that have in the past only been able to get \$25 from their councils and which they considered not enough to make an important exhibit. Under the above arrangement such counties would now have \$50 for an exhibit. Further information may be had from P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who is the secretary of this exhibition and of the association.

Fruit Packers Fined

Since the end of December 32 persons have been fined under the fruit marks act for illegal marking and packing of apples. Informations had been laid by the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture. Of the persons fined, 25 were from the province of Ontario, four from the province of Nova Scotia and three from the province of Quebec.

Alfred Baeker, Brussels (four charges); Charles Baynton, Bothwell; Jas. Blackstock, Collingwood; A. C. Caldwell, Dundas; Thos. Conlin, Whitby; Adam Cook, Acton; S. Cowan, Palmerston; John Bierwirth, Elmwood; Ernest Elliott, Harley; R. Elliott, Godorich; W. Grierson, Thornbury; Chas. Hunt, Thornbury; W. B. Kent, Delhi; Lemon Bros., Owen Sound.

(three charges); C. W. Matthews, Kerwood; Mitchell & Auld, Watford; Perrin & Company, London; George Smith, Delhi; J. M. Steel, Clarisburg; A. J. Stephenson, Glen Kivardine (two charges); Stewart Bros., Vandewater, Chisholm; Arthur Weaver, Squires; W. H. Whitesides, Havana; C. A. Watts, Thamesville.

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 "Sun" Brand Red Clover, \$18.50 bus.
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 "Diamond" Brand Timothy, \$2.50 a bus.

PURE. CLEAN. THE BEST
 Ask for samples and judge for yourselves. We have selected these seeds first and last for their purity. You cannot get cleaner seed in Canada.

We offer No. 1 Government standard Red Clover, Alfalfa, Alsike and Timothy at 50c per bush, less than above prices

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Co-operative Selling of Fruits

A summary of the results of co-operative selling of fruits was given at Guelph, during the short course in fruit growing held there this winter by Mr. Elmer Lick, manager of the Ontario Fruit Growers, Limited. He stated that with the opening of the European markets and the adoption of the barrel trade, great abuses crept into the and endless tricks were made use of to gull the purchaser.

The first remedy applied was the Fruit Marks Act. This law has perhaps accomplished more in a general way than any other remedy; but, while it could to a certain extent prevent the marketing of poor varieties and qualities it could not prevent their production.

The second remedy attempted was co-operation. By marketing co-operatively, fruit-growers are sure of getting a fair price for all their good stuff.

Education is the third remedy. This is a natural adjunct to and consequence of intelligent co-operative packing and selling. Education is the ultimate answer to the question of the production of high-class fruit.

There have been principally two methods employed in co-operative sale of fruits, i.e. sales and consignment. In both cases prices have usually been pooled for all varieties of a certain grade. The better method is pro-rata prices according to variety and grade.

This is the co-operative method of education. Growers are taught the money value of the different varieties and grades. Some of the people have had better lessons but they are learning.

This latter method is in some sections accomplishing more in three or four years than has been accomplished in 25 or 30 years previous. Three results of co-operative grading and selling are noticeable: 1st, better

prices are being received for good grades and varieties; 2nd, better care is being given orchards; 3rd, it is encouraging the production of high quality varieties and grades.

Co-operation is helping to fix the responsibility for the produce on the individual. It is showing him that he is responsible for the quality of fruit produced. It is thus aiding in developing individual interest and, of all the methods of raising quality, none will succeed like teaching growers to love their trees.—D.S.

A Planting Plan for an Orchard

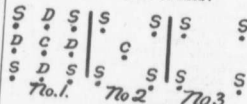
At the short course in fruit growing held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, last month, Prof. J. W. Crow discussed, among many questions, the subject of planting plans. The following is the substance of his remarks on this topic:

It is questionable if the standard winter varieties of apples should ever be planted closer than 40 feet. This is a number of years, considering the unoccupied ground. This land can be put to good use by judicious interplanting. Plant the standards in their regular places 40 feet apart each marked out by the four standard trees variety and shorter-lived earlier bearing of the standards half-way between the trees, other very early maturing, early bearing varieties can be placed. These 14 years. The centre trees can be left 20 years or more.

In localities where summer apples pay well, such varieties as Duchess can be used to good advantage for fillers in the rows of standards. Where winter apples only are grown, Wagener and Ontario will be found useful. These varieties bear profitable crops for five years from planting and will thus give seven or eight profitable crops before it is necessary to remove

them. Where desired, such fruits as plums, cherries and peaches also can be used in this way. The centre trees can be any of the above or may be such varieties as Snow, McIntosh, Hubbardston, etc.; or pears may be used.

The following sketch will bring out more plainly the plan outlined:



S indicates standard trees; D, Duchess or other varieties of fruit; C, centre trees. No. 1 shows orchard fully planted; No. 2, after first thinning at the end of 12 or 14 years; No. 3, the orchard fully thinned.

There is just one danger in following this system of planting. The temptation to leave the trees that are bearing profitably longer than is good for the permanent trees is very great. A man who has not courage to put the axe to the trees at the right time should never interplant.—D.S.

There are hundreds of small orchards in this country that are a disgrace to their owners. Prune, spray, cultivate and fertilize them, and they will repay you for your efforts.

It would seem that some growers no matter how poor, is good enough for spraying. Good results are secured only by the use of proper apparatus. It should be thoroughly adapted to the work, simple and strong in construction and easy to operate. For economical spraying, the best of apparatus is none too good. However, this does not mean the most expensive.

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 These brands mean time-insurance for you during harvest. Let your local dealer know well in advance what your needs will be. The mills are working now. And if you want more interesting facts on binder twine, write the International Harvester Company of America, at nearest branch house for particulars.
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is drawn and galvanized with such care and thoroughness. For this reason Peerless Fence will not rust—the spelter never chips off. The fence will last for years. You can test and know how good any fence is before you buy it. Write for our simple formula for testing wire. We'll also send samples of Peerless Fence to test. We know there is no fence made that will last as long and give you as much satisfaction as the Peerless Fence. Write to-day for our simple test and samples.

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Use Only the Best Seed for Gardening

A. V. Main, Lanark Co., Ont.
Do you want to have a good garden this summer, a better one than last year? If so, in the first place, procure good, reliable seed from a reliable source. Where can such seeds be purchased? I have sown seed from all the noted firms in Great Britain

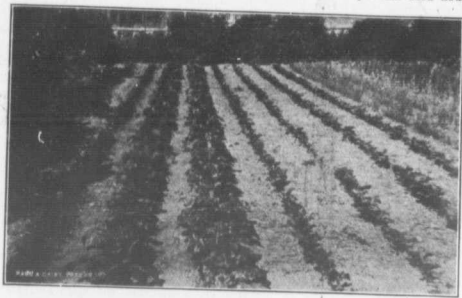
control of the seed proving good or bad. Because your neighbor has a better tomato crop than you have, the blame is laid on the seed, although it may be the same seed.

A firm that wilfully sells useless seed can never survive long. One fault is that too many dabble with seeds. In small towns, you find seed displayed in almost every store. It is surprising that reputable seed houses

there and other countries. However, the seedsmen in the Dominion have the right article in stock and it is adaptable to the climate. I have experimented with several vegetable strains from the Old Land, but find them entirely secondary to Canadian sorts.

In Canada we should have great trial grounds and produce more of our own seed. There is no gainsaying the fact but that seed matured, harvested and carefully selected in this country would naturally be better acclimated than the foreign product. Nevertheless, we are more or less dependent on our neighbors for supplying our wants in this particular line as well as in many others. Farmers and Dairy should send direct to those seedsmen that use the columns of this paper as their advertising medium. It is just as economical and more profitable than local purchases. Leading seed firms test all their seeds before sending them to their customers. A sample of each sort is sown in pots or boxes in their glass houses. If it fails to give a satisfactory germination, it is not put on the market; thus, the customer cannot find fault with the purity of the seed. We should give our support to the Dominion seedsmen, and they should be encouraged to give more attention to the extending of trial grounds, hybridizing and the selection of adaptable varieties suitable for the different parts of the land.

Gardeners themselves ought to experiment more and find the strains that give the best results in their own locality. The garden is too often subjected to random treatment; likewise, many orchards and farms. It is being felt more keenly every year that a random, haphazard, careless management of crops is ruinous and detrimental and cannot stand the rivalry of up-to-date methods.



Have the Vegetable Garden Laid Out in Rows, not Beds, and Keep the Ground Clean. On every farm a small plot of ground near the house, should be set apart for garden vegetables. It will furnish an abundance of things for the table and will be appreciated more and more as the season goes by. Plan to have a garden of this kind, if one has not been provided already.

where they specialize and have extensive trial grounds. Yet, I have had failures with seed not germinating.

You can't condemn a seed firm if some packet has given a poor percentage. Much depends on the treatment, temperature, moisture and depth of sowing for success with seeds. The individual or grower is largely in con-

trol of the seed proving good or bad. Because your neighbor has a better tomato crop than you have, the blame is laid on the seed, although it may be the same seed.

A firm that wilfully sells useless seed can never survive long. One fault is that too many dabble with seeds. In small towns, you find seed displayed in almost every store. It is surprising that reputable seed houses

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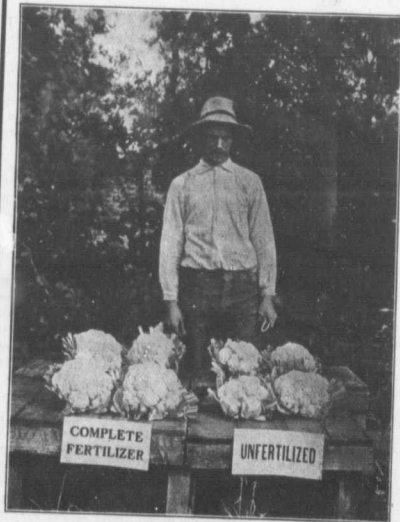
You can do the same with your own horses. Here is one man who saved his horse and his money by using Kendall's.

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By Jno. de Jong, Louise Bridge, Man.

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the largest organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

SPRAYING MEANS BETTER FRUIT

It is necessary no longer to tell farmers and fruit growers that it pays to spray. The spread of injurious insects and fungi has made the practice absolutely essential to the production of fruit of the best quality. Spraying is now placed among the regular operations in orcharding. No up-to-date fruit grower would consider for a moment the possibility of growing fruit without the aid of the spray pump. When money is invested in fruit trees for commercial purposes, money must be spent for spray pumps and mixtures. Many growers who have been slow in adopting the practice have, through their losses, been made to see their folly. There are few out-and-out fruit growers who do not spray and those that do not are not profiting by the experience of others—they are producing low-grade fruit when high-grade fruit could be had with but little extra expense.

In the case of farmers who have small orchards of fruit trees "on the

side," the practice of spraying is not so universal. Unless they have been shown the value of spraying, they consider it laborious and an unnecessary expense. There are thousands of farmers in Canada who established orchards that might have a nice income from the sale of fruit, particularly apples, if they would give the trees more attention in regard to cultivation, fertilizing, pruning and spraying—and no one of these operations is worth while for any length of time without all the others. These farmers should spray.

Farmers and fruit growers in Ontario have had a special inducement for forming co-operative societies of five or more members for spraying. In 1907, the provincial government gave a bonus of fifty dollars on each power machine purchased co-operatively. In 1908 and 1909 the money was distributed according to the acreage sprayed and the efficiency of the work done, regardless of the type of machine used. Bonuses for such work will not be offered this year. Instead, the government intends to send out competent instructors to give advice in regard to pruning, spraying and other orchard operations. A number of townships or counties will be selected and a man put in each for a considerable time to go from place to place giving information on these points.

REPORT OF THE MILK COMMISSION

The Ontario Milk Commission, whose report was submitted to the legislature last week, needs no apology for its being. That 25 per cent. of the total infantile deaths in the province might be averted, meaning a saving of over 2,000 a year; that samples of milk in Toronto's supply should show as low as 1.91 per cent. of luter fat and 9.07 per cent. of total solids; that on many dairy farms the premises and methods are so filthy that they would not be tolerated for a minute in any other place where food for human consumption was being produced; that bovine tuberculosis, which it is claimed is transmissible to man, is rampant, and that many cow stables are so dark, close and foul smelling as to favor the increase of the disease, are claims made by the commission in its report.

According to the latest figures, there are 1,200,000 milk cows in Ontario. Altogether there is said to be about \$50,000,000 invested in the dairy business of the province, the annual return being estimated at \$15,000,000. These figures convey some idea of the importance of the milk question from the standpoint of commerce. That the industry should be given such careful study by competent men such as were on the commission is fortunate. Their report should ultimately have a far-reaching effect. All interested in the business should take advantage of the forth in their report to inform themselves upon the milk question of this province.

The commission report that inspec-

tion of the sources of supply and co-operation with the dairymen is the keynote of the legislation of many of the cities that have dealt with the subject. Such is most reasonable, and improvements in the milk supply will in a large measure have to be effected in that way. The commission is at one with Farm and Dairy on the matter of compulsory tuberculin testing, believing that the compulsory application of this test throughout the province would not be a practical policy, though it is estimated that probably nothing short of a general tuberculin test will completely eradicate the disease from dairy herds. The slogan is that the tuberculous cows must go.

From the evidence brought forward by the commission, it is apparent that the present laws governing the production, care and distribution of milk for human consumption are cumbersome and ineffective and that they should be consolidated and that the general principles governing them should be fixed by the Legislature. These laws should receive early and careful consideration.

All told, the work of the commission will be productive of good. It will bring home to many the responsibility that is theirs and should promote care and cleanliness among those who produce, handle or consume milk.

THE HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN

A half-acre devoted to the various kinds of garden crops will easily supply a family with \$100 worth of vegetables during the year. This is but one argument in favor of every farm having its vegetable garden. A bountiful supply of vegetables close at hand where they can be secured at a moment's notice is of even more importance than its mere money value. They have a direct bearing on the health of the family and they add much to the happiness of the home. Few there are who once have had a garden would care to do without it.

The home vegetable garden is worthy of increased attention. A greater number and a greater variety of crops should be included in the garden. There are wonderful possibilities in a garden and there is nowhere that a garden can be handled to better advantage than on the farm. It is frequently noted that the more land a man possesses, the smaller is his garden. A reasonable acreage on every farm should be properly fenced and set apart as a garden plot. In its layout, arrangement should be made to plant the crops in rows, wide apart, in order that they may be cared for so far as possible with the larger implements used with hoe crops common on every farm.

The garden is worthy of our best attention, and while it would not do to sacrifice important farm work for the garden, nevertheless the garden has an importance often overlooked. Now is the time to plan for the garden of 1910. The catalogues published and distributed by those seed firms that advertise in Farm and Dairy will be found valuable aids in planning a garden.

THE FARM ORCHARD

In spite of the fact that fruit growing is one of our most profitable industries, most farm orchards are neglected and a disgrace to the country. There are more uncared for and unprofitable orchards in Canada than profitable ones. It is the one department of most farms that receives no thought and no attention. If this class of farmer realized what the orchard can do for him and had his best interests in mind, this condition of affairs would not be. No part of the farm can be made to yield a greater return per acre. Every dollar expended upon the orchard, in money, time and labor, will return to the owner two dollars and, in many cases, much more. In the orchard, even old ones, there is an opportunity for gain that few farmers recognize.

