

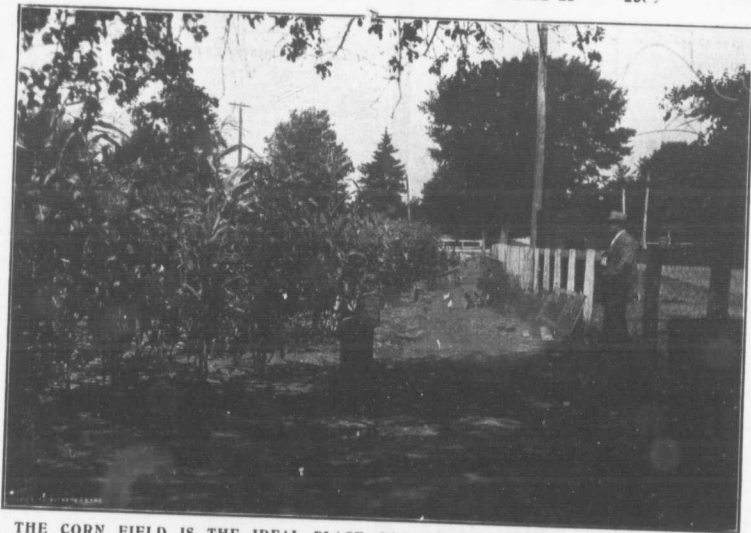
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 15

1919  
G. E. H. GARDNER



**THE CORN FIELD IS THE IDEAL PLACE FOR SUCCESSFULLY RAISING CHICKENS**  
Little chicks do best upon virgin soil, ground that has not been ranged over by other birds. The corn field affords such conditions, and is available on most farms. Chicks reared in the corn field at the Ontario Agricultural College, as pictured above, at five weeks of age, were as large as the usual chicks are at eight or nine weeks. An article on page 9, by Prof. W. R. Graham, who may be seen in the illustration, deals with this system of rearing. The only drawback to this method is in those locations where wild animals are prevalent.

—Photo by E. J. Zavitz.

DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE**

## There is a Difference in CREAM SEPARATORS

SOME farmers have an idea that all Cream Separators are alike. Because the machine they are using is not a success they conclude that there is not a better machine and that they will "just make it do for a while."

There are many kinds of Cream Separators, some are almost useless, some "pretty good," but there is only one make that will give entire satisfaction no matter how difficult the test. The "only" machine is—

### The Simplex Link-Blade

This is because it is the only machine having the LINK-BLADE Separating device and the SELF-CENTERING BOWL. These two features alone make the machine superior in construction to any other machine. But there are other points of excellence about the machine that are just as important, with the result that the SIMPLEX is a machine of lifetime-lasting value. Our new Booklet is brimful of Separator facts and this free for the asking.



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

### A Generous Contribution

The Canadian Salt Company, of Windsor, through its manager, Mr. E. G. Henderson is so thoroughly impressed with the benefits that is likely to arise through the holding of the prize farms competition that is being held this year in Ontario by Farm and Dairy, that it has contributed \$200 towards the expenses of the competition. In making this contribution, Mr. Henderson wrote Farm and Dairy as follows:

"This Company will subscribe \$200 towards your Prize Farms Competition.

"As you are aware, we take great interest in the farming industry, and especially anything that pertains to dairying, and if anything can be done to teach farmers that it is most essential that barns, stables, buildings and everything relating to the dairy industry, should be kept in a scrupulously clean condition, we will be glad to assist and think you are to be highly commended for your action in this matter."

Such letters as the foregoing show plainly how thoroughly the firms that send them appreciate the value of these competitions. They are encouraging us to extend the scope of the competition.

### A Boon to Ontario Farmers

Valuable work is being done for the cause of agriculture by the various branch departments of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. These offices with their representatives are now established in 11 counties, namely: Essex, Norfolk, Waterloo, Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria, Peterboro, Prince Edward, Perth, Dundas and Carleton. Results accomplished to date have well justified the expenditure, and it would seem that the time is not far distant when every county in the Province will have a branch office of the Department within its bounds. Some idea of the nature of the work of these offices and the results being accomplished may be gained from what is being done in Victoria County. The branch is located at Lindsay and is under the direction of Mr. D. A. MacKenzie, B.S.A. An editorial representative of Farm and Dairy recently called on the Department.

Mr. MacKenzie has been visiting a large number of public schools throughout the county and introducing his work among the teachers and among the boys who have reached an age where an agricultural course in the Collegiate will determine their future success on the farm. The boys, we learned, seemed very enthusiastic. A large agricultural class is expected to enroll in the Collegiate next September.

#### WEED COMPETITION

Mr. MacKenzie has introduced an excellent scheme for getting the boys interested in weeds. He has inaugurated a competition in the public schools. Any rural school in the county may compete. Under the supervision of the teacher in charge and with the co-operation of the pupils, troublesome weeds are gathered, mounted and left with the Department of Agriculture to be judged at the Lindsay Fall Fair. Competent judges will be appointed later. Prizes in money are given for the seven best collections. In addition, a shield will be given the schools winning first prize. The collections become the permanent property of the Collegiate for botanical work in the agricultural class. A large number of schools have entered the competition. It will prove valuable in that the boys are becoming interested in the weed problem.

Three miles west of Lindsay, on the farm of Mr. W. West Arksay, the Department is carrying on some artificial fertilizer experiments. Mr. Arksay has a field which was a dense swamp three years ago. After cleaning and draining it, he found that the exces-

sive nitrogen present, due to an oversupply of decayed organic matter, gave too much straw compared with the amount of grain. Other food elements essential to the plant's development, were lacking. Appearances of his crop on that field now, show the value of these fertilizer experiments, as the grain is not only further advanced but is of better color and much more promising than that which received no fertilizer.

#### EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS

The Department has an acre of land to the rear of the General Hospital within the town limits, for experimental purposes. This land is divided into plots 1 x 2 rods. Six different varieties of oats which were grown by Victoria County men and which won the six highest awards at Ottawa in the seed-grain competition, are being grown and compared on these plots. Different varieties of wheat, barley and emmer show their adaptability to that particular soil. Timothy, tall oat grass, fall fescue and orchardgrass show the comparative value as permanent grasses. Varieties of silage corn planted are looking splendidly. They serve to show the best strains for silage purposes. Three varieties of sweet corn are being tested also. Early amber sugar cane, tosunite, kaffir corn and cow-peas show to the observer their manner of growth and demonstrate their value.

#### DRAINAGE PROBLEMS SOLVED

The drainage problem in Victoria County is one of foremost importance. Mr. MacKenzie's work in solving the drainage problems is being highly appreciated. Many farmers are availing themselves of the golden opportunity offered to have surveys made. Large areas of land that were considered of little value because of not being underdrained before the Department of Agriculture gave generous aid, now give excellent crops and good all Lindsay branch is spacious and attractive and farmers are warmly welcome to call and get information.

### Judging the Prize Farms

The work of judging the farms entered in the dairy farms competition being conducted over Ontario by Farm and Dairy is nearing completion. Mr. R. H. Ness, of Howick, Que., the well-known old model farmer of Quebec, has only one or two more days' work judging the farms in Eastern Ontario for the first time. It is expected that Mr. Glendinning, who is judging those farms entered in Western Ontario, will complete his task this week or early next.

The farms entered in the special competition for Peterboro County were judged on Monday and Tuesday a week ago. Mr. Ness, the judge, was accompanied by an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy. Two of the five farms entered in this special competition are not devoted to dairying. The other three are entered in both the local and the general competition. These farms are of unusual merit. They will give a good account of themselves in the final decision.

#### IMPROVED STOCK

A pleasing feature of these farms is the quality of the stock kept. In one instance the cattle kept were all registered, while each of the others had some registered stock and their grade cattle were of an exceptionally high class. An outstanding feature of Mr. J. K. Moore's place, Peterboro, is his well kept herd of grade Holstein cattle. He has 24 head of milking cows. For the month of June they gave a return, as recorded by the registry, of over 1,000 lbs. a day, they having given 31,000 lbs. for the month and had received no other feed than what the pasture provided. Mr. Moore takes the best of care of his cows. He sprays them daily with Dr. Williams' Fly preparation to keep them from

(Continued on page 5)

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1909.

Only \$1.00  
a Year

No. 28.

### HOME-MADE LIGHTNING RODS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM

By Glendinning, Ontario County, Ont.

**A Lightning Rod can be Made at Home that Will Do the Work of More Expensive Rods Sold by Agents. Their Cost is Small.—They Have Proved Themselves to be Efficient.**

**L**IGHTNING takes annually a heavy toll from farmers. After every storm, reports come to hand of farm buildings being destroyed. The bulk of this property could be saved from destruction by putting proper lightning conductors on our buildings. It is not necessary to purchase the expensive rods manufactured by some city firm that has to give an insurance policy as a premium to make a sale. Lightning conductors can be made at home and put up by any handy man at a cost of for most farm buildings, of from \$2.00 to \$10.00.

