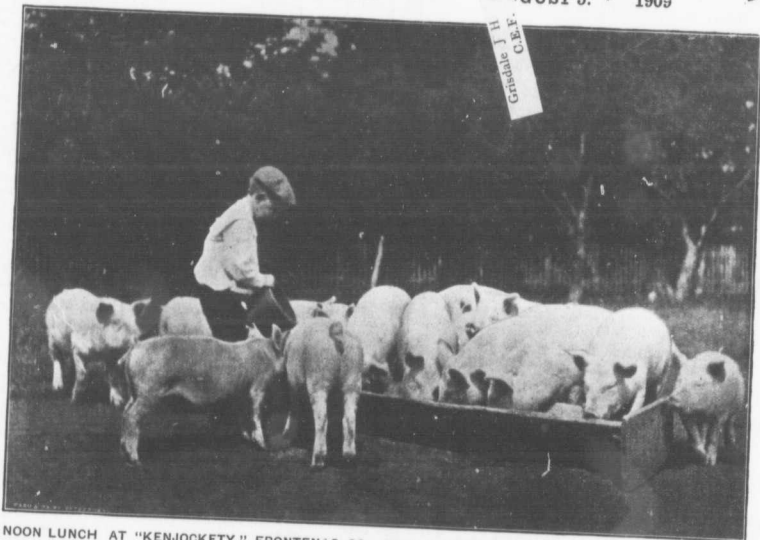


FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 5, 1909



NOON LUNCH AT "KENJOCKETY," FRONTENAC CO., ONT., WHERE HOG RAISING PROVED PROFITABLE

Correspondence received from a large number of wise raisers, some of which was published in Farm and Dairy, May 13th and June 3rd, clearly indicates that those who make profits from feeding hogs raise their feed upon their own farms. They made use of pasture, green feed, roots, and skimmed milk and whey when available. Those who cried down the business relied on mill by-products and other expensive feeds to produce their pork. Cheap feeds and suitable accommodation are essential for the best results in pork production. Those who fail to provide such will do well to leave hog-raising alone. More matter gleaned from the reports received is published in this issue. "Kenjockey Farm," where the photo was taken, was until recently worked by Mr. J. W. Suddard, Cataragui, Ontario.

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BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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"Simplex" LINK-BLADE

Cream Separator. We have been working on this machine for years and have brought it to such a state of perfection that it cannot be beaten.

¶ The **Link-Blade Device** in this machine is the most important cream separator invention of the last 15 years. These blades increase the separating power of what were before the most efficient bowls, under the same conditions of speed, temperature, etc.

¶ They will not clog up, even when running continuously for several hours.

¶ The Link-Blades effect a more thorough sub-division of the milk in the bowl and this without the re-wiping or interference of the cream and skim milk particles than has yet been attained by any other device or bowl construction.

¶ Besides cream separators we have everything else you need in the dairy.

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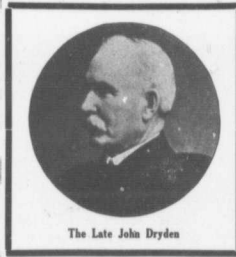
It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers

The Late Hon. John Dryden

Acute anaemia, from which he suffered for several months, brought about the death of the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario from 1890 to 1905. He died at his residence in Toronto on Thursday, July 29th. His family and relatives, in their bereavement will have the sympathy of many hundreds who knew Mr. Dryden personally and the thousands who have knowledge of the great work he wrought for the cause of agriculture.

Hon. John Dryden was the son of the late James Dryden, who came from Sunderland, England, and settled in Whitty township in 1829. He was born at Maple Shade farm in 1840, educated at the local schools, and took up farming as a vocation. He was successful from the start, and added to farming in a general way the breeding of high-class sheep and cattle, his farm and herds ranking among the finest in Canada.

When twenty-two years old Mr. Dryden was elected to the municipal



The Late John Dryden

Council of Whitty township, where as Deputy Reeve and Reeve he served for seven years, retiring voluntarily at the end of that period. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature for South Ontario in 1879, and remained in the Legislature until the advent of the Whitney administration in 1905.

In September, 1890, Mr. Dryden was appointed Minister of Agriculture. His practical farming experience stood him in good stead, and he was enabled to accomplish many great things which were of great advantage to the farmers of the Province. During his administration the Agricultural College at Guelph was enlarged and a dairy school established in connection with it. Like institutions were also built at Strathroy and Kingston. He also organized twelve fruit experimental stations throughout the Province.

The late Mr. Dryden was President of the Farming World, which in February, 1908, was amalgamated with The Canadian Dairymen and is since known as Farm and Dairy; President of the Reliance Loan & Savings Company of Ontario; President of the International Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association, and for many years President of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. He was a director of the American Clydesdale Association and Chairman of the Dehorning Committee. In 1896 deceased was appointed one of the commissioners for the revision of the Ontario statutes. Baptist in religion, Mr. Dryden was for years one of the Governors at McMaster University, and among other official positions was chairman of the board. He married in 1867 Mary Lydia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Holman, at that time a publisher in New York.

PAY TRIBUTE TO THEIR PREDECESSOR.

In a letter to Farm and Dairy, Hon. Nelson Montiegh, who followed Mr. Dryden as Minister of Agriculture, expressed his appreciation of

Mr. Dryden and his work in the following words:

"It was with deep regret that I learned of the death of Mr. Dryden. As one having an intimate knowledge of his work as head of the Department of Agriculture, I desire to hear tribute to the good work there accomplished. In Mr. Dryden's death agriculture has lost a good friend, one who did much to inspire ideals among agriculturists."

FROM HON. J. S. DUFF.

The following is the tribute that the Hon. J. S. Duff, the present Minister, wishes to make public through Farm and Dairy:

"For six or seven years it was my privilege to sit in the Ontario Legislature with the Hon. John Dryden, although on a different side of the House, and during that time I had the pleasure of enjoying his personal friendship to a considerable degree. I can therefore most readily bear tribute to that kindly, gentle and genial spirit which marked him at all times to political friend and opponent alike. While these qualities as a man will keep his memory green among those who knew him best, his death, I am sure, will be mourned by thousands of farmers in this Province who had not the advantage of a personal acquaintance. Having the honor to occupy the position which he occupied, I feel I can properly express the sorrow and sympathy of the entire farming community of this Province. Although of course we had our differences on matters of policy and details of administration, I have no hesitation in saying that his one ambition seemed to be the development of the agricultural resources of the Province to the best of his ability, and I believe he succeeded to a very large extent. Ontario mourns to-day the loss of a former Minister of Agriculture, but his name and work went beyond the limits of the Province and I believe Canada mourns the loss of one of her leading agriculturists."

Home Made Lightning Rods

Unfortunately a typographical error occurred in an article on "Home Made Lightning Rods" in "How to Make Them," by Mr. Henry Glendinning, which appeared in Farm and Dairy, July 15th. The first sentence in the second paragraph reads, "take two strands of No. 12 soft galvanized iron wire." It should read "taken ten strands."

The article in question has attracted much favorable attention from farmers generally. Mr. G. W. Anderson of Prince Edward County, Farm and Dairy for some explanation concerning the manner of erecting these rods. He writes, "I have been anxious for some time about lightning protection on my place. When I saw the article by Mr. Glendinning, I decided to have my building protected at once. I wrote a young electrician at Belleville and enclosed a copy of the article and told him that I wanted it put up just as Mr. Glendinning described it."

In view of the large number of barns that are destroyed annually by lightning, those having barns unprotected will do well to erect home made rods as advised by Mr. Glendinning. They have proven themselves to be efficient and they can be installed at a cost very much less than those erected by professional men or agents who make a business of travelling through the country erecting rods that are often not satisfactory and invariably high in price.

I am pleased with the stand that Farm and Dairy takes on all live questions of interest to the farming community.—Wm. H. Mallet, Wellington Co., Ont.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXV

Pure Breds are

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Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

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RURAL HOME

FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1909.

Only \$1.00
a Year

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY COW

Wm. Reid, Lambton County, Ont.

No. 31.

Pure Breds are Advisable, though Grades may be Bred Up to a High State of Production. Stabling is a Weak Point in Dairy Farming. Some Sound Advice on Management.

CAREFUL management of the dairy cow is always rewarded. This may be disputed. It will be endorsed by those who understand the cow. Were one to judge our average dairy farmer by the production of the average dairy cow and compare them with our more progressive dairymen and the records of their cows it would be plainly evident that dairy farmers generally require more light and more information regarding the management of cows. Such is warrant enough for what follows.

In order to build up a dairy herd, it is important that the dairy farmer should know a dairy cow when he sees one. If capital permit, it is well to purchase, or breed, only pure bred stock. There are a few very important points to be looked for in buying a cow. First look to the breed. In selecting the breed, we must be governed by various circumstances. If the milk is to be sold for cheese-making we should recommend the Holstein or the Ayrshire; for butter making, the Jersey or the Guernsey. Should one be unable to purchase pure bred stock, it is possible to have a very good herd composed of grades. There are individual grade cows equally as good as any pure bred, as regards milking qualities.

POINTERS ON BUYING

When buying a cow it is advisable to buy a young animal. Be careful that she is in good, healthy, thrifty condition. A healthy cow has always a sort of dew on her nose, chews her cud pleasingly, and has a nice fine coat. The age of a cow is often taken from the rings on the horns. These are not a sure guide. The teeth furnish the most reliable test. Judging of age by the teeth can only be done by one who is skilled in this respect.

Often we hear of buyers asking for a guarantee that the cow is in calf. It is a very serious matter for one to give such a guarantee, though the seller often gives a guarantee rather than lose a sale. As a matter of fact, a guarantee is not of much account at the best.

STABLING

Having selected cows to the best of our knowledge, we must next look to providing suitable stabling. Our stabling is one of the weakest points in dairy farms to-day. The great majority of cow stables are in a very unsanitary condition, although, in recent years, a noticeable improvement has been made in this respect. Undoubtedly

there will be more improvement in the near future since dairy farmers that sell their milk are under sanitary inspection.

Light, ventilation, and thorough drainage, are the three most important points to be observed in the cow stable. The building should be strongly built, and be ventilated in such a way as to maintain an even temperature and pure air in the stable at all times.

The floors should be well laid, and tight, to prevent soakage. For a cheap durable floor,



A Dairy Cow that Anyone Would be Proud to Own.

Inka De Kol Netherland May 3611, owned by Mr. Samuel Kyle, Dundas Co., Ont. Note the angular form of this cow, her well shaped udder and teats, and her general appearance of being a producer. With cows like this one in the dairy, the work of caring for them would be viewed in a different light.

cement is recommended. Wooden floors should have no place in the cow stable of to-day.

Dairy cows, to give profitable returns, require to be well bred, well fed, and well managed. High feeding is costly to be sure, but the way to get a maximum profit is to feed the cows to their full capacity. If one wishes to sell a cow or any other stock, they must be in good condition to command the best price. A cow may be well bred but no buyer will pay a high price for her if she is not in good condition, however good her milking qualities may be. Well fed cows are the best milkers; they produce healthier calves and are more able to withstand diseases than are cows which are poorly cared for. There are so many advantages in favor of the cow well cared for that

it is astonishing that so many farmers adopt any other plan of management.

What a cow should be fed on, will depend entirely on circumstances. All, however, should aim at the highest results. The best results can be got only by careful weighing of the milk, morning and evening and the use of the Babcock test. They furnish a sure measure of what a cow is doing. Whether or not a cow is paying her way can be determined by means of these.

HAVE COWS FRESHEN IN FALL

The best time to have cows calve depends somewhat on the use that is to be made of the milk. If the milk is for cheese-making it is preferable to have the cows calve in the spring, as they will then give the greatest flow of milk during the cheese season, which extends from April to September or October. If for butter-making that is

carried on the year round then it is advisable to have the cows freshen in the fall. In most cases it will be found advantageous to have cows freshen in autumn. They then milk well in the winter and when turned to grass their flow increases and they may be said to have a second freshening. The largest returns will be secured from cows calving in the fall. Then too, the calves can be raised during the winter on skim milk and be turned out in fine condition in the spring. In this way they get a good start on the early pasture before flies come. The majority of our most progressive dairymen raise their calves in this way. They claim that their calves are just about one year ahead of what they would be were they dropped in spring. To a large extent their assertion is true. Cows calving in the fall are fed well throughout the winter to keep up their production and are thus in a much better condition in the spring than the cows bred to freshen in the spring. Winter is the best time for butter-making. We can then get a better quality of butter and a better price for it than we can in the summer.

Milking should at all times be done regularly. In regularity lies much of the secret of profitable cows. Cows are very sensitive, and look to being milked, as they look to being fed. If the cow is neither fed nor milked regularly, we need not expect to look for large returns. Feed which would likely contaminate the milk with undesirable odors should never be fed before or while milking. Milking should be proceeded with and finished quickly. Milk with dry hands. Be careful to wipe all parts of the udder before milking with a damp cloth to prevent any loose dirt from falling into the pail during milking. It is a common plan to dip the hands into the milk at intervals during milking. This is a most filthy practice. It should be immediately and everywhere condemned. Cows

are often milked in the barnyard in the summer. This practice is not to be recommended. It is far nicer for both the animal and the milk to be in a well kept, and properly ventilated stable.

WATER AND SALT FREELY

The cow must have free access to good, clean water at all times, summer and winter. At a trifling cost the water can be put into the stable, either in a trough in front of the cows, or in individual pans or basins. Milk cows should have an abundance of salt. Salt aids digestion and keeps up the flow of milk. It also induces the cow to drink more water, which is an advantage.

Records of the milk, of the food, the dates of service and of calving and the age of cows should be kept. These may be hung in the milkhouse beside the scales used for weighing the milk.

The diseases of the cow are not few. We should ever be on the alert for their first appearance. Abortion is the most costly of all. This disease in one form is contagious. Every effort must be given to stop its progress when once it is noticed in a herd.

Harvesting the Honey Crop

J. W. Hunderich, Waterloo Co., Ont.

The bee-keeper is anxious to pursue the best methods in harvesting the honey crop; those that will accomplish the work satisfactorily with the least amount of labor. We assume the bees are on movable frames, with queen excluders above the brood chamber, and are supplied with supers to store the nectar during the season. If extracted honey is produced, the greater portion of the combs should be sealed before extracting, as unripened honey is of inferior quality.

In localities where the bees have access to different kinds of flora in succession, which yield honey of different flavors, it may be advisable to extract separately. The bee-keepers acquainted with their own markets will be able to decide for themselves. In localities where the yield of nectar is principally from one source, the honey may be removed at the close of the season, and extracted when convenient. However, it is advisable to extract while the weather is warm, or the honey will necessarily require to be heated, to make extracting practical in cool weather. When comb or section honey is produced, the sections should be removed when nicely sealed; it is then at its best in appearance.

The use of queen excluders is desirable, while frames containing brood can be extracted, young larva is liable to be thrown out while extracting. Bee escapées are a great convenience in removing honey from the hive. In the evening a board fixed with an escape can be placed between the body of the hives and the supers, and by the following morning the combs will usually be free from bees.

After the honey is harvested the bees should not be neglected. It may be said, that the honey crop next year is dependent on the condition of the bees at this time of the season. They should have sufficient stores to continue brood rearing to supply the colony with young bees during the coming winter. If the queen is old and failing, she should be replaced. In localities which furnish no fall flow of nectar, and colonies are short of stores for winter, it is advisable to feed while the weather is warm.

Among the farmer bee-keepers who only keep a few hives, there may be only a small quantity of surplus honey to market. However, the progressive farmer keeps stocked with the markets, and is too proud to dispose of his products below market value. It is preferable to sell direct to the consumer. Such a market can be easily cultivated by the exercise of a little business ability on the part of the producer. The products from one's bees will increase the revenue in connection with a well kept farm.

SOME POINTS BROUGHT OUT FROM INSPECTING DAIRY FARMS IN WESTERN ONTARIO

Farms in Districts Nos. 3 and 4 as they Appeared to Mr. H. Giendinning, the Judge
Some Features of These Farms

FARMS of outstanding merit were those centered in the Dairy Farms Competition for those districts including York County and west, and which it was my privilege to inspect in order to place the awards offered by Farm and Dairy. It has been a pleasure to visit the fine farms entered in the competition and to meet with their owners at their homes. Generally speaking the farms were of a high order. Seldom would a mistake have been made when driving to the farms had one turned into the finest looking place in the neighborhood.