To renovate an old orchard all the operations in up-to-date fruit growing should be practised. There is no half-way mark in orchard management. The older and more neglected the orchard is, the more necessary it is to undertake its rejuvenation in a whole-hearted manner.

If it is in poorly drained land, it should be tile-drained; main drains alone run through the depressions would improve matters. Assistance in money and in planning the drainage scheme may be had in Ontario from the government. It is not always practicable to drain old orchards, however, as the roots interfere with the work. Land for new orchards should be thoroughly drained before planting, either naturally or mechanically.

Most orchards are sod-bound. Plow them early this spring and cultivate every two weeks or so until mid-season. Then sow a cover crop of clover. The results in vigor and healthfulness will be surprising.

Have the trees been pruned properly and regularly? In most cases the answer is "no." Start to get them into proper shape right away. If long neglected, do not be too severe the first time. Take out about one-third of the large limbs that overcrowd and thin out the smaller ones all around the outside of the tree. Next year and the one following complete the removal of unnecessary large limbs and continue the pruning of small twigs then and every year afterwards. Read the articles on pruning that appear elsewhere in this issue.

How often has the orchard been sprayed? "Never!" Well, commence now. No work in orchard management pays better. In some seasons, spraying means the difference between ten dollars and one dollar or less on one tree. Note the editorial on spraying on this page.

When all these things are put into practice, the orchard will take a new lease of life. Try it and see. Do not put it off. Hundreds of farmers have done this and are making money that at one time they did not believe possible. They have made new orchards out of old ones. If you have an orchard, you can do the same. If you haven't one, buy trees and plant. It pays to grow fruit.

The Ontario Milk Commission Reports

"To enquire into the conditions and methods whereby milk is now being produced, cared for and supplied to the people of the Province for domestic consumption and manufacturing purposes; to investigate the methods whereby clean, wholesome, sanitary milk is being successfully supplied to consumers in this or any other country, and to make a report as to their findings in the matter, together with such recommendations as may be considered advisable," such was the purpose of the Ontario Milk Commission, which was appointed by the government last summer and whose report last week was submitted to the legislature.

The commission consisted of Dr. A. R. Fyfe, chairman, brother of the Minister of Education; Messrs. J. R. Dargavel, M.P.P.; G. M. Alami, M.P.P.; W. F. Nickle, M.P.P., and W. Bert Roadhouse, Secretary. Beyond the customary honorariums to the Chairman and Secretary, the commissioners receive no recompense for their services.

A MANY-SIDED QUESTION.

The subject with which they had to deal, the commissioners say, proved many-sided. It involves the practical knowledge of the farmer in the breeding and feeding of cattle and the handling of milk; the organizing and executive talent of the retailer; the hygiene of the sanitarian; the science of the bacteriologist, the veterinarian and the medical man; the safeguards of the health officer and the legislative powers of municipalities. This report is drafted, not as a technical treatise but with a view to the interest and understanding of the consumer, the average man who knows little about the difficulties of dairying or the intricacies of bacteriology, but who knows he wants clean, wholesome milk and who thinks he ought to be able to get it. The report is most readable throughout. It is divided into nine chapters, each complete in itself, yet all co-related.

Some startling figures were brought out as a result of the investigation particularly in connection with the milk supply of Toronto. Whereas three per cent. of butter fat and 12 per cent. of solids are considered as a reasonable standard for milk, some samples went as low as 1.91 per cent. of butter fat and 9.07 per cent. of total solids. That this is not a matter of a few isolated cases is shown by the fact that of 2,541 samples tested up to October 29th, 1,014, or about 40 per cent., were below 3 per cent.

ADULTERATION TO AN ALARMING DEGREE.

"This reveals a condition of affairs probably unparalleled in any city on the continent," is the verdict of the commission, and adds: "The serious conclusion cannot be evaded that there is somewhere adulteration, by the addition of water or the extraction of the cream, to an alarming degree." The condition in all of the cities and larger towns is reviewed. Ottawa is found to have the most complete and effective system in the Province, while Toronto's supply is the poorest.

Out of every 1,000 children born alive in Ontario cities 100 die in the first year, or more than in the succeeding forty. The commission submits that "a considerable portion of this awful toll can be prevented." "The cold fat," it proceeds, "that out of every 1,000 children born alive 15 more die in the Province than in Chicago, 44 more die than in London, England, in spite of the slums and congestion reputed to these great cities, should touch the sympathies and arouse the consciences of Ontario cities and Ontario citizens." The commission is satisfied that the rate can be very materially reduced. It is a question that must be grappled

with at close range, and should be taken up by the municipalities aside from the general milk supply.

THE QUESTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

In their recommendations the commission have been moderate in the hope that something of real value will be done. It decries that the tuberculous cow must go, and it states the belief that a start should be made along the lines of the British plan by absolutely excluding from dairy herds any cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or showing any physical signs of the disease, or whose milk on examination is found to contain tubercle bacilli. This will not remove all tuberculous cows, but it should remove the most dangerous and will be a step in advance.

But an equally important factor in the eradication of tuberculosis would, the commission points out, be the improved sanitation which a system of rigid inspection would usher in. One of the most potent causes of the disease in this province, the commission says, is the low, dark, close, foul-smelling stables in which cattle are housed.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Some of the more important recommendations of the commission are as follows:

Present laws governing milk for human consumption are found to be cumbersome and ineffective and it is recommended that they should be consolidated and brought into one plain, simple Act. Like the Act governing milk for manufacturing purposes.

Boards of Health, it is urged, should be given power to inspect at the source of supply and keep milk out of their municipality if it is known to be contaminated.

A definition of adulteration should be adopted and a food value standard of 3 per cent. butter fat and 12 per cent. solids should be the minimum.

Municipalities are urged to appoint veterinarians to make inspections at the source of supply.

As an initial step, along with an educational campaign, it is urged that all cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or showing physical signs of the disease should be removed from dairy herds.

In cities of over 50,000 milk should not be sold in shops except in bottles or other sealed packages.

Cans, bottles and other utensils used in handling milk should be promptly rinsed by the consumer on being emptied.

A minimum standard is regarded as essential to prevent wholesale adulteration in Toronto and other cities, as the milk passes through the hands of three or four people between cow and consumer.

It is estimated that probably 10 per cent. of the milk cows of Ontario suffer more or less from tuberculosis, and a determined effort is urged to reduce this number.

Some experts have declared they have found that from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the tuberculosis of infants is of bovine origin.

A bacteria standard for the Province is not regarded as practicable, as the bacteria standard of cities varies from 100,000 to one million, and it is very difficult to say how many really constitute a menace.

The Commission does not believe any of its recommendations will necessarily raise the price of milk, as the provisions have already been carried out in parts of the Province, where milk is no more expensive than in other parts where they have not been carried out.

Best Out of These.—Received today the dandy fountain pen given by Farm and Dairy for one new subscriber to your most valuable paper. We get the Canadian agricultural papers and we look forward to Farm and Dairy with the most interest of all.—Jack W. White, Hastings Co.



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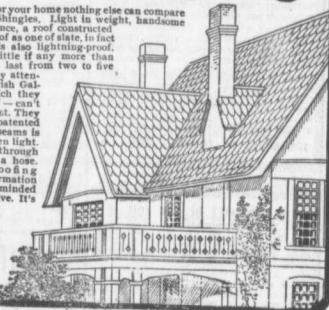
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Circulation Manager FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

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JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO

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That the experimental stage is past is clearly demonstrated. The country is rapidly filling up with Settlers from many of the other Provinces, the United States and Europe.

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Minister of Agriculture

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

Dairy Industry in Manitoba

At one of the sessions of the recent Manitoba Dairy Convention Prof. J. W. Mitchell gave a very interesting address on the dairy industry of Manitoba. The extent of dairying, he said, was about as follows: Dairy butter, 6,000,000 lbs. Creamery butter, 2,600,000 lbs. Cheese, about 1,300,000 lbs. The quality of cheese produced, where conditions were right, was as good as the best. It was to be hoped that much might be done during the following year towards bettering conditions. Testing stations were to be

measuring the samples for the Babcock test. It has given good satisfaction and I have no idea of changing the method until I am certain that there is something better.

If the scales as used for this work then the scales should be used. However, in adoption the scales system there are many other things to take into consideration before we get an accurate test. And unless there are honest people in connection with the hands of the creamery man the patrons haven't much show for getting their right tests.—C. A. Metcalf, Beaver Valley Creamery, Grey Co., Ont.

A Richer Cream Needed

E. E. Paterson, Ontario Co., Ont.
It is time that creamer men should use scales for testing cream, providing such a scale could be had that



The Strathallan Cheese and Butter Factory at Hickson, Ontario

Oxford County, Ont., is noted for its large and well equipped cheese and butter factories, and for the general prosperity within its bounds. The building illustrated is one of our largest factories. It has an output of considerably over 300 tons of cheese yearly.—Courtesy Institutes' Branch.

established where patrons would be furnished by the government with sample bottles and spring scales. Samples would be taken and the milk 20th and 30th of each month, the sample and the weights being sent to the inspector, or to some centre, where they would be recorded and the Mr. Mitchell also urged the dairy-farmers to install a good system of ventilation. He recommended the King system, not because it was necessarily the best, but because it was a good one.—H.N.T.

Satisfied with the Pipette
Editor, Farm and Dairy: In my experience in the creamery work I have always used the 17.6 c.c. pipette in

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would be quick enough for the creameryman or buttermaker to do his best in a reasonable time. If as Mr. Singleton states, rich cream cannot be had high time that the pipette it is used by all creameries be discarded for a richer cream and less poor cream. At each creamery send a fairly rich cream there are a great number who as 12 per cent.

As we cannot get as good results from this cream as we can from those farmers to send better cream. It would be a step in the right direction.

At our creamery we use the 9 c.c. pipette with the Mitchell bottles. We thought each patron would get a more accurate test. However, I do not think it would do away with the trouble that creamerymen have with their poorest cream is the man that sends is the most ready to find fault. But if the scales are more correct change our method and use the scales.

Questions and Answers on Butter Making

Butter makers will find in the book, "Questions and Answers on Butter Making," by Dr. Chas. A. Pulbrook, a treatise entirely different from the usual type of dairy book and one in a class by itself. The entire subject of butter making in all its branches has been thoroughly treated. The received special attention, as have also questions on cream separation,

pasteurization, commercial starters, cream ripening, creamery overrun, marketing of butter and creamery management.

The contents of this work are arranged in the form of questions and particularly valuable. Practical Lutter makers, short course students and all persons interested in butter making will appreciate the value of this latest work by Dr. Pulbrook. This book of 100 pages bound in cloth can be had through Farm and Dairy for 50 cents net.

Dairy Legislation and Education

G. H. Barr, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Dairy legislation should come from the demand of the dairymen. Let them ask for something definite; it will be granted. If money is wanted, show the financial standing of the association, how previous moneys had been used and to what purpose, and show how additional money could be used to advantage.

Legislation should be passed requiring that the plan and location of any new cheese factory or creamery should be submitted to the Legislature for their sanction before being permitted to build. Every operator should have a government certificate before being allowed to take charge of a factory.

The centre of dairy education should be the college. Then a uniform system is assured over the entire province. The dairy-men and the college authorities should co-operate. At the short course of the college there should be good capable instructors. The extension work should be done by good men, the factories visited, meetings held and the individual patron visited at his farm as far as possible.

There are greater possibilities in dairying than in any other branch of agriculture. The best cow in Ontario is giving 24,000 lbs. of milk per year, while 10,000 cows on record are poorest were giving 3,700 lbs. yearly, or at \$1.00 a cwt., a difference of \$923 per year. A herd of 11 cows near Woodstock in 1902—six years ago—averaged 5,000 lbs. each. In 1908 other herd of 20 cows in 1900 averaged 4,500 lbs. each, while in 1908 they gave an average of 9,100 lbs. These increases were brought about by good care and good milk, exercising the breeding from good bulls, exercising The happiest men in Ontario are those with big bank accounts and good homes, these having been got through careful work in dairying.

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

*Part of an address delivered at the recent Manitoba Dairy Convention.

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Black Plug
The Chewing Tobacco
of Quality.



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Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for consideration. Address: Letter to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Cheese Industry in Manitoba

In his report upon Cheese Making and the Work of the Season before the recent Manitoba Dairy Convention, Mr. J. Villeneuve, Inspector of Cheese Factories for the province, said: "There are 33 cheese factories in Manitoba, 7 in good condition, 13 medium and 13 very poor. I made a number of visits to the factories and found both the makers and the patrons ready to co-operate with me in endeavoring to turn out a superior article. As a result, much better cheese was turned out during the latter part of the season.

"Over 14,500,000 pounds of milk was delivered to the factories between May 1st and Nov. 1st. The milk gave an average test of 4.1% fat and required 10.02 lbs. to make one pound of cheese.

"Much remains to be done, but prospects are good, because patrons generally are eager to learn methods

whereby their product may be Lettered."—H. N. T.

Factories as Good as the Best

"Every factory should be as good as the best," said Sen. D. Derlyshire in addressing the recent Dairy Convention at Winnipeg. "A poor reputation in the province injures the reputation of the whole province, in fact, the whole country. Good cheese cannot be made in poor factories. The whole aim of the maker should be to get the best. It should be so good that the sale of a carload would call for another. A good name in dairying is everything."

He said that Manitoba could produce the best dairy products, even better than Ontario, because 4% milk, the average for Manitoba, was higher than the average for Ontario, and could make better cheese than milk testing 3%." He said it required steady, persistent work, but Manitoba could do it if she would. He concluded by congratulating the meeting on the enthusiasm that prevailed and said it augured well for the dairy industry of Manitoba.

To the Interest of Every Factory

The question of supply of raw material to the cheese factory and creamery is a first consideration; the finished product in paying quantity and of good quality is mainly dependent on a large supply of good milk and cream.

As the supply is also of importance to every director of any dairy company, every factory owner and every maker, such men should see to it that each patron is interested in cow testing. Once a patron begins testing each cow individually he commences to take far more interest in the herd generally and is likely to supply not only more milk and cream but far better quality, and cared for better. In many herds the milk yield has been increased 1/2 and even 3/4 per cent. in three years through a knowledge of the capacity of each animal, which led to weeding out the poor cows and feeding the good ones a little better. Is it not to the advantage of every factory to see its patrons prosperous? If farmers supply more milk or cream from a given number of cows, or from a certain number of acres, it means that the factory receives more raw material from the same territory, thereby lessening the cost of hauling, and lowering in proportion the expense of making, while a longer factory season is possible as the milking period is extended.

Factory officials are invited to recommend testing to all their patrons. If a list of names and addresses be sent to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, literature on the subject will be mailed direct to each.—C.F.W.

Quarter-Inch Wire Curd Knife

Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor, London

The majority of factorymen now use the one-quarter inch perpendicular wire knife with a three-eighth inch ordinary horizontal knife. These are giving good satisfaction. Curds usually have only to be cut once with the three-eighth inch horizontal, and twice with the one-quarter inch perpendicular wire knife. This gives us cubes, one-quarter inch by three-eighth inch, which are easily firm, even with fairly fast working milk without rough handling and insures under the average conditions a curd thoroughly firm before sufficient acid has developed for dipping.