#### TO MAKE THE RODS.

Take two strands of No. 12 soft galvanized iron wire and wind them together to make a cable; such will make an excellent rod. Before twisting the wire to make the rod, cut it to a length about one-fifth longer than the length the rod has to be when finished. Take a piece of board about a foot long. Bore ten  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch holes through it. Run a wire through each hole. Then attach the wires to the spokes of a wagon wheel that has been jacked up. The piece of board should be left close to the hub of the wheel. Attach the other ends of the wires to stakes set in the ground, the stakes to be the full length of the wire from the wheel. The wires should be spread in order to keep them from tangling when being twisted.

#### TWISTING THE CABLE.

When all is ready one man takes hold of the board and pulls it back while another turns the wagon wheel, and in this way a cable is made. The closeness of the cable depends upon the man with the board. The cable should not be twisted too tightly as it will have greater conducting power if made somewhat loose. The wagon will have to be moved, as the wires shorten by twisting.

When the wire is all twisted, chop the wires off the wheel and sharpen the points, wind a piece of wire tightly around the cable about six inches from the end. Spread out the sharpened

wires to form a rosette, and the rod is ready for erection.

#### ERECTING THE ROD.

The rod should extend along the whole ridge of the building and have points standing well up at different parts of the roof. The other end of the rod should go deep down into the ground so as to come in contact with the moist earth during the driest time of the year. If there are underground water pipes in connection with a water system, the wires should be attached to them,

or glass balls near the points. They are only ornamental. The points erected above the ridge can be held up by using a small scantling which must be properly braced. The rod should be fastened to the roof with ordinary iron staples.

#### ITS EFFICIENCY PROVED.

The writer has his buildings protected by rods made as herein described. Some years ago, during a heavy thunder storm, a number of men took shelter in the barn; a heavy crash occurred and they thought the barn was struck. Upon investigation they found a log that was laying against the rod had the bark stripped from it, thus showing that a bolt had been carried off. In all probability the rod saved the barn from destruction at that time.

#### DESTRUCTION ON THE INCREASE.

Losses from lightning seem to be on the increase owing, perhaps, in the first place to a less number of tall trees than we formerly had, which carried off much of the electric current. Another factor that has led to loss of buildings is the stone and cement basements to barns, these walls being non-conductors. We frequently have evidence of barns being struck by lightning, and being but slightly injured, when they stand on cedar posts. There is no doubt but that many buildings are struck without any person being aware of it. This is particularly true of dwellings owing to their having conductors in the form of wet roofs and eave troughs that carry the current to the ground.



#### A Method of Making Hay that is Rapidly Becoming Obsolete

At one time it was thought that good hay could not be made except it be colled. Years of experience with the side delivery rake and hay loader have shown colling to be quite unnecessary. Mr. J. K. Moore of Peterboro Co., Ont., said recently to an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, who called at his place, that he made better hay by use of his loader and side delivery rake than he ever made before, and that he would not be without his loader if he had to buy a new one every second or third year.

or they may be carried to a well. Water is the best conductor. When we connect an electric wire with running water or a living spring we have made a connection with all of the great bodies of water on the earth. If there is a windmill on the barn there should be a wire connecting it with the rod. Wires running across the roof from one eave trough to the other at each end of the barn and crossing the cable on the ridge, make excellent conductors, provided there are ground wires attached to the eave trough spouts.

#### GOOD USE FOR OLD WIRE.

On many farms there is a supply of old barbed and buckthorn fence wire that the farmer does not know how to get rid of. These make excellent conductors. There is no necessity for glass in-

#### Outfit for Spraying Potatoes

S. A. Northcott, Ontario Co., Ont.

It goes without saying, at least with those who have tried it, that it pays to spray potatoes. In spite of the known benefits of spraying and the facilities that are at hand for applying the Bordeaux mixture, many continue year after year to allow the blight to claim a large percentage of their crop. There are few indeed who do not make some effort to check the potato beetle (bug); but the poison when applied in the usual way by means of a sawed-off broom or a bunch of twisted hay, costs much in labor and is often ineffective. Where a spraying machine is made use of poison for the bugs can be applied, along with the Bord-

eaux mixture for the blight, at a cost quite inconsiderable when the extra returns from such spraying is considered.

The spray pump that we have made use of is a hand machine having an abundance of pressure. A man can pump it easily. We have had it 10 years. The initial outlay was \$10. Similar pumps to the one we got can be had to-day for \$10 or \$12. The attachment that I have for the potatoes was ordered from an agent in our local town and is simply a spray motor, nozzles with ordinary 1/4 inch fittings. It can be instantly changed for different widths of rows and any one or all of the nozzles can be shut off if it is desired. The attachment works to perfection and only cost me \$7, the stock rock to the nozzles being the most of that. The attachment has four nozzles, one for each row. If three nozzles are wanted for each row, the attachment would cost about \$14 or \$15. I find one nozzle to be sufficient for each row, but if one wants to spray from the underside and also from the top, three nozzles are required.

The cart on which this pump is mounted is made simply of two cultivator wheels with a platform on the axle large enough for a barrel and a man. A pair of shafts are attached. Our local carpenter has made dozens of these carts similar to the one we have, and charges \$5 for them and supplies everything. Mine did not cost me one dollar as I had the necessary parts and simply put them together. Thus, it may be seen that a four row, one nozzle to the row, sprayer costs not more than \$22 or \$24—the three nozzle affair about \$30.

### Co-operate to Check Sow Thistle

J. E. Howitt, M.S.A., Guelph

I entirely agree with Mr. Glendinning in his suggestions appearing in Farm and Dairy, June 24, for the eradication of the Perennial Sow Thistle. There is no doubt but thorough underdrainage does much to help in the control of this pest, in fact where the land is properly underdrained it is not a more serious pest than the Canada Thistle.

The close pasturing for three years is also a good suggestion but it seems to me that if the farmers in any one section are going to rid themselves of this pest that they will have to co-operate and take active measures to prevent the plants from seeding along the roadsides, in the fence corners and waste places. If this is not done, in spite of the best methods of cultivation, the land will be reseeded from year to year.

### The Cost of a Cement Silo

The substantial cement silo shown in the illustration on this page was photographed by an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy while driving through Prince Edward County, Ont. A structure such as this adds much to the appearance of a farm and in this particular instance, the structure is proving even more useful than it is ornamental. Following is a statement of the cost of this silo, which is 12 1/2 feet in diameter by 35 feet high, as furnished Farm and Dairy by its owner, Mr. J. M. Branscomb, on whose farm the silo is.

40 yards gravel at 20 cents.....	\$8.00
38 1/2 bbls. cement at \$2.15.....	\$82.77
11 days work for 2 men at \$2.....	\$44.00
11 days work for 2 men at \$1.50.....	\$33.00
Rent of rings.....	\$10.00
Band Iron and bolts for plate.....	\$3.25

making a total amount for cement work including plastering inside and outside and penciling, \$181.02.

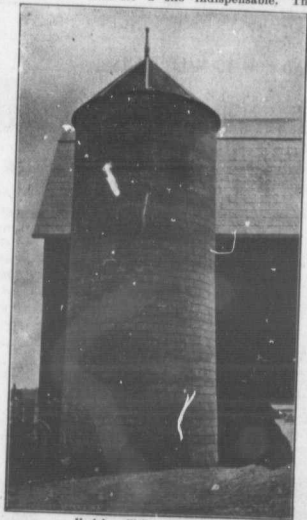
For the roof and chute we used 400 ft. lumber.....	\$8.00
2 days work for 2 men at \$2 and \$2.50 a day.....	\$9.00

2 days' work for 1 man on chute at \$2.50 a day.....	\$5.00
Post and turning for top.....	.75
Nails.....	.50
Paint.....	.75

Total complete.....\$205.02

Owing to the reduced price of cement this season it could have been built for much less. We filled this silo in one day with four teams and nine men. We have been delighted with it ever since, as the ensilage kept fine and the cattle thrived on it much better than on cut stalks, or when fed whole corn, as in the old fashioned way; it also seems to go much farther.

"We now have seven head of fine bred Holsteins and consider a silo indispensable. This



Useful as Well as Ornamental

The cement silo illustrated, owned by J. M. Branscomb, Prince Edward Co., Ont., is described in the adjoining article. Photo by an Editorial Representative of Farm and Dairy.

spring we had five feet of fine ensilage left, which was rich with corn. We have just commenced summer feeding. This silage is far better than green oats and peas, and also more convenient."

### Sore Shoulders

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

To a man of humane instinct there are few things more irritating than to have to work a horse with sore shoulders. While the driver may, or may not be irritated, one thing is certain, viz., that the horse will be very much so, he will be in a nervous, pitiful condition all the time and will fall off in flesh, no matter what care he receives, or how much food he consumes. It is next to impossible to heal a sore on a horse's shoulder and keep him at work every day. It is easily possible, however, by the exercise of proper care to keep the shoulders sound while performing any kind of ordinary farm work.

By far the most prolific cause of sore shoulders is poorly fitting collars. A horse should never be worked in a collar too large for him. It does not make so much difference about the length of the collar, but great care should be taken to see that it is not too wide so as to allow it to roll too far back on the muscles covering the shoulder blade. Horses often start work in the spring in high flesh. The collar fits all right on the start. During the progress of feeding the

horse falls away more or less in flesh and the collar becomes too loose, rolling back on the parts that were never intended to bear the strain of heavy work.