Beautiful trees growing along the roads, and lanes and around the buildings were, with a few exceptions, common to all. Well kept lawns planted with shrubs and flowers were also generally in evidence.

The majority of the competitors would compare favorably with people of the same social standing and wealth of the towns and cities in the matter of dwellings and furnishings. It was common to find dwellings fitted up with hot and cold water on tap, bath rooms and other conveniences. Many were heated by hot water or hot air and several of them were lighted with acetylene gas.

INFERIOR VENTILATION IN BARN

Barns were large and commodious. They were well lighted, supplied with water in the stables and had cement floors and mangers. The majority

of them were whitewashed and were neat and clean. A few were well ventilated. The ventilation in the majority, however, was by means of the windows, tile in the walls and chutes that conveyed the feed from above to the stable below. Ventilation could be greatly improved upon by most of the competitors.

No Better Way of Remunerating Them

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—Please find enclosed \$1.00 for a subscription to be sent to a friend who has done me much kindness and who has a family of small children, five boys and one girl. I know of no better way of remunerating them than to send them a subscription to Farm and Dairy.—F. E. Caldwell, Carleton Co., Ont.

Fields for the most part were well laid out and could be conveniently reached by lanes leading to the buildings.

Fences and gates were generally in good repair. Underdrainage has been done to a considerable extent on nearly every farm. On some of the farms it is difficult to find a weed that would be considered injurious to the crop. Owners of some of the cleanest farms explained that they had troublesome weeds, but that Farm and Dairy's Competition had stirred them up to the extent that they had destroyed every weed man on the farm. Often the enthusiasm of one man in this respect had extended to those on adjoining farms.

CROPS SUITABLE FOR DAIRYING

Alfalfa was much in evidence. Corn for the silo was also common. With these two feeds in plenty, dairymen know that they have a cheap, bulky, palatable and nutritious food suitable for the production of milk. The hay crop was a good one. Clover was a good catch last year. It came through the winter in fine condition and there was sufficient rain in July to insure an abundant crop. Many fine fields of well-filled fall wheat were seen; occasionally some fields are thin on account of dry weather last fall giving them a poor start. Some fine fields of barley were noticed, but this crop on the whole will be below the average. Early sown oats on high land looked well; later

sown oats which comprise the majority of fields will be light. In some sections a red blight similar to that of two years ago, is affecting the crop. Corn, although late, is looking well. Mangels and sugar beets generally are promising.

COWS THAT WERE MONEY MAKERS

Milk cows were in excellent condition as might be expected on the farms of the competitors in the Dairy Farms Competition. The special purpose cow, the Holstein, Jersey or Ayrshire or their grades, were most in evidence. A large percentage of these cows are pure-bred, registered animals, that were justly the pride of their owners. The best of care was taken of them on all the farms in the way of feed, water, and salt. It was gratifying to note that on nearly every farm either daily records were kept of the milk, or it was weighed and tested three times a month as is done by members of the cow testing associations. In this way their owners knew just what each cow was doing. They knew that each cow was a money-maker; those known as boarders, and which are so common on many farms, having been weeded out as have entered the Dairy Farms Competition knowing better than to keep them.

NO ALL ROUND HIGH SCORERS

It may be encouraging to those who did not enter the competition, but who are thinking of entering two years hence when they shall again have the privilege, to know that no one man scored high on all points. Those high in one particular were invariably low down on another. Some had entered the competition from being urged to do so by some member of the family or friend. They were greatly surprised at the result of their work in putting the farm in order. One competitor aptly expressed the situation on his farm by saying "I never thought before that I had so much summer air wood around my place." It would be difficult now to find enough, lying loose around his yard, lanes, or fields, to boil a tea kettle.—H. Giendinning.

Summer Management of Sheep

H. Johnson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Lambs that are dropped about the first of May should be weaned during August. They will do their best only when given proper attention. They should be pastured on clover, blue grass or rape, or better still, have all three combined and allow them to take their choice. By giving them a little grain such as oats or peas mixed with bran they will be greatly assisted in their development.

The bucks should have been castrated when young; their gains will be much greater if this has been attended to at the proper time. Lambs weaned and properly cared for will make better gains than if allowed to run with their mothers under ordinary conditions. Quick maturity should be the object,—lambs make a better growth at less cost, when young than at a later stage of life.

Ewes, if allowed to run on clover or blue grass pasture, that is not too bare, will get in good condition for the breeding season without any grain. Care should be taken to see that they do not become too fat, as frequent losses occur from fat ewes getting cast on their backs in a furrow. Both the ewes and lambs should be provided with an ample supply of water and salt.

The fly that causes grub in the head gives sheep great trouble. A long, tried and efficient prevention for this trouble is as follows:

Put the salt for the sheep in a trough in which holes about 2½ inches in diameter have been bored along the sides on a level with the in-

side bottom of the hole that when their noses touch has the sheep's head raised. Frequent sheep, par rather park are surprised by the turpentine over the cropped cloth closely for other insect accessible, flies in mud, handled to success in them good

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The framework rises in a high b and gradually s tario. Geologists time towards the wide valleys in t across the coun submerged and material and the glaciers or floatin

side bottom of the trough. Smear the upper side of the holes with pine tar about once a week, so that when the sheep lick the salt out of the holes their noses get covered with tar. The top of the trough has to be covered with a board to prevent the sheep getting at the salt from the top.

Frequent change of pasture is a great help with sheep, particularly with the lambs, which are rather particular about what they eat. If they are turned into a new range after a shower it will be surprising to see how thoroughly they will go over the grass again, even though it has been cropped closely before. Watch ewes and lambs closely for any indications of stomach worms or other insect pests. Keep the stable darkened and accessible, so that they may get away from the flies in muggy weather. Sheep must be properly handled to be profitable and no one will have good success in raising these animals unless he gives them good care and attention at all times.

Fruits and Vegetables in Prince Edward County, Ont.

E. B. Yarwood, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The geological features of Prince Edward Co., Ont., are peculiar to it and are very interesting. Some time ago Cornell University kindly sent me a bulletin entitled "An Orchard Survey of Wayne County, New York," in which the geological fea-

ture of the bare limestone has rotted to form our clay-limestone gravel soil and the retreating lake has left the glacial soil in low ridges composed of varying mixtures of sand, gravel and clay. Most of it a good loam with very little surface stone. Probably about $\frac{1}{2}$ is shallow clay gravel soil, one-third deep clay gravel and one-third deep loam. With such a variety of soil the canning factories can depend on a fair crop every season. When every body has a good crop, very few get rich as fast as the crop would indicate because the factories cannot handle it all.

People as a rule are taking much better care of their land than in the old days. The great difficulty of getting good help, however, tempts a good many to retire as soon as they think they have enough to live on; either selling or letting out their places, so that, as a general rule, the working farmers are short of capital to properly drain and make the most of their land. We have not a very large area of strawberry loam and lately the factories have taken their surplus. We do not raise enough plums, cherries and pears to supply the local demand as they are short lived under ordinary orchard treatment.

EXCELLENT APPLES GROWN

We pride ourselves on the quality of our apples. The hard winters four and five years ago were very trying to our orchards, leaving a great

to his size than any of the other domestic animals and as a consequence he is more liable to suffer from digestive troubles than are the ruminants. It is not wise to allow a thirsty horse all the water; he will drink either before or after severe work; nor after feeding. In order that a horse might have the best possible chance of digesting his food thoroughly he should always have the water first and his solid meal afterwards.

WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST

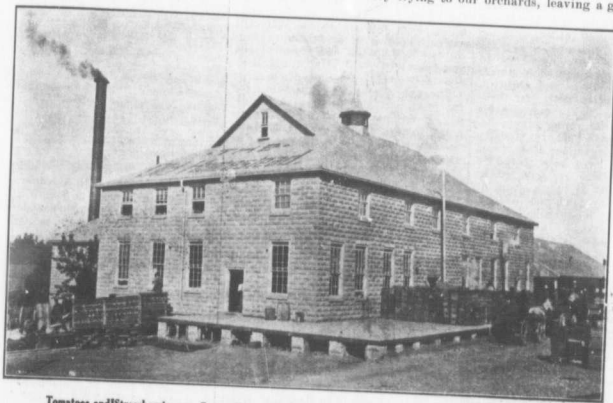
Horses should be watered before breakfast in the morning. It will probably take some time and trouble to educate a horse to this as most animals refuse to drink until after being fed. A little perseverance however, will accomplish it all right and horses treated in this way will make a better use of their food, keep in better condition and will be less liable to suffer from stomach trouble. There are two reasons for this, firstly the water a horse drinks remains only a very short time in the stomach. It quickly passes back into the intestines. As a consequence, if the stomach is fairly full of chewed up hay and oats and the horse takes a big drink of water the stomach is very full and more or less of the solid portion of the breakfast will be washed back into the intestines with the water thus depriving the animal of the nourishment contained in the portions of undigested food washed out of the stomach. Secondly, not only is the horse deprived of any nourishment from part of his breakfast but those particles of undigested matter in the intestines act as irritants and are liable to set up scouring and colicky pains. In case the horse has his water first, by the time he has eaten only a small part of his breakfast the water will have all left the stomach, no solids will have been washed out and the digestive fluids will have a much better chance to perform their functions than if diluted with large quantities of water.

PRECAUTIONS IN OTHER CASES

If a horse has done some very heavy work and is excessively tired he should not be allowed all the water he wants until he has rested a while, give him some water then after an hour or two of rest, let him drink all he wants. It is also bad practice to put a horse to any severe exercise, such as fast driving or moving heavy loads immediately after taking a heavy drink because the overloaded stomach and intestines press forward into the lung space and prevent the lungs from properly performing their functions. This is very noticeable in the case of a horse with the heaves.

Such an animal should (if at all possible) be watered often and only a little at a time; of course, a full drink could always be allowed at night.

A horse is seldom too warm to water. A horse may be sweating very freely and yet not be so very hot as to render it dangerous to let him have at least a little water. It is a very cruel thing to put a thirsty horse in the stall and compel him to munch his hay and oats dry while his throat and mouth are parched with thirst. It might be laid down as a rule that a horse doing any kind of ordinary farm work under ordinary conditions is not too hot to water even though he is sweating very freely. Of course exceptions to this rule may occur, but a little discretion is desirable in everything, but farm horses are not so warm as to make watering dangerous nearly so often as some persons suppose.



Tomatoes and Strawberries are Grown Extensively in Prince Edward County, Ont., for the Canning Factory

Canning factories are valuable aids to fruit and vegetable growers. They tend to prevent gluts in the market, and subsequent drops in prices, by buying and handling the surplus. The factories should pay as high prices as possible for produce of good quality. It is up to the growers to supply the class of stuff that is wanted.

ures of that county were treated in relation to fruit growing. It was very interesting. I have done my best to find similar information respecting the survey geology of our county and, expecting a pamphlet by Dr. A. W. G. Wilson, of Montreal, I have found very little.

In the old days of grain growing, the sprawling shape of the county made it unnecessary to draw a load of grain more than five or six miles. Now we have taken up another line. The vicinity of water probably has helped us to a leading reputation for dairy produce, fruit and canned stuff, the same as our barley and peas enjoyed.

NATURE OF SOIL

The framework of the county is limestone which rises in a high bluff at or near the eastern shore and gradually slopes to the shores of Lake Ontario. Geologists say that the drainage was at one time towards the southeast, cutting the shallow wide valleys in the rock that run all or part way across the county. Since then, the country has been submerged and these valleys filled with glacial material and the higher rock cleaned off either by glaciers or floating ice in both. Since re-elevation

many dead and sickly trees, especially in the young orchards. I think that some orchards were being grown too fast. I lost all the plum and cherry trees I was cultivating, while those in sod lived, but they were not half as large. Our land is so variable and the seasons so irregular that each one has to experiment for himself and watch his neighbors.

Our climate is getting harder on fruit trees. Forty years ago we could grow many varieties of cherries that we cannot now, and apples the same. Our woods, being cut away, must make some difference.

Watering Horses

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

Healthy animals should have all the water they desire. The ideal condition would be to have it at their disposal all the time, but as this is impossible while at work certain restrictions should be exercised in the case of working animals. This is especially necessary in the case of the horse. The stomach of the horse is smaller in proportion

Our choice of breeds would probably be uninteresting, suffice it to say that we must have a "Special Purpose" cow of some of the dairy breeds. The record of some of our cows bred on dairy lines is disappointing. We feel, however, that there are more misfits in dairying with the so-called "two purpose" cow.—Frank Webster, Victoria Co., Ont.

Economical Feeds for Hogs

Reports obtained from Farm and Dairy correspondents on the "Hog Situation," some of which were published earlier in the season show that in nearly all cases where mill feed had to be purchased hogs were produced at a loss. Com complaints were frequently made against the packer for paying a flat price for all kinds of hogs. Mr. Owen Gaudet, Dundas Co., Ont., voices the sentiments of a number of correspondents when he says, "I shall go out of raising the bacon hog unless the packers discriminate in price between the fat hog and the bacon hog, as it costs more to produce the latter."

Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Simcoe Co., Ont., says, "Nothing but a steady market will give confidence to the farmers. It is clearly seen that the farmers do not forget the way the price went down in the autumn of 1907 when there was a large supply of hogs. If we blame the packers and endeavor to retaliate by going out of hog raising that will not put any money in our pockets. We must be doing some business and do it on the most approved lines."

A number of correspondents of Farm and Dairy report having made a profit last year out of hogs, but they were men who raised the feed on their own farms, raising largely clover, roots, skimmed milk, whey and grain grown upon the farm. Mr. James Scott, Cedar Creek Road, says, "I would not know how to dispose of the skimmed milk if it were not for hogs. Dairying and hog raising go

well together. I believe that when well conducted it gives better returns than any other business on the farm, if taken for a period of years."

We have little control of the market, but we can make an effort to produce hogs for less than formerly by feeding a nutritious feed that costs little. Alfalfa, from its heavy yield per acre, the large amount of nutriment it contains along with its palatability stands out prominently above all others. Rape and red clover come in a good second. If these are fed along with skimmed milk or whey and a little more of any other way make cheap feed for hogs in the summer. Sugar beets, mangels and turnips will serve as green feed in winter. Cheap feed does not always stand for cheap hog production. Good care, clean and dry quarters, regular feeding and a hog with a good constitution are all essential to profitable hog production. H.G.

Light Crop in Western Ontario

The Ontario crop of 1909 will not be up to normal. It will be a light one. This was shown by a report by an editorial reporter who was at Farm and Dairy who has just completed a tour of the western portion of Ontario extending from Peterboro to Goderich, and south to Lake Erie, covering the counties of Huron, Wellington, Haldimand, Brant, Oxford, Norfolk, Elgin and Middlesex as well as passing through other counties on route.

The drought in June appeared to have been more severe in the counties of Peterboro, Victoria and Ontario, than in the counties west. In these counties hay was very light, many fields were thin from the young plants being killed in June, 1908, by the dry spell that then prevailed. Red clover and alfalfa hay have been stored in fine condition. Alfalfa, if seed, is one of the main crops of this section, and is short and many fields are patchy. The extreme heat in June had an injurious effect; alfalfa did not fill well and as a consequence much lighter crop than that of a year ago.

HAY AND GRAIN.

In that locality from Toronto to Brampton the hay crop was much better. From there west as far as Goderich farmers have secured an abundant crop of hay. That which was cut early was saved in fine condition. Some of the late cutting was injured by the rains. One description will apply pretty well to all the grain crops growing in this part of the Province. Each locality has some fine fields of fall wheat, particularly the seed germinated soon after being sown last fall. Other fields alongside, that had not been plowed at the proper time, failed to sprout until late in the fall. The plants, being weak, did not stand the cutting and spring frosts, and on these fields the wheat is thin. The greatest variation in grain is in the oat crop. Where the fields were cut in the spring and permitted early cultivation there are excellent crops. But much of the oat crop was put in late and it shows very unevenly; parts of the fields that are dry have a good stand, while other portions that were wet at the time of seeding are yellow and thin and bare in spots.