With the old style coarse knives the curd often had to be cut several times to get it fine enough to be able to secure sufficient firmness, particularly if the milk was working fast, thus, causing a loss of cheese solids, and in many cases the curds retain excessive moisture resulting in acidy cheese. The

one-quarter inch knife has not only very materially lessened the number of acidy cheese but has also helped to improve the texture.

We wish however to point out that in some cases when the wires become broken they are not replaced soon enough, and through this neglect the curd cannot be cut uniformly, bringing about conditions that are likely to result in open cheese. We would suggest that the makers keep on hand some wire necessary for repairing these knives, and immediately a wire breaks it be replaced with a new one if the best results are to be expected from the use of the wire curd knife.—Extract from Report of Instruction.

The annual meeting of the Peterborough Cheese Board is called for Saturday, March 5th, at 10:30 a.m., in the

Bank of Montreal Board Room, Peterborough, Mr. E. Hawthorne of Warsaw gives notice that he will move the following resolution: "That the members of the Peterborough Cheese Board at their annual meeting held on March 5th, 1910, beg leave to ask Mr. J. A. Rudlick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, to investigate the possibilities of a greater market for cheese in our Northwest Provinces, as we believe that there is a large undeveloped market for our product in the West."

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WANTED—Cheese and Butter Maker, married man, for combined factory, South-Western Ontario. Full particulars made known. Apply Box P, Farm and Dairy.

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Do you know what your cows are doing? Do you know which ones are profitable—will pay you to get rid of the rubber cows?

The Automatic Milk Scale and The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester

will show you in a short time which cows in your herd are paying a profit.

The Automatic Scale is made especially for weighing milk in the pail. There is a screw when the pail is on the scale, an indicator on the dial that can be set at 9 by a thumb. This indicator gives the exact net weight of the milk. It has another indicator that records the same as any spring balance so it can be used for weighing anything up to 30 pounds.

The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester is designed especially for use in the dairy in construction and operation. The working parts consist of just two cut gears and a cast iron case to keep them free from dirt and to prevent their becoming clogged with glassware, bottle brush, acid and all directions for use. It will pay you to have this scale and tester whether you milk three or thirty cows.

Our new testing scales and everything for milk makers and dairymen at lowest prices.

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Twice this year we have publicly and widely made the following fair offer to manufacturers of cream separators. We again repeat it. If any maker of cream separator sends us a card, we will print the names and addresses of all persons who for any reason whatever exchanged Tubulars for his machine during 1909. We guarantee to print a list of **LEAST TEN** NAMES AS LONG as those who discarded his class of machines for Tubulars during 1909.



No manufacturer has accepted this offer. Are they afraid? Is not their silence the best proof that Sharple's Tubular Cream Separator also excels most, if not all, others combined—that Tubulars probably replace more cream separators than any one maker of such machines sells? Could you ask any better reason for choosing the simple, sanitary, easy to clean Sharple's Dairy Tubular?—The World's best?

To all the Dairy Tubular, pour a spoonful of oil into the gear case once or twice a week. Self oiling. No oil cups, tubes or Canada's leading industries, holes.

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Our 1910 Steel Vat is going to be just a little better than ever before. Can't improve much over last year—it was a dandy. The tin lining in this year's vat will be 20 gauge—the heaviest ever used—4 gauges heavier than your local tinmith uses. The outside frame will be all galvanized, and then painted, making it absolutely rust proof.

Write for new catalogue with prices reduced. It will interest you.

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Dairy Supplies. STRATFORD, ONT.

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THE highest compact we can make with our fellow
is, let there be truth between us two forevermore

—Emerson.

The Binding Tie

By Emily Ruth Calvin.

(Continued from last week)

I MEDIATELY after dinner she would run upstairs to watch the baby. If he were sleeping she would sit by his crib and gaze wistfully upon his tiny form. If he were awake she would rock him to sleep.

"The worst thing you can do, Mrs. Grantley," scolded the nurse, "is to doze at bed below reading his paper, and wishing that the old days had not gone." "He loves it," said Elizabeth, "and it can't harm him." So she rocked the baby.

Doane now frequently remained downtown for dinner; for in a restaurant he at least knew about how long he would have to wait for service. At home Elizabeth had to foot to order the steak till late, and the man was slow in delivering it, or something else caused delay. And she had no longer any time to meet him at the door and greet him as of old. Doane, reflecting on all this, grew merely to tolerate the pink bundle that had so completely superseded him in his wife's thoughts. He seldom held the baby, and he grew to know him only by his cries.

But what hurt him most was the fact that Elizabeth seemed relieved when he did not come home for dinner. He remembered how a few months before she once met him with tearful eyes on his returning late, and when he accused her of weeping she buried her head on his arm, and told him how she had missed him.

One evening he arrived home later than the usual dinner-hour, weary and of the stairs.

"Oh, I didn't know you were coming home to dinner, Doane," she said. "Harris didn't deliver the groceries until late, and—"

"Never mind," answered Doane. "I'm used to waiting. Do you think Mollie could be persuaded to set the table at once, or is there something else to be done?"

"Well, you are cross," answered Elizabeth. "You don't think of baby—"

"No, that's true," Doane interrupted. "I don't think of him with much pleasure or comfort."

Elizabeth turned slowly away, not deigning an answer. Doane sat down at the library table and began scribbling idly. He was so sad and began to think that he had spoken so to Elizabeth. It was not the loss of his material comfort that he deplored, but this drawing apart. The baby who should have cemented the bonds between Elizabeth and himself seemed now every day to be widening the estrange-

ment. He cared for the child, but it seemed to him that he must be more husband than father, for he craved sweet sympathy and spontaneous brightness of spirit, as it was in the beginning of their married life. Even with a baby's voice echoing through the house, the head of that house was unhappy.

Elizabeth in the kitchen ordered Mollie to cook the steak at once. She peered into the oven and almost impatiently turned the baking potatoes. Then she stirred the mushrooms that had been placed on the gas-burner. But furtively she listened for the



Before the shrubs and vines were grown. Note the difference in surroundings as shown in other expense in planting vines and shrubs around here? See article, "A Charming Home," page 22.

baby's cry. There seemed to be a hypocrism of all other senses, except the one of motherhood.

Then she told Mollie to serve dinner to Mr. Grantley.

"I don't care for any," she said; the memory of Doane's words still sharply stinging her.

Slowly she went upstairs. The baby lay sleeping peacefully. Elizabeth knelt beside the crib.

"You mean no happiness to him, Baby," she said, the tears starting in her eyes; "he cares nothing for you."

She stooped to kiss the tiny, dimpled face and then went to the window. The rain was falling softly and a feeling of sorrow came over her. She wondered if motherhood brought the same separation to all. She acknowledged that Doane's meals had been irregular of late, and her lip curled in scorn; to think that such a reason should cause him to become savage as he had spoken that night.

So the breach widened. The thoughts of both centered around the baby, but there was a great differ-

ence. Doane was practical, and had sound ideas of discipline. Elizabeth loved the baby, and that was all. When his tiny hand grew cunning enough to reach out and grasp, Doane suggested that the mother hold it, that he must not touch. But this Elizabeth would not do.

"He is too young," she said, "and nurse would have told me to do so if it were necessary. She said nothing about it when she left."

"I believe any thinking woman," answered Doane, "would know enough to withhold from the child what he cries for. He realizes already that there is a reward for crying, not for being good."

It was true. At seven months the little one knew that he had only to cry for something to get it at once. So his voice naturally rose when he coveted anything. Elizabeth bought him a high-chair in which she pillowed him, and at the dinner-table she gave him her entire attention; this she did even when Doane was at home, and he had to rise and walk to the other end of the table for what he wanted.

Frequently she would put into the chubby hand pieces of bread or cake, to Doane's great displeasure, and it was not strange that the child was often attacked with colic.

One evening the baby cried until Elizabeth was frightened. Doane sat reading the paper, without offering to help or give advice.

Suddenly Elizabeth looked up. "Perhaps you'll deign to hold the child," she said. "I'm going to telephone for the doctor."

"If you remember, Elizabeth," Doane replied, "I've often told you that the baby hasn't the stomach of a colic." "If you'll just fill his bottle with hot water, I'll show you that this is indigestion."

Elizabeth obeyed. She was almost hysterical, but after several futile attempts she succeeded in coaxing the baby to take the hot water, and in a short time he was asleep. She laid him silently in his crib. Then she returned to the library, where she sat for some time with her hands folded in prayer.

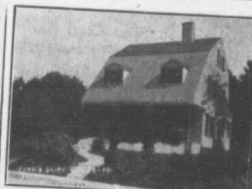
Once she looked at her husband.

"Will you be as harsh with the child when he is older?" she began.

"I'm not harsh with him now, Elizabeth," Doane answered. "I believe my love for him is greater than yours."

Elizabeth gasped. "Oh," she cried, "how can you say that?"

"Because it is true. Feeding him wet cake and such stuff does him harm. If you loved him in the highest sense you



After the shrubs and vines were planted, and the walks laid, leading to the porch. Vines and shrubs can be added to any farm house in the same manner, with little expense for effort expended. See article "A Charming Home," page 22.

would keep him from what hurts him. You give him whatever he ignorantly cries for. Your love is neither strong nor unselfish."

Elizabeth did not answer. She remained a few moments longer and then went upstairs again.

One night Doane came home very tired. His work had been arduous, and he hoped his rest would not be broken as it was on other nights. He retired at ten o'clock. At two he was awakened by the baby's cries. Sleep-eth with the child in her arms endeavoring to calm him. But the spoiled youngster would not be quiet. He writhed and yelled at the top of his voice. Elizabeth's endearments and pleadings fell on small, unheeding ears.

"There, there, mother's darling; don't cry, sweetheart!" and so on. But his lullaby continued his cries. At once Elizabeth leaned heavily against the door. A faintness almost overcame her. Doane jumped up and ran to her.

"Give me the child," he said in a commanding tone; "this is how you have spoiled him."

His anxiety for his wife made him bitter.

"Sit down," he said again, forcing her into an easy-chair. "I suppose I shall have to pace the floor with him now, since that is what he most desires."

He took the baby from her tired arms. The child was quiet for a moment in order to adjust itself to the change of scene. Then he took to the breath and screamed again. He was like an animal turning and squirming in his father's arms.

Doane commenced his walk.

"If he'd always been put to bed at a certain hour," he said, "he wouldn't expect this all-night trotting."

"Do you think he was born with all your wisdom?" Elizabeth inquired in a dangerously sweet tone.

"No, with yours," Doane answered shortly.

The baby had grown tired of the slow walk; so in his anxiety for more excitement he yelled a trifle louder.

Doane walked faster.

"Doesn't he have a certain number of hours to run before he quiets down?" he asked.

"He doesn't cry very often in this way," said Elizabeth. "I'll prepare him, I think; perhaps that will quiet him."

She started to light the alcohol lamp. As she passed the baby she endeavored to soothe him.

"There, there, dear, don't cry," she began.

"You might as well talk in that mollifying way to Niagara," shouted Doane, endeavoring to be heard above the din.

The youngster, having no pain, well knew that his mother would introduce a new element into the situation, and taking his milk; but he first desired to exercise his lungs, which served to make the delightful and exhilarating motion continue. Crying at a fresh way, he managed to keep a vigilant eye on Elizabeth, even turning in view.

Suddenly Doane stopped short.

"I'll not walk with him another step," he said, "there's no use in it. I'm not doing him any good, and I was too tired yesterday to attend to an important deal, and how I'll feel later to-day, after sprinting several miles with a howling little piece of explosiveness, I don't know."

The baby demurred loudly at the imposition. He looked questioningly at his parent, but his cries ceased. His father's right hand was raised. It descended and a slap was the result. It was gentle; no mark was left on the back of the baby's little hand, but Elizabeth's face crimsoned; she choked and could not speak for a moment.

Doane laid the child in his crib. The surprise was over and he commenced to cry again.

(To be continued next week.)

It seem that mu The case meto a probably all the abilit friends a to provide home is ury. Pi than for can be m cash puri of the prese choice as adent a Splendid liable an advertiser's this issue

As the uly the instruction the family her, fasho girls who d'nnor Y. Try and of you, and self he w go to sleep him, too. not appear. It won't h create some please fat very glad don't know have not your hat found out pa's taste the chance cration wi prefer "Bo Argyle" to rapid popu sent-day t thing to f Down" or lovely flow sings undr one momen the bills fo Even as a tion, th finances an receive a re ACCOM

If there is one in the other instru accompany, haps if you with your when you the piano po he may play of this sort forms of so giver more And than perhaps, im ever been il know how, s over and you you begin to stairs.

We may l regret the night sing the whole fa is still the prayer-meeti coming when out and some ister's wife have taken t are ready a fuss or excus THE But when pleted and many more c "serve" their of all reclusi "giving up

Music in the Home

It seems almost impossible to believe that music is not loved by everyone. The cases in exception to such a statement, are so isolated, that we can probably say, that one thing loved by all the world is music. Next comes the ability to render pleasure to our friends and relatives, by being able to produce music on some one instrument. A musical instrument in the home is no longer considered a luxury. Pianos and organs are cheaper than formerly, better accommodations can be made in purchasing same, when cash purchases are not made, and the variety of makes on the market at the present day give a wide range of choice as to what kind of an instrument we shall place in our homes. Splendid bargains are offered by a reliable and up-to-date dealer, in their advertisement in another column in this issue.

FOR THE GIRLS

As the girls in the family are usually the ones that get the benefit of instruction in music, she might serve the family to which she belongs, say her father. There are far too few girls who play for their fathers after dinner. You think he will be proud of you, and unless he is a pianist, himself he will be proud of all you can do on the piano. Even if he should go to sleep under. Don't be afraid of him, too. You think that he might not appreciate the music you play. It won't hurt you to add to your repertoire some few pieces that will really please father—your teacher will be very glad to help you—and if you don't know what will please him, you have not taken enough interest in your father, and it is high time you found out. Don't be afraid that papa's taste in music will be too low; the chances are that men of his generation will be much more likely to prefer "Bonnie Doon" or "Mary of Argyle" to the cheap two-step and vapid popular songs that lower present-day taste, and it is a great thing to be able to play "Bonnie Doon" or "Mary of Argyle" with a lovely flowing cantabile, so that it sings under your fingers. Think for one moment of the one who pays all the bills for all those practice hours. Even as a simple business proposition, don't you think the one who finances an enterprise has a right to receive a report once in a while.

ACCOMPANYING FOR OTHERS

If there should chance to be someone in the family who plays some other instrument and wants you to accompany, there is your chance. Perhaps if you remember about serving with your music you will not dodge when your brother wants you to play the piano part for his violin, although he may play rather badly, but the beauty of this sort of work is that, like all forms of social service, it helps the giver more than the receiver.

And then you and your friends. Some, perhaps, may be ill. If you have ever been ill for a long time you know how, after the stress of pain is over and you can bear to hear sounds, you begin to think of the piano downstairs.