### PRECAUTIONS.

After seeing that the collar fits properly, the harness should always be buckled as tight as possible on the collar in order to keep it tightly placed against the sides of the neck. It is a good practice after the horse has gone a few rounds at his work to try and draw the hame-strap a hole tighter. This can usually be done even though the hame-strap was pulled as tight as possible when the harness was put on in the stable. Then if the day be hot and the work heavy, it will be time well spent if the driver will stop his team for five or 10 minutes once or twice during the forenoon (and the same in afternoon) and lift the collar forward on the neck and allow the shoulders to do, in the sun, or rub them well with the hand. This will relieve the bearing and cool the parts and go a long way in preventing the shoulder from scalding with the sweat and forming sores.

Where raw spots have formed they should never be relieved by placing a pad either above or below the sore, for this is almost sure to cause another sore under the pad. Rather have a hole cut in the face of the collar over the sore and thus give relief, or cut a hole in a thick felt sweat collar placed under the collar in such a manner that the hole in the pad will be placed over the sore on the shoulder. A good dressing for raw spots is composed of one ounce each of sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc mixed in a quart of water, the lotion to be applied to sores three or four times daily.

### TUMORS

Sometimes as a result of a sore a hard fibrous lump will remain after the healing. In the majority of cases this trouble is best treated by having the tumor cut out during the winter when the parts will heal up smooth before the spring work. If this is not done those lumps are almost sure to become sore when the horse is put to work and give the owner serious trouble. Where a horse is put to work with such a lump on his shoulder the collar ought to have a depression made in it in such a way as to fit over the enlargement and thus release it of any extreme pressure. Occasionally as a result of a poorly fitting collar enlargements of a soft fluctuating character will develop varying in size from a goose egg to a quart measure. These enlargements are always filled with a fluid called "serum," they are really serious abscesses. About the only treatment is to make an incision at the lowest point of the abscess and allow the contents to escape. That opening will have to be kept open for several weeks till the cavity above heals up; and the horse is likely to be off work for several weeks except such work as he might be able to do with a breast collar.

### PREVENTION

Prevention is always better than cure and this is especially true in regard to sore shoulders. When starting horses to work put them at work that is somewhat tight and gradually harden the parts. Many a young horse has his shoulders practically ruined for a whole season by being put to some heavy job during a hot day. After working for a few hours his shoulders are all scalded, the skin standing out in wrinkles followed by loosening of the hair and a raw surface. Far better do a little less work for the first few days of spring seeding and when the shoulders have become hardened to their work make up by extra work for him lost at the start.

If drivers would stop and think what it means to a horse to be made to move a load with the collar pressing on a raw and bleeding sore they would have more consideration for the horse. It would be a good thing to put some men in the horse's place and give them a taste of their own treatment.

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### Pathmasters and Weeds

"Working on the Roads" has been the order of the day for June. No many of the municipalities, comparatively speaking, have commuted their statute labor to paying for it by a tax of so much a day. Consequently we have the good, bad and indifferent road overseers everywhere improving, undoing or destroying the roads which otherwise would be fairly passible at this season of the year almost anywhere. It is passing strange that municipalities in districts where clay roads exist more especially, do not make use of the split-log drag, which has done so much in the interval of good roads whenever used. Here and there, in travelling over Ontario, one sees where they have been used intelligently. The roads in such instances speak for themselves. I saw one such road at Scarboro Jet., where Mr. A. J. Reynolds, the energetic Farmers' Institute secretary of East York, had operated one since early spring. In the vicinity of Mr. W. B. Rittenhouse's, Beamsville, that apostle of split-log-drags, may

road overseer to see that weeds do not go to seed along the public highways, and if he does not do it voluntarily, ratepayers concerned should see that he does it in some way.

Many of the roadside weeds, if properly looked after on their first appearance, could be easily dealt with. When allowed to have their own way awhile, they soon get beyond control. Chicory, for instance, which has a perennial root, if cut out below the ground and a handful of salt put on it, would soon disappear. Blue weed, cut below the ground, or burdock, cut below the crown, means sure death. Give noxious weeds no quarter wherever found.—"Weed Fighter."

### Hints for the Amateur Bee-Keeper

Chas. Blake, Frontenac Co., Ont.

Be sure that your new swarms are not crowded for room to store honey or they may swarm again. Practically all the white honey is in the hive by July 15. The best time to extract it is on or before that date, as later on the bees, unless they get buck-

wheat honey, will start to rob each other. About July 15 is the time for the man with a few bees to see that all have honey and a good queen. If old queens are found send to a breeder of queens and buy a tested queen. An old queen can be distinguished by the way the brood is in the hive. A young queen will lay in every cell as soon as it is empty, if she is a good one. At this time of the year if she is about done, she will leave some cells empty. In this way the brood will not be evenly placed. An old queen in a hive now will in all probability mean a dead hive next spring. The bees will crowd out the old queen with honey as she cannot lay fast enough. In such a case, a hive will have a lot of stores for winter and a few old bees that will die off early. Remember that the first swarm always has the old queen with it and the old hive that cast the swarm will have the young one. There likely come out O.K. next spring. At least 25 lbs. of honey should be in each hive to winter it.

To the beginner and to one that has nothing to sell but honey, I would not advise them to take a bee journal for the first year, but rather get a book and study it through the winter. Then if you are getting the bee fever, don't start with more than two good hives. Buy your hives at first. Procure them from some manufacturer of bee supplies. They also can supply queens. The welfare of bees depends on them having a good queen and good stores. A man should be fined for keeping bees in box hives, some say, because they cannot be cared for and it is true, as honey can not be taken off from such hives without killing the bees. The honey obtained in this way is scarcely fit to eat, as it often is mixed with old comb, etc.

If more of the boys and girls of this country would take up bee keeping and other such light work on their farms, they would not go to the town for work. I have tried both town and country life. I am now running two yards of bees. One of them is six miles from home, and is being worked for comb honey. Very often

there is a boy or girl who is not strong enough to do work on the farm who goes to town to work. They get enough to board them. They can do much better keeping bees or when employed at other light work at home. Comb honey can be had without much hard work by any one who understands bees. Very little cash is needed for two hives of bees. They cost about \$6 each. A good text book can be had for \$1.50. Two empty hives with foundation comb and sections is about all the equipment necessary. The spring is the best time to start bee keeping, but the present will do if you mean to have them.

### Feeding the Calf

H. Johnson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

As soon as the calf has been licked dry by its mother we remove it before it sucks, to dry, warm quarters free from draughts. Do not attempt to feed it for six hours afterwards. Then, give it a small quantity of its mother's milk. If the calf is hungry it is seldom necessary to do anything but put the calf's head into the pail and it will start to drink at once. We try to avoid giving the calf the fingers to suck if possible. Having the calf hungry is the secret of getting it to drink from the start.

Next feed whole milk for the first ten days. It is then gradually mixed with warm separator milk so that at the end of three weeks the calf is fed entirely on separator milk. A little ground flax seed is added. We feed regularly and never overfeed with separator milk. Thus we avoid bloat and scours. In the course of a few days the calves start to nibble at alfalfa or clover hay.

### BOT MILK.

If the milk requires warming do not heat it on the stove, as there is danger that it will get too hot. Sometimes this hot milk will be given to the calf, and the calf in his innocence will take a gulp of it down which will scald his throat and stomach and spoil the calf. This will be shown in a few days by the hair being rough and turned the wrong way. It will be weeks or perhaps months before the calf recovers from that one swallow of milk. The better way to heat milk is to add hot gruel or water to it.

### CAUSES OF SCOURS.

Never give milk to a calf in a dirty pail. Dirty pails, over-feeding with skimmed and scour milk, are the principal causes of scours in calves. A good remedy for scours is to quit giving skim milk, but give a pint of new milk, in which is stirred a small handful of powdered charcoal. Continue this treatment until the calf recovers.

A fruitful source of trouble with calves are draughts of cold air from open windows, doors or feed chutes, these causing troubles in the head and stomach. See that all such places are so arranged that no draught will occur. In this case an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.

As soon as the weather is warm and the grass good, we allow our calves the free run of a pasture where they are fed milk until five months old. Those calves are intended to make dairy cows when about 30 months old.

Co-operation has been applied to the dairy industry to a greater extent than to any other line of agriculture. What it has done for dairying it can do for other lines of industry. We lack greatly in the co-operative selling of farm produce. In Great Britain railways publish free a list of what farmers along their routes have to sell. They carry parcels up to 24 lbs. in weight for eight cents, whereas our express companies would charge us 35 cents on 24 lbs. of butter from Guelph to Toronto. This will go on till farmers co-operate.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.



[Bees Given a "Prominent Place on] Backwoods Farm

The apiary shown is owned by Mr. Chas. Blake, Frontenac Co., Ont. Some practical and helpful advice gleaned from Mr. Blake's own experience, is given in the adjoining article.

be seen other roads improved by the same method.