VALUE OF UNDERDRAINING.

The present season has been a great one for teaching the value of underdrainage. Fields that were underdrained were sown in some cases five or six weeks earlier than underdrained adjoining fields. The crops are on the drained fields, while the underdrained land makes a sorry showing. The barley crop for the most part is short and light in the section from Peterboro to Toronto. Farther west it is much better on account of getting more rain in June. Even it, however, will not be an average crop. Corn was planted late, but it is mak-

ing a good showing where the cultivator and seed is kept going. Sugar beets, mangels and potatoes are looking well. As a rule they are late. Turnip seed in many sections lay in the ground from three to four weeks before coming up owing to the dry weather; a short season for the growth of this root will be the result. The only evidence of disease observed was a red blight on the leaf of the oats in the counties of Middlesex, Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand and Brant. Two years ago the oats throughout the Province were affected by a similar blight.

Brandon Exhibition

Excellent weather favored the Brandon fair and the attendance accordingly was largely in excess of previous years. Classes were well filled. Keen competition and close judging, particularly in horses and cattle, were in evidence. The cattle exhibits were pronounced to be stronger than those shown at Winnipeg. Shows were practically the same with the herd owned by W. H. English added. Hon. W. Clifford's herd made an addition in the Aberdeen Angus variety to those shown at Winnipeg. Holsteins were out in strong numbers. Jerseys, if anything, were better than at Winnipeg, while Ayrshires did not make as good a showing as usual.

The exhibit of swine was probably the best ever shown at Brandon. Sheep were well up to the standard with Leicesters, Oxfords and Shropshires. Among the flocks shown, the one owned by J. McKea of Macdonald deserves special mention.

The exhibits at Brandon being for the most part the same as at Winnipeg, it was particularly interesting to note the order of the show. Many changes were made in the placing as was given at Winnipeg, especially in the best breeds of cattle. In the aged cow class the change that was out of first at Brandon. In the horse department, too, reversals were remarkable. In Canadian bred, for instance, the horse that took first at Winnipeg was unable to do better than an added fourth in the ring at Brandon. Grain classes made a strong showing, the exhibits being pronounced as being fit to take a prize. Dairy produce also excelled. Prof. H. Mitchell, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who judged the dairy produce, stated that the exhibit of butter was in every respect splendid.

A spectacular event of the exhibition was a parade of Indians in all the glory of war paint, feathers, picturesque dresses and all the paraphernalia. It goes to make up an Indian procession. The turnout could not have been equalled by the biggest circus on the road. The parade was the genuine thing, a survival of the day when the redskin roamed the prairies, lord of all he surveyed.

Queries re Steel Silo

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—Having seen an advertisement in the paper of steel silos, I wish to ask you a few questions concerning them. Are they durable? How long do you prevent steel silos from rusting? Are they cheaper and more durable than pine? What is their size and capacity? Would you consider them a target for lightning?—J. B. L. Carleton Co., Ont.

The manufacture of steel silos is a new business in Canada. The Waterloo Engine Works Co., having only started to erect them last fall when they put up their first one on the farm of Mr. James Boyd, Wentworth Co., Ont. Mr. Boyd is very enthusiastic about his silo and states that he would not under any circumstances have any other kind.

Steel silos have been used for a great many years in Michigan and also in Pennsylvania. It is necessary to paint these silos both inside

and out. On the inside to keep the acid from eating the steel and on the outside to keep the weather from rusting it. Quotations made by the Waterloo people cover the necessary paints for covering the inside and outside. With proper care, there is no reason why these silos should not last for 20 years.

Steel silos are perhaps more expensive than the pine silo but it is very much more durable. A number have been supplied this year to take the place of wooden ones that have been blown down. In two separate instances, The Waterloo Engine Works Co. have supplied steel silos to farmers who had had their wood purchased to put up a new wood silo. After the merits of steel silos had been explained to them, they decided to erect the steel one and get rid of the wood the best way they could. These silos are furnished in standard sizes, 12 and 14 feet in diameter and any height required. The capacity of a silo, 12 feet in diameter, 30 feet high, will be 120 tons of silage. One 14 x 35 feet will hold 120 tons. As to their being a target for lightning, how many steel chimneys have we ever heard of being struck with lightning? Farms covered with steel or tin roofing are rarely struck by lightning.

Detesting Cows Below Par Value

In one cow testing association the average production of 126 cows was 520 pounds of milk and 20 pounds of fat, not very much below the average of 126 cows in another association close by, which was 609 lbs. milk and 26 lbs. fat. But notice how tremendously that comparatively small difference affects the total yield; for in the one case the 26 cows gave in the month 86,845 lbs. milk and 3,267 lbs. fat, but the other lot of 126 cows gave only 65,646 lbs. milk and 2,510 lbs. fat; or allowing butter fat to be worth 25 cents a lb., actually a difference of \$189.25 in one month. Why are not thousands of our dairy cows made to earn an extra dollar and a half a month for their owners? When the owners are perfectly certain through a having tested each cow in the herd individually, which animals are bringing in a good profit, then the average yield and the total income can be largely increased.

Another contrast shows that 100 cows in one association produced just 27 pounds of fat less than 72 cows in another association 10 miles away. There were thus 25 cows more to be milked, and to have capital locked up in, and to tramp round on the pastures eating good feed that the other cows could have used to better advantage, for 27 pounds less fat. Weighing and testing is the quickest and surest way of detecting those that are below par value.—C.F.W.

Cuttin' off, old one will not kill bladder champion. Put a little salt on the corners of your sheep cut off, and it will give no more trouble. This weed is a persistent grower and hard to fight.—T. R. Gaylor.

I have been taking Farm and Dairy for about three years and you can't be without it. I think I can get some new subscribers for you too.—Roy Thornton, Hastings Co., Ont.

LA MENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Siftling, etc. Bone or stifle trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists. Home Box 9, N. Y. A bottle removes Pain, Swelling, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Itch, etc. Sold by W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Sole Mfrs., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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READ THIS BOOK The Science and Practice of Cheesemaking

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This is a new book that should be in the hands of every cheese-maker. It represents both the scientific and the practical side of cheese-making. It not only describes clearly the different operations in the manufacture of cheese, but special attention is given to explaining the reasons for each step. It is a splendid book as a work of reference for the family use of practical cheese-makers during the cheese-making season. It will help YOU to make a greater cheese-making work as a maker this summer. Send for this book to-day, and keep abreast of the times.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Queries re Corn Harvest

I have planted four or five acres to corn this year and I would like to know (1) the best mode of harvesting (I am growing for the grain as well as for the stalk) (2) Can you give directions for building a corn crib. (3) What company manufactures a small power corn sheller. (4) Is there any husker manufactured to husk the ears after they are plucked from stalk. Please let me hear from you through the columns of your valuable paper—C. B. Hatton Co., Ont.

1. For such a small area as five acres it would not pay to buy a power husker. The best way to harvest would therefore be to break into waggon and haul to husking floor (barn floor or shed).

2. A corn crib to hold 200 bushels may be built as follows:
 Foundation, posts or stones, six of them, 12 or 15 in. high.
 Sills, made of 4 in. by 6 in. Building 12 feet long, 4 1/2 feet wide at sills. Planks made of 2 in. by 4 in., building 12 feet long by 6 1/2 feet wide at plate.
 Studding or posts, made of 2 in. by 4 in., building 6 feet high between

Walls, slats 1 in. by 2 in. set on inside of studding and about 1 1/2 in. apart.
 Floor, same as walls but slats 1 in. apart.
 Braces, three cross pieces between plates.
 Doors, one end 2 ft. by five ft., slatted; small doors in gables for filling.
 3. Power corn shellers are manufac-

is any question about the quality of the fence that should be erected, the Fence Viewers can be called in to determine the matter.

Roofing

Before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, send for this free book, which will give you the inside facts about all roofings—shingle, tile, tar, iron—and prepared, or ready-to-put roofings.
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THE UTILIZATION OF WOOD WASTE BY DISTILLATION

A general consideration of the NEW INDUSTRY, including a full description of the distilling apparatus used and the principle involved, also methods of chemical control and disposal of the products. First edition illustrated by seventy-four engravings, 156 pages. This book is cloth-bound, it will be sent to any address post paid on receipt of \$3.50. Every Farm, Ranch and Merchant needs a \$4000.00 Tax-Free denatured alcohol distillery apparatus; agents price \$95.50. A 100-gallon distilling apparatus costs \$700.00.

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Food for the Bees and Blight Prevented at One Rapid Operation

It has been well demonstrated that it pays and pays big, to spray potatoes. An increased acreage and co-operation with our neighbors in the purchase and use of spraying and other potato machines, will justify and make possible their installation. The illustration, taken in Mr. John A. Campbell's farm, in Essex Co., Ont., shows a power sprayer, and a luxuriant growth of potato tops kept healthy by the

sill and plate. Studding perpendicular when viewed from side of building but spreading out when viewed from end. Studding 2 feet apart.
 Rafters, made of 2 in. by 4 in., four feet long, one-third pitch 3 feet apart. Shingle roof.

tured by International Harvester Co., Hamilton, Ont.

4. Yes, same Company.—J. H. Grisdale.

Farmers First and Always

How few farmers know exactly where they stand at the end of the year's work? They keep no accounts, and even if they desired to do many have not sufficient education to fulfil their desire. The head work is left to others. Farmers leave too much for others to do that they can and ought to do for themselves. They complain of the laws, yet will not educate their sons so that farming can be represented in our legislatures. Only give the boys as great a chance for success and as great a pride in their labor as their city brothers, and they will not leave the farms.

Our Legal Adviser

AFFECTING LEASE.—I lease farm from B. The terms of the lease stipulate hedges twice a year. This has not been done. In what manner does this affect the lease? Does the fact of B failing to do this work render the lease void?—J. Mc., Peterboro Co., Ont.

A will be entitled to recover damages from B for the injury to his reversionary interest in the property. If the lease contains an express provision for forfeiture on breach of covenants on the part of the lessee, then the lessor can serve notice upon the lessee specifying the particulars of the breach complained of and requiring him to remedy the breach, and if the lessee fails within a reasonable time thereafter to remedy the same and to make compensation, the lessor can proceed by action to enforce his right of forfeiture.

BARBED WIRE LINE FENCE.—Is it illegal to use barbed wire for line fence? Can the party owning land on the other side of fence compel me to take the wire off. Am I responsible for damages if stock get hurt on wire?—A. J., Grenville Co., Ont.
 Barbed wire may be used for a line fence if it is not contrary to By-Laws of the Municipality, and if approved of by the Fence Viewers. If there

SILOS

WE SUPPLY THESE MADE OF STEEL

Our Customers have found these Easy to Erect. They are Durable, and will last for years, and are FAR CHEAPER than the styles ordinarily used. Rusting easily prevented

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CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

TORONTO 1909

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For all information write J. O. ORR, Manager City Hall, Toronto

HORTICULTURE

Apple Outlook in Canada

There has been a decided change in the outlook for apples in Canada during the past month. Profuse blossoming indicated an abundant crop, but drought in June and early July and insects have lowered the prospects considerably.

In Nova Scotia, where a record crop was expected, the quantity for export will be at least 200,000 barrels less than last year when over 700,000 were shipped. Dry weather caused the fruit to drop badly. Clean quality is expected as scab has not shown to any extent so far.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will not have enough apples to supply home demand. Quebec expects only a small crop. These three provinces will not export more than small quantities this year.

In Ontario, conditions vary. The Georgian Bay District promises a big crop; much thinning will have to be done to get quality. The counties bordering on Lake Erie do not expect more than a fair crop. Conditions in Lake Ontario counties are similar, only a medium crop being expected.

In British Columbia a light crop is looked for in orchards near the coast and a fair crop in inland valleys. The yield will be much less than was anticipated earlier in the season.

Present indications in all Canada point to a light crop of early and fall varieties and a medium crop of winter ones. Apple aphid has helped considerably to cause a heavy 'drop.' This pest is in evidence this year more than ever before and has done much damage to foliage. Codling moth is showing in Eastern orchards but is not causing any anxiety. Our fruit generally will be clean. Most growers in leading districts practise spraying.—A.B.C.

A Great Horticultural Week

The week in September following the Canadian National Exhibition will witness two of the most important events along horticultural lines which



"The Kodak on the Farm"

Is the title of a beautifully illustrated little book that we have recently issued. It contains a score of pictures that show how interesting the Kodak may be made in the country, and it explains in clear and simple terms the K-dak system of photography—the system that has done away with the dark room and made picture-taking easy for the amateur. It shows something of the practical side of photography, the farmer, as well as telling by both pictures and text of the many delights that the camera offers to country people.

Ask your local dealer for a free copy of "The Kodak on the Farm."

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have been known in Ontario, or, indeed, the Dominion.

The American Pomological Society will hold its biennial session in St. Catharines, Ont., beginning on Tuesday, Sept. 14th. This is the first occasion when this society has held its sessions outside the borders of the United States, and it is safe to predict that the departure will not be regretted for the fruit growers' Association of Ontario, the Niagara District Fruit Growers' Association and the St. Catharines Horticultural Society will be invited financial aid from the provincial government, the county councils of Lincoln and Welland, and the city council of St. Catharines are providing a programme which will be thoroughly enjoyed by the visiting pomologists. The programme has not definitely been adopted, but the following may be taken as very likely to be adopted:

The business sessions will open on Tuesday afternoon in the county court house, followed by a public meeting in the opera house in the evening, which will be addressed by some of the prominent horticultural topics appropriate to the occasion. Music will be rendered by the 19th regiment orchestra.

Business sessions will be held in the morning and afternoon, and possibly on the evening of Wednesday and Thursday morning, and possibly Friday morning. In the afternoon of Thursday, the visitors will be taken for a visit of inspection of the western fruit district, going by special Grand Trunk train to Grimsby Park and thence by electric cars along the H.G. and B. line, visiting several fruit farms on the river roads. Other visits may be arranged as alternatives to the Jordan and Fonthill districts. On Saturday the Grand Trunk train will be taken on a visit to the Agricultural College.

During the week, (to be exact, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 15, 16 and 17) the Niagara District Horticultural Exhibition, which the St. Catharines Horticultural Society established five years ago, and which has gained a provincial reputation, will be in session. This year it will far surpass all previous records. Indeed, it may be taken as an unquestioned fact, that never before in this country has there been such an exhibition of fruit, flowers and vegetables, as will be seen in St. Catharines on these days. The fruit crop of the district is a bumper one, and this exhibition will be the best, when the peaches are at their best, say nothing of grapes, pears, plums, etc., will tend to show what the famed Niagara District can produce.

In addition to the competitions for the prizes offered by the St. Catharines Society, which aggregate nearly \$1,500, there will be the competitions for the Wilder gold and bronze medals offered by the Pomological Society. This competition is open to the continent, and there will be many seeking to win these coveted awards. This competition alone, it is expected, will make an exhibition larger than we have yet seen in this province.

At the time of going to press with this number of Farm and Dairy, we cannot make definite announcements of details, but our readers will do well to make arrangements to visit St. Catharines during the holding of this great exhibition and the visit of this distinguished Fruit Society. It may be taken as an assured fact, that single fare rates will be available from all points in Ontario where the one way fare does not exceed \$2.50, and from points where the

one way fare is above that sum, the round trip rate of single fare may be had on the certificate plan. More definite announcements will be made in a later issue of Farm and Dairy.

Notice to Fruit Growers

J. A. Buddick, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Last year this department arranged to have one cold storage chamber reserved on four steamers sailing weekly from Montreal to London, for shipments of early apples and tender fruits, the Department guaranteeing the earnings of the whole space. Similar arrangements have been made for the present season, with the exception that the steamers will sail from Montreal alternately to Glasgow and London. The steamers and sailing dates will be as follows:

Steamer	Line	Sailing Date	Destination
Heperian	Allan	Aug. 21	Glasgow
Carairoca	Thomson	Aug. 23	London
Strampian	Thomson	Sept. 4	Glasgow
Hesperian	Allan	" 18	Glasgow

One chamber on each of these steamers will be available for shipments of fruit at the regular rate of freight, to be paid to the steamship companies in the usual way. A proper temperature will be maintained in these chambers regardless of the quantity of fruit which may be offered for shipment. In each case these steamers will sail on Saturday morning so that shipments should reach Montreal not later than Friday morning of the same week.