We may be old-fashioned enough to regret the neglect of the "Sunday night sing" the hymns performed by the whole family. Nevertheless, there is still the Sunday-school, a day prayer-meeting, and always a day coming when the regular pianist drops out and someone is needed. The minister's wife will be very glad if you have taken this sermon to heart, and are ready and glad to play without fuss or excuses.

THE MOTHER'S MUSIC

But when your education is completed and you have married, how many more chances for your music to "serve" there will be. I do think that of all reckless wastes the custom of "giving up music" at the altar is most

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An extra large stock and limited wareroom space compels us to offer these instruments at unusually low prices to ensure their quick sale. Every one is a bargain and every one is a good instrument. We ship on approval to any point in Canada and agree to pay the return freight if not fully satisfactory.

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A discount of 10 per cent. for cash.
A stool accompanies each instrument.

If monthly payments are not convenient, terms will be arranged quarterly, half-yearly, or at certain fixed dates to suit your convenience. Write us—we wish to suit you.

Organs

- McLEOD—5-octave walnut organ by R. McLeod, London, in attractive case without high back. Has six stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, knee swell. Special Price..... \$29
- DOMINION—5-octave walnut organ by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, has extended top, 7 stops, 2 sets of reeds in the treble and one set in the bass, lamp stands, knee swell, etc. Special Price..... \$52
- BELL—5-octave by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in attractive walnut case with small extended top, decorated panels, 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds in the treble, one set in the bass, music rack and lamp stands. Special Price..... \$37
- GODERICH—5-octave walnut organ by the Goderich Organ Co., in attractive case with mirror top and lamp stands. Has 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, coupler and 2 knee swells. Special Price..... \$38
- DAVIDSON & BERDON—5-octave organ by Davidson & Berdon, Ridgetown, Ont., in very handsome walnut case with extended top and burl panels, music rack and lamp stands. Has 10 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, couplers and 2 knee swells. Special Price..... \$39
- THOMAS—A very attractive 5-octave walnut organ by the Thomas Organ Co., Woodstock. Has 9 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, music rack, lamp stands, coupler and 2 knee swells. Special Price..... \$41
- GODERICH—6-octave piano case organ by the Goderich Organ Co., in ebonized case with fret carved panels and lamp stands. Has 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals, etc. Special Price..... \$59
- MASON & HAMLIN—A very fine 5 octave Chapel organ by Mason & Hamlin Co., Boston, in solid walnut, beautifully finished case containing music book cupboards, exterior swells, finished back, etc. Has 11 stops, 3 sets of reeds in the treble, 2 in the bass in addition to sub-bass set, coupler and 2 knee swells, mouseproof, etc. As good as new. Special Price..... \$69
- DOMINION—6-octave piano case organ, by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, in handsome walnut case, with fret carved panels, mirror rail top and lamp stands; has 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals, etc. Special Sale Price..... \$79
- SHERLOCK-MANNING—6-octave piano case organ by the Sherlock-Manning Co., London, in very attractive walnut case with handsome bevel mirror top, lamp stands, full length panels and music desk. Has 13 stops,

- 2 complete sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals, etc. A very handsome organ, almost new and with a beautiful tone. A Special Price... \$87
- DOMINION—6-octave piano case organ by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, in very rich mahogany case, full length carved panels, mirror top, lamp stands, double folding fall board and automatic folding mouseproof pedal cover; has 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells. Special Sale Price..... \$87
- ESTEY—6-octave piano case organ by the Estey Co., Brattleboro, Vt., in very handsome solid walnut case with beautifully carved panels, full length music desk, lamp stands, mirror top, mouseproof pedals, etc. Has 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. This organ has been used less than six months. Special Sale Price.... \$105

Square Pianos

- VOSE—A very attractive small square piano by James W. Vose, Boston, in rosewood case with octagon legs, full 7-octave overstrung scale, iron frame. A first-class piano for practice. Special Sale Price..... \$78
- GREAT UNION—7½-octave square piano by the Great Union Piano Co., New York, in handsome rosewood case with carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth mouldings, full overstrung scale and iron frame. Original Price, \$375. Special Sale Price..... \$96
- NEWCOMBE—7½-octave square piano by Newcombe, Toronto, in rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth mouldings, overstrung scale and iron frame. Original Price, \$400. Special Sale Price... \$105
- HAINES BROS.—7½-octave square piano by Haines Bros., New York, in exceptionally handsome rosewood case, serpentine mouldings around the bottom of case, also heavy plinth moulding at top, carved legs and lyre, full overstrung scale and iron frame, good action and resonant tone. Original Price, \$450. Special Sale Price..... \$117
- HEINTZMAN & CO.—A fine square piano by Heintzman & Co., in rosewood case with carved legs and lyre. Has 7 octaves, full overstrung scale and iron frame. Has a good tone and action in first-class order. Original Price \$450. Special Price..... \$117
- DOMINION—A very handsome square piano by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, Has 7½-octaves, carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth mouldings, overstrung scale, and iron frame. A splendid tone square piano and excellent value. Original Price \$450. Special Sale Price..... \$125

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Ventilation

MRS. G. W. CLÉMENTS AT WARSAW INSTITUTE.

Health and happiness are twin sisters and one cannot thrive very well without the other. To cure a person of disease is a good thing, but to teach how to keep well is a better one. Why should not we be vigilant, earnest and prompt in the prevention of disease in the home? This can only be done by a well ventilated house.

This may be done in different ways according to the plan of the house or according to circumstances. Pure air is indispensable, and at no period of life are the effects of impure air more obvious than during the feeble susceptible age of childhood. The general error is to keep the apartments of children much warmer than is consistent either with their comfort or health. Warm rooms principally contribute to the extraordinary mortality of children, who are carried off by the convulsions in the first months of their lives. Then as it should be the object of every member of the house-

hold to promote and to lessen the expense of maintaining the blessing of health in the home, start at the top are generally situated, and lower the windows from the top or raise them, as the case may be. Turn back the bedding, leaving it until thoroughly aired. If it is necessary to have our bedroom door closed at night we should have an opening over the door to let in pure air, and to allow impure air to escape.

There is a direct connection between the prevalence of consumption and the condition of the atmosphere in the house in which we live. Dryness and sunlight are the two great essentials in a successful fight against the greatest scourge of the human race. Dampness in the house encourages not only the germs of tuberculosis, but other germs as well, and for this reason experts say there should be a distance of at least 15 feet between the foundation of the house and the underlying soil.

In addition to this, every room in the house should be thoroughly aired and open to the sun. A warm, dry

cellar is literally and actually the foundation of a warm, dry, well ventilated house. It should be cleaned, lighted, heated and ventilated winter and summer as carefully and scrupulously as any other part of the house; when this is done we are rid, at one stroke, of dampness with all its well known rheumatic, tuberculous and other disease breeding tendencies; of bad smells from decaying vegetables, accumulation of dirt in dark corners, leakage of sewer and other pipes which are now in plain sight instead of buried in the earth; of cold floors and all the injurious effects which come from dampness and moist decay all through the house.

A Window-box for the Kitchen

Housewives may grow their own seasonings by means of a window-box, says the New Idea Magazine for March.

After filling the box with a rich loam, plant in front a row of dwarf nasturtiums, grown for the leaves and seeds.

In the back of the box, next the window, sow parsley seed, rowsing as soon as a few inches have been picked and used. In the middle of the box sow other herbs. These in the proper season should be washed and carefully dried, after which they are broken up and put into wide-mouthed glass jars, on the outside of which the contents are clearly marked.

The fresh nasturtium leaves add may be chopped up and added to sauces and gravies, or the seeds also may be chopped and used as seasoning or used in any of the following ways: A few seeds put into a bottle or jug of vinegar will keep it clear; a few nasturtium seeds added to mixed pickles improve them wonderfully, and a half-dozen of these seeds added to a bowl of sliced pickles, beets or cucumbers add much to the flavor.

Two or three seeds chopped with an onion when making hash improves the flavor of this homely dish. To any mixture, such as stuffed tomatoes, stuffed peppers, caper or tartar sauce, nasturtium seeds, chopped, are an improvement.

Scroggie's SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE 1910

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MONTREAL, Canada

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CONTAINS BIG VALUES FOR EVERYBODY.

Amateur Gardeners in March

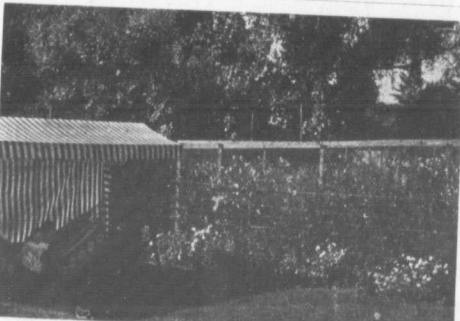
(From the Canadian Horticulturist.)

As there is not much to do in gardening indoors or out this month, spare time can be utilized to advantage in planning for the garden that is to be. Recall the weak spots of the garden last year and plan to remedy them. Was there not some fence or outbuilding that should have been covered with vines, some corner of the lawn or some place in the border where one or two shrubs would have improved the effect, some parts of the vegetable garden that were not occupied by plants, or something else that was neglected last year? A little forethought exercised now will do

water. Some weak tobacco water placed in the solution once a week will help to hold these pests in check.

Take proper precautions against extreme cold weather at night. The hot sun of some winter days often gives the amateur a feeling of security that makes him negligent in this frozen, keep them away from the heat, discover them carefully and keep them in the dark for twenty-four hours or place them in bright sunlight for a week or two afterwards.

Keep the leaves of house plants free from dust. Wipe them with a wet sponge once a week. Give them fresh air occasionally, but do not allow



A Shady Retreat in the Midst of Flowers that Bloom All Summer

Any home may have a place like this on the lawn or in the backyard. In place of canvas awnings, rustic work or plain boards may be used for the front of them. The flowers in this case are sweet peas with annuals in home, and plan to do it as soon as spring comes.

more for these places than can be done on the spur of the moment when time for action comes.

Do not wait until the last minute before ordering seeds and plants for next spring's use. Secure catalogues from seedsmen and nurserymen and make selections early. Even though you may not intend to buy, it is worth while getting these catalogues. They are interesting and contain much practical advice on the culture of the plants listed therein. As a first choice of seeds and plants, select those kinds that are well known and well tried. As a rule these are given the shortest descriptions in the catalogues. After satisfying your needs from the standard sorts, then choose a few novelties for experimentation and curiosity. All leading and reliable seed and nursery firms advertise in this paper. Consult their advertisements on other pages of this issue.

Now is the time to sow seeds of verbenas, lobelias, cockscombs, double petunias, sweet suikan, schizanthus, and mignonette in pots or boxes in the window. These will come in useful in early spring for window boxes and hanging baskets.

About this time sow a few sweet pea seeds indoors for planting outside when the time comes. Put six seeds in each five-inch pot. By the time you would be sowing seeds outside you will have strong plants three inches or four inches high. When the time comes these plants may be placed ten inches apart in trenches. When planting knock the ball of earth out of the pot carefully, and do not disturb the roots.

WINTER PLANTS

With the increasing heat of the sun, insect pests on house plants will become troublesome. Keep all growing plants, such as fuchsias, geraniums, callas, lilies, and so on, well moistened at the roots. The foliage should be sprinkled or syringed two or three times a week with luke-warm

direct drafts to strike them.

Start fuchsias into growth. Prune back the tips of last year's growth so as to make a shapely plant. Give the plants more water than they had when resting. When placed in a warm position, and place them in a appear re-pot the plants into the same sized pot, first shaking them out from the soil in which they have been growing. When re-potting them, use soil composed of two parts of sand and leaf soil, mixed well together. Provide plenty of drainage. Water the soil when potted and not again until the soil shows signs of dryness. For the spider, a bad pest of the fuchsia, syringe the plants daily.

Fall propagated geraniums should be shifted into three and a half-inch pots and potted firmly in rather heavy rich soil. Cuttings may be taken from these plants in from three to five weeks.

A few tuberous-rooted begonias may be put in moss or sand to start them off before potting. They are easily handled and give great satisfaction. For most house plants a temperature of about 50 to 55 degrees at night will furnish the most desirable conditions for growth. Greater extremes between day and night temperatures are not conducive to best results.

Another lot of house bulbs may be potted early this month. Keep them cool and in the dark for three or four weeks, then bring to the light and perhaps you may have Loom about Easter time.

If you want to keep your fuchsia bulbs after flowering, give very little water until the foliage turns yellow and then give no more. Place pots in a cellar until next fall, when the bulbs may be taken from the soil and re-potted.



Renew your subscription now.

OUR HOME CLUB

Our Schools

In the January 27th issue of Farm and Dairy I read with interest a letter from "The Doctor's Wife" on the above question, and being a worker in the Women's Institute and having our school interest at heart, I felt I would add a few words. How far should the Institute interest itself in the school? True, it is the place where our little ones spend most of their childhood, but do you not think more trouble would be taken to rectify those evils were we as mothers just to spend a few hours once a month in our schools?

I know in our own neighborhood there is not a mother visits the school—or a father either—excepting on our public examination day. We have a good, clean, well-ventilated school, but it is because our trustees have looked well to it. As parents we should call occasionally at the school and remain long enough to let the little ones and their teachers see we are interested in their work.

I would like to see individual cups provided for our children at school, but do not know whether our Women's Institute will be justified in asking these favors or not. We are going to discuss it at one of our meetings in the near future.—"Mother."

THE PIN MONEY QUESTION

Being only a farmer's daughter, and not much chance to earn money or obtain money for some things I need it for, I am coming to the Home Club to see if any of the older and more experienced members can suggest some ways for the earning of money for the girls on the farm—some into the girls' hands—all her own. I know there are many ways some good and some not so easy to work. Has anyone anything new to offer?—"The Daughter."

FARM WIFE HAS IT EASY

Much has been said in the "Home Club" of the position of woman on the farm. In so far as she has been represented as having a hard life, those doing so must have relied on memory, going back 40 or 50 years. Her position nowadays can hardly be said to deserve commiseration. The work she does is mainly that of house-making. The cases are rare of her going to labor out-of-doors, while inside, inventive genius has exerted itself to lessen her toils.

If there is any of the old-fashioned machine for this purpose is at hand. The carpets are swept by another machine. The family wash is put through expeditiously and with comparatively little labor by means of a third machine. Of knitting, very little is now done in the home. And the same may be said of the making of nearly all garments. Machinery in the factory turns out wearing apparel almost as cheaply as the material can be bought for in small quantities. The milking is mostly done by the men, and the milk is sent away to the cheese factory or creamery, and in either case, woman is relieved of responsibility.

Then consider how the isolation to which she was formerly doomed, is past. For thousands, a thing of the past. By the rural telephone system she is placed neighbor practically to all on the system. And the dairy mail is no stranger to many a farm house. Besides the men employed as farm hands and for whom the women had to cook and wash their clothes are much fewer owing to the introduction of agricultural machinery, and the development of the dairy industry. For these and other reasons that might be mentioned, I conclude that the condition of woman on the modern farm is quite as good as that of

her sister in the town.—"The Parson."

CONDOLENCES FOR FATHER

Several members of the Home Club have written to Farm and Dairy expressing their sympathy with "Father" in the loss of his beloved wife, recently. They take this means as a club to extend their condolences to "Father" in his most severe loss of a beloved one, and to express their earnest hope that he will be able to look upon this affliction as one sent from Him who knoweth and doeth all things for the best. "Father" has all the best wishes of the Home Club for the future, and the hope that he may soon be back with our club again. We have missed him.—The Editor.