While we are paying some attention to the shape and condition of the roadbed itself, we should not forget the roadsides, which are frequently an eyesore to the passerby and often a menace to the farms adjoining the highway, because of the different forms of weed life which are too frequently allowed to go to seed there. Farmers in Perth Co., Ont., at least in some parts of it, are to be commended in that they have fixed their roadsides so that the mower may be used to make the grass and any weed life growing there into hay at very low cost. Very much more could be done in this way than is being done with very little expense and trouble if road overseers could only be made to see it in that light. There is no doubt, too, about the efficiency of sheep, in pasturing on the road sides, to keep down most forms of weed life. Sheep may be a trouble themselves on some roadsides, but as a rule where lawful fences are kept in repair, sheep will not give trouble. Among some of the large and very unsightly roads one sees on the public highway which sheep do not keep in check, are cleomean, teasel and hound's tongue. Others, which, if they get a good start are bad, such as blue weed, chicory, dock and mullen. All the rest are, while tender, palatable for sheep and sheep are almost a sure guarantee that they will be kept down.

Where, however, the herd law is enforced, the road overseer should see that the various weeds are kept from seeding on the highways. Rib grass or buckhorn spreads rapidly on some highways as does chicory, oxeye, daisy, blue-weed, toad flax and ragweed. It is now the duty of the

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also Iron and Wood Pulleys, Shating, Hangers, Belting etc., good as new, cheap. Write for prices.

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## NO MORE FIES!

### COW COMFORT

If you want your cows to give you 25 to 50 per cent. more milk, you must protect them from the FLY disturbance. It is a well known fact that the cow becomes "fired" flies. In this state your money-producer cannot do her best.

Why not use DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER

It is perfectly harmless to the cow, but severe with the "fly." The best dairymen in Canada are using it. It will pay you to help the cow.

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One Quart.....40c  
Half Gallon.....40c  
One .....1.00

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## Central Canada Seed Grain Prize List

Anyone who examines the Central Canada Exhibition prize list for seed grain this year must be struck with the splendid money prizes offered in the different sections. It sets a good pace for other exhibitions to follow.

In the past the prizes offered in the seed grain classes have not been large enough to call out many entries. The tendency of some exhibitors to show exceptionally plump seed grown during previous years is unfair to honest exhibitors and should be discouraged in every position at any time. One way to accomplish this is to require that a small sheaf of the unthreshed grain accompany the threshed lot. By comparing the grain in the head with the grain in the receptacle, it can be decided whether it is this year's growth or not.

It will be observed that in the above-mentioned prize list, Section 6 of Class 67, on page 55, offers special inducements. This important section has been added through the efforts of the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture.

One of the principal Canadian crops is oats, and in eastern Ontario and Quebec this crop is generally selected for the field crop competitions. This year those competitors who win prizes have every encouragement to show their grain at other points. The Canadian National exhibition at Toronto, with its prizes for sheaves, the winter fairs at Guelph and Ottawa are all inviting fields for exploitation.

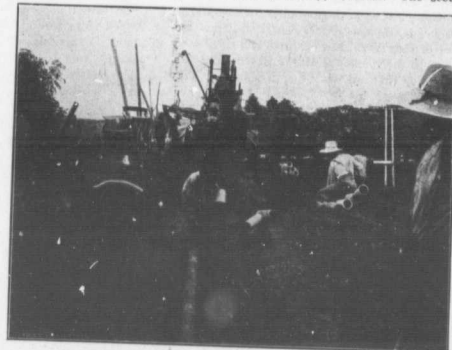
At the Central Canada exhibition prizes for different sections ran \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1, and they are much larger in Sec. 6, which reads, "White oats, 2 bushels threshed grain, together with sheaf, to be approximately 10 inches in diameter, taken from prize winning fields in field crop competition, conducted under the auspices of any recognized agricultural society in Canada during the season of 1909, \$20, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5." It will be observed that this section is open to prize winners in field crop competitions throughout Canada.

Exhibitors in this section will notice, on page 14, that all exhibits, if sent by freight and prepaid, will be returned free on securing a certificate from the exhibition secretary. Field crop competitors should plan for this exhibition now. The oats should be

well cleaned with a fanning mill. If you are sending oats, why not put in some other exhibits in grain, field roots, etc.? You will stand a chance to win along with others.

## The Ditching Machine Making Good

Prof. Wm. H. Day, O.A.C., Guelph. I have just returned from an extended inspection of the work being done by the new Buckeye Traction Ditcher that is operating in the Niagara district and thought possibly a report thereon might be of interest to readers of Farm and Dairy. The machine completes the ditch full depth and true to grade in passing once over the ground, leaving the ditch bottom ready for the tile. The work is so satisfactory



Reducing the Labor Problem to a Minimum in Ditching

The ditching machine is a success. It digs the ditch true to grade in going over the ground. One of these machines is now working in the Niagara district. In the photo reproduced above, Professor W. H. Day of the O. A. C., Guelph, who took the photo reproduced above. Professor Day's opinion of the ditching machine is given in the adjoining article.

that I think that in a short time these machines will be in use in many parts of the Province. There is work enough to keep quite a number of these machines busy. I know of 10 or 15 miles of ditching in Simcoe County that could be contracted for to-morrow by anyone proposing to get a machine. There is 10 miles of work ready for contract in Wentworth. There are numerous other counties, e.g., Victoria, Huron, York, Lambton, etc., where much draining is being done and where several miles of work could be secured in advance, sufficient to keep a machine busy for the first month, and that is all that is necessary. The Niagara machine has more work ahead of it now than it had when it started operations in the spring, with more coming all the time, and many who have had work done by it want it back again when the crop is off.

For two days I watched it working in hard stony clay, and it was surprising to see the stones that it would root out, some of them over a foot in diameter, and in places close enough to form an almost continuous row beside the ditch, but of course she did not dig as fast in such land as in land free from stones.

The cost of machine ditching is somewhat lower than of ditching by hand in most parts of the Province. Besides there are not enough men to dig by hand one quarter of the drains needed in Ontario. All these circumstances combined should lead to the speedy adoption of the ditching machine, and the consequent revolutionizing of ditching operations throughout the Province. I am more firmly impressed with the value of the machine than ever.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

## Horses at Guelph

The Executive Committee of the Provincial Winter Fair met at Guelph on Wednesday, July 7th, and decided upon the classification and prizes for the Horse Department that will be added to the next Fair. Provision has been made for exhibits of Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys, Standard-breds, Thoroughbreds, Ponies and Heavy Draft Horses. In the Clydesdale class there will be the following sections: (1) Stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1905. (2) Stallions foaled in 1905. (3) Stallions foaled in 1906. (4) Stallions foaled in 1907. (5) Mares foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1905. (6) Mares foaled in 1905. (7) Mares foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1907. Total prize money, \$820.00. The sections

for Shires will be as follows: (1) Stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906. (2) Stallions foaled in 1906. (3) Stallions foaled in 1907. (4) Mares foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906. (5) Mares foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906. Total prize money, \$305.00.

In addition to the open classes for Clydesdales and Shires, there will be a class for Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires with sections for: (1) Stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906. (2) Stallions foaled in 1906. (3) Stallions foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1907. Total prize money, \$440.00. The Hackney class will have sections for: (1) Stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906. (2) Stallions foaled in 1906. (3) Stallions foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906. (4) Mares foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906. (5) Mares foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906. (6) Mares foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906. (Age to be considered in awarding prizes). Total prize money, \$480.00.

The sections for Thoroughbreds are: (1) Stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906. (2) Stallions foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906. (3) Mares foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906. (Age to be considered in awarding prizes). Total prize money, \$820.00. The sections

(Continued on page 9)

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**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Cost of Electric Power**

Can you give me any information as to the probable cost of installing an electric motor for farm power of say, 1, 3 and 5 H. P., also cost of a lighting plant for a supplied with stables, the whole to be run by house and a proposed electric railway. Also include estimate of cost of transmission line suitable for, say, 10 farms, using, say, 30 W. P. at one time.—J. M. Waterloo Co., Ont.

A one horse power motor would cost from \$35 to \$75, depending on quality of machine, voltage of current, etc.; a three horse power \$60 to \$130; a five horse power \$70 to \$140. The installation would be extra and would amount to only a few dollars, the amount varying with the requirements of different cases.

The transmission line suitable for 500 to 600 volts circuit and 20 horse power would probably cost about \$115 per mile.

As to the light plant the electric pressure will have to be reduced to 220 or 110 volts, as higher potential is not suitable for incandescent lighting. For this purpose a small transformer will be needed; and the house and barn will have to be wired. Suppose that we allow the following lights for the house: Parlor 2, dining room 2, kitchen 1, pantry 1, halls 2, cellar 1, four bed rooms 4; total 13. And the following for the barn and stable: Horses 2, cattle 3, pigs 1, roots 1, feed room and halls 2, granary 1, barn 1, drive shed 1; total 12. These would probably meet the requirements of average farm buildings. The installation would cost as follows: Transformer \$75, wiring house, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per outlet, say \$2 average, total \$26; fixtures and lamps for house, \$20 to \$30, say \$25; wiring barn \$2 per outlet, cost \$24; drop cords for barn to meet requirements of fire underwriters, from 90c. to \$1.15, say \$1 average, cost \$12. Total capital outfit for lighting, \$162. Fewer lights would cost proportionately less and more lights proportionately more.—Wm. Day, Professor of Physics, O.A.C., Guelph.