The Department of Agriculture will assume no responsibility in connection with these shipments, but there will be the usual supervision by the cargo inspectors at Montreal and at port of destination. Thermographs will be installed in the chambers so that a complete record of the temperature on each voyage will be secured.

As the space in these chambers is limited shippers who intend to take advantage of the facilities offered on these five steamers must notify the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission, Ottawa, before making shipments, and freight will be accepted in the order in which the space is booked. Applications for space should state the number and size of the packages which are to be shipped.

In connection with these sailings the Department has arranged with the Grand Trunk Railway Company to run an ice car weekly up what Thomas to Montreal to pick up what shipments of fruit may offer at the different stations between St. Thomas and Hamilton, via Jarvis, and the car to be sealed at Hamilton and forwarded to Montreal by freight without any extra charge for the icing or for the special service. This car will leave St. Thomas at 7.30 a.m. on Wednesday of each week, commencing August 15 and ending September 15. Following is the proposed schedule for this car should the time it will be due at the different stations named. Freight however, will be accepted at any station on the route between St. Thomas and Hamilton.

STATION	TIME	TRAIN	DAY	
L'vo	St. Thomas	7.30 a.m.	72	Wed.
"	Aylmer	8.05 "	"	"
"	Tilbury	8.30 "	"	"
"	Belth	8.45 "	"	"
"	St. Catharines	9.15 "	"	"
"	Jarvis	11.15 p.m.	"	"
"	Hagersville	2.00 "	Way freight	"
"	Caletown	2.30 "	"	"
Arr.	Hamilton	7.00 "	94	Wed.
"	Montreal	3.00 a.m.	"	"

Send short articles or fruit growing or gardening for publication on this page.

Deformed Apples—Curculio

Much concern is expressed by orchardists in Maine who are troubled by deformed and worthless fruit. One fruit grower reports 60 barrels of worthless fruit last season and prospect of several hundred dollars less this, and various orchards over at least the southern third of the state are in a similar condition. Orchard owners who have had trouble with gnarled and pitted apples are urged to examine their fruit at once for the crescent shaped wound which the worthless fruit makes, and which at this season is easily recognizable.

Apple injury by the curculio (*Conotrachelus venustus*) is one of the most serious troubles in the Maine orchards, and one least recognized by apple growers. As it is to all appearances rapidly on the increase, orchardists cannot afford to neglect the alarming situation.

The trouble is such a serious character and of such economic importance that the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has kept a record of orchards where complaints of deformed fruit have been made since spring and visited these the next spring (1907, 1908, 1909) at which time the trouble could be definitely determined. The curculio has been bred by the station entomologist, from the young apples troubled in this way, the effects of the curculio wounds

One Boy's Success

Having read in Farm and Dairy that I could secure a pure bred pig for seven new subscriptions to that paper, I started out to see what luck I would have. It did not take me very long to get seven new subscribers. I am only fourteen years old but thought that Farm and Dairy's offer would be a good chance to get something for my spare time in the 'evenings. I am waiting for my pure bred Yorkshire pig and Victoria County, Ont.

on apples at different stages noted, and the situation carefully studied.

The methods of controlling this pest are tedious but effective and possible, and (if apples are to be grown in orchards now infested) necessary. They are also beneficial to the orchard in other respects. Specimens of deformed apples will be examined and identified for any orchardist in the state applying to the station for information. Such specimens should be presented in sealed boxes the next fortnight while the wounds are still characteristic. Not less than one quart of apples should be submitted for this purpose.

NOTE.—Any suspicion of this trouble is reported in apple orchards should be Canadian at once to the nearest agricultural college or to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.—Editor.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

Black Watch

Black Flag

The Chewing Tobacco of Quality.



PO

Poultry

Prof. F. C. In Farm touched up poultry of the State, giving reviews and deals in Canada. Ireland, farmers trade the Farmers were eggs and so prices. No weeds. Wh rising, eggs than they shipped marketed at undesirable but brought the fish market. as the Irish Society took along the great deal before the price. The stimulus for the brought the form standard to the production to the co-OPER

In looking poultry industry have made of the trade, tion and co-keep-note. Go rectly, or ind Families, has about.

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LACK OF This same has affected the and it will des work that the instruction if This is one of ties that must be in keep a good article and more of the pocket of the difficulty comes the trade—the absence of large buyer has producers to obly and when has as many producers. Th and every pack contains is graded and sold eating. For a he may get an over from last to 70 cents a eggs that have months.

DIFFERENC There is still producer to this is his enemy an

POULTRY YARD

Poultry Industry in Canada

Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College

In Farm and Dairy last week we touched upon some phases of the poultry industry in Canada, the United States and Denmark. The following reviews the situation in Ireland and deals further with the situation in Canada:

Ireland, prior to 1898, had a poultry trade that was very unscientific. Farmers were satisfied to sell small eggs and scrawny chickens at low prices. No attention was paid to the breeds. When the prices of eggs were rising, eggs were kept much longer than they should have been and were marketed stale, dirty, and in a very undesirable condition, and of all ages, brought the lowest price on the English market. In 1898 a society known as the Irish Agricultural Organization Society took the matter up much about the same time as Denmark. A great deal of education was given before the peasants could co-operate. The stimulus given the poultry industry by the co-operative work has brought the quality up to a more uniform standard, has given better prices to the producer as well as better quality to the consumer.

CO-OPERATION THE SECRET

In looking over the history of the poultry industry of countries that have made or are making a success of the trade, it seems that organization and co-operation has been the key-note. Government assistance, directly, or indirectly through existing societies, has done much to bring this about.

CANADA AND CO-OPERATION

The industry in Canada is ripe for organization towards co-operation. Information has been given by the various Governments which has been appreciated. This is shown by the attention given to poultry and the superior quality that some producers receive the better dressed bird and the strictly new laid egg and to pay accordingly. Along with this quality, however, there is a large proportion of inferior grades produced that must be disposed of and the good is used to help sell the bad. As a result there is very little encouragement for one man to pay extra attention to produce a good article when his neighbor gets the same price for a much inferior grade.

LACK OF DISCRIMINATION

This same lack of discrimination has affected the Canadian bacon trade and it will destroy much of the good work that has been done in poultry instruction if allowed to continue. This is one of the two main difficulties that must be overcome—prices must be in keeping with the quality, a good article must get a good price and more of that price must go into the pocket of the producer. The second difficulty comes from the other end of the trade—the lack of uniformity and the absence of recognized grades. The large buyer has to deal with too many producers to obtain the desired quantity and when he has acquired it, he has as many grades as there were producers. There is no uniformity and every package has to be inspected and graded separately, even the consumer is seldom sure of what he is eating. For a 50-cent a pound broiler he may get a stunted chicken bred over from last fall, and he pays 60 to 70 cents a dozen for "new laid" eggs that have been held for six months.

DIFFERENCES TO OVERCOME

There is still a tendency for the producer to think that the consumer is his enemy and that he studies only

to get his produce at half price. On the other hand the consumers accuse the producer of robbery, providing stale eggs and old hens and the prices paid should warrant new laid eggs and broilers. There may be a grain of truth in both, but out of this feeling should not exist. The producer should recognize the consumer as his best friend and vice versa. They are partners. A proper system of co-operation would help. We need a system that would bring the two ends of the industry closer together. Between the man who produces the egg and the man who eats it, is placed a gulf that must be bridged over. In this gulf is found the suspicion that the one holds against the other; the distance they are apart—four to six middle men and four weeks of time; the deterioration in quality the egg undergoes in a month's time; the difference in price that new laid eggs are quoted as in the city and the price received by the producer. These are differences that co-operation might help to overcome.

Next we will show up where the great difference in the price paid by the consumer and the price received by the producer, and seek to show that co-operation can be applied to our poultry industry.

Cause of Gapes in Chicks

Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Pennsylvania

Gapes in little chickens are caused by the eating of earth worms. They are parasites in the earth-worms which find their way into the windpipe of the chicken and lodge there, where they take the form of little red worms. The best preventive is to keep the ground; or use ash or strong salt water on the soil, so as to kill the earth worms; or strong strong lime or something of the kind on the ground, so that the chicks will not get hold of the worms.

After the chicks have been attacked with gapes, however, you can dislodge the worms by making a very small loop in a twisted horse hair, draw out the tongue of the chick slightly, insert the horse hair loop in the windpipe opening, which will be seen between the forks at the base of the tongue, and, twisting the hair around, withdraw it. The worms are likely to be found within the loop, or some of them will have been thus removed, and the operation can be repeated.

Another remedy is to dip the tip of a soft feather into kerosene and insert it in the windpipe opening to dislodge and kill the worms. Such treatment, although not so better than letting the worms remain undisturbed, to severely annoy the fowls and even kill them. Mixing turpentine or other strong fumes in the food of the young poultry has a very unsatisfactory as a remedy for gapes.

Old and Unprofitable

"E. F. Thomas, of Northfield, has lost a hen by death which had attained the very unusual age of 21 years. She retained full mental and physical vigor up to her last years, which was short, and during all the years she had lived with the family she worked industriously, laying an egg now and then until the end. Thus is refuted the claims of poultry experts who assert that only young fowls are profitable."

What about this hen? It would be interesting to know how many eggs she laid each year for the last 20 years; if the feed she consumed had been fed to a pullet each year how many more eggs would have been the outcome. Taking the figures experiments seem to point to, that is, that a hen decreases in egg production one quarter each year of her life, if the rule worked out with this hen, she would lay less than one egg dur-

ing her twentieth session, or during her life time about 757 eggs.

Supposing her pullet and pullet's pullet, etc., had been kept in her place throughout the 20 years, and allowing the pullets to lay the same as we allow the old hen to have laid her first year, 150 eggs, the pullets would have 3,000 eggs to their credit. At an average price of 12 cents a dozen, the old hen would have \$7.67 for her credit and the pullets \$30.00. If it cost \$1.00 a year to feed a hen the pullets have a bank account of \$10, while the Mrs. Van Winkle Hen owes the world \$12.43.—F.C.E.

Weaning Chickens

The taking away of the mother hen, or the total abolition of all artificial heat in the brooder, is an operation that is very often postponed far too long. As soon as chickens are fairly well feathered, and the weather is moderately mild, there no longer remains any reason for the hen to be cooped up, or the brooder lamp to be kept burning, and in the former case the presence of the hen is only too often the means of imparting a large colony of vermin to the chickens as soon as their growing feathers provide sufficient cover.

Coddling may result in the growth being checked and the constitution being undermined. The system of hardening off chickens as soon as they get their first feathers is one to be heartily commended.

Put up Jobs on the Hens

It is claimed that some of the poultry raisers of the good state of Iowa have struck a new plan of fooling the hen, says the American Chesse-maker. It has been noticed for a long time that the hen gets busy at daylight. Her joyous cackle of pride over the birth of a new egg is always heard just a little after sunrise. An Iowa man concluded that he would try an experiment. He put electric lights in his hen house and about two o'clock in the morning turns on the lights. The hens wake up under the impression that it is daylight and get busy. They lay their regular quota of eggs, after which the smooth farmer turns off the lights and the hens go back to bed. Then when the daylight comes they get up and lay more eggs. In this way the farmer is getting a double supply of eggs, but there is talk of having him arrested for obtaining eggs under false pretenses. When the hens lay two eggs per day the size of each egg is not so great as the size of the single egg the hen used to lay at sunrise. If a dozen and not by weight that makes no difference to the farmer. The hens, however, are getting to look worried. They can't understand this thing of two nights following each

other so close, and it is feared that some of them are getting onto the method of the farmer. When they really do catch on there will be a strike among those hens.

Time is Money

We need a year to grow a pig. 'Tis two before a steer is big. The hens lay every day.

Alfalfa takes three years to spread. A horse as colt four years to feed. The hens lay every day.

A few weeks yield the honey store, Then blooms, fruit and all are o'er, The hens lay every day.

For other things, too long we wait, Our life is short, and pay-day late, The hens lay every day.

Poultry Pointers

The new poultry husbandry has taught us to avoid the weaking as we would the pestilence.

Don't forget that chickens all need pure, fresh water, where they can get it all the time.

Share the skim milk with the hens. They will make as good use of it as any creature on the farm.

Moth-halls put in the nests are said to drive away lice and mites and be a sure protection for setting hens.

Keep the poultry houses clean, and give them an occasional whitewashing, and your fowls will not be bothered by lice.

Surplus cockers at this season of the year don't pay for their keep, unless one is engaged in selling brooding or exhibition stock. Remember that a pullet will eat anything that a cocker will and make a good deal better use of it.

If you want a hen to lay you mustn't follow her around and watch her through knotholes. She'll get on your little game and she won't lay an egg, just to spite you. You saw her dodge round the corner of the barn just now, and you nearly broke your neck getting over the orchard fence so's to keep with her in sight, and you came up with her, and you you the merry ha, ha! Now, if you will pretend that you don't care a soul darn whether she lays or not, she'll come into the house and lay under the sofa.—The Khan.

To Scare Crows.—Bright rags or bits of new tin, tied to the branches of trees around the brooder yard will keep away crows and hawks. If they still bother, cover the yard with a layer of twine by carrying it back and forth from the brooder roof to the wire fence of the yard, and the chicks will have a chance to eat in peace.

DO YOU KEEP PIGS? IF SO, COULD YOU KEEP ONE MORE?

Would you like to earn one FREE, a pure bred? Send us only 7 new yearly subscribers to "Farm and Dairy" at \$1.00 each, and we will send you a pure bred pig, any breed you desire, with pedigree for registration.

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our verifiers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisements. Should any subscriber have occasion to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we be unable to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this protective policy is that you include in all your letters to the editor the words, "I saw your ad in Farm and Dairy." Give us your name, so that we as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN, THE FARMERS' FRIEND

The farmers of Ontario have lost in Hon. John Dryden a wise, practical and experienced adviser and friend, and one who had their interests close at heart. As Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and as a breeder and exporter of pure bred stock, he earned a reputation that made his name familiar throughout Canada, the United States, and other countries. For his sympathy with all lines of our varied agriculture he came to be recognized as the most successful Minister of Agriculture that Canada and her provinces have known.

Mr. Dryden combined a thorough practical knowledge of Canadian agriculture, a keen appreciation of the value of scientific discoveries, good administrative abilities, and a broad, dignified, hopeful outlook of the farmer's calling. In his constituency, the agricultural society, the public school, the township council, the village church, all felt the influence of John Dryden, and he in turn was moulded by them. In 1879 he was chosen to represent the constituency

in the Legislature, and he occupied a seat there every year, with the exception of one session, till 1905. As Minister of Agriculture, he wielded a great influence for good, and the name of "Honest" John Dryden will pass into the ages in the annals of a better agriculture. Possibly Mr. Dryden was best known as an advocate of advanced methods in agriculture. He believed that scientific farming would produce the best results. This feeling led him to become a persistent, intelligent and enthusiastic promoter of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.

Mr. Dryden served his country well. He was honored by his fellowmen. He lived an honorable, straightforward life. Even his political opponents pointed to him with pride as an example and an inspiration for the young men of Ontario. Canadian agriculture owes much to "John" Dryden.

SOW THISTLE MUST BE CHECKED

From the vigorous campaign of instruction relating to the perennial sow thistle that has been carried on in the columns of Farm and Dairy during the past two years our readers have come to recognize a serious foe in this pest. Many know of this weed from sad experience. Others more fortunate and in more favored districts have yet to learn of it at first hand. Unless some definite action is taken by the Government to check it sow thistle will soon be as widely known and more common than the Canada thistle.