A Cheap Smoke House

Money being a scarce article, we invented a smoke house which gives just as good service as though it cost a hundred dollars. It is made of a large packing box three and one-half feet high, two feet deep and three feet wide. A wide cleat is put in the top, to keep the meat from hanging against the box. In two days we smoked two large hams perfectly.



Renew your subscription now.

This contractor got results.

He knew how to feed his men.

Some years ago a contractor building a railroad in a warm climate was troubled a great deal by sickness among the laborers.

He turned his attention at once to their food and found that they were getting full rations of meat and were drinking water from a stream near by. He issued orders to cut down the amount of meat and to increase greatly the quantity of Quaker Oats fed to the men.

He also boiled Quaker Oats and mixed the thin oatmeal water with their drinking water.

Almost instantly all signs of stomach disorders passed and his men showed a decided improvement in strength and spirits.

This contractor had experience that taught him the great value of good oatmeal. 53



"The Kodak on the Farm"

A beautifully illustrated little book containing a score of pictures that show how interesting the Kodak may be made in the country.

Free to your dealers or by mail

CANADIAN KODAK CO. LIMITED
TORONTO, CAN.

Home Club Dairy exhibit with its beloved sprouts should not be allowed to grow in the spring. Such roots as carrots, parsnips, and turnips remain plump and fresh if placed in earth or sand filled boxes in the cellar floor. Pumpkins and squash must be thoroughly ripe and mature to keep well. They should be dried from time to time with a cloth and kept, not on the cellar floor, but on a shelf, and well separated from each other. Cabbages are to be placed in barrels, with the roots uppermost. Celery should be neither trimmed nor washed, but packed heads up, in long, deep boxes, which should then be filled with dry earth. Tomatoes may be kept until January, if gathered just before frost, wiped dry, and placed on straw-covered racks in the cellar. They should be firm and well-grown specimens, not yet beginning to turn. As they ripen they may be taken for table use, and any soft or decaying ones must be removed. Apples, if for use during the autumn, may be stored in barrels without further precaution than to look them over now and then to remove the decaying ones; but if they are to be kept till late winter or spring they must be of a variety known to keep well and they must be handpicked and without blemish or bruise. They should be wiped dry and placed with little crowding on shelves in the cellar. As a further precaution they may be wrapped separately in soft paper. Pears may be kept for a limited time in the same way, or packed in sawdust or chaff, which absorbs the moisture which might otherwise favor molding. Oranges and lemons are kept in the same way. Wrapping in soft paper is here essential, as the uncovered skins if bruised offer good feeding ground for mold. Oranges may be kept for a long time in good condition if stored where it is very cold but where freezing is not possible. Lemons and limes are often kept in brine, an old-fashioned household method. Cranberries, after careful looking over to remove soft ones, are placed in a crock or firkin and covered with water. A plate or round board placed on top and weighted serves to keep the berries under water. The water should be changed once a month. In winter large pieces of fresh meat may be purchased and hung in the cellar. Thin pieces, as mutton chops, are sometimes dipped in mutton suet, which keeps the surface from drying and is easily scraped off before cooking. Turkeys, chickens and other birds should be carefully drawn as soon as killed and without washing hung in the coolest available place. Salt pork and corned beef should be kept in brine in suitable jars, kegs, or casks, and should be weighted so as to remain well covered. A plate or board fashioned with a clean stone is an old-fashioned and satisfactory device. Eggs may be packed for winter use in lime-water or in water-glass solution. Many housekeepers have good success in packing them in bran, in oats, or in dry salt, but according to experiments, the preference is to be given to the 10 per cent. solution of water-glass. Exclusion of the air with its accompanying micro-organisms and the prevention of drying out are what is sought in all cases. Packed eggs are not equal to fresh eggs in flavor, but when they are well packed, are of fairly good quality and perfectly wholesome.

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Keeping of Vegetables, Fruits and Meats

The following hints regarding the keeping of different kinds of food may be found useful:

Potatoes are kept without difficulty in a cool, dry and dark place. Sprouts should not be allowed to grow in the spring.

Such roots as carrots, parsnips, and turnips remain plump and fresh if placed in earth or sand filled boxes in the cellar floor.

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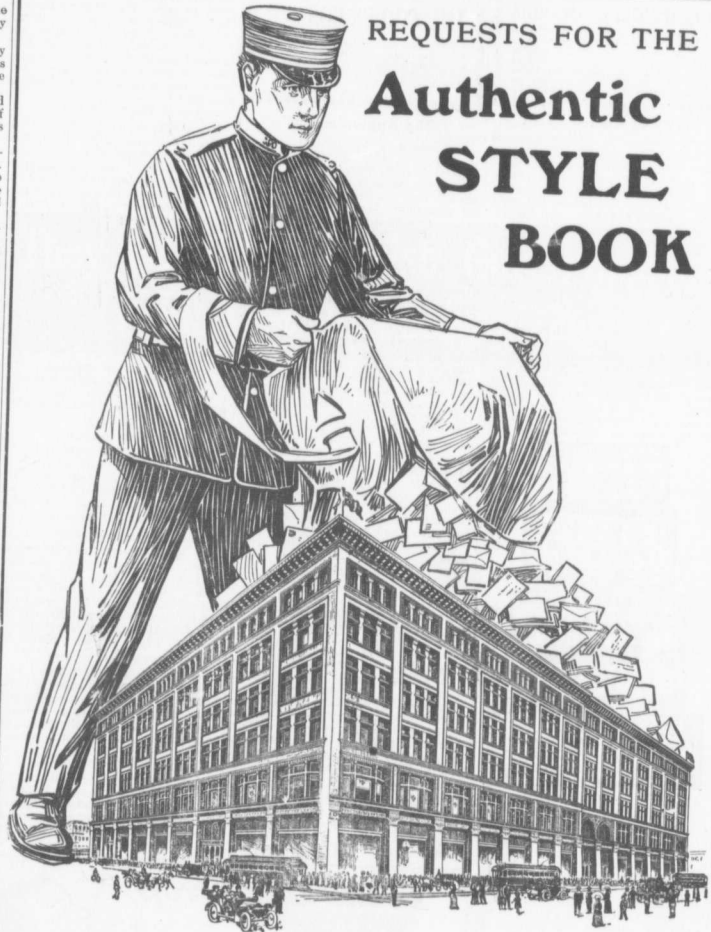
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REQUESTS FOR THE Authentic STYLE BOOK



The first appearance of our beautiful new Spring and Summer Catalogue is bringing an avalanche of requests upon us. Had it appeared earlier it would not have been authoritative with regard to styles. It will show you the approved wearing apparel for 1910, as well as all the new novelties just brought back from Europe by our army of buyers. Your address on a post-card will bring it to you free of charge.

THE ROBERT

SIMPSON TORONTO

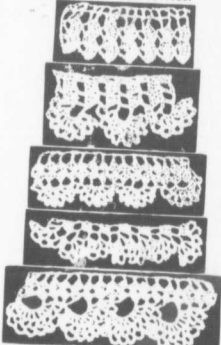
COMPANY LIMITED

Embroidery Designs

Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special patterns will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, asking for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.

Pretty Crocheted Laces

Once again, after a long lapse of years, the value of fine crochet edging as one of the prettiest and at the same time most inexpensive and serviceable kinds of trimming for lingerie, summer dresses for ladies and children, children's aprons, etc., is receiving due recognition. There is a great and increasing fancy for working these quickly made edgings, and a corresponding demand for easy patterns for them, and many of our readers will welcome the following sets of instructions, all of which are very simple of execution. The edgings can, of course, be worked either fine or coarse, but are best suited for fine work. The cottons suggested give good, strong edgings of medium texture. Cotton crochet should always be tightly worked, and the size of the hook must, of course, be regulated according to whether the worker crochets loosely or the reverse.



Five Pretty Crocheted Edges.

NO. 1. LITTLE SHELL PATTERN.
Crochet cotton No. 22; crochet hook No. 4½. This should make an edging about an inch wide. Begin with 13 ch. 1st row—Miss 6 ch, and into the 7th work 1 tr; 2 ch, miss 2 ch, and into the next work 1 tr, 2 ch, 1 tr; miss 2 ch, and into the next work 1 tr, 2 ch, 1 tr. Turn with 3 ch. 2d row—In the first space of 2 ch work 10 tr; in the second work 9 tr, 3 ch, 1 tr on the 3d stitch of the first row, 2 ch, 1 tr on the 3d stitch of the 6 ch. 3d row—Turn with 6 ch, work 1 tr, miss the first 4 tr on the 5th stitch of this group work 1 tr, 2 ch, 1 tr; miss 6 tr of the group of 10 tr in last row, and in the middle stitch work 1 tr, 2 ch, 1 tr as before; turn with 3 ch, and repeat from 2d row.

NO. 2. A USEFUL EDGING.
Crochet cotton No. 13; crochet hook No. 4½. Make a chain of 14 ch. 1st row—In the 7th chain work 1 tr, 2 ch, miss 2 tr, 2 ch, miss 2 tr, and 1 tr in the last chain; turn. 2d row—3 tr, miss 1 tr and work 1 tr in next; 3 tr under the 2 ch; miss 1 tr and work 3 tr under the next 2 ch; 2 ch, 1 tr seven times under the 7 ch; turn. 3d row—4 ch, 1 tr between the groups, 2 ch, 1 tr on the 4th treble, and 1 tr on last; turn. 4th row—3 ch, miss 1 tr in next, work 1 tr in next, 3 tr under the 2 ch, miss 1 tr, 3 tr under next 2 ch, turn, making 7 ch, and repeat from 1st row.

(Concluded next week.)

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

The Apple Season

The season of the healthful apple is with us. Eat apples, morning, noon and night; serve them up in various ways; indulge in apples "to the limit," and you will have less need for medicines. The following recipes are recommended by a reader of Farm and Dairy.

APPLE JELLY

Sour fruit not quite ripe is best for this. Do not core nor pare, but merely remove stems, wash, wipe, and cut out blemishes; then cut the apples in quarters and pour over sufficient water to cover. Simmer till very soft, then drain through a jelly bag, and let drip over night. To each quart of this juice add the juice of 1 lemon, and cook it down and skim well before adding heated sugar, allowing 1 lb. for each pint of juice. Simmer till sugar has dissolved, and then boil. The jelly will be ready to form after about 20 minutes boiling. This apple jelly may be variously flavored by dipping in it and stirring around for a few minutes a few leaves of the rose geranium, peppermint, or orange blossoms. Cranberry jelly may be made by the same recipe, using less water, and boiling only about 10 minutes to bring it to the "jell" point.

SPICED APPLES

When apples are not ripe, or of insipid taste, they may be made palatable in the following manner: Pare and core them and to 4 lbs. apples allow 2 lbs. sugar, ¼ oz. stick cinnamon, and ¼ oz. each nutmeg and cloves. Place the sugar and spices in 1 pt. vinegar, and let come to a boil; then drop in the whole apples and cook carefully till tender enough to be pierced with a broom straw. Remove the apples to a dish and pour the hot syrup over them. May be served when cold, or kept for some time in sealed jars, sealing while hot.

DROP GINGER CAKES

One cupful of sugar, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of water. Boil thickly for the molasses and cool. Add one egg and four teaspoonfuls of ground ginger, two of

cinnamon, and one-half of cloves, mixed with two cupfuls of pastry flour. Drop by spoonfuls on to a buttered tin. If water or sweet milk is used one-half teaspoonful of baking powder must be stirred into the flour. If one wishes to use sour milk instead of water or sweet milk, use half a teaspoonful of soda instead of baking powder.

FRUIT BALLS

One cupful of butter creamed, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, three eggs, pinch of salt, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda in one tablespoonful of hot water, three-fourths of a pound of dates cut fine, the same of figs cut fine, one and one-half pounds of English walnuts cut fine, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of mace, and allspice. Knead, roll into balls and bake in hot oven.

OLIVE SAUCE

To the yolks of 2 eggs add a pinch salt and a little pepper and sugar, beat for a few seconds, and then add some olive oil, drop by drop, beating all the while, until the mixture is of the consistency of creamed butter. Lastly add slowly, while beating, 1 tablespoon rich, thick cream, 1 teaspoon vinegar, and 2 tablespoonfuls finely chopped olives.

FRENCH DRESSING.

This is so easily made that it is more in use than any other of the many preparations used by cooks. Mix until well blended ½ teasp salt, ¼ teasp pepper, 2 tablesp vinegar and 4 tablesp olive oil.

SALAD DRESSING.

To ½ cup vinegar add ¼ cup cold water, and mustard, salt and sugar to suit taste. Heat all to boiling point. In another pan melt 2 tablesp butter and stir into it 1 teasp cornstarch, then add gradually the boiling vinegar mixture, stirring until smooth. Lastly mix in 1 beaten egg.

SOUR MILK COOKIES.

Three cupfuls of light-brown sugar, 2 cupfuls of butter, 3 eggs, ½ nutmeg, grated, 1 cupful of sour milk and 1 scant teaspoonful of soda. Add flour enough to make a soft dough, roll rather thick, and bake in a moderate oven.

ALMOND COOKIES.

Two and one-half cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of butter, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of extract of almond, 1 cupful of sour cream and a scant teaspoonful of soda. Make into a soft dough and roll rather thick.

To the Last Drop

Besides being always enjoyable, 'Camp' is all enjoyable—there's never a trace of 'grounds'—never a vestige of waste.

CAMP'S COFFEE

Offers a full, rich flavour equal to the most expensive coffee sold—it is guaranteed absolutely free from any impurity—it is made perfectly in a moment and is by far the most economical coffee you can buy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Coffee—Borden's Sons, Ltd.,
Coffee Specialists, Glasgow

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

The Sewing Room

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

Our Pattern Department

Farm and Dairy patterns, both for dresses, coats, etc., as well as its embroidery patterns, are proving to be very popular. We cannot keep up with our pattern orders at times. But we must ask those ordering patterns to use the utmost care in ordering. Four orders received in one mail of late had no size of pattern mentioned. We are unable to send patterns unless we have size and number of pattern.

There are five essential points to bear in mind when ordering patterns: 1, your name; 2, your address; 3, number of pattern desired; 4, size of pattern desired, and lastly and 5, money for patterns ordered. Remember these five essentials and send in as many orders as you like.

MISSIE'S RUSSIAN COAT 6581



The Russian coat makes a feature of the latest styles, and will be extensively worn throughout late winter, spring and summer. It is smart and as it is youthful in effect it suits young girls.

Material for the 16 yr size is 5½ yds 27, 3½ yds 44 or 3 yds 52 1/2 in wide.
The pattern is cut for girls of 14 and 16 yrs., and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

SAILOR BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 6577



The sailor blouse is a satisfactory garment. This one includes the plaits at the shoulders. It can be worn as it is without the shield, and the shield can be made for a high or low neck.

Material required for medium size is 4½ yds 34 or 37, 3½ yds 32 or 3½ yds 44 in wide.