**Hay from Barn or Stack**

Does it make any difference in the weight of hay in the winter whether it be put in a barn or stack? My neighbors say it will weigh heavier from a stack. What is your experience?

Hay in stack is likely to weigh somewhat heavier, that is, to lose less weight, than hay preserved in barn, but in the case of stacked hay there is likely to be considerable loss at the top sides and bottom of the stack.—J. H. Grisdale.

**Storing Green Hay**

I have seen in agricultural papers that hay if dry can be put away quite

green, that it will not heat and cure in the would you let it stand in cocks in the field for a few days before drawing in?

Hay, if cut fairly ripe, may not infrequently, if the mowing is done in the early morning, be hauled in in the afternoon looking quite green, and in spite of this apparent superabundance of moisture, come through in good shape. But if hay is heavy and very ripe, then it is safer to cut in the morning, cock up, and leave 24 hours at least before hauling in. We have tried both ways here and have come to the conclusion given above.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

**Cutting Peas and Oat Hay**

In cutting peas and oats for horse feed should you be guided in cutting by the state of the peas or oats? What is the right time to cut?—C. B. St. G. Tramore, Ont.

In cutting peas and oats for horse feed one should be guided by the condition of the oats and the time of cutting is when the oats are in milk stage.—J. H. Grisdale.

**On Field Crop Accounts**

For keeping account of field crops with a view to knowing which crop pays, or if any crops do not pay, Mr. John Fixter, Farm Superintendent at Macdonald College, makes use of a simple plan of book-keeping in which everything is charged up to each particular field. The plan is given below.

**HOW TO KEEP TRACK OF THE DIFFERENT CROPS GROWN ON THE FARM**  
Range One Section One

	Manure taken drawing	Manure man Proceeding	Harrowing Disc	Harrowing Cultivating	Sowing	Rolling	Letting off drainage water	Reaping	Threshing	Stacking
1909										
January 4	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs
January 5	10									
January 6	10									
March 20	10									
March 21	10									
April 15							10			
April 15								4		
April 17										
April 18										
May 1										

The Macdonald College Farm is laid out in four ranges. Each range has one or more sections, that is, different fields. Each day wherever a man works, his time is charged against that particular section. In arranging the account book, it is well to have one or more leaves for each field. The plan as given will be found to be a simple and accurate method of keeping track of crops. A few moments each evening is all that is required to record the items of the day. At the end of the season each column of hours is added and charged at the following rates: team and man, 30 cents an hour; single horse and man 25 cents an hour; man only, 15 cents an hour.

**Handling the Hay Crop**  
We commence our hay operations with the clover. We aim to cut it before the blossoms turn brown. We follow the mower with the tedder, and in good weather, we usually put it up the same day. We turn it out to dry and draw it in. Last year we handled some alfalfa in this way, leaving it three days in the cock and it came out this spring in good shape.

Later in the season and especially with timothy, we sometimes haul it to the barn with a trailer. We do not use a hay loader, but there are a great number in our district. It would be difficult to lay down particular rules for haying as weather conditions quite often are so changeable and necessitate one changing his plans and adapting himself to circumstances.—Z. Carlyle, Leeds Co.

**Harvesting Alfalfa for Seed**

In harvesting alfalfa for seed, cutting should be done when the greater portion of the seeds are hard, but not sufficiently ripe to shell. At this stage a majority of the pods are turned a dark-brown color and the seeds are fully developed. Frequently the cutting can be raked into windrows after two hours if the weather is drying, and in two or three hours more put into cocks and let stand from 24 to 48 hours, as the weather may justify. It should, however, be well cured and thoroughly dry when put in the stack or there is danger of heating, and stack-heating seriously injures the vitality of the seed. It is not uncommon, if extremely ripe, to leave the cutting in the swath only an hour or a half-hour, then stack, and let stand for autumn or later threshing. If allowed to stand in the stack for about 3 days, the entire mass goes through a sweating and curing process which makes the threshing easier, while less of the seed is left in the straw than would be if it had not been stacked.

In western Kansas many seed raisers cut their seed crop with a self-binder, put the sheaves in shocks the same day and thresh in about 10 days, or put it into a stack to await a convenient threshing time. They secure 20 per cent. more of the seed in this way than if they cut with the ordinary mower. Others cut with a mower having a dropper attachment which leaves the alfalfa in small bunches at the will of the driver, in

**Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet**

**ABSORBINE**  
will remove them and leave no blisters. Does not blister or irritate the hair. Cures any putrefaction. Horse can be treated \$2.00 per bottle. Sole agent, W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 122 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LITTLE'S LAB., Montreal, Canada Agents.

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Grain Grinders  
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**POULTRY YARD**

**Chickens in the Cornfield**

Prof. W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph.  
My sympathies are with the man who raises chickens in the city. To one must have for them a ground of at least every four years. Good chickens in large numbers cannot be raised on small lots, continuously. We must utilize fresh land as much as possible. At Guelph, we have met with much success in raising chickens in the corn fields. The houses are placed near the fence in the headlands where they will be out of the way and not interfere with the men while cultivating.

Hopper feeding is practised in the corn field. The hoppers hold enough feed for a week and a constant supply of water is supplied by means of a common barrel. It is arranged with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops into the drinking fountain.

The more cultivation that is given the corn field, the less it costs to raise the chickens. In a well cultivated field chickens can be raised for just half what they would be on a grass plot. July chickens in the corn field at Guelph have reached a weight of two pounds in eight weeks. The corn is usually eight inches high when the chickens are first put out. All experiments prove it to be the best place to grow chickens.

**Summer Care of Poultry\***

J. H. Collander, Peterboro Co., Ont.  
"Eminent Watchfulness is the Price of Success," fully as much in relation to the raising of poultry as anything else. You can't expect, because you take a fine beginning and get a lot of early chickens hatched and out, that therefore, you will have a grand flock of well matured birds in the fall. It does not follow by any means, as many a would-be poultry man can testify, Warm weather is apparently the ideal time for the chicks to grow and it is then that the breeder sometimes becomes careless, with disastrous results. How often you can go into a yard, where the owner once insistently tells you, "these chicks were all out in March and April," perhaps, and who is evidently relying on that fact to ensure him a another season. They have perhaps had clean, comfortable quarters in the winter and with careful feeding have been kept laying it is good as far as it goes, and is the very time eggs are most useful in offsetting the expense account, but if the care stops then, and the quarters are allowed to become foul, over-run with lice and no comfort for the birds when they go to roost and need it, then the egg yield stops, the expense bill goes on and the profits of the winter season are eaten up by the loss thus sustained.

The flock of poultry, to bring the balance on the right side of the ledger at the end of the year, should be  
\*Extract from an address given before the Peterboro Poultry Association.

making the very best possible use of the expense items, principally the feed bill. The rations should be either putting a rapid growth on the young stock, or made use of to some good purpose by the mature birds. To get this good result from the feed, other conditions, pertaining especially to the comfort of the fowl, must be correspondingly good, and that means work and constant care. This word work, is the rock that wrecks more poultry enterprises than backs count, because it is always that which neglect brings the other fowls. To mention a few of the things that ought to keep the poultryman busy during the summer season might serve as a reminder, or come as a timely suggestion to some earnest beginner, but the writer does not possess one who knows it all, and can lay down a set of rules, the following of which will bring success, so merely offers a few leaves from a common experience. These will appear in Farm and Dairy next week.

**Result of Incubator and Hens**

J. Marcy, Simcoe Co., Ont.  
Incubator was set with 120 eggs, 76 chickens hatched. 71 are still surviving.  
Twenty hens were set with 13 eggs apiece. Hens broke 37 eggs. One hen brought one chick. Another brought four, still another brought nothing, she laid the eggs continually. No. 4 brought 12 chicks on three. No. 5 brought 12, cats on five. No. 6 brought nine. No. 7 started to eat the chicks; wrung her neck. No. 8 brought 7. No. 9 and 10 brought 11. No. 11 brought 5. No. 12 brought 13. No. 13 brought 9. No. 14 quit and spoiled eggs.  
No. 15 had roup and had to be killed; could not find another hen. No. 16 brought 11. No. 17 brought 6. No. 18 brought 6. No. 19 brought 10. No. 20 brought 7.—Total 97 chicks as against half the eggs in incubator which gave 76 chicks.

**Trouble from Beef Scrap**

We have a letter from Mr. Howard, Weir, P.Q., who says he has traced cases of bowel trouble in his hens to feeding beefscrap. He says his hens were gummied up behind considerably. He was satisfied that it was not caused by poor feed, housing or management, and after considerable work, he came to the conclusion it was the scrap. His neighbors who were not feeding it had no trouble, and when he discontinued its use, the trouble ceased in his flock.