To appreciate what this pest means, one must see it in sections of the country where it is at its worst. Parts of Victoria and Durham Counties, Ont., as well as many other counties, notably Wellington, have their full share of this "yellow" scourge. The enormity of the problem that sow thistle has brought before our farmers to-day, was more forcibly than ever brought home last week to an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy while driving through a considerable section of Durham County. Under present conditions, it would seem to be an almost hopeless task to combat this great foe. With sow thistle on an adjoining farm or even on farms at a considerable distance, it is only a matter of time when these farms and others in the neighborhood will be seeded down. The situation is so bad in some localities, our representative was informed, that at threshold the screen doors of houses a considerable distance to the lee of where the threshing machine was in operation, would be found to be well spotted with the seed and pappus of sow thistle carried there by the wind. Such would appear to be an extreme case. The yellow bloom in evidence on many fields in that district to-day insures a recurrence of these conditions within the next few months.

All farms in the district referred to are not equally affected. There are few indeed but have some small patches of sow thistle, the blame for which can readily and truthfully be attached to careless neighbors who perchance are on rented farms in close proximity.

The stranger need not be informed as to whether or not the fields of spring grain in that district were put in by tenant farmers. On rented farms sow thistle is the most abundant. Many fields were seen that were a continuous mass of yellow sow thistle bloom. Crops infested to such an extent should be cut at once and the whole cured for hay. Otherwise they will do damage that will take years and years of careful and persistent cultivation to overcome.

Something more radical than has yet been attempted in Ontario, must be done to curb the rampage of sow thistle. Those responsible for the badly infested fields fail to recognize the offence they are giving to other farmers in the community. The one thing to do, would seem to be to enact such laws as are now in force in Manitoba whereby the fields of any farmer who fails to take measures to prevent sow thistle from seeding, are taken in charge by an inspector who orders the sow thistle cut and should the parties responsible fail to carry out the order, the thistle is cut for him, the expenses for which work are charged up to him in his taxes. The Ontario Government should give this problem its early consideration. It is imperative that the ravages of sow thistle be checked.

LIGHT IN FARM STABLES

It is unfortunate that many do not recognize the value of abundant light in stables. Barns that were erected some years ago are inadequately supplied with light. Many are little less than dungeons in this respect and in some of them it might almost be termed a crime to house stock. This condition applies to some extent to many barns recently erected. It is a great oversight on the part of those who planned them.

Light is the best disinfectant we have, and is available to all if they will but take advantage of it. All these stables can be improved. It is a comparatively easy matter to enlarge the small inlets for light. No particular difficulty is in the way of cracking out these small windows, and enlarging the opening in the stone wall to a size in keeping with the dictates of modern thought and practice in regard to light. The small expense and trouble of making such improvements are well within the bounds of the benefits and advantages that will be reaped. It is gratifying to note as one travels through different districts of the country that farmers in general are becoming alive to the great importance of light and are undoing mistakes made in this particular when building, by replacing the old windows with much larger ones.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME FOR FARM CEMENT WORK

There never was a time like the present for putting in cement work on the farm or elsewhere. Never in the history of cement have prices been so low, thanks to vigorous competition among the manufacturers during the last few months. Cement is now selling at \$1.15 net per barrel f.o.b., in

car lots. Compared with the price that was common a few years ago, the great reduction would seem a veritable God-send to the farmers of to-day. Those contemplating installation of cement work would do well to plan it for the near future.

While there seems no indication of any early rise in prices (in fact, it seems quite impossible for prices to go up under present conditions, owing to the fact that increased production is much greater than increased consumption) still the fact of several companies closing down their works, some having been forced to assign, will tend to bring conditions back to normal. At any rate, prices would seem to have reached a rock bottom level and are such that no one should delay in installing contemplated cement work.

HIGH SCHOOL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

To be a successful and up-to-date farmer, it requires that one be possessed of an education, varied and thorough as that of any business or professional man. As farmers we require a knowledge of different kinds of soils and the best way to treat them. We should understand the principles that underly such subjects as underdrainage, aeration of the soil, the part played by bacterial life in the soil, how plants feed, how plants grow, how new varieties of grain and fruits are produced by cross fertilization. We should have that knowledge of botany that will enable us to recognize weed enemies and teach us how to cope with them, and to understand the nature of crops. We should know enough about insects to distinguish which are beneficial and which are foes. The same applies to birds. We should possess knowledge in regard to forestry so as to preserve and extend our bush land in the most profitable manner. We should know the value of and how to manage the farm orchard and vegetable garden. We should understand enough about veterinary science to be able to diagnose the simple ailments of stock and to know when it is advisable to call in expert practitioners to treat the more serious ailments. We should have an understanding of the principles of live stock and have the practical ability and push to enable us to apply this knowledge to these things in actual work.

Nor is this all. We must be machinists and carpenters. We ought to have public spirit and manliness enough to make valuable members of our respective communities, domestically enough to make us the indispensable centers of our homes; and common sense and business methods enough to enable us to guide wisely all the ends of a complicated business. Such is part of the education required by the farmer.

It is well that our Ontario Government is alive to these facts, and has taken measures asking to give agricultural education in our High Schools. The work that is being done in the eleven districts now served by the expert representatives of the On-

tario Department includes every detail of the instruction to give is required.

Who are our calling community benefit by due the agriculture in the eleven districts for next fall.

Butter Making is one of the most important subjects in the course of letters to the Editor.

Operation

The Kerwood Factory is situated at Kerwood on the G.T.R., 26 mi. as at present Wm. Waddell's plant was a satisfactory one for making six tons a year. At present operation for the output for each 75 or nearly 100 tons.

This increase in the output for each 75 or nearly 100 tons is due to the fact that the cream is also separated in the year factory. The Laval pump skim milk is returned to the cream, the butter is separated in the year factory.

The Laval pump skim milk is returned to the cream, the butter is separated in the year factory. The cream is also separated in the year factory. The butter is separated in the year factory. The cream is also separated in the year factory. The butter is separated in the year factory.

Butter and shipped weekly monthly on the month for the May of the present refrigerator was giving good satisfaction kept reasonably kept at a temperature with an economical present, the butter marketed in one bulk of it going to the market for years has market.

The Dairy Factory Buttermak

The dairy factory the dairy business, we must start to no dairy farm, large

FOR

No. 1 Alpha (Dett.). Also one Detergent, 1000 lb. offer refused.

BOX 297, LISBON

tario Department of Agriculture is commendable. May it spread till it includes every county in the Province. The instruction that they are seeking to give is just what every farm boy requires. Those interested in boys who are expected to make farming their calling will do them and the community a kindness and a lasting benefit by using their influence to induce the boys to avail themselves of the agricultural instruction to be given in the classes now being organized for next fall.

Creamery Department

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

Operations of an Up-to-Date Plant

The Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factory is situated in the village of Kerwood on the Sarnia branch of the G.T.R., 26 miles west of London and is at present owned and operated by Wm. Waddell. Nine years ago this plant was a small cheese factory operating for six months in the year and making less than 50 tons of cheese a year. At present the factory is in operation for the full 12 months and will reach 75 or 80 tons of cheese and nearly 100 tons of butter.

This increase in the business is attributed to the fact that both butter and cheese are manufactured. The milk or cream is received and the business carefully managed with a view of giving patrons the best possible returns which are promptly paid.

Butter is manufactured 12 months in the year from milk received at the factory. It is separated by three De Laval power separators. The skim milk is returned to the patrons. Cream is also received from those patrons who have hand separators and prefer to skim the milk at the farm, the cream being delivered daily in individual cans by the same waggons from May 1st to October 31st for all these factory. The whey is also skimmed and butter manufactured from the cream, the butter being sold as a distinctly separate brand from the creamery.

Butter and cheese are sold and shipped weekly. Patrons are paid monthly on the 15th to 18th of each month for the preceding month. In May of the present year Eureka refrigerator was installed which is giving good satisfaction and when kept at a temperature of 38 degrees with an economical use of ice. At present, the butter is nearly all being bulk of it going to the London market where careful attention to quality year after year has secured a splendid market.

The Dairy Farm from a Creamery Buttermaker's Standpoint

The dairy farm is the foundation of the dairy business, and here is where we must start to make it a success. A dairy farm, large or small, can be

FOR SALE

No. 1 Alpha Cream Separator (Detl.). Also one Richardson & Co. Pasteurizer, 1,000 lbs. No reasonable offer refused.

BOX 297, LISTOWEL, ONT.

made profitable. The farmer is the manager, and to him it is success or failure. To be a successful manager, all are born with some business ability and it is developed more and more as we grow older. It is the sole duty of every father to educate his children and to teach them to do some useful thing well, even though the parents cannot read or write. A great mistake with many farmers is that they are ignorant and cannot read or write, and they generally do not care to send the children to school and are of the opinion, or under the delusion that it is not necessary for a farmer to have proper education. This is a great mistake, as the farmer that wants to manage a farm to-day and make a success of dairying, must have some education. He must have education enough so he can read, write and figure. How many farm homes do we find that do not have even a local or home county paper. The boy that does not read, the children do not read, and they all toil early and late on the farm, year in and year out, and they do not know whether they get more for their work or not. They do not know whether there is profit in their cows or in their crops, but they sell just milk and soy and do the same work from year to year, and when they sell anything to day, and when they sell milk and soy and do the money and spend it.

THE KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY

On a dairy farm we must know how much it costs to produce 100 pounds of milk and how much milk it takes to make a pound of butter or butterfat; we must know how much we feed our cows, and what they return. The practical dairy farmer knows what his cows bring him and does not have to ask the buttermaker how much his cows cost him. In order to have success on a dairy farm, the manager should keep posted on the latest dairy methods, and he can only do so by keeping a few good dairy papers and getting the whole family interested so successful farmer gets his knowledge. We find in them many valuable suggestions regarding breeding, feeding, care of milk and many other articles in every day life on the farm. One dollar invested in a dairy paper on the farm will pay for itself many, many times throughout the year.

We find every good buttermaker has ways desirous to learn more. When the patron has something wrong with his butter, he states his troubles to the buttermaker and the good buttermaker gives him advice.

DAIRY FARM EQUIPMENT.

On a practical dairy farm, good water is the greatest necessity and the water tank must be so constructed that it can be kept clean at all times. Next is a good milk house, so milk or cream can be milked with as little work as possible. All utensils must be washed every time when used, or sweet milk and cream cannot be expected. It is a bad practice to hang your milk in pails up in the barn over night and then again next morning wash and out washing. You cannot deliver sweet cream when you leave your separator unwashed after you have separated your evening's milk and run your milk through in the morning. You just look into your separator after you feel mad if the buttermaker smells around your cream can, trying to find out what causes the bad flavor, and do not feel mad at the buttermaker if he rejects your cream or milk handed in this way, for he is trying to make good butter and it is impossible to make good butter after the cream is spoiled. Put the blame on yourself and do better, for you are the loser.



Ask Him

When the agent for the imitating Cream Separator has finished his assault on your intelligence, ask him:—

- Where did you come from?
- How long has your machine been on the market?
- How long will it be?
- Why should I buy it rather than the De Laval?
- As you claim it to be the same as the De Laval, why should I take a chance, when I can buy the genuine De Laval?
- Has your machine the Split Wing Tubular Shaft? Why not?
- Won't it be a long time to wait until the patents expire?
- Will you agree to skim as well as the De Laval?
- Then put it in the order that it must do as well as the De Laval or no sale

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
173-177 William St.
MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

Do not think your milk or cream not properly cared for, and rejected by one buttermaker, and taken by another, is all right. You may think that the one who rejected your stuff is trying to play smart, but he is trying to save you money and extra expense, while the other one who is taking in all your off-flavored stuff is losing money by forcing impure and unwholesome food on the market.

So, kind reader, be clean in handling your dairy products and you will make more money out of the same amount of raw material. If you have a neighbor that has not enough dairy sense, try to induce him to take a dairy paper. After he has had one for some time, he will bless you and may do you a good turn.—E. B. Hoag, in Hoard's Dairyman.

Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, are of interest. The whey should be warm for skimming; 128 degrees F. is found to be satisfactory. A rich cream gives butter of better flavor, better body and better texture. The cream should be kept at a low temperature, 40 to 48 degrees for five hours at least, and add from 20 to 25 per cent. of good culture with an acidity of 5 to 7 per cent before churning. Churn at this same low temperature.

It has been found that churning at a higher temperature with much severity developed was detrimental in several ways; there was a poorer flavor, body, and texture and there was a greater loss of fat in the buttermilk and a lower moisture content in the manufactured butter. Then, too, there was an excess of cheese color, noticeable in the butter.

Our "Pig Offer" is a dandy. Have you taken advantage of it yet? Read it elsewhere in this issue.

Pointers on Making Whey Butter

Some conclusions regarding the best methods of manufacturing butter from whey as reported by Mr. G. G.

PERFECT

STEEL HOG TROUGH

A Clean, Strong, Never-Wear-Out Trough

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

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Steel Trough and Machine Co., Limited
TWEED, ONTARIO

to the Watsons as an addition to their home. He afterwards regrets this move.

Cheese Department

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

A Substantial Cool Curing Room

Cheese makers of experience can appreciate just what it means when a maker who has been in the business for 18 years says he is not a bit afraid of a hot day, thanks to his cool curing room. The cool curing room at the Pine Grove Factory, Peterboro, Ont. and which is illustrated on this page, was built last summer and is now in use for the first season. When visited recently by an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, Mr. R. H. Little, who owns and operates the Pine Grove factory, informed our representative that hot days used to make him tremble. With the grease dripping from the shelves, he did not

per protecting the main part of the wall. The inner walls of the ice chamber are of the same material and are built in the same way as the outer walls except that matched lumber is substituted for the concrete blocks. The floor of the building is cement throughout. In the ice chamber, strips are laid on the cement and on top of this is a ply of loose lumber on which the ice rests.

OTHER FEATURES.

The whole system works perfectly. The cost of the building was about \$600. The room above the curing chamber can be used as a storage for boxes and as a hall for meetings. This hall has been made use of as a school since January until the recent holidays. The building is shingled with Oshawa galvanized steel. The ice chamber proves most convenient for purposes other than that of cooling the curing room. A large door opening into the curing room permits of easy access. A space of several feet across the chamber was reserved when the ice was installed. A table placed in this space furnishes accommoda-

and while we were taking the samples for the curd test the next morning, we told everyone what had happened the day before. And the thing has been agitated so much at our factory that everyone knows what to do when we say pin-holes, and that settled the pin-holes for this season."

Some Canadian makers may have had similar troubles. The remedies applied by one Wisconsin friend are worth trying. Their value lies in convincing the patron that his milk was not what it ought to be. If every maker could get his patrons excited and demonstrate the effect of sour curd tainted milk upon the finished product a great deal would be accomplished in the direction of securing better milk.

Dairying in Prince Edward Island

Walter Simpson, *Queens Co., P.E.I.* The price of cheese for June and July is very much in advance of these months last year. Pastures are holding out well and our rain fall for July has been quite sufficient.

Cheese sales so far have been very satisfactory and will average about 11 1/2 cents. There is little or no complaint from the buyers re quality.

Our Dairymen's Board of Trade meets in Charlottetown every two weeks. Most of the Island make is offered on the board and sold subject to inspection in the factories—and afterwards sent to the ports of export where if any dispute arises about weights it is settled by officials who are appointed by the board. We consider this system preferable to shipping our cheese out of the factory and to be inspected at the port of export as it enables us to handle locally to better advantage any goods that did not come up to the requirements of the foreign trade. But as a matter of fact very few cheese are rejected.

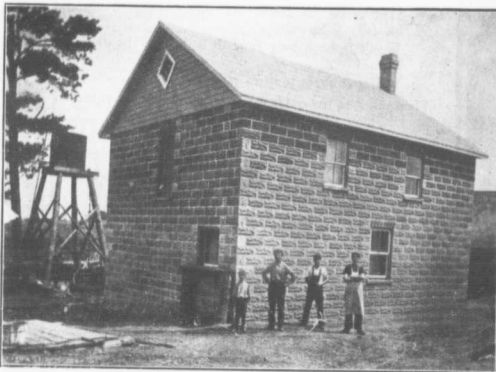
as the quality is very even and uniformly good. Our makers are up-to-date and are favored by a somewhat cool climate which insures success in curing when proper care is exercised. Many of our factory curing rooms are supplied with ice during the hottest of the season.