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

OPEN DART FITTED DRAWERS 6576



Dart fitted drawers make a close and smooth fit over the hips. These provide comfortable fare at the lower portion and are designed to be finished with frills.

The drawers are circular in cut and finished with hems and edging or hems and tucks as preferred.

Material required for medium size is 2 yds 36 in wide with 2½ yds of embroidery

The pattern is cut for a 20, 22 and 24 in waist and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

CARE IN ORDERING

Be sure and state size, also number of patterns. Order by number and size only. Your address is also quite necessary.

Our Veterinary Adviser

INDIGESTION IN COW.—We had a cow take sick last spring with elogging of the stomach. We gave about four pounds sugar in syrup and quarter cup turpentine, and starved her for two days. She got right then but we were troubled with her again lately. We gave her about the same amount of syrup but no turpentine. She is better again. We were feeding cut stocks, hauled, twice daily, straw once at night, and about one peck of small potatoes. How can we prevent a recurrence?—M. J. S. Grosvenor Co., Ont.

This cow is evidently predisposed to indigestion. A tablespoonful of equal parts ginger, gentian and bicarbonate of soda three times daily will tend to stimulate the digestive glands and aid digestion. If she could get a little hay and bran and mangels or turnips and a less quantity of cornmeal it would be better. In cases like this, careful feeding is more effective than medicinal treatment.

COW FAILS TO BREED.—I have a cow coming 11 years old; she failed to come around last season so I could get her in calf. What will I feed her in order to get her in calf again, and give the most milk during the summer months, and what that fatten her. Please advise.—A. G., Ontario.

Cows of this age frequently fail to breed. All that you can do is to feed her well and allow her to run with a bull. Oestrus in most cases cannot be caused where nature does not operate. In some cases the administration of two drams nux vomica three times daily appears to induce oestrus. It is worth a trial. Of course good food is all you can give to cause a large production of milk.

Manitoba Dairymen Meet

(Continued from page 9)

The best variety in one producing most leaves to the percentage of stalk, Longfellow, Compton's Early and North Dakota Flint being about in the best. Corn does best on friable land and will stand a hot, dry spell better than any other kind of grain. The corn should be cut before Sept. 1st, placed into sheafs of one-quarter to one-half ton each and a good land tied about the top. Corn for putting into a silo should be allowed to wilt very slightly, as it seems to make better silage than if treated in the usual way. In using out of the silo use from around the sides first, keeping the middle high.

"The usual way of planting is to use the ordinary grain drill and drop the kernels about six inches apart and make the rows about 30 inches to 36 inches apart. The corn should be harrowed till several inches high and then a flat cultivator should be used, as the roots are close to the surface of the soil."

At the close of Prof. Bedford's address many questions were asked, showing the deep interest taken in the subject.

PROBLEMS IN BUTTER MAKING.

Mr. L. A. Race of Brandon gave a paper on "Problems in Butter Making." Among other things was the problem as to grading of milk. Who should grade it? What should be the grades and what should be done with the poorer grades? Another problem was the poor facilities afforded by the express companies in handling the milk. Much dissatisfaction had resulted from this source during the past summer.

Mr. G. H. Barr gave an illustrated lecture on results of different methods of cooling milk. Milk cooled by setting the shipping can into cold water was the best way. He showed that when milk was cooled by dipping as high as 75% of curds were bad,

when cooled by aerator 38% were bad and where cooled by setting in a tank of water and putting on the lid after the last milk was put in, only 5% of curds were bad. If the cows were clean, properly cared for and given pure water to drink, the cans could be set in cold water and the lids put on tight immediately after the last milk was put in, and all would be right.

DEVELOP THE HOME MARKET.

Senator Derbyshire in an interesting address said that Canada's largest market was the home market, and if

better quality of milk, butter and cheese was produced the home consumption would be twice as great as it is. The people want quality and are willing to pay for it.

As June was the ideal month for milk production, then the winter feed should duplicate that of June as near as possible since dairy products were worth twice as much and labor half as much as in summer. Give the cow a stall with proper ventilation, plenty of sunshine; give her good care, succulent feeds, a ration of alfalfa and fodder corn, and she would respond wonderfully.

Other addresses by Senator Derbyshire and Mr. Barr and those by Mr. Villeneuve and Professor Mitchell are reported elsewhere in this issue or will be published later.—H.N.T.

Receipt for His Efforts.—I am in receipt of a pure bred Berkshire pig, sent me by Farm and Dairy, from Mr. Howard Wilson of Russell, Ont., for securing a club of seven new subscribers to that paper. I am pleased with the pig and think I am more than repaid for my efforts to secure the subscribers.—Geo. C. Cavers, Quebec.

They Pass the British Government's Acid Test for Galvanizing

THE ACID TEST

The galvanizing must be able to stand the test of dipping the sheet into a solution of sulphate of copper at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, allowing it to remain in the solution for the space of one minute, and then withdrawing it and wiping it clean. The galvanizing must allow of this being done four times without

This Acid Test is more severe on the galvanizing than twenty years of Canadian weather. You see, steel galvanized according to British Government Specifications is galvanized to last. PRESTON Shingles are good for twice the service of ordinary galvanized shingles.

The construction of PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles is far ahead of all others.

Other shingles merely slip or slide together at the sides and are easily pulled apart. PRESTON Shingles are securely locked together at the sides on the principle of the "sailor's grip." The heavier the strain, the firmer the grip. You cannot pull them apart.

The top lock of PRESTON Shingles is TWICE as strong as our wonderfully secure side lock.

The top of the shingle is where the greatest strain falls. PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles have a top lock consisting of three thicknesses of sheet steel, so that they can easily withstand the strain due to shrinking of sheeting or settling of building.

No other shingles can have such a top lock, because this feature is patented by us. The top lock of most shingles isn't as strong as the side lock of ours.

Lightning causes the loss of thousands of dollars each year to Canadian farmers. With every PRESTON roof you get a FREE Lightning Guarantee which secures you against this terrible destroyer.

You do not get a Free Lightning Guarantee with other shingles on all four sides. Nor shingles with the nailing fully protected against the weather. Nor shingles made according to British Government Specifications. Nor shingles so easy to lay.

We have just issued a new booklet "Truth About Roofing." We should charge something for this, as it contains information of real value to anyone who has a building to roof. But we will send it FREE as a reward to all who cut out, fill in and mail the coupon to us. Just you send it to-day.

METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., LIMITED

Head Office, Dover Street Factory, PRESTON, ONT.
Branch Office and Factory, Montreal, Que.

Do you know that PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are the ONLY kind you can buy that are made according to British Government Specifications for Galvanized Sheet Metal?

The British Government is the most particular buyer in the world. The sheet metal it buys for public works must be made and galvanized far better than ordinary sheet metal.

Each sheet must be carefully sheared to exact dimensions, thoroughly cleaned, and afterwards galvanized with best Virgin Spelter, which must consist of not less than 98 per cent. pure zinc.—Extract from British Government Specifications.

Each steel sheet is cut to the exact size of a PRESTON Shingle before it is galvanized with 98 per cent. pure zinc. In this way even the edges are thoroughly galvanized.

The sheets must be heavily and uniformly coated with zinc.—Ex. from E. G. S.

Ordinary galvanized sheets are not nearly so heavily coated with zinc as those galvanized according to British Government Specifications. To secure a thin coating the spelter is heated to a very high temperature. When the steel sheets are dipped into it only a small portion adheres to the surface.

Your eye cannot tell a thinly coated sheet from one heavily coated. That is why there are such a lot of cheap steel sheets on the market. They are considered good enough for ordinary shingles. But they couldn't pass the rigid specifications required of the steel sheets we use for PRESTON Shingles.

The steel sheets for PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are dipped into spelter kept at a lower and correct temperature. The sheets thus become very heavily coated. And, the coating is made perfectly smooth and even.

The sheets must stand bending without cracking the galvanizing.—Ex. from B. G. S.

Unless the steel sheets for PRESTON Shingles were of perfect quality and galvanized according to British Government Specifications not only would the galvanizing crack, but the metal also, where the top lock is looked to produce three thicknesses of metal. Look at a PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingle and you'll find the steel and the galvanizing perfect at our top lock as well as everywhere else on the shingle.



showing signs of a reddish deposit of Copper.—Ex. from B. G. S.

The reddish deposit shows up the thinly galvanized spots. Ordinary galvanized sheets, treated to this test, would be thickly spotted with reddish deposits. Yet you are asked to pay the same prices for shingles that cannot pass this test as you are for PRESTON Shingles, which will easily do so.

PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

Please send me your new booklet, "Truth About Roofing." I am interested in roofing and would like complete information about PRESTON Shingles.

Name _____
P.O. Address _____
County _____

Pro.

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

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Contributions Invited

NOVA SCOTIA

ANTIGONISH CO., N.S.

ANTIGONISH—We are having a very mild unsettled winter, and stock seems to be coming through in good shape. Farmers are busy getting home their supply of wood. We hear numerous enquiries for good farm horses. Fresh milk cows are scarce and bring good prices. The annual seed fair advertised for March 1st promises to be interesting. In addition to the usual good price list, a silver cup has been donated by one of our popular and enterprising hotel proprietors for the best exhibit of wheat and oats.—Tom Brown.

QUEBEC

L'ISLET CO. QUE.

L'ISLET—All farm products are very high, as is the case for all feeding stuffs. Hay is selling at \$13; straw, \$5; bran, \$2; shorts, \$25; beef, 7c to 8c; pork, 10c; eggs, 30c; oats, \$1.70 to 8c; pork, 10c. A day's rain has recalled wells, some of which were in dry condition. Killing of wood is the business of to-day. A few which were in wintering well. We have a very mild winter and a good catch of snow. Many farmers are hauled by rails and coal to the G. T. P. Ry., 18 miles for \$2 a 100 the weight. This will help the farmers with a little profit during the dead season.—A. F.

ONTARIO

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.

CHARLEVILLE—The majority of the farmers are busy getting out their winter's supply of firewood. Bran is \$24 a ton; meal, \$23; hay, \$15 to \$16; oats, 40c to 50c; buckwheat, 50c to 60c; eggs, 30c to 50c a doz; beef, 6c to 8c; hides, 9c; live hogs, \$8.75 to \$9.—W. C.

LEEDS CO., ONT.

GANANOQUE—It is a most favorable time for those getting out wood. There has been very little cold weather, making it an easy winter on feed. Fat cattle are scarce and high priced. At a sale recently, young horses went as high as \$170, grade milk cows ranged from \$40 to \$260, while pure bred Holsteins \$15 a ton; oats, 4c a bush; hogs, 8c live weight, and H dressed; butter, 25c; eggs, 25c.—C. H. C.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING—Feed generally is very plentiful, and the stock are suffering from distemper of a severe type. The Belleville market propose making a much higher and raising them the market altogether. Hay, \$12 to \$15; straw, \$7 to 8; oats, 4c; barley, 58c to 60c; corn, 56c; peas, 72c; bran, \$4; midwinters, 82c; eggs, 25c to 30c a doz; butter, 25c to 26c a lb; cheese, 14c to 15c a lb; potatoes, 45c to 50c a bag; milk cows, \$40 to \$60; beef, 5c to 6c; hogs, \$8.25 a cwt.—J. K.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FERRIS—There seems to be a great demand for horses of the right kind, and some high prices are being paid. In the West, Cattle are high, also, especially at the auction sales. Hogs are selling at \$8.10 to \$8.25; buckwheat, 50c; oats, 35c to 40c; barley, 55c; hay, \$12 a ton. Butter is somewhat lower, selling at 20c. Eggs are still high, being 25c a doz. Some turkeys are being sold at 11c. The roads are in a bad state although they have been plowed several times. Snow is too deep in the bush for much work to go on. Some farmers have been hauling manure out into heaps in the fields but the snow is rather deep for it just now.—W. A. M.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALELAND—There is a large quantity of snow on the ground. We have had this winter more snow and a longer period of sleighing than for some years. Our local institute meeting was well attended in spite of a cold stormy day and bad roads, and more interest is being taken than in the institute than formerly. We had Mr. Stevenson of Ancaster and Dr. Marshall of Toronto for speakers, and both left with us some good, useful and practical thoughts. There is quite a number of farm sales, and stock, especially good stuff, brings high prices. There is a strong demand at present for

brood sows and young pigs but the supply is very limited. The majority of farmers prefer to grow and fatten their pigs at the present prices. The trade in pure bred sheep is brightening and there is a good demand for fat lambs and sheep. Butter is worth 24c, and eggs 35c.—L. T.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

TEMPO—The Westminster Mutual Fire Insurance Co., reported recently at Lamb both at their 25th annual meeting. All of the officers' reports were encouraging and showed a prosperous year, with loss for the year \$4,641.72, while the total receipts were \$3,674.23. This was the first among the township mutual companies of Ontario, and during its 32 years has relieved many of its farmer-timbers, when they have had the misfortune to be the sufferers from fire or lightning. All the old directors were re-elected, and everything passed along harmoniously. J. E. Sutton is the president; David Lawson, vice-pres.; Andrew Elliott, sec.—J. E. O.

ELGIN CO., ONT.

PROME—Have had continuous sleighing since Christmas, hope to have a good loss for all kinds of stock, especially new calves and lack of water means a big milk cows. Feed seems to be plentiful, although the silos were not very full last season. Both export and butchers cattle seem to be in good demand, as are also hogs and horses. Our Northwest territory in horses is growing very large.—S.J.H.

GREY CO., ONT.

RAVENNA—Our busy farmers are still teaming wood out their winter's supply and other farm produce to Thornbury and other places. Some have been hauling brick and lumber, etc. for the new school house which is to be erected on the corner of Mr. Thos. McBurney's place. When the new school house is completed it will make quite an addition to the neighborhood. Better prices will be realized for the farms purchasing a farm like to have it as close to a school as possible. The reason for this we believe is that quite a number have stopped raising hogs. They say they are too much trouble and are a lot of work.—C. P.

BURON CO., ONT.

BLYTH—Our steady winter still continues, but thermometer rarely registering below zero. The roads are in very bad condition generally owing to so much snow. The dog scare has come over us, and consequently a large number of them have been destroyed and the remainder muzzled or tied. There have been one or two mad dogs destroyed. Several auction sales have been conducted, and high prices have been realized for all kinds of stock. Several cars of horses have been shipped to the coast. Many farmers are preparing for spring work by getting their machinery in readiness, securing seed grain, etc. Quite a number are preparing for the maple syrup season.—R. R. S.

LAMBTON CO., ONT.

WYOMING—Horses are higher in price than they have been of late years. It is reported that one farm in the south part of the county has sold some \$2500 worth of young horses this winter. Clover seed is very plentiful and is rather dull in price. Fruit tree agents say they are selling more apple trees than ever before. Some farmers are planting 300 trees. We grow fine class apples, when the trees are properly sprayed.—D. N. A.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER CO., B.C.

MUNRO—The weather has been beautiful. Sheep and reindeer has been beautiful. We have had no rain to compare with last year at this time. Pruning is in full swing. All the trees need of pruning are being pruned, more so than last year.—J. O.

BUILD A TELEPHONE LINE—Now is the time for you and your neighbors to get together and discuss the question of forming a rural telephone company. You do not know that by writing to the Northern Electric & Mfg. Co., Toronto or Montreal, a little booklet may be secured free of cost, that gives some valuable suggestions as to how to go about forming a rural telephone company. Ask for booklet No. 1516 when you write.