I have noticed a little of this, especially if the hens had been a few days without beefscrap, and as a consequence had eaten more than usual. The trouble may have been in the scrap used. It is not all of the same quality, some may be spoiled. It should never get damp. If the hens have a fair share of table scraps and are milked, prepared beef scraps are not necessary and wherever hens are doing well without it, I would not think of giving it.—F.C.E.

**A Boy's Essay on Ducks**

A schoolboy assigned to prepare an essay on ducks wrote: "The duck is a low, heavy set bird composed mostly of meat and feathers. He is a mighty poor singer, having a hoarse voice, caused by getting so many frogs in his neck. He likes the water and carries a toy ball in his stomach to keep him from sinking. The duck has only two legs, and they are set so far back on his running gears by nature that they come pretty near missing his body. Some ducks when they get big have curls on their tails and are called drakes. Drakes don't have to set or hatch, but just loaf, go swimming and eat. If I was to be a duck, I'd rather be a drake."

**Judging the Prize Farms**

(Continued from page 2.)

the annoyance of flies, and lately, owing to the pastures becoming parched, he is feeding some chop night and morning. Practically all grain grown on this farm is fed to the stock and in this way the fertility is all returned to the land. Mr. Moore's farm is eminently suited for dairying. It is a large farm of 300 acres and is watered by a small creek and numerous springs.

Mr. John Garbutt's farm, Peterboro, is entered in the special competition only. He has a herd of milking Shorthorns some which are registered, the others being grades of no mean order. Mr. Garbutt aims to keep good milkers, also some good beef. His cows are excellently provided for on natural pastures. His milk is sent to the creamery at Peterboro. The neat, tidy manner in which this farm is kept, the well arranged, well lighted stables, and the conveniences that were available for lightening the farm work are especially worthy of notice.

**FREE FROM WEEDS**

Progressiveness is written in every thought about the farm owned by Mr. G. A. Brethen, of Norwood. Mr. Brethen has put forth great efforts fixing up his farm and getting it in an attractive shape for the coming of the judge. Mr. Brethen has only had possession of this farm for some six years. His present state of cultivation and efficiency is a credit to its owner, as the farm was on the market for several years begging for an owner before he decided to take it. As good a young herd of registered Holstein cattle as one could wish for are to be found at "Hillcrest," by which name Mr. Brethen designates his farm. Many of his cattle are of the choicest breeding. Six of them are entered in the Record of Performance and give indications of qualifying with considerable to spare. Mr. Brethen's ability as a farm manager is well shown by the manner in which he has dealt with noxious weeds, his farm being practically free from them, thanks to the efficacy of a new rotation that he has adopted.

**THE MILKING DURHAMS**

A good old fashioned herd of milking Durhams confronts the judge on the farm of Mr. J. B. Moore, whose farm is located near Hastings. Their ability to perform at the pail was vouched for by their excellent dairy form, large udders and prominent milk veins, and best of all by the factory returns which show Mr. Moore to be away in the lead of his fellow patrons on his average returns per cow and in the total amount sent to the factory. Mr. Moore works a farm of 200 acres. It is free from the more noxious forms of weed life. His farm is well laid out in large fields that permit of economy in the tillage. Mr. Moore is an advocate of fast work machinery and of doing things on a large scale.

A L-BRE FARM Registered Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Clydesdale horses and

Chester White pigs are outstanding features of the large farm owned by Mr. Frank Birdsall of Birdsalls, that is entered in the special competition only. Mr. Birdsall is somewhat handicapped in handling his large farm owing to the difficulty in securing satisfactory labor. He is a staunch advocate of alfalfa, a ten acre plot of which he had sown before the visit of the judge. Although not a dairyman, Mr. Birdsall, banks on the silo. He has two large modern stave silos and an older square silo, which latter was the first silo between Toronto and Kingston. Mr. Birdsall speaking of his silo said that it was beyond him why farmers, especially those on the smaller farms, did not grow more corn and put it into a silo. As far as he was concerned he would not care to be without his ensilage in spite of the fact that he raised an abundance of other fodder and always had plenty to spare. Dogs are as great a menace on his farm as elsewhere nevertheless in spite of the fact that he has had as many as 30 sheep killed in a single night, Mr. Birdsall still keeps a few. He has 55 breeding ewes and 55 lambs all registered. These bring good sale even though the United States quarantine had affected the sheep business to a considerable extent.

**Horses at Guelph**

(Continued from page 6)

money, \$275.00. In the Pony Class there will be two sections for Hackney Ponies, one section for stallions, any age, and the other for mares, any age; also two sections for ponies, any breed other than Hackney, any age, one section for stallions and one section for mares. The total prize money amounts to \$130.00. The Heavy Draught Class will have a section for Geldings or Mares shown in harness, a section for Geldings or Mares, single animals shown on a line, bred and exhibited by persons actually engaged in farming and shown in harness. Total prize money for the Heavy Draught class, \$395.00. Eleven Championship prizes will be offered from which prizes amounting to \$245.00 will be given. The total amount of prize money to be offered in the Horse Department is \$5,275.00. The judges for the Horse Department will place awards as follows: J. White, Ashburn; Jas. Torrance, Markham; Hon. R. Beith, Bowmanville, Clydesdale, Shires and Heavy Draught Horses.  
Dr. A. B. Campbell, Berlin; W. H. Gibson, Beconsfield, Que.; B. Rothwell, Ottawa, Hackneys.  
Dr. Rutledge, Lambeth, Standard-breds.  
S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, Thoroughbreds.  
A. E. Major, Whitevale; W. S. Spark, Toronto, Ponies.

Skim milk or whey, with a little meal in connection with an alfalfa pasture, are ideal feeds for hogs. If alfalfa cannot be had, grow rape instead.

**Every Farmer Wants The Best Stock**  
On his Farm

Don't keep poor stock when you can easily obtain pure bred animals

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### 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.

#### Successful Grading of Cream

In order to increase the amount of sweet cream delivered at their plant, an American Creamery, the Co-operative Creamery Co., of Coopersville, Mich., are grading the cream, paying one and a half cents more a pound for fat in the sweet cream than they do for the butter fat in sour cream delivered at the creamery. The system is working out very satisfactorily. The cream is graded and the patron apprised of its grade in the following way:

Those cans containing sweet cream are sent back home with a blue tag tied onto the handle stating that this can of cream received this and is sour sent back with a red tag-stating this can is sour and graded No. 2 and the price would be one and one half cents less than if it were one and one half sweet. While this system has been in operation long enough to tell definitely just how it will work, at the present time it looks as if it would be all right. The larger part of the cream delivered at the creamery is sweet and wholesome so that it will make the highest grade of butter. The creamery company is very well satisfied of the former sour cream come to of the creamery sweet. Patrons take a great pride in having a blue tag on their cans instead of a red tag. They evidently are also interested in the one and a half cent. premium paid for good cream.

#### Adamsville, Que., Creamery Picnic

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I notice in a recent issue of your valuable paper a question, "should the farmer and his wife have a holiday?" and was glad to see the sensible answer that "Aunt Jane." I only wish yesterday and enjoyed a farmer's holiday as I did. I will try and describe it. To do so I must go back a little more than a year. About 15 months ago the "Adams" Creamery association was formed by Mr. J. G. Adams and a few friends on rather advanced lines, at Adamsville, Que. They persuaded their patrons to put on boxes to collect the cream. They insisted that the dairies must be kept in such a cleanly condition as to insure the very best cream, free from rind or smell; otherwise it would be refused. Then they put a maker in the factory with back-bone enough to see that he got the pure cream. This association started with less than 500 cows, but in less than a year and a half their patronage has increased to upwards of 1500 cows and it is still growing.

About two weeks ago, Mr. J. G. Adams, the popular promoter of this thing, conceived the idea of trying together for a picnic on Dominion Day. He had the cream gatherers talk thought of the scheme, and although there were celebrations all around he met with hearty response; so much so that on July 1st, the patrons and 300 families to the number of about 300 assembled in a beautiful grove in the rear of Mr. Adams' residence, where Mr. Adams had arranged a lot of tables and seats. The tables were soon filled to overflowing with the good things that the farmers' wives of the Township are noted for providing. When the eatables were ready,

Mr. Adams in true farmer style dug up from somewhere, a master clock bell, and shortly after he began to ring it everybody could be seen moving towards the sound, presumably for a lost cow, and for the next hour I do not think I ever saw a gathering where everybody tried to make everybody else at home as much as did the people, that surrounded those tables.

After the inner man had been fully satisfied, Mr. John Murphy, Mayor of East Farnham, was unanimously chosen chairman. After a few well chosen words of welcome he called up on Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., for an address which he gave in a very acceptable manner, especially to the ladies with whom he is deservedly popular. After a few selections on a splendid gramophone, Taylor & Co. of Pittsburgh Perfect Fence Company made a few remarks, Mr. Taylor broke up, all declaring this was the 1st annual picnic of the Adams Creamery association was only a forerunner of more such gatherings to follow.