An inspector and instructor is employed for seven months, from the first of June who makes frequent visits to all the dairy stations inspecting the factory plants, and surroundings, and assisting the makers to solve any of the little problems that arise from time to time in the making room. Our territory being only small one official is able to overtake all this work, and this fact has a tendency to make our products more uniform than if different men of different ideas were doing the work. I have it on the word of a representative of one of the largest cheese firms in Great Britain that Prince Edward Island cheese last season gave better satisfaction in the British market than any other cheese they handled. This speaks well for an industry that is comparatively new here.

Our people just now seem to be waking up to the possibilities of dairying in general and of the suitability of this province in particular—both as regards soil and climate—for producing profitably the very best quality of dairy products. Our summer dairy business runs along very smoothly, but we want to propose for as regards soil and climate—for producing profitably the very best quality of dairy products. Our summer dairy business runs along very smoothly, but we want to propose for as regards soil and climate—for producing profitably the very best quality of dairy products. Our summer dairy business runs along very smoothly, but we want to propose for as regards soil and climate—for producing profitably the very best quality of dairy products.

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

POSITION WANTED—Balance of year, by experienced cheese and butter maker. Good references.—G. Thomas, Ivy, Ont.



A Cement Block Cool Curing Room that is Giving Satisfaction

The cool room in connection with the Pine Grove cheese factory (Peterboro Co., Ont.) and which is illustrated above, is built of cement blocks. The curing room is 30 x 24 ft. It is described in the adjoining article. Mr. R. H. Little, who owns the factory, feeds a large number of hogs in pens a considerable distance from the factory, the whys running to the pens from the elevated tank shown. Messrs. R. H. Little, C. O. Little and Mr. G. Tedford may be seen in the photo. Photo by a Special Representative of Farm and Dairy.

know which way to turn. Since erecting his cool curing room, his troubles were over in that particular. Commenting upon the efficiency of his cool room Mr. Little stated that he would not have been without it, so far this season, for \$50. Although the drafts have never been used, the room has stayed almost constantly at 64 and 65 degrees.

The curing room is 24 x 30 feet. It is made of cement blocks. These are made in spare time right on the ground. Mr. Little is planning to build a make-room this fall out of this same kind of material. Already he has a number of blocks manufactured, he and his boy having made as many as 100 in a day, besides attending to the regular work of the factory.

The curing room has a capacity of 225 cheese. The ice chamber, 9 x 18 feet is built inside the curing room. The insulation of the building is composed in the following manner from the outside: Hollow cement block, 4 inch studding, space being filled with mill shavings, matched lumber. The ice chamber in addition has two plies of water proof paper with strips and lastly boarded up with matched lumber. This latter is a precaution taken on to save the outside wall. Should the boards near the ice become unsound, they can be easily stripped off and be replaced, the water-proof pa-

tion for whey butter, which is a product of this factory. The whey cream is also kept in the ice chamber until ready for churning. All told, Mr. Little has in his new building a most valuable, useful and convenient accessory to his factory plant.

Troubles in Cheese Making

Referring to the troubles in cheese making during the past season a Wisconsin maker says:

"Our first trouble was in the spring, the milk working too fast. We used a little more extract and cooked a little higher. Next morning we tested each can for ripeness with Marshall acid test in the presence of the patrons that brought the milk. Found quite a number of cans rather ripe. This was convincing to the patrons that the milk had not been cooled enough, or the cans had not been properly cleaned. And we had no further trouble on that score.

"Our next trouble was in paraffining cheese. After standing a few days the paraffining would blister and crack in handling the cheese. We remedied this by getting our paraffine hotter. Now we have the paraffine boiling all the time we dip and have no further trouble.

"The next thing, along in July, was a batch of pin holes: that called for a curd test of every patron's milk,

ATTENTION!

Cheese Manufacturers



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

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

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

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

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SYNOPSIS—The children, Pearl W. Mrs. Burton France is the mistress of the island of Pearl net theories on Dr. Mrs. Francis' dream Dr. Barner, the old Mr. Watson, Mr. Dr. Motherwell, a ss of generosity, he addition to their h After much discussi Motherwell, and t brought up to regu however, invited to s "foolishness."

"I will, Tom, w said, smugly."

His arm was ar they were off, one two, three; yes, I over the foam we talking to the other weaving the story. "What thou wide"—Nellie's hea his face "Love's guide"—Nellie's h they floated on "Drifting along, gl by her hair I've again they swept past the did he care what sw. He was Eng- sv. He was in his arms. "ly side" the violins plant, the old stor a thread of the gold patterns, that old n, new, deathless, un- maketh the poor ma- out which the rich- When the musi- awoken from his idla- brought Nellie to a- widely beside her. I plicity had left h- talking to him, but- what she said. "I- at her, but at him- knew it she had lef- dancing with Jim Ru- ed after them, misse- ed looking into Jim's- talking. What the m- saying? He tried to- he could buy and se- Jim had not anyth- but a quarter of ser- passed him again, sti- talking. "Nellie Sl- herself mighty chea- only. Then the thou- to him with sudden b- handsome Jim was- tall, so well dressed,- bitterest of all, how

When Jim and Cami- get the second time- Arthur, the Englishm-

"Tell us how it happened anyway John," Bud Perkins said. "Give us the story of it."

"Go on John. Sing about the cowboy," Peter Slater coaxed.

"It is a tollie of a good song that," chuckled Tomak.

"Well," John began, clearing his throat, "here it is for you. I've ruined me voice drivin' oxen, though, but here's the song."

It was a song of the plains, weird and wistful, with an uncouth plainness that fascinated those lonely hill-dwellers.

As I was a-walkin' one beautiful morning,

As I was a-walkin' one morning in May,

I saw a poor cowboy rolled up in his blanket,

Rolled up in his blanket as cold as the day!

The listener would naturally suppose that the cowboy was dead in his blanket that lovely May morning; but that idea had to be abandoned as the song went on, because the cowboy was very much alive in the succeeding verses, when—

Round the bar bummin' when bullets were hummin'

He snuffed out the candle to show why he come!

Then his way of giving directions for his funeral was somewhat out of the usual procedure, but no one seemed to notice these little discrepancies—

Beat the drum slowly, boys, beat the drum low!

Beat the dead march as we hurry along.

To show that ye love me, boys, write up above me boys,

"Here lies a poor cowboy who knows he done wrong."

In accordance with a popular custom, John spoke the last two words in a very slow and distinct voice. This was considered a very fine thing to do — it served to emphasize the "Finis" at the end of the book, or the "Let us pray," at the end of the sermon.

The applause was very loud and very genuine.

(To be continued next week.)

The Summer Outing

There are outings and outings. A real outing I take to be a getting away for a little time, from the worry of work, and the daily cares of life—a resting spell, in short; or a breathing spell, perhaps it would be better to call it, since most of our outings are so brief that not a great deal of resting can be put into them. But, long or short, they do a world of good, just because of the change and the let-up from the monotony of every day life, and I wish there could be more of them.

If you are going to take an outing for a day or a week, make it as complete as possible. Leave your good clothes at home. You cannot afford to lose the pleasure of "the day off" in worrying over the fear that you are going to soil your garments. Wear the clothes that aren't worth worrying about. And don't wear yourself out before you get started in cooking up a lot of fancy things. Go with the intention of working up an appetite that will make plain bread and butter taste better than angel's food or elaborate fruit cake. You will find, when you have got yourself into the right condition, that it is the substantial eatables that will be in demand—not the "fancy fixings" so often taken along.

NEW PREMIUM LIST.—Write for a copy of our new premium list. There are many premium's listed in it that you will want to secure this summer. Premiums for everyone and for any number of subscriptions. Send for this list to-day.

TRUST TO INSPIRATION

When you get to your destination, what shall be done for amusement? Trust to the inspiration of the moment. If you plan for amusement in advance you get for yourself a task which will make it impossible for you to loaf and invite your soul," as Wait Whitman puts it, in speaking of the ideal resting time. Go without any plans, and let things just happen. Make the most of everything that comes your way, but don't take any thought for the morrow, for if you think that you are sure to interfere with, if you do not spoil, the idle pleasure of to-day. Don't let yourself think about things past or things to come. Aim to be like the people Bacheller thought of in Silas Strong, who sometimes "set and think, and sometimes just set." Your mind wants a rest, as well as your body.

I know it is rather difficult for men and women who are accustomed to hard work to "let up on themselves" for a day, even. The force of habit is strong, and they find it hard to break away from it for a brief time, but it can be done if you set about it. Fish, if you feel the stirring of the piscatorial instinct. Climb trees, if you want to. Stand on your head, if you think you can get any pleasure out of it. Or lie on the river bank in the sunshine, too lazy to talk. Any way, shut the work of yesterday and to-morrow from to-day, as you would close a book. Put the book on the shelf, and refuse to open it until your outing is over.

Take the whole family along, if possible. Put the children into garments that will allow them to do anything to their destination, when you get to your destination, and turn loose. Give them to understand that they are to amuse themselves after their own fashion, and are expected to have the best time possible. They'll have it, and you will be as sensible as they will you, if you are as sensible as they are, and live just as free and in to-day. That's one of the secrets of a successful outing. These are the mottoes for the outing-seeker to keep in mind.

"Take no thought for the morrow."

"Make the most of the present moment."

You'll come home "all tired out," perhaps. But it will be one of the kinds of tiredness from which there is a reaction that will surprise you. You'll get up the day after home-coming and go to work feeling a good deal younger than you did before you went away. It will be with you as it was with a little boy of my acquaintance who had never eaten chocolate caramels until a kind lady gave him two or three. She asked him what he thought of them. "They was so small that I kep' wishin' they was bigger while I was eatin' 'em," he answered, "but I got the good out of 'em, because they left such a good taste in my mouth after I'd swallowed 'em." That's the way it will be with your outing experience, provided you are wise enough to make it a real outing. Brief as it may be, it will leave a good taste in your mouth for many a day to come.

DON'T BE A WORKING MACHINE
I wish I could impress people with the fact that men and women were never meant to be simply machines for doing work. If they could only realize that work is simply a means to an end, rather than the chief aim of life, it would be easier to get them to take more pleasure out of living as they go along. But we have got so into the habit of living on the high-pressure system that it seems impossible for us to go until we run down. We cannot afford to take time to wind ourselves up. But there comes a time when the springs of the ma-

chine wear out, and there is a breakdown, and we are obliged to "lay up for repairs."

Let's anticipate breakdown by oiling the machinery from time to time, to keep it running smoothly, and by doing this the possible breakdown may be avoided.

Plan for a resting spell once every year, and let it be a resting spell in every sense of the word. If you can't get away from home for more than a day, take that day off, and make the very most of it. You'll get more out of it than you will out of the doctor's tonic, or any other prescription for "that tired feeling." But make the day a week long, if possible, and if a month, all the better.—H.

The Upward Look

Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted.—Gal. 6: 1.

Much unhappiness is caused by unkind, thoughtless criticism and fault finding. When we see or know of others doing wrong we are apt to tell as many others about it as we may think will be interested. Possibly we excuse ourselves to ourselves and to others by pretending that we feel that the facts should be made known. Be this as it may there are many of us who seem to take a special delight in gathering information about the faults of others and in giving them the greatest possible publicity.

Sometimes we lose patience with others over their faults. It may be that some of the members of our own family or the people with whom we are associated have little failings that try us severely and that lead us to show our impatience and annoyance in cross words and angry looks. If such is the case we should stop and ask ourselves if our fault may not be the greater one of the two.

If we could only always remember the words of our text how differently we often would speak and act! Instead of making the faults of others a subject for gossip and using them as an excuse to parade our own superior virtues we would remember that in the eyes of God we are all sinners and all subject to sin. We would be very humble because the faults of others would but remind us of our

own great defects of character and disposition. When we begin to think how much better we are than others whose faults we discuss or hear discussed, we are sinning because we are listening to the voice of pride. Pride, we know by the words of our Lord, is one of the worst sins that can possess us.

There is a command of our Lord that we should remember when we are tempted to discuss or find fault with the failings of others; that is that we must love our neighbors as ourselves. If we love others as we love ourselves we will be quick to say kindly things rather than unkind things about them, and to "restore," as our text says, or help them instead of finding fault with them. When God gave us these commands He expected us to carry them out. He has told us that the day is coming when we will have to give an account of every idle word we utter. (Math 12: 36). If we are sinning in these respects we must confess our sin and ask God to forgive us. God has promised to enable us to overcome our sins. We must ask Him for the strength and we must ask in the right way. We must empty ourselves of pride and of selfish thoughts and become meek with the meekness that shows great strength of character.

Such was the nature of the meekness of our Lord. When we possess this meekness then a new spirit will be within us and we will find it possible to love others as we should.—I.H.N.



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OUR

SUMMER

Since then and daugh wheel him would sup home would this is n ventionalit or and finer ly strife of just a possi taxing them things nice.

During t farm garden demand a time of our hour or two the cool most benefi average won berry pickin just as well ters. The cr and winter articles to home may be

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OUR HOME CLUB

SUMMER WORK IN THE FARM HOUSE

Since the days when our mothers and daughters made the spinning wheel hum and the loom cluck, we would suppose the work in the farm home would be much lessened. But this is not the case. With the conventionalities of the times, with larger and finer homes and with a friendly strife for better things, there is just a possibility our women are overtaxing themselves in order to keep things nice.

During the summer months the farm gardens, flower and vegetable demand a certain portion of the time of our women. We believe an hour or two spent occasionally during the cool morning or evening, is most beneficial to the health of the average woman. Then there is the berry picking and none can do this just as well as our wives and daughters. The canning of fruits for fall articles to beautify and adorn the home may be done by way of pastime. The long days must not be put in without a rest and a read after the dinner dishes are done up. This keeps one fresh and is a break to overtaking one's energies. We men folks should always be considerate of our women, put in modern improvements and make the work as light for them as possible. Their work is strenuous and monotonous and this is what tends to bring on a premature breakdown.—"Father."

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Few subjects are receiving more general interest to-day, than the much discussed question of Woman Suffrage. There is, of course, much to be said on both sides, but for the most part, I believe few women, worthy the name, have much sympathy with the militant females in

England who are making such vigorous and ludicrous efforts to prove their "equality with men."

It is, of course, easier to almost all onlookers that these ladies of suffrage fame are hardly likely to advance their cause to any appreciable degree, by slapping the faces of policemen, engaging in hand to hand scuffles with members of the sterner sex, and all the other genteel methods by which they seek to prove their intellectual superiority. We are inclined to agree with the critics who consider they are taking the surest means to prove their unfitness to be governing powers.

As a matter of fact few women have any desire to exercise the franchise. It does not take the average woman long to grasp the truth of the trite if somewhat hackneyed saying that "Woman is not underleopard man but diverse", and she appreciates the distinction.

Suffragette propensities are hardly to be wondered at in a country like France, when we are told the law reads, "All French subjects are equal except woman, children, and idiots." This attitude, however, is far from being held in this country, and as long as women continue to receive the respect and consideration accorded them as their due by Canadian men, they will in all probability be content to leave the ballot in the hands of the "Lords of Creation."—"Sister."



While the teeth should be brushed regularly and often, great care should be taken in the use of the toothbrush. Vigorous cross brushing is apt to force the thin gum away from the teeth, leaving the cementum exposed to the air, and thus marring the beauty of the teeth and leaving them in danger of early decay. It is best to give the brush a rotary motion, brushing the upper teeth downward and the lower teeth upward.

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

CANNING TOMATOES WHOLE

Select perfect, medium-sized fruit, that is not over ripe. First peel your tomatoes by pouring hot water over them. Pack the fruit closely — without jamming them — in wide-mouthed glass jars. Don't fill the jars too full. Wrap each jar in a cloth wrung from hot water, and fill it tightly, and place in a kettle or other deep receptacle filled with hot water. Cover all closely and let stand until placed.

TO CAN PEAS

Can peas immediately after gathering. Shell them and pack them in the sealers as tightly as possible without breaking them; add a little salt, then fill the sealers overflowing with cold water, pouring it in until all bubbles have disappeared. Put screw covers and covers, but do not sealers in a boiler, bring to a boil, and boil steadily for three hours. Then remove boiler from fire, screw the covers on the sealers as tightly until cold.

CABBAGE RELISH.