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

\$8.60 a Cwt.

FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 230 LBS.

THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO., LIMITED

PETERBOROUGH, HULL, BRANTFORD

DOES YOUR MAPLE GROVE PAY DIVIDENDS?

How can you reasonably expect to receive good returns using out-of-date kettles and pans? Give your maple grove a show by using returns for time spent in the quickest and best way. The crop requires no other work done on your land. The crop requires no fertilizing, plowing, seeding, harrowing or cultivating, and comes at a time of the year when the farm work is not pressing. Made in 12 sizes. Send for booklet-free.



The "CHAMPION" Evaporator

THE GRINN MFG. CO., 68 Wellington Street Montreal

GOOD CULTIVATOR INSURES GOOD CROPS

Every farmer knows that no matter how good the ground may be it must be properly cultivated before being sown if you are to get good results, and there is no Cultivator built today that will give you as good results as the **PETER HAMILTON ELASTIC CULTIVATOR**, simply because every tooth will cultivate exactly the same depth. The sections to which the teeth are fastened are divided into two parts so that the front or back rows of teeth follow the unevenness of the ground independently of each other.

A comfortable seat and perfect control of the teeth make it a pleasure to drive this Cultivator. See the nearest agent or write direct.



THE PETER HAMILTON CO., Limited
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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a dozen.
Local deal

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Feb. 28th.—There is nothing of a startling nature to record in the financial world. Everything, however, appears rosy. Banks have plenty of money on hand awaiting investment, but they do not seem to draw the line a little tighter in respect of large loans. The chief interest of the last few days has centred on the new treaty with Germany, by which Canada gains a preferential tariff rate on exports to that country, in many of which farmers are directly interested. These include grain, fruits of various kinds, and horses, hogs, cattle and sheep. This opens another market for the agriculturist but what it evidences the growing importance of Canada as a producing country it makes still more apparent the need of laborers to help in the expansion of its farming resources.

WHEAT
The attempt of the wheat kings of Chicago to create a bullish tendency in the market by rumours of damage to southern crops, has not proved very successful. European wheat centres have not been affected to an extent feared by the American manipulators. In Liverpool prices have remained fairly stationary with a slight tendency upwards towards the end of the week.

The general outlook for this year's wheat crop is stated by an American paper to be distinctively better than at this time last year and the knowledge of this fact may have something to do with steadying the market.
Wheat closed at Chicago at last advices at \$1.14; July, \$1.05, and September, \$1.07; on the local market No. 2 Ontario winter wheat quoted at \$1.06 to \$1.07, and No. 2 white at \$1.07 to \$1.08 outside. No. 1, Northern \$1.17, No. 2, \$1.15; all rail. On the farmers' market, fall wheat is quoted at \$1.09, and rouse wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.05.

COARSE GRAINS
The demand for coarse grains is normal at the local market. Cash advices state that in London the enquiry for oats has declined, and the market there is weak. Local dealers quote No. 1 western at 45¢ and No. 3 45¢ on track lake ports; No. 2 white, 36¢; No. 3, 37¢ outside, and 42¢ on track, Toronto. On the farmers' market oats are quoted at 42¢ to 45¢ a bush. The prices of other grains as quoted by local dealers are: Barley, No. 2, 56¢ to 57¢; western barley, No. 3, 57¢ on track, lake ports; No. 2, 56¢; rye, 66¢ to 67¢; buckwheat, 52¢. On the farmers' market, barley is quoted at 56¢; rye, 56¢ to 60¢; peas, 94¢ to 95¢; buckwheat, 56¢ to 57¢ a bush.

Montreal quotations are as follows:—Maltin barley, 66¢; feed barley, 54¢; rye, 66¢ to 67¢; buckwheat, 52¢ to 53¢; peas, 92¢; western oats, 45¢; Quebec oats, 45¢ to 46¢ a bush.

HAY AND STRAW
American and English buyers have been cooling off somewhat their purchases. The Canadian demand in most places has been most brisk. As much cannot be said, however, for the local demand, which has been dull. Dealers quote hay and straw as follows: No. 1 timothy, 84¢; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.2 a ton. Straw is nominal at \$7.50 a ton. On the farmers' market, hay is selling at \$18 to \$20 a ton, straw in bundles, \$14 to \$15, and loose straw, at \$12.50 to \$13 a ton.

In Montreal the market is very firm, and No. 1 quality is quoted at \$15; inferior at \$12 to \$14 a ton. Straw in bundles is quoted nominally at \$6 to \$6.50 a ton.

MILL FEEDS
Prices remain nominal. Manitoba bran is quoted at \$22 to \$23 a ton and shorts at \$23 to \$24 a ton on track Toronto. In Montreal there is a steady demand. Manitoba bran is quoted at \$22 and Manitoba shorts at \$22.50 to \$23 a ton.

EGGS AND POULTRY
Notwithstanding the increased supply of fresh-laid eggs, the demand is so active that prices are well maintained, 30¢ a dozen being quoted for strictly fresh-laid eggs by local dealers and storage eggs, 25¢ a dozen in case lots.

In Montreal the demand is equally active and fresh-laid eggs are quoted by dealers at 30¢ to 31¢ a dozen and storage eggs at 25¢ to 27¢ a dozen in case lots. On the local farmers' market new-laid are quoted at 25¢ to 40¢; storage, 25¢ to 30¢ a dozen.

Local dealers say that the receipts of

poultry are very light and prices are unchanged from last week's quotations. On the farmers' market turkeys are quoted at 12¢ to 15¢; ducks, 15¢ to 16¢; geese, 16¢ to 18¢, and chickens, at 16¢ to 18¢ a lb. In Montreal, the market is firm with prices ranging at last week's quotations.

HIDES
The latest prices quoted for hides are as follows: No. 1, steers and cows, 115¢ to 120¢; No. 2, 105¢; No. 3, 95¢ a lb. Calves, 10¢ to 15¢; sheepskins, 30¢ to \$1. Horsehair realizes from 30¢ to 31¢ a lb, and tallow, 5¢ to 6¢ a lb.

SEED PRICES
Alsike and red clover are quoted as follows by seed dealers: Alsike, No. 1, 86¢ to \$7.20; alsike No. 2, 85¢ to \$5.75; alsike, No. 3, 85¢ to \$5.40; red clover, No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8.00; red clover, No. 2, \$6.70 to \$7.20. Montreal prices are: Alsike, No. 1, 86.25 to \$4.90; alsike, No. 2, 85.75 to \$4.80; alsike, No. 3, 85.50 to \$5.75; red clover, No. 1, 88 to 88.50; red clover, No. 2, 87.50 to 87.75; red clover, No. 3, 87.20 to 87.40.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
The price of creamery butter still keeps at a high figure, although dairy prints are a little cheaper, owing to fairly large receipts. Wholesalers' make the following quotation: Creamery prints, choice, 28¢ to 30¢; separator prints, 22¢ to 33¢; dairy prints, 20¢ to 22¢; storage, 15¢ to 17¢ a lb. On the farmers' market choice dairy butter is quoted at 26¢ to 30¢ a lb, and storage at 22¢ to 27¢ a lb.

The cheese quotations show that there is a growing scarcity, and prices are very firm at 15¢ for large and 12½¢ to 12¢ for twins. In Montreal there is a steady demand for car lots of butter from the West, and Manitoba dairy butter is quoted at 18¢ to 20¢ for western dairy at 20¢; creamery, 25¢ and storage butter, 28¢ to 31¢ a lb. In England colonial butter is eagerly sought for, and the supply although limited in increasing quantities, by no means supplies the demand. Prices are, however, kept at about the same figures as quoted last week, owing to dealers refusing to take more than is needed for the passing trade.

There is a steady demand from western Canada for eastern butter. There is a likelihood of a scarcity in New York for export purposes, and storage butter is diminishing in quantity every day. The price quoted there now is as high as 30¢ a lb.

Cheese is quoted in Montreal as follows: Western cheese, 12½¢ to 15¢ a lb; eastern, 12¢ to 12½¢ a lb, according to quality.

Export trade in this commodity is rapidly increasing. It is calculated that at the present time there cannot be more than 30,000 to 35,000 boxes in this country.
The English Federation of Grocers' Association, at a recent meeting, complained of the quality of cloth in which Canadian cheap goods are wrapped. The cloth was stated to be of such a poor texture that in being stripped it tore, entailing extra expense to the retailers. Doubtless this will be brought to the notice of factorymen in due course with a view of remedying the defect during the coming season.

POTATOES AND BEANS
Potatoes, although in active demand, are quoted by wholesalers at the prices current last week. Supplies are abundant. Prices quoted are 42¢ to 50¢ a bag in car lots on track, Toronto. On the farmers' market potatoes are quoted at 65¢ to 70¢ a bag.
In Montreal, Quebecs are selling at 50¢ to 55¢ a bag, and Ontarios at about the same prices. Green Mountains are quoted at 50¢ to 55¢ on track. In Montreal Western shippers are still holding out for high prices for beans, and the markets in Toronto and Montreal are quiet in consequence.

In Toronto, primes are quoted at 82¢ to 83.5¢ and three-pound pickers at 82.20 to 82.25 a bush.
In Montreal three-pound pickers are quoted at 81.50 to 82 a bush.

HORSE MARKETS
The horse market is booming and buyers for western prospects are very active throughout the country districts. The chief demand is of course for heavy draft animals, which are fetching excellent prices. The following prices are quoted as having been realized during

the past week: Choice heavy draught horses, \$175 to \$250; agricultural horses, \$120 to \$215; expressers, \$170 to \$230; drivers, \$100 to \$200; serviceably sound horses, \$15 to \$60.
Many horses from one of the leading departmental stores were placed on the market this week, and for the most part realized good sums. Many of them were really fine animals of the express variety.

LIVE STOCK
The total receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards on Thursday and Friday last amounted to 1800 cattle, 356 sheep and lambs, 200 calves and 800 hogs. Prices were, if anything, slightly easier than those of last week, but there was a considerable amount of inferior grade stock placed on sale. Hogs are still keeping at a high figure, both in Canada and across the border.
In Buffalo on Feb. 28th, heavy and medium hogs sold at the stock yards at \$10 to \$10.05 a cwt. In Chicago, prices on the same day ranged from 99.20 to 97.70 a cwt.

Following are the local quotations:—Choice exporters—\$5.75 to \$6.10; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5; cows, \$4.75 to \$5.30.
Butchers' Cattle—\$6.00 to \$5.75; medium, \$4.25 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.50; cows, \$4 to \$4.55.
Stockers—\$4.25 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; ordinary, \$3.50 to \$3.75.
Feeders—\$4.75 to \$5.

Milch Cows, Choice, \$45 to \$60; ordinary, \$25 to \$45; Springers, \$40 to \$50.
Calves—\$7.50 to \$7.25.
Sheep—Ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.50; rams, \$3.50 to \$4.25; choice lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; ordinary, \$5.50 to \$6.25.
Hogs—fed and watered, \$2.25, f.o.b. \$6.50. The Trade Bulletin's Toronto cable says: "The market is quiet—Canadian bacon 62½ to 63¢."

PETERBORO HOG MARKETS
Peterboro, Monday, February 26, 1910.—The Danish hogs delivered in England last week totalled 32,000. The demand for hogs in the Old Country is only fair. The George Matthews Co. quote the following prices for hogs: \$1.00 on both sides of the f.o.b. country points, \$8.65 a cwt; weighed, \$8.75 a cwt; delivered at abattoir, \$8.75 a cwt.

MONTREAL HOG MARKETS
Montreal, Saturday, February 26th.—The market here for live hogs is very firm, and prices have scored another advance. The week opened with prices marked up to \$9.35 and \$9.50 a cwt., but the demand was so keen even at these figures that

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Strained Tendons, Swollen, Winded, Tracheitis, and all Inflammations of the Throat, Larynx and other parts of the Respiratory System. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Trichinosis, Diptheria, Eczema and all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.
As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. It is sold per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charged extra. Write for direct catalogue in case of "The Lawrance-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont."

everything offered during the latter part of the week was picked up at even more money, as high as \$7.75 a cwt, having been paid for selected lots weighed off cars.
Dressed hogs have also been marked up, and dealers are asking \$13 to \$13.35 a cwt. for fresh-killed abattoir stock.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE
Montreal, Saturday, Feb. 26th.—The market for butter continues very firm in the face of light stocks on both sides of the Atlantic, and steadily advancing prices on the other side. The supply of cheese here is almost exhausted, and holders are asking

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING
TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
GARTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE seed oats. Had particularly good crop in 1909 from imported seed.—W. W. Balmaine, Stratford, Ont. Phone.

30 AUCTION SALE
30
OF THE
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE
At Maple Stock Farm, Beaton, Ont.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1910
Eighteen females and 12 bulls. Maple Herd represents several of the greatest families of the breed. De Kol, Johanna, Wayne, Pieterie, Poeh, Mechteldie, Schulling, Heroena, Bonhour, etc. Now, we, all in the stock, these cows are in the advanced register making good records. The herd is a choice lot, good color, good size. Count Grand Champion at the head of the herd. The dam, Faforia sib, Merca Faforia is at the head of the herd, Toronto, 1905-6. His sire's dam, of a number of these cows are in calf by this fine bull. Breeding soon enough before the sale will be officially tested. Cattleher particulars later.
WM. SLAGHT, BEALTON, ONT.

DISPERSION SALE
OF OVER
40 HEAD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE
At MADOC, MARCH 25th, 1910
Including the great bull, SARA JEWEL HENGERVELD'S SON, whose dam has an A.I.C.O. butter record.
In 7 days of 28, 12 lbs.; in 30 days of 110, 18 lbs.
and the only cow in Canada that ever produced in official test one hundred pounds of milk in one day.
All the females old enough are bred to this great bull, and by the time of the sale there will be 20 calves added to him.
Catalogues will be ready by March 1, 1910.
Stages connect with C.P.R. at Ivanhoe and C.O.R. at Eldorado for Madoc, and will do arrangements are complete for transportation from G.T.R. line to the farm.
Col. D. L. PERRY, Columbus, Ohio, J. A. CASKEY, Prop., Auctioneer, Madoc, Ont.
Cheap Rates on All Railways

March 3, 1910.

HOLSTEINS

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM
GORDON H. MANHARD

Breeder of Choice Holsteins-Friesian Cattle
At present I will sell 20 young cows cattle to freshen in the early part of the winter. Also a few young bulls.
E-13-10

HOMESTEAD HERD OF HOLSTEINS

Present offering—bull calves from high record cows and Dutchland Coliantha Sir dam average 55 lbs. butter in 7 days.
Write for particulars.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS
Aylmer West, Ont. Box 254
E-2-16-11

SUNNYDALE

Offers a-gons of Pieterte Hengerveld Count De Kol, the champion bull of the breed, the only one that has two daughters that have made officially over 30 lbs. for calves to be bred and March from good official record dams in our Helena family.

A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.
Hallowell Station
E-2-5-10

GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS

Young bull fit for service next spring. Also one bull calf, three months old, from a dam that gave 12,700 lbs. last year.