The popular beverage at the lunch was "Adams" Pasteurized Butter-milk which proved a great but harmless quencher of thirst. Many of the patrons when they got the grounds drove to the creamery, Mr. McPhee, the manager, made them welcome and took every pains to show them through the factory and explain the working of the up-to-date machinery that is installed therein. A great measure to the efforts of the salesman, was due to his father, G. A. Adams, and particularly to Mr. J. G. Adams and who had a word of welcome for everybody as they came on the ground. I with me she would say that although this was not a long holiday it was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody. Job W. Taylor, Hochelaga Co., Que.

#### The Butter Situation

Dealers here are a little puzzled regarding the future of butter, as stocks continue to accumulate with no export trade in sight of any consequence. The total exports for the season up to the close of last week were only 1,418 packages, as compared with 26,041 packages for the corresponding period last year. The stocks in store in Montreal to-day are estimated at about 45,000 to 50,000 packages and unless the English market advances to an import basis for Canadian creamery, prices here will have to be a surprise to the trade, that buyers on the other side have so far this season done without our June creamery. But it simply means that they have been getting sufficient to supply their wants from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Siberia and Ireland at cheaper rates than they could buy from us. Prices here are steady, sales of over 1,000 packages of creamery being reported at 22 1/2 to 22 3/4 cents in round lots and sales in the country have transpired at 22 1/2 to 22 3/4 cents. A letter from one of the largest firms in London, England, dated June 26th says:—"We see very little chance of a market for your creameries unless you can offer them at 5 to 10 below your cable quotations, and even at that decline there is scarcely a margin for handling."

If this be the true situation, as regards the export trade the outlook is any thing but bright for Canadian butter.

I am in receipt of the Farmer's Record Book you sent for securing one. I think it will be a great and convenient method of keeping my farm accounts and a record of my farm work.—G. T. Gillis, Elgin Co., Ont.



### EASY IN EVERY WAY SKIMMING WITH AN IMPROVED DE LAVAL

Skimming milk with an improved DE LAVAL cream separator is an easy, simple matter from start to finish. Getting the machine ready, filling the separator, turning the crank, and cleaning when through are all done with the greatest ease and convenience.

Every part of the DE LAVAL machine is designed for easy operation. The bowl construction permits of its being very compact and small in size and requiring but low speed. The length and height of the crank handle are just right for easiest turning. The method of gearing is the product of perfect engineering. Thus the necessary speed is maintained with the least continuous effort on the part of the operator.

Some separators are so designed as to run deceptively easy when starting, but greatly tire or strain the operator in a half hour's use. The DE LAVAL turns easy from the beginning to the end of a run. Scientifically correct mechanical construction throughout is the reason for it.

The improved DE LAVAL machine is so simple in every feature that an inexperienced person could if necessary take it apart from top to bottom in five minutes, and put it together again within ten minutes. There is no need of expert knowledge or hard work in operating a DE LAVAL machine or handling any of its parts. Its "Easy in Every Way."

Our illustrated catalogue explains DE LAVAL simplicity and ease of operation in detail. Let us send you a copy, or better still, try a machine for yourself in your own dairy. You have but to ask for either.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.  
173-177 William St., MONTREAL  
14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

## 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 affording a large saving in transportation charges.

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

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## Cheese Department

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

### Making and Marketing Cheese

"There is nothing that pays better in Leeds County than dairy products, meats and fruits. Of these the cheese industry is the most important," said Mr. G. G. Publow, in addressing the annual meeting of the Lansdowne Farmers' Produce Association recently. "Good prices can be obtained for good products because good products are in great and constant demand. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us to make our cheese as good as possible. We are all partners in dairy work. Anything that one or more may do to raise or lower the price of the product affects every member of the association. If, owing to any carelessness or neglect in the factory either on the part of the individual persons with their milk or on the part of the maker in manufacturing the cheese, there is a loss, or a depreciation in the quality of the article, turned out, all have to bear part of that depreciation. "Every patron, therefore, should not only see that his milk is in the very best condition, but should also get his neighbor to follow his example in that respect. With regard to the milk in the best condition, the patrons cannot do better than the quality, by the advice of their cheese-maker, who knows his work or he should not be there. Milk in poor condition spoils will be less and of poorer quality. Farmers should provide themselves

with some method to cool the milk in hot weather. Cheesemakers should see to it that their factories are kept clean, neat and in good sanitary condition. Proper facilities should be provided for keeping cheese safe during the hot weather for a reasonable length of time. Buyers have cold storage; the factories have not, consequently the makers have to sell at the buyers' prices at times and not on their hands. So long as these facilities are lacking the makers cannot hope to control the market. It should never be forgotten that the gain is what is over and above the cost of production, and cold storage of some kind at the factory is an absolute necessity to make the gain the largest possible. Cheese of inferior quality is frequently traceable to uncleanly tanks. Then the whey is not taken away promptly and is not fit for feeding purposes. Many difficulties can be obviated if the whey is only pasteurized by heating it to 155 degrees which can be done at a cost of 60 cents or 70 cents for the quantity that is obtained. "The association as well as all cheesemakers, should strive to bring about clean and sanitary conditions in the factory without advertising their shortcomings in that respect in the foreign countries, the farm markets." In conclusion, Mr. Publow urged upon his hearers the fact that there is no other business that requires more strict operation than cheesemaking, and the necessity of clean factories, kept at a temperature of 60 degrees for all weathers.

### What Cool Curing Would Do

"Unfortunately factory conditions prevailing in Canada are not such as to make it possible to hold cheese long enough to get it into its best condition. If this could be done Canadian cheese would to-day be worth 13 cents a pound instead of 11½ cents a pound. These statements were made by Mr. G. G. Publow, of the Kingston Dairy School and Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, in addressing the annual meeting of the Lansdowne Farmers' Produce Association held at Lansdowne on June 30th. "Cheese must be made appetizing," said Mr. Publow. "Green cheese does not appeal to the average appetite. If properly ripened the consumption of Canadian cheese would soon increase 50 per cent."

Mr. Publow explained that the age of eight days was young enough for cheese to be shipped. With a uniform temperature of 60 degrees for ripening, the cheese would be better held for three months than for three weeks. Canadian cheese is being unfavorably criticized by the best consumers in England. A remedy should be provided.

Our cheese should be kept at least a month before being put on the market but the proper conditions to keep it for so long are lacking. The first 10 days are the most important in the life of a cheese on account of the fermentation that takes place in that period. In some factories that Mr. Publow inspected during the last week of June the cheese were found to be suffering badly from the hot weather because these factories had not the means and facilities for keeping the curing rooms at the necessary temperature of 60 degrees.

### Central Smith Factory

The Central Smith Factory, Peterborough County, is one of the well-equipped and up-to-date cheese factories in Eastern Ontario. While calling at this factory recently, an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy was much impressed with the business-like way in which this factory is conducted, its neatness and its general equipment. This factory is receiving about 13,000 lbs. of milk daily. A considerable number of cheeses were on the shelves in the cool curing room connected with the factory. The manager, Mr. A. H. Campbell, speaking of the advantages of his cool curing room, said, "I would not want to do without a cool curing room. It gives a nicer cheese that are more silky, truer in color and that break down more evenly. Cheese will not go off flavor so readily in a cool room and one can thus leave more moisture in the curds." The factory throughout was a model of cleanliness. The cool room had been white washed, walls, floor, ceiling and all. When asked if he had been troubled with mould, Mr. Campbell replied in the negative. "We always use the double rags," said Mr. Campbell. "The outer rag is stripped off when the cheese are shipped. This keeps them clean and in the best of order. Then we white wash everything, which goes a long way in keeping down mould."

The milk has come in good condition so far this season and the cows are milking well. Mr. Campbell uses two pounds of salt for his curds. "If milk always came in right," he said, "curds should not be salted over two or two and a half pounds at the outside. More is often necessary when the milk is not just right."

### Dairy Notes

There is a steady demand for cheese, though a feeling prevails that prices will be lower owing to the quantity of Cheshire coming forward, writes P. R. MacNamara, Trade Commissioner at Manchester in the Weekly Report of Trade and Commerce. New Canadian cheese is arriving, and the quality is up to the standard, the weight on boxes is properly marked, and no complaints are made as to the packages. The prices are: Cheshire,

55s. to 65s.; New Canadian, 61s. to 63s.; Old Canadian, 66s. to 68s.

The average prices of Canadian cheese for April were per cwt.: London 66s. and 64s.; Bristol 68s. and 62s. 6d.; Liverpool 68s. 6d. and 61s. 6d.; Glasgow 66s. 6d. and 63s. During May prices moved upwards and on May 27 they were 2s. more per cwt. than on May 6. Towards the close of the month new cheese was quoted in Liverpool and Glasgow at 65s. and 61s. 6d. On May 27 the prices per cwt. were as follows: For Canadian cheese, London 70s. and 68s.; Bristol 68s. and 66s.; Liverpool 61s. 6d. and 61s.; Glasgow 66s. For New Zealand cheese, London 68s. and 66s.; Bristol 67s. and 65s. 6d.; Glasgow 67s. and 64s.

Resolutions to the effect, that no cheese under eight days old should be sold and shipped from any factory in the Association; that the cheese made by the factories under their association should be branded with the place of manufacture; that all weights be stencilled and not merely chalked or pencilled on the box; and that the Dairy Commissioner's attention be called to the alleged extraordinary shrinkage in cheese before it is shipped to England and that he be asked to investigate the condition of things if found existent, were passed at the Annual meeting of the Lansdowne Farmers' Produce Association held on June 30th.