1 medium head cabbage, 2 onions, 2 sweet peppers, with salt removed; cut in food chopper and moisten with salad dressing.

FUDDING HARD SAUCE.

Cream together 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and a cupful of powdered sugar until smooth and soft. Then add a few drops of lemon juice.

TOMATO SALAD.

Peel and slice rather thick three tomatoes; also slice six stalks of celery and chop fine half a small onion and an eighth of a green pepper. Spread these over the sliced tomatoes and add French dressing.

CORN AND EGGS.

Grate enough corn to make a pt. to this add a pt. of milk, 2 slightly beaten eggs, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, and one saltspoonful of pepper. Butter a dripping pan and pour this mixture into it to the depth of one-fourth of an inch; bake in a quick oven until a light brown and cut into square shapes for serving.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age for adults, give waist measure for waist, and waist measure for the Pattern Department.

CIRCULAR CAPE 6376

To be made with hood or collar, with or without seam at the centre back, perforated for shorter length.



The cape can be made in one or two pieces, as it is or is not seamed at the centre back. The hood, when used, is lined and drawn up by means of elastic in a casing and is joined to the neck edge. The collar is in rolled over style, and fits snugly about the neck.

The material required for the medium size is for the long cape 5½ yds 27, 5½ yds 44 or 5½ yds 44 for the shorter cape 6 yds 27, 4 yds 44 or 52 in wide for the lining of the hood.

The pattern 6376, is cut in three sizes, 32 or 34, medium 36 or 38, large 40 or 42 in bust measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

PRINCESSE CHEMISE 6358



This chemise serves the purpose of corset cover and petticoat and is prettily trimmed with handkerchief ruffling. It is made of batiste with ruffling of lace but the ruffling could be of embroidery if liked or the lower edge could be finished with a hem; also the neck can be cut on either round or square outline.

The chemise is made with fronts, side fronts, backs, and side backs, which are so shaped as to mean snug fit as to mean snug fit over the hips yet to provide necessary fullness and the flounce is joined to the lower edge.

Material required for the medium size is 5½ yds 24, 3½ yds 36 or 3½ yds 44 in wide, with 18½ yds of insertion, 6½ yds of edging. The pattern 6358 in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address for 10 cts.



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OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Contributions Invited.

NOVA SCOTIA

KING'S CO., N. S.

WATERVILLE—The height of the hay season is now with us, but owing to the continued dry weather the crop will be short and cattle will probably be cheap in the fall. Peas are no longer being shipped to town as the negroes living near Halifax supply all the peas shelled, with which it does not pay to do. Beans are just being to be marketed, but so far the picking is scanty and rain is badly needed. Turnips are being thinned. The corn is beginning to send up the male b'os' cobs. Tomatoes are doing remarkably well. The strawberry season is just ending, but the raspberries have succeeded them. There succeeded a beautiful supply of wild berries, especially blackberries and raspberries. The green aphid are very troublesome on young apple shoots but the wheat crop has eared on very numerous. The creamery is paying 22c a lb. for butter fat. Peas promise to be a fair crop. The rains caught many in the haying. Many cut their hay too late in the season. The quality of the hay is not so good as it was late in the season.

QUEBEC

LISLET CO., QUE.

LISLET—The weather is ideal for corn crops—but with occasional showers. Haying will begin already at very good in general. Pasture is very good and plenty of milk is produced this summer. The dairy production being high, plenty of money is coming into the pockets of the farmers, and is very welcome. Honey is a good led. Fruits are poor except for plums, cherries, apples, and good for small. Potato bugs are plentiful; fortunately Paris green is lower at 25c a lb.—A. F.

ONTARIO

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.

PRESNOTT—The condition of pastures to be very promising one. Owing to lack of rain most of the high land pastures are practically burnt up. With favorable the crop this year will be an average. Corn is not so low as last year. Growth compared with last year. The potato crop looks promising. The hay crop is not coming up to expectations, and there is an average falling off of fully 25 per cent. from last year. Some farmers are selling their stock already at very low prices. While driving through the country a person will notice that over one-half of the farmers have cut a piece of their corn and plowed it up and sown it by buckwheat. The farmers are commencing to realize that they might just as well planting with sugar cane for pasture; others are using it as a crop. Some rape has been sown in this district for feeding pigs and calves; others use it to feed steers next fall and winter. Old timothy hay is selling from \$18 to \$20 a ton; new hay, \$16-17. W. C.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

TURBERRY—Haying is very late; showery weather for two weeks has caused the hay to rather light; in some places much damage has been done by grasshoppers. They are eating out of corn and apples, too. All grain crops are looking well, too, especially peas. Potatoes are doing well, too. The ten hour day system is still prevalent among laborers here, and it would be hard to hire a man who works before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. in a time of unusual necessity. A few disconsolate farmers intend to seek homes in the great Northwest, but their places will soon be filled for there are plenty who are coming in with North Hastings.—W. W.

SIDNEY CROSSING—Since the recent rains, all kinds of grain are looking well. The very early grain suffered most, heading in the dry weather. The straw will be short but the young people are looking well, and promise to be good. Corn is well advanced in spring. Nearly all have dropped, owing to excessive heat and dry weather. Plums, cherries and berries are doing well. Peas are heavy. Timothy \$11; oats, 65c a bush; mixed hay, \$10 to \$12 a ton; middlings, \$26; eggs, 20c a pair; butter, 37.50 to 37.75 a cwt.—J. K.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

WICKLOW—The prospects for good crops have very much improved since the recent wet weather. Hay is a fair crop; some have finished their haying. Roots of all kinds promise uncommonly well. Apples, although not so early as last year, are looking very well. The cheese factories are doing a large business. The Wicklow factory is still making over 30 cheese on Mondays.—E. B. H.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

BRONDALE—The rain of four days last week was welcomed by the farmers. Oats are heading well, and are about five inches high. The late grain will be best; all the grain will be better than was expected. Hay is almost a failure; what is not cut is picking up splendidly now. The late crops are looking well. Everything is late.—J. P. H.

KINMOUNT—The heavy rain which fell during July 22nd, 23rd and 24th has helped the spring grain, roots, potatoes, also the pasture, which was about done on the light soil. Never before in years was the water supply so scarce early in the season. The milked cows failed about half. The creamery is paying 22c a lb. for butter fat. Peas promise to be a fair crop. The rains caught many in the haying. Many cut their hay too late in the season. The quality of the hay is not so good as it was late in the season.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

HARTLEY—The harvest will soon be on as the barley and the fall wheat is taking in its golden color which tells us that we need to see that the binder is in good trim and ready for work. The cherries, currants and raspberries are a good crop and are getting off for a crop. The late there will be of fruit put away for the winter. Hurrah for a few hollies out on the rock and luck's-erris! They are a good crop and are getting ripe.—W. M.

DACKWOOD—Pasture was becoming alarmingly scarce but improving now. Thistles are very prevalent on the farms. This is the Canadian thistle and the peedelay by the hay. Harvest will be cutting alike, and those who are fortunate in having fall wheat are having st. A number of the contract peas in the majority of cases they are good yield of grain but little straw. The three-shed gangs and the light one for the finished before winter.—E. W. H.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALKLAND—Harvesting is in full swing. As a rule, which is quite heavy. Barley is short but fairly well headed. Oats are very short and would have been almost a failure had not come. The weather nature is rather dry for a crop of weeks, and spring crops were badly affected. Corn and root crops are looking fine. Turnips are all the time and growing nicely. Potato beetles are present in large numbers but the prompt application of Paris green has prevented serious damage. season now and are an average crop. On the number have plowed the ground for fall wheat. What is left of the 60c and very early butter netted the patrons 18 1/2c. Eggs, 20c.—L. T.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

AYR—We are having fine growing weather. The aftermath on meadows is making up, giving promise of beautiful pasture or a second cutting. Harvest has begun but has been delayed in places on account of rain falling the last three days. It promises a good yield and a good sample. Spring crops are looking green and fresh. Barley will be short in the straw and seems to be filling out well. Corn and root crops are looking well, though not so far on as some. Everybody is busy these days on the farm harvesting, heading and plowing, and working the fall wheat ground.—G. S.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

MOJNT FOREST—Haying operations are full swing. We are apparently late but it is fortunate to be late sometimes, as the hay crop is making very good growth over since the heavy rains of July ever, with the exception of wheat, which withstood the drought very well. Grain however, the grain crop is heavy, which is to be preferred to much straw and corn is as we had last year. Corn is a promising crop. More corn and alfalfa is being grown this year. The crop has proven clearly the advantage of growing these crops, as they withstand the summer droughts and turn off the greatest amount of fodder to the acre. The straw will be about the 34th inst., which is an advantage to our growers, as berries from outside points are finished. They are selling wholesale at the q-t.—C. N.

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
\$8.00 a Cwt.
FOR HOGS WEIGHING 100 TO 220 LBS.

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

mer droughts and turn off the greatest amount of fodder to the acre. The straw will be about the 34th inst., which is an advantage to our growers, as berries from outside points are finished. They are selling wholesale at the q-t.—C. N.

OXFORD CO., ONT.
NORWICH—Pastures have dried up greatly. Haying will be done about the 24th inst. On the whole the crop has been an average one and was secured in first class condition. The first cutting of clover was made from June 28th to July 3rd. It was a magnificent crop, running from two to three tons an acre and was of dry weather have shortened the oat average. Ensilage corn is coming on a ton; oats, 55c; new wheat, \$1.00; old eggs, 22c a doz.; butter, 25c a lb.; potatoes, 75c a bag; hogs, 34 1/2—J. M.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.
CALDER—In speaking about timber and its effects on water, an old resident of Delaware told the writer the following: "I am the last of the men who first had voted in the south division of Delaware Township. At some of the early surveys I was placed the woods were so thick we could not see for two rods. Oak, elm, hickory, maple, etc., were in their element and land, and to-day if this timber were standing as it is 55 years ago I would consider it three times as valuable, as the present farms are, with all their splendid improvements. And, also, the water was so plentiful in the woods, that the three farms the outlet for all this surrounding power all summer grind and saw by water run a day except after it they could not run in running the mill. It would be to run, and the mill became useless to their owners. To the younger people I would say, preserve the timber, reforest, planting to others who will follow later."—J. E. O.

ELGIN CO., ONT.
PROME—Most of the hay is in and in at shape, as we had no rain in for a month. The weather has been ideal for haying but the low crops and spring crops have been suffering from the drought. Oats will be very short as they are coming out in head. Wheat is a fair crop, and some of the extra heavy. The St. Thomas millers promise a dollar a bushel, which is very good.—S. H.

BRUCE CO., ONT.
HEPWORTH—Grasshoppers are thicker this year than they ever were before. In some places they have eaten grain fields are not eating the grain so much, and there are lots of them are dying off. Potato bugs are not as thick as usual, still there are lots of them yet. Peas look better than for a number of years, and have all the appearance of a large crop.—J. K. L.

ESSEX CO., ONT.
ARNER—We are in the grip of a severe drought and unless rains come soon, many a farmer will be short of feed as they depend largely on corn fodder for coarse winter feed. Some fields are looking fair, but on the whole corn is small and late. Tobacco is also suffering and in all probability will be the poorest crop in years. Many fields are very little larger than when they were set, when in former years; what harvesting is all over. On the whole heads short. Young clover is looking fair; old crop clover is very poor, and it looks out this fall.—A. L. A.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
KOOTENAY B. C.
WILMER—Live stock generally is in good condition. Oats and hay are half an average crop. Apples will only be a half crop. Cherries are very light, while other small fruits are about average as to normal. Strawberries were about half a crop.—H. B.

PURE BRED PIGS
PGS GIVEN AWAY

Have you won any pure bred pigs the past year, for the securing of new subscriptions to FARM AND DAIRY? If not you can easily do so this spring. Read our offer below.

We will give a pure bred pig, of any of the standard breeds, from six to eight weeks old, with pedigree for registration, for only seven new subscriptions to FARM AND DAIRY at \$1 a year each.

Secure pure bred stock and weed out your old scrubs. Send for sample copies at once.

Circulation Department, **FARM AND DAIRY**, Peterboro, Ontario

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, August 2nd, 1909. — The business situation shows little change from a week ago. Prospects for fall and winter trade are, however, excellent, though wholesale men in some lines report that country customers are conservative about fall buying. This is not a bad sign, however, and is a healthy sign, since it means a boom trade. Call loans are in good demand at 4 per cent, and a little over. Money for commercial purposes rules at 6 to 7 per cent, under active demand. On the whole, the business situation is in a healthy condition and the prospects for a better times as good as could be desired.

WHEAT

The wheat market is just now in the throes of speculation. A week ago the bull movement at Chicago kept things up a bit, but the price had to come down. July wheat closed there on Tuesday at \$1.07, against \$1.23 when the bull movement was on top. July wheat closed at Winnipeg at \$1.22 the same day, a drop of a couple of cents from the day previous. The large marketing of new American fall wheat, the reports of increased shipments from Russia, and the bright prospects of the wheat crop of the Northwest, are of their inevitable result. On Friday, however, Liverpool firmers offered lighter shipments from the Argentine being the contributing factor. While prices of the new Ontario fall wheat, which is offering more freely, have risen since our last writing, the market has a steady tone and is not much affected by speculative fluctuations. Dealers here quote new Ontario wheat at \$1 to \$1.02, first half of August shipment, and old at \$1.21 a bushel. The latter price is nominal as there is no word offering. There is no new wheat yet offering on Toronto farmers' market, and quotations are for old wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.20 a bushel for fall and \$1.10 a bushel for goans. There are indications that new wheat will be marketed early this season, if the price keeps around \$1 a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is easier and western oats are quoted from 2c to 3c a bushel lower than a week ago. There has been considerable buying of this season's, and now that the rains have greatly improved prospects in Ontario and Quebec, holders are quoted at Montreal freely. Western oats are quoted at 55c to 55½c a bushel. Dealers here quote Ontario oats at 56c to 56c on track Toronto, and 50½c to 52½c outside. There has been some inquiry as to the price of new barley. Some in the trade place it at about 60c a bushel, though there is none offering yet. On Toronto farmers' market oats sell at 61c to 62c, old barley at 61c to 64c and peas at 90c to 95c a bushel.

FEEDS

The demand for mill feeds is not large, and while the market is reported easier, and prices are a little lower. Dealers here quote Manitoba bran at \$22 to \$23, and shorts at \$23 to \$24, and Ontario bran at \$22 and shorts at \$24 in car lots on track Toronto. The corn market is lower. Car lots of American are quoted at 77½c a bushel for car lots on track

there. Dealers here quote American at 83c to 80½c and Canadian at 75c to 76c in car lots Toronto freights.

HAY AND STRAW

There is no change in the hay market. Some new hay is offering. The English crop is likely to turn out better than expected. There have been enquiries from the Holland market for the hay crop is a failure, if good prices will rule for the fall. Reports regarding the yield in Ontario sections are conflicting. In some sections it is reported to be a good average crop, in others poor. New haled hay sold at Montreal last week at \$12 a ton. Quotations here for baled hay (old) are \$12.50 to \$13.50 for timothy, \$8.50 to \$9 for inferior and \$7.50 to \$8 a ton for baled straw. In car lots on track Toronto, new clover hay sold on Toronto. Some new clover during the week at \$13 to \$14 and new timothy at \$15 to \$16 a ton. Quotations for old hay are: Loose timothy, \$13 to \$20; straw in bundles, \$13 to \$14 and loose straw, \$7 to \$8 a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS

New American potatoes are still the favorite in the potato market, and sell at \$3.40 to \$3.50 a bbl. Some new Canadian potatoes are offering but they are of too poor a quality to compete with the American potato. They sell at \$1.25 a bushel. The present outlook for beans in western Ontario is for a large crop. The crop, however, is late and may not pan out as expected. Quotations are high. Dealers here quote beans at \$2.25 to \$2.30 for primes and \$2.40 to \$2.50 a bushel for hand-picked.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market rules firm under light receipts. Prince Edward Island eggs are offering at Montreal at about 28c, but the quality is not the best. Quotations there range from 21c for straight gathered to 26c for dressed chickens. Toronto eggs at 21c to 22c to the trade. On Toronto farmers' market eggs sell at 25c to 27c a dozen; dressed chickens at 21c to 22c; young fowl at 15c to 15½; spring ducks at 15c to 16c; old fowl at 11c to 12½c, and turkeys at 18c to 20c a lb.