Also have a number of young heifers for sale from the milking strains and will sell one or two cows to make to 15,000 lbs. in year. Price according to value as producers.
(E-7-21-15)

E. B. MALLORY, Frankfort, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

One bull ready for service and a few ready shortly. All sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pieterte Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose daughter milk in one day and 720 lbs. of 15 lbs. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd (30.30 lbs. butter in 7 days), has a daughter, Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead, who broke all records averaging 5.42 per cent. butter in 7 days, fat 1.63 per cent. Fatness of "Bright" Hamilton Radiant. Euf
E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

LYNDALE

Offers for sale young Bulls sired by a son of the highest record cow ever owned in Canada.

SARA JEWEL HENGERVELD 3RD, SARA O. 30.39 lbs. butter in 7 days, 151.37 lbs. in 30 days. These bulls are all from official record dams, some of them from daughters of "Count De Kol" Pieterte "Paul", one out of a daughter of "Bright" est Canary.
E-4-27-10

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

THE SUMMER HILL HEAD OF HOLSTEINS
Is making some wonderful Records. This year it has produced the champion Canadian bred butter cow for 7 days record, 29.16 lbs. also the champion 2 year old of Canada, and a first production. We have some younger ones that promise to be just as good. We offer for quick sale ten first heifers, all in calf to an imported bull.

Come and make your selections AT ONCE. Prices are right for everything guaranteed just as represented.
Trains met at 10:15 if advised.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.
R.D. No. 2

Farm Phone, No. 2471 Hamilton.

HOLSTEINS

WINNERS IN THE RING

Gold Medal Herd at Ottawa Fair

and

WINNERS AT THE FAIR

See Our A.R.O. Records

Just think we warrant. They combine CONFIRMATION

AND PRODUCTION

Bull and Heifer Calves for Sale from Our Winners

"LES CHENAUX FARMS"
Vaureuil, Que.

Dr. Harwood, Prop. D. Bede, Mgr

FOR SALE

Two Holstein bull calves, two and three months old, from good stock of choice WM. BARRON, Box 392, Bracebridge, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Two Holstein bull calves made good 7 day records. Prices and all terms on application.
R. E. W. Tacksbury, Box 7, Lion's Head, Ont.

FOR SALE—Six Holstein bull calves, 8 months old, from good stock of choice bulls; also good yearly record 7 day record by Cornelia's Poach, five times first prize bull at Toronto and London fairs. Also a few females.
E-4-28-10
THOS. HARTLEY, Downsview, Ont.

FOR SALE

Holstein bull, Queen's Tasso De Kol (reg.) 4 years old, proved stock getter and from deep milking dam. Selling to change herd for price \$100. Never beaten in show ring by animal of his age.
S. B. ARMSTRONG, Jorym, Ont.

FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN BULLS

One born Dec. 31, 1908. Dam's official record at three months old, 36 lbs. of milk and 21 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Bull calf born March 19th, 1909, dam Canadian Champion of last year's show. Born two years, 434 lbs. of milk and 20 lbs. of butter.
DAVID CAUGHELL, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

NORTH STAR HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Bulls ready for service, out of high testing A.R.O. dams, sired by Count Hengerveld 3rd, the highest tested, 30.30, highest priced cow ever in Canada. Also a few females in calf. Name bull. E.T.F.
J. W. STEWART, Lym, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

FOR SALE, 2 Bull Calves, sired by Sir Aagtie Heits Sieg, son of King Sieg, world's greatest 5 year old sire, dam Anglie Lily Pieterte Paul, champion Jr. 4 year old—29.36 lbs. butter in 7 days. Dam of year old. Price reasonable considering breeding.
P. J. SALLEY
Lachine Rapids, Que.

E-10-16-10

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES.—Record of Performance Bull a specialty; young bulls from 2 of P. cows, and cows that will go on at next freshening. Milk reports of dams, for every thing.
JAMES BEGG, Box 22, St. Thomas

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULLS

From one month to two years old; all bred from large, good milking stock. Also Yorkshire pigs. Apply to
DANIEL WATT on to HON. W. OWENS, Manager, Proprietor,
E-3-10—Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

AYRSHIRES

Ayrshires of the right stamp for production combined with good type and quality. Write for prices.
O-12-22-10
R. M. HOWDEN, St. Louis Station, Que.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. See our stock at the 'lead' ing shows this fall. Write for prices.
ROBT. HUNTER & SONS
Long Distance Phone. Maxville, Ont.
E-7-18

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Having disposed of my 1909 importation, I intend leaving about March 1st, for other lot. I expect to have a number of bulls through guaranteeing by first week of June. Orders entrusted to me will be young bulls fit for service, on hand, of Phone, etc.
E. R. NESS, E-9-15-10
Burnside Stock Farm, Newick, Que.

CHERRY BANK STOCK FARM

FOR SALE—Bull calves, sired by Neth- ernal MILKMAN, the champion bull of Canada. One bull calf, 2 weeks old, sired by Morton James Gessney, Junior champion at Toronto and London fairs. Also a good milk cow, grand Imp. heifer and a good milk cow, 2 weeks old. All with satisfaction guaranteed. No females any age. Best, in our motto. Visitors welcome.
P. D. MASTYUR, North Georgetown, Que.
E-6-2-10

ing full prices for what they have unsold. While cheese are very scarce and command a premium, finer colored of fully one-half cent a pound. White cheese alone cannot be bought under 12 1/2¢ to 13 1/2¢ a lb. whereas colored can be picked up at about 12 1/2¢. The great bulk of these left unsold are colored, and dealers are finding it somewhat difficult to move them.

The market for butter is very firm and next day or two, as the demand is increasing steadily and orders are coming in to Montreal from all parts of the supplies, and as stocks here are not at all low, new butter comes in in sufficient quantity to supply the demand.

Finest grass made creamery well kept in cold storage is quoted at 56¢ to 26 1/2¢ in solids with prints at 27¢ a lb. There is a small quantity of creamery lying about the market that could be picked up at about 25¢ a lb. but the quality is not strictly finest, and not to be compared to the choice Eastern Township creamery held by some of the dealers here.

GOSSIP

MR. JOHNSTON'S DISPERSION SALE
For many years, one of the foremost breeders of Shorthorns in Canada has been Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., whose dispersion sale of stock is announced to take place on Tuesday, March

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS
24 Head of Cows and Heifers of select breeding will be sold at the farm of

STEPHEN HARTLEY
New Durham, Ont.

On March 10, 1910, at 12.30 a.m.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures inflammation of lungs, bronchitis and hoarseness. The only veterinary. Agents wanted in every county. Price 50¢ per bottle. This offer only good for 60 days. Limited to 100 bottles.

DR. BELL, V.B., Kingston, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

"La Bole de la Roches" Stock Farm
Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. WHITE OPPOSITE, the best bacon type. DOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry.

HON. L. J. FORGET, J. A. BIBEAU, Proprietor, Manager
E-5-26-10 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

STADACONA FARM

Show a Record for 1909
At their doors, Quebec's Provincial Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, Canada's Great Eastern Show, at Ottawa, the Dominion U. S. A., and at Quebec, my Ayrshires FIRST PRIZES IN ALL OTHER EXHIBITIONS COMBINED.

Cattle of both sexes and all ages for sale at very reasonable prices.
GUS. LANGELIER
Stadacona Farm, Cap Rouge, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE—Boars and sows for sale. Todd, Corinth, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM
Chester White Swine, Shropshire Sheep and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys of the choicest breeding for sale. All inquiries apply to W. E. WRIGHT, Sunnyside, Ont. Proprietor

NITHSIDE FARM
Herd of large English Berkshire, South-down sheep and Silver Grey Dorset ewes. Two young hours fit for service and May. A choice lot of Silver Grey Dorking Cochons, \$3.00 each. None but first class registered. All stock sent out. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. E. MARTIN, Canning P.O., Paris Station, York Co., Ont.

Mr. Johnston was one of the pioneer members of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association. He has been one of the most active promoters and exhibitors of high bred Shorthorns in Canada, he has probably more than any other breeder in the Dominion.

Not only has Johnston been successful himself as an exhibitor, but he has had many who have purchased from him have also shown this stock successfully in the show ring. Much of the stock from the fine Shorthorn herds in the north of England which are noted for their dairy qualities. Mr. Johnston has worked to breed Shorthorn cows that would be good milkers, and, therefore, good mothers.

Owing to ill-health, Mr. Johnston has sold his farm, and therefore has found it necessary to dispose of his fine herd. Canada, will, therefore, be sold at either at the Clarence Station, G.P.R., or Pickering Station, G.T.R., the night before and driven to his place.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

QUEBEC BRANCH HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

On Thursday, March 3rd, 1910, the Annual Meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, held at the Hotel de la Province, Quebec, for the purpose of electing officers, receiving reports of progress, and attending the meeting are to be the guests of Dr. Harwood, who has arranged to train leaving Bonaventure station, Mondays will take the guests to Les Cheneaux Farm, where will be inspected the herds and barns, lunch will be served at the place. The return will be made on special G. T. R. train leaving at 1.15 p.m. if necessary for any guests to leave before that time, arrangements will be made to reach the train leaving at 1.25 p.m. wood from the time of leaving Montreal expense whatever to members of the meeting is as follows:

9.45 a.m., leave Montreal, G.T.R.
10.00 a.m., arrive Vaureuil.
11.00 a.m., arrive at Farm.
11.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m. Inspection Herd.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m., meeting.
1.30 p.m., leave for train.
4.00 p.m., train leaves Montreal.
4.35 p.m., train arrives Vaureuil.

As Dr. Harwood has one of the best farms and best herds in the Province of Quebec, being particularly interested in the treatment, the advantage of inspecting it will be a great treat to all. We are glad to have culture, as well as many members of the government of the City of Montreal.

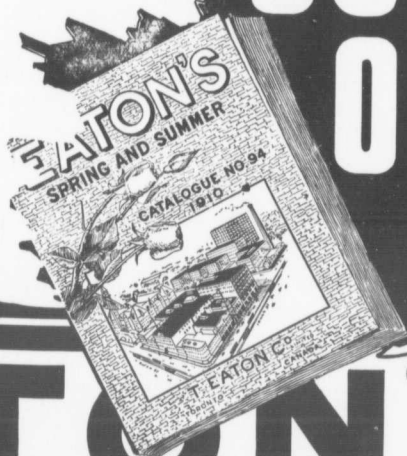
J. E. K. HERRICK, A. N. DELAND, Sec. Sec. Treas.

Be Ready to Cure Horses Ailments.—We commend to our readers an excellent and the book called "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." This book and Kendall's Spavin Cure will always be together. The book is a wonderful list of symptoms, describes them, and gives proper treatment. In very many cases Kendall's Spavin Cure is the only remedy needed. The book can be had free at Cure is sold, or it may be secured by writing to the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, at Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S. A., if you enclose a two cent stamp to pay postage.

We have taken Farm and Dairy ever since it started. It is getting to be every year, and we would not now like to see without it.—Wm. Edye, Perth Co., Ont.

DON'T PUT OFF
Seeing your friends and having them join in for a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

JUST
OUT



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TORONTO LIMITED
CANADA

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is FREE



Every Farmer's Wife in Canada Ought to Read this Advertisement



If you, Madam, are a farmer's wife, you should use your influence to get your husband to roof the house and barn with Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. For these practical reasons:—

Safe Against Lightning
Every thunderstorm that passes over your place endangers his life and your own, and threatens damage or destruction to the property. But there would be no such danger if the farm buildings were roofed with Oshawa shingles. They protect any building against lightning—far better than any lightning-rod system possibly can.

Safe Against Fire
And, at certain times in the year, the house you live in and the barn nearby is in danger from flying sparks from the threshing machine; sparks from the kitchen chimney; sparks from passing locomotives; sparks from forest fires, perhaps. Farmer's roofs catch fire in many ways—and you are different from most farmer's wives if you do not dread this ever-present danger. You need not dread it at all when the buildings are covered with a seamless steel fireproof Oshawa shingled roof.

Improves Cistern Supply
Probably you depend a good deal on cistern water. An Oshawa-shingled roof keeps your cistern fuller, and the water is cleaner, tasteless, without odor. It never can be from a wood-shingled roof. It always is from an Oshawa-shingled roof.

Costs Very Little
When you speak to your husband about this, ask him to send for the tastefully and handsomely-illustrated free book called Roofing Right. He will see, when he reads that, that the actual cost of an Oshawa-shingled roof is less than five cents per year for a hundred square feet of roof surface. He will see that this roofing is guaranteed to satisfy in every sense for twenty-five years, or he gets a new roof for nothing. He will see that it will pay him well to cover his house and barn with a roof that is guaranteed wet-proof, wind-proof, fireproof and lightning-proof for a quarter century, and that will be a good roof in every sense for fully 100 years.

Use Your Influence
Interest yourself in this vital matter. It directly concerns you. Get your husband to inquire into it. Get him to send for the free book—now—to-day. Or send for it in your own name. Do that, anyway. You will be interested in what the book tells you; and it is important that you, as well as himself, should know all about it, particularly. Send now for the book, please.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof.

Thus they weigh about **SEVENTY-EIGHT** pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square.



When considering metal shingles always learn **THE WEIGHT OF METAL** per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the **METAL ONLY**.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds **WITHOUT THE BOX**.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

C. A. Pedlar

DON'T stop when you have Oshawa-shingled your roofs. That is only the first step towards making a house modern, or a barn what a barn should be. Go on and plate your house inside and out with steel. Cover the surface of your barn with steel. In a word, "Pedlarize" every building on your farm. This way:

Make Your House Fireproof

Finish the interior of every room in your house with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls. These are made in more than two thousand beautiful designs, and the patterns stamped accurately and deeply into the heavy and imperishable metal. They cost less than plaster in the first place; and they will be like new when a plaster ceiling or wall is cracked to the danger point—which doesn't take long as a rule. They are easily put in place. They can easily be painted and decorated.

Make Your House Sanitary

Then, if you surface the exterior of the house with Pedlar Steel Siding—it is made to simulate brick, rough stone, cut stone—these Ceilings and Side-Walls and an Oshawa-shingled roof gives you a residence that is more nearly fireproof than the "skyscrapers" of the great cities. Also, such a house will be more warmer in winter than if it were built of solid brick—and so it will save its cost in fuel-savings. It will be cooler in summer, the ceilings and walls clean with soap-and-water. It will be a handsome, substantial and enduring proof of your judgment in choosing the modern building material—steel—Pedlar-made Steel.

Make Your Barns Safe

With Pedlar Steel Siding you can finish the outside of your barn most economically, and your cattle will thrive better in bitter weather than if they were housed in a solid concrete barn. This heavy-gauge seamless steel finish, keeps heat. It saves in lessened feed-bills enough to pay its cost over and over. It costs but little; it is simple to put on; and it will outlast the building's very timbers. Most important of all, it—makes barns practically proof against fire, entirely free from every kind of dampness, and proof against lightning.

Learn About Pedlarizing

At the same time you send for your free copy of Roofing Right Booklet No. 9, ask us for particulars about these other Pedlar specialties. We will send you samples of any of them; prices; illustrations; and samples of the Oshawa Steel Shingle as well—all just for the asking.

**GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE
GET A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE**



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ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.