FRUIT

The demand for fruit keeps up though receipts rule large. Quotations on Toronto fruit market are as follows: Raspberries, 80c to 85c; cherries, 65c to 1.15; blueberries, 81c to 82½; gooseberries, 75c to 81; red currants, 81.25 to \$1.50 a basket.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese trade last week was also brisk though a material change in price did not occur. Buyers seem to want goods and will go beyond their limits to get them. At the end of the week prices on the local cheese boards ranged from 11½c to 13½c with 11½c about the ruling top figure. Dealers here say receipts are large and note new cheese at 12½c for large and 12½c a lb for twins. There is little better export demand for butter. The opinion is, however, expressed by some that before Australian and New Zealand grass butter, the market will see all the surplus creamery in Canada will be needed. Cable orders are not yet up to the price that exporters can afford to

sell for. Creamery butter sold at Huntington, Quebec, on Friday at 22c. The market here is quiet. Wholesale quotations are as follows: Choice creamery prints, 23c to 24c; choice dairy prints, 18c to 20c ordinary, 16½c to 17c, and choice tubs, 18c to 19c a lb. On the Toronto farmers' market choice dairy sells at 23c to 25c and ordinary at 19c to 20c a lb.

WOOL

Quotations for wool at country points rule at 23c to 24c for washed, 13c to 14½c for unwashed and 7½c a lb for rejects.

HORSE MARKET

Trade in horse meat is quiet. The offerings are light, and buying inactive excepting for drivers. Buying on western coast is reported from many parts of the country. At the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, less than 100 were on sale, with no change in quotations from a week ago.

The sale of imported Clydesdale fillies held on Wednesday was only a partial success. About half of the offerings sold at an average of near \$300 each. Prices were fair for this, said a number were unsold at the close of the sale.

LIVE STOCK

Live stock receipts ruled lighter last week. Trade opened up on the outer side for exporters, but there was a steady market at the close. There is a growing tendency to hold grass fed steers till later in the season. The quality of the cattle offered, however, is the highest. Although the percentage of first class beef, especially among the butchers' cattle, is as good as of late, the scarcity of good stuff caused an advance of 10c a cwt on Wednesday.

The export market has ruled fairly steady all week with a wide range of values. On Tuesday at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, 158 cars were on offer, of which a few were butchers' cattle, and 696 head of sheep. Although trading showed a weaker tendency, the whole of the trading was done at about the figures of the previous week. The market quotation for exporters, choice steers selling at \$5.90 to \$6.10; medium to good at \$5.50 to \$5.90; and common to medium at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Choice steers selling at \$5.75 to \$5.90 for choice and \$5.25 to \$5.75 for medium; export cows sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75, and milk cows at \$4.00 to \$4.50. Some medium quality exporters sold at \$3.00. On the Stock Yards on Thursday at \$5.50 to \$5.85 a cwt.

The butchers' trade was active during the week. At the city market on Tuesday there was a better tone than for some time past and trading was brisk. Choice butchers' sold at \$5 to \$5.25; medium at \$4 to \$4.50; and poor quality cattle at \$3 to \$4 a cwt. Butchers' cows sold at \$3 to \$4, and bulls at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. On Thursday the market was better, butchers' steers and heifers offered at \$4.35 to \$5.55; cows at \$2.25 to \$4.60 and bulls at \$2.25 to \$4 a cwt.

Receipts of stockers and feeders rule light. Feeders 800 to 1500 the each are in the most demand. Some of this quality were bought on Thursday for butchers' purposes. Quotations are as follows: Feeders, 950 to 1000 the each, \$3.15 to \$4.25; heifers 800 to 900 lb of good quality, \$3.50 to \$3.90; good stockers, 500 to 700 the each, \$2.50 to \$3; common stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.60 a cwt.

The market for milkers and springers is a little stronger for good to choice cows but no better for the common run. On Thursday prices range from \$30 to \$50 each. Two choice cows sold during the week at \$40 each.

On Thursday the market for veal calves was a little stronger for the best quality. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$6 a cwt. Veals are quoted at Buffalo to \$6 to \$7.75 a cwt. The feature of the sheep and lamb trade was the big drop in the price of lambs the middle of the week when they fell off \$1 a cwt. On Thursday at the city market receipts of sheep and lambs were the heaviest of the season. A lot of 7½ lambs offering at \$1.00 a cwt. Lambs from the farms a few weeks longer. Sheep ruled steady at \$3.50 to \$4 for ewes and bucks at \$2.50 to \$1 a cwt. Lambs sold at \$5 to \$6.25 a cwt.

Hog prices have held steady all week under light receipts, although prices were reported a little lower on Thursday, at \$8.25 fed and watered for the market here and \$9 a cwt f.o.b. at country points. It is reported that some country points east that farmers are getting more for their hogs than on Toronto market. As high as \$8.25 was reported paid at Pontypool, near



A British Columbia blue grouse or a Newfoundland caribou, you're sure of your game if you load your gun with **Zenith Ammunition**. Every shot, shell and cartridge is **Guaranteed Sharp**. Cheap because made in Canada. Remember, every single cartridge or shell **guaranteed**. Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.



Peterboro, during the week. The Trade Bulletin's London cable quote bacon as follows: "The market is quiet with no particular change in prices. Canadian beef is quoted at 68c to 72c."

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Monday, August 2, 1909.—The deliveries of hogs on the local market are very light. The demand for bacon in the Old Country is high, the prices having fallen since the 1st. The prices for hogs last week totaled 32,000. The Gov. Matthews Co. quote the following prices for this week's shipments to country points, \$7.90 a cwt; weighed off cars, \$8.40 delivered at abattoir, \$8.00.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, July 31st, 1909.—The market in Montreal for live hogs continues steady with prices firmly maintained. Supplies this week have been small, and the offerings have been quickly picked up at prices ranging from \$5.75 to \$9 a cwt for selected lots weighed off cars. Dressed hogs are firm with a good steady demand. Prices range from \$12.50 to \$12.75 a cwt for fresh killed abattoir stock.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, July 31st, 1909.—The market for cheese this week has been steady. Prices are practically unchanged from last week. Finest Ontario white cheese have been selling at 11½c to 11½c a lb here, and colored cheese at a premium of 1c a lb. At these prices there has been a fair amount of business done in the shipments for the week will be fairly heavy, though by no means as heavy as last week. The total aggregate of about 110,000 boxes to the various ports in Great Britain. This week's country markets have ruled from 11½c to 11½c, the



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FOUNTAIN PENS, 14 K. GOLD—FREE 100 pens for 10¢. Write for catalogue to Farm and Dairy, Write Circulation Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FREE BRED PIGS—Not for sale, but to give away. Return for free catalogue and subscription to Farm and Dairy. Write to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

higher priced or less costly. Some extent here. The outlined steady and active account in the account of the gain on the last year were increased per-

Write out, form sufficient to a Advice from a very simple, indolgent, indolgent have some effect. The receipts amount to 102,931.11 boxes for last year. This season up to date a very slight increase in shipments from are about the quantity level greater than the ton of storing Montreal is rapid most as fast as factories.

The butter market is a good demand from various points in the character and as a firm, with a slight market in the selling the price is practically unchanged. Most creamery 11c to 22c. The price of butter is scarce and to 20c a lb for being quoted down-

Hundreds of tons coils in our country result in a being used in many improved 1/2 as sold by the of Montreal, who room at 28 York Caldwell, Carlton

HORSES Horse entries at the office of Ontario, Toronto, that department promises than ever before. thing points to an last year's show in numbers and equalled anywhere a very growing 1/2 the show of Ontario is a centre for of the very highest interest. In harness ways a great exhibit have been seen with the children's pen-

SMALL CAN Why do not more stock buy a small one? Take photograph of your horse and could secure photographs of editorial representatives. Write to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FREE PIGS

Don't buy pigs this spring, when you can get them free

Earn Your Pigs

HAVE PURE BRED PIGS ON YOUR FARM

Send Farm & Dairy 7 new yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each and we will send you a premium Pure Bred Pig. Your choice as to variety. Pedigree for registration. Start a club to-day.

Write Circulation Dept., FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

Sample Copies sent Free on application

higher price having been paid for colored cheese. This represents a drop of nearly 15¢ a lb from the prices paid last week at the same points, and indicates to some extent the firm feeling in the market here. The outlook at present is for a continued steady market and there is every indication of constant prices or any lowering in the country. Reports from all parts of the country indicate a good make going on, the crop being in comparison with last year being slightly heavier. The increased production, however, will not be

Worth Mentioning

Tell your neighbor about our "Pig Offer." It will interest him. If he is not a subscriber, to Farm and Dairy, secure his subscription 10-day, and with the six others, send us \$7. You can earn a pure bred pig for yourself. Tell your neighbor he has the same privilege. He can earn a pig also. Then he will watch the pig and he will be watched by other neighbors, who in turn may get the fever to earn a pure bred pig. Samples sent free, if asked for. Write our Circulation Department, for full particulars.

sufficient to affect the course of price. Advice from the other side this week, however, indicate a very heavy make of English cheese and may ultimately have some effect upon the market. The receipts into Montreal last week amounted to 102,415 boxes as compared with 93,311 boxes for the corresponding week last year. This brings the total for the season up to date to 776,973 boxes, showing a very slight increase for this season. Shipments from this port so far this season are about the same as last year, so that quantity left here in store is not any greater than it was a year ago. The custom of storing early summer cheese in Montreal is rapidly becoming a thing of almost as fast as they come in from the factories.

The butter market is steady, and prices are fairly well maintained. There is a good demand from local buyers and from various points throughout the country, a character, and as a consequence prices are firm, with a slight upward tendency. The markets in the Eastern Townships are practically unchanged from last week, and finest creamery is quoted on this market at 25½ to 25¢ a lb, with ordinary Quebec creamery selling at 22 to 22½. Dairy butter is scarce and is selling from 16 to 20¢ a lb for selected stock, and grades being quoted down to 16¢.

GOSSIP

Hundreds of tons of hay that were in coils in our recent downpour of rain will surely result in more up to date methods being used and being used more generally in favor improved having machinery such as is sold by the Dain manufacturing Co. of Toronto, who have opened up a sales room at 28 York Street, Ottawa.—F. E. Caldwell, Carleton Co., Ont.

HORSES AT THE FAIR

Horse entries are coming in so fast at the office of Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, that the success of that department promises to be more pronounced than ever before. In Clydesdales every thing points to an entry that will exceed last year's show when they were there in numbers and quality that cannot be equaled anywhere on the continent. Hackneys are showing better year by year and the show of them is excellent. The Ontario is a centre for hunters and jumpers of the very highest class; the competitors in this line excite almost world-wide interest. In harness horses there is all ways a great exhibit while the pony class has been enlarged and extended in keeping with the growing popularity of the children's pets.

SMALL CAMERA USEFUL

Why do not more breeders of pure bred stock by a small camera so they could take photographs of their pure bred stock? If interested photographers they could secure photographs at small expense. An editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, who recently visited the farm of

Mr. A. D. Foster, of Bloomfield, Ont. Prince Edward Co., found that he was equipped with a small Brownie camera, with which he has been able to take good photographs of his stock. These cameras cost only a few dollars and last for years.

If any readers of Farm and Dairy are interested in this matter they might write to The Canadian Kiosk Co., Toronto, Dairy, for a catalogue and prices, which will be sent free of cost. Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

Absorbing Cures Throughpin.—G. W. Dolly, Sr., Leroy, Ill., writes under date of Feb. 16, 1909, as follows: "I will tell you about a subject about which you some time ago. I procured a bottle of your ABSORBINE and commenced rubbing three times a day for three days, and Bob's seemed to like it so well I put it on five times a day for two days and the puffing had gone. I procured a second bottle and rubbed on one fourth of it, rubbing it on two or three times. There was a bad looking leg and the ABSORBINE is the nicest medicine I have ever used, and I think it will have done wonders about the cure. I procure ABSORBINE at druggist for 25¢ price, W. F. F. 123 Temple street, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A., 330 St. Paul st., Montreal, Canadian agents."

AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Write to the association are invited to send items of interest. Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column.

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM.

With the hills as a background and nesting at the foot of Missisquoi Bay, is the little village of Ravensdale, noted for its extensive marble quarries. Not only its quarries are produced numerous varieties of white and white marble which are sent to all parts of the continent of America. But there is something more here. The stock farms of Ravensdale, owned by W. F. Kay and are well known. George H. Montgomery, are owned by Clydesdale horse and white cattle of the best producing families, and Yorkshire

The Clydesdale of Ravensdale comprise 3 years old, imported last fall by Dr. D. McEachran, Oranston, Que. This stallion living sire. He was bred by A. & W. Horses, Kincubright, Scotland. This horse will weigh over a ton when matured. He is a stout, short-backed and blocky horse, has splendid feet and action, is the very best and most fashionable blocky in Scotland. His sire was written by Gregor, (imp.) The mare is a son of Jean Arnot 1449, 5 years of age is a selected one and dist. foal to Catalcymus. The young mare and fillies from her note with words of promise.

In the Ayrshire herd since improvement when we paid a first visit to Ravensdale. The herd now numbers over 50 head, imported and home bred. The stock farm, North Star of Ravensdale, has developed blood, his sire being Right Star of Glenora 1633, the dam being Heifer Bull from Scotland by Mr. Ness, this bull is an animal of merit such as have been 10994, by Lord Glenora 5563, Isleigh Flora 16498, by Klondyke by Saladin 6099, Lady 16768, Heifer Bull 2003, by King of Beaulieu, dam of Anns 12312, by Douglas in the record of performance test and Queen (imp. in dairy records.) Carsgowan Ross of Gore, Pansy of Maple Hill 18663, by Isleigh Matchless 1374. The four year olds Countess of Beaufort 23402, by Leanesook Royal Warrant 17128, and Phyllis of Ravensdale 20378, by Bright Star of Glenora 1633, give promise of good dairy development. The three year olds are milky

heifers and are of choice breeding. Woodroffe Dairy, 2145, and Stella 2nd, 25507, are both by Garclaugh Royal Edward (imp.) Clarice of Ravensdale 22771, Elsie of Ravensdale 22770 are both by Bright Star of Kay has made good selections as the sows Belvoir Miss Hollingsworth 19th 18446, by Dalmeny Saxon (imp.) 18712, and Ravensdale Princess are animals of special merit. Mr. Kay is ready to supply customers with choice stock at fair prices.

AYRSHIRE MILK, THE HEALTH

I have received the following testimonials of the value of Ayrshire milk. Dr. Edward P. Davis, of Philadelphia, writes, "I constantly have opportunities to observe the value of Ayrshire milk, and have found it uniformly satisfactory in feeding young children. It is, I think, the best milk I have for that purpose." Mr. Henry Dorrance, Plainfield, Conn., for our two Galloway and Ayrshire milk and have months ago. I have since contracted a troublesome case of indigestion. I changed to Ayrshire milk, and to thrive, and is now gaining one and one half pounds per week. A similar experience with older children has thoroughly convinced us that there is no foster mother equal to the Ayrshire cow."—C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vermont.

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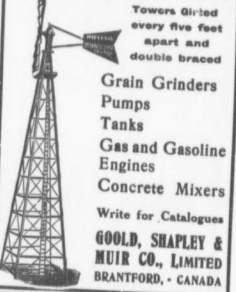
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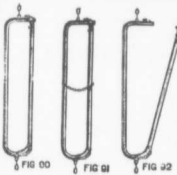
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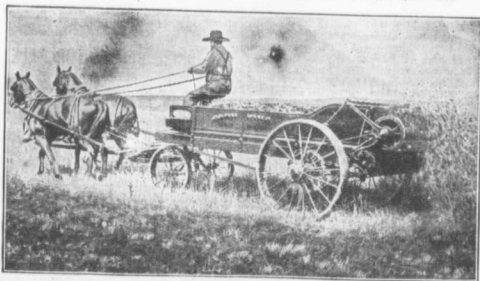
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