I am in receipt of the alarm clock which you sent me for securing one new subscription to Farm and Dairy. It is a first class time keeper and I am much pleased with it.—M. L. Mahoney, Muskoka District, Ont.

Renew Your Subscription Now.



On the thumb is the only piece used inside the modern, light, simple, sanitary, easy to clean, Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. The lower picture shows the many disks used inside common, old style "bucket bowl" cream separators. Tubulars excel in easy running and durability as greatly as in simplicity. Which kind for you?

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

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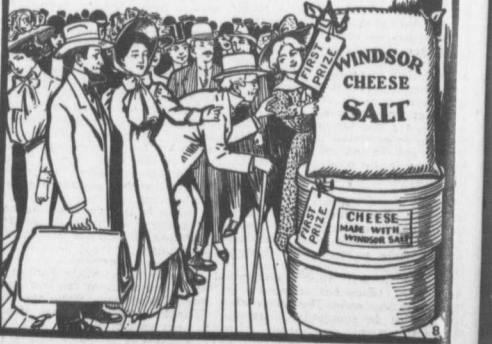
## WINDSOR SALT

THE BEST FOR CHEESE

Some cheese makers even say that they have got to use Windsor Salt to make good cheese.

For years, the prize winners at all the big fairs have used Windsor Salt.

It is found in practically all the cheese factories—large and small—from coast to coast. Farmers and dairymen depend on it because cheese makers know that Windsor Salt makes the best cheese and that's the salt they want. Don't you?



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

SYNOPSIS consists of children, the maidens Mrs. Burrows is the idol pet theories Mrs. Francis son's brain, add" to getting hand doctor of the daughter. M hand was over interested continually for Mrs. Francis the Sun Mr. Motherer or and the two previous with a Water demands go and work

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July 15, 1909.

## FARM AND DAIRY

13



WE should think just as though our thoughts were visible to all about us. Real character is not outward conduct, but quality of thinking.—*W. Wood.*

## Sowing Seeds in Danny

By Nellie L. McClurg

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(Continued from last week)

**SYNOPSIS.**—The Watson family live in a small town in Manitoba. The family consists of Pearl Watson, a man of few words, who works on the "section," and nine the mainstay of the family. Mrs. Watson, a clever little girl, 12 years old, and nine Mrs. Burton Francis, a dreamy woman, often employed to wash and work for the idol of Pearl's eye, and is a favorite of the theories. "Woe Danny" is Mrs. Francis's domestic affairs, and occasionally helps her to apply her theories. Mrs. Francis loses no chance to install her ideas and theories into poor Mrs. Watson's brain, whenever they present themselves. Mrs. Francis is known as the "pink doctor" to the Watson children. They have an amusing time in Chapter 7, when the father of the village, clever in his profession, but intemperate, has a beautiful red interested. Mrs. Francis, who has endeavored to get the Watson children sympathy for Mr. Watson. A great was given Pearl and Danny in Chapter 8, when Mrs. Francis gets tickets for them to attend a musical concert. Mr. San Motherwell is a well off but very stingy farmer. His dealings with the Watsons as an addition to their home. He afterwards regrets this show go and work with Mrs. Motherwell and thus "wipe out the stain."

"I am not going," he said in surprise. "Pa always goes if we need anything. I haven't been in town for a month."

"Don't you go to church?" Pearl asked in surprise.

"No, you bet I don't, not now. The preacher was sassy to pa and never touch wood in his church again, and pa won't give another cent, either, and, mind you, last year we gave twenty-five dollars."

"We paid fourteen dollars," Pearl said, "and Mary got six dollars on her card."

"Oh, but you town people don't hold the expenses we have."  
"That's true, I guess," Pearl said, "doubtfully—she was wondering about the boot bills. Pa gets a dollar and a quarter every day, and ma gets seventy-five cents when she washes. We're gettin' on fine."

Then Mrs. Motherwell made her appearance, and the conversation came to an end.

That afternoon when Pearl had washed the dishes and scrubbed the floor, she went upstairs to the little Mrs. Francis would expect to see something in it, so she wrote laboriously:

"I saw a lot of yalla flowers and blackbirds. The rode was full of dust with a top buggy and smelt a skunk. Mrs. M. make a kake to-day, there was no jickens."

"I'm goin' to tidy up the granary for Arthur. He's ofen nice—an' ma's fallen down on Little Bridge—it that's just a song."  
All day long the air had been heavy and close, and that night while Pearl was asleep the face of the heavens was

darkened with storm-clouds. Great rolling masses came up from the west, and the heavy silence was more ominous than the loudest thunder would have been. The wind began in the hills, gusty and fitful at first, then bursting with violence over the plain it, like the whang of a cutting whine in steel, falling, deadly as the singing of bullets, chafing the farmer's heart, for he knows it means hail.

Pearl woke and sat up in bed. The lightning flashed in the little window, leaving the room as black as ink. She listened to the whistling wind, "It's the hail," she whispered delightedly. "I knew the Lord would find a way to open the windy with-out me puttin' my fist through it—I'll have a look at the clouds to see if they have that white edge on them. No—I won't either—it isn't my job. In. I'll just lave the Lord alone. Nothin' makes me madder than any promised Tommy or Mary or when of them smeltin' and then have er or not I'll get it done, whether it be the clouds though. I'll bet like to see sight, just like what Camilla sings "Dark is His path on the wings o' the storm."

In the kitchen below, the Motherwells gathered with pale faces. The windows shook and rattled in their casings.

"Keep away from the stove, Tom," Mrs. Motherwell said, trembling. "That's where the lightning strikes."

"This'll fix the chattering. They'll fix the great that's stand-ing, every-bit of it," Sam said. He did not make it quite as strong as he intended. Something had +knocked family out of him.

"Haden't you better go up and bring the kid down, ma?" Tom asked, thinking of Pearl.

"Her," his father said contemptuously. "She'll never be here."

The wind suddenly ceased. Not a breath stirred, only a continuous glare of lightning. Then crack! crack! crack! on the roof, on the windows, everywhere, like hot balls throwing stones, heavier, harder, faster, until it was one beating, thundering roar.

It lasted but a few minutes, though it seemed longer to those who listened in terror in the kitchen.

The roar grew less and less and at last ceased altogether, and only a gentle rain was falling.

Sam Motherwell sat without speaking. "You have cheated the Lord all these years, and He has borne with you, trying to make you pay up without harsh proceedings"—he found himself repeating the minister's harsh proceedings? Certainly it was harsh enough taking away a man's crop after all his hard work.

Sam was full of sympathy. There were very few men who had ever been treated as badly as he felt himself to be.

"Maybe there'll only be a streak of it hailed out," Tom said breaking in on his father's dismal thoughts.

"You'll see in the mornin'," his father growled, and Tom went back to bed.

When Pearl woke it was with the wind blowing in upon her; the morning breeze fragrant with the sweetness of the flowers and the ripening grain. The musty odours had all gone, and she felt life and health in every breath. The blackbirds were twittering in the oats behind the house, and the rising sun was throwing long shadows over the field. Scattered glass lay on the floor.

"I knew the dear Lord would fix the storms," Pearl said as she dressed, laughing to herself. But her face clouded in a moment. What about the poppies?

Then she laughed again. "There I go frettin' again. I guess the Lord igno's there and He isn't goin' to smash them if Polly really needs them."

She dressed herself hastily and ran down the ladder and around behind met her eyes. The cockhouse roof had been blown off and placed over the poppies, where it had sheltered them from every halstone.

Pearl looked under the roof. The poppies stood there straight and beautiful, no doubt wondering what big thing it was that hid them from the sun.

When Tom and his father went out in the early dawn to investigate the damage done by the storm, they found that only a narrow strip through the field in front of the house had been touched.

The hail had played a strange trick; beating down the grain along this narrow path, just as if a mighty roller came down through it, until it reached the house, on the other side of which not one trace of damage could be found.

"Didn't we get off lucky?" Tom exclaimed, "and the rest of the grain dollars would cover the whole loss, cockhouse roof and all."

His father was looking over the rippling field, green-gold in the rosy dawn. He started uncomfortably at Tom's words.

Twenty-five dollars!

## CHAPTER XV.

Inasmuch.

After sundown one night Pearl's resolve was carried into action. She picked a sheaf full of poppies, wrapping the stems carefully in wet newspaper. She put the cover on, and wrapped the box neatly.

Then she wrote the address. She wrote it plainly, laboriously, in round

block letters. Pearl always put her tongue out when she was doing anything that required minute attention. She was so anxious to have the address just right that the tongue was almost around to her ear. The address was read:

Miss Polly Brown, English girl

and six with feet

Brandon Hospital

Brandon.

Then she drew a design around it. Jimmy's teacher had made them once in Jimmy's scribbler, just beautiful. She was sorry she could not do a bird with a long strip of tape in his mouth with "Think of Me" or "From Ma" or "Love the Giver" on it. She was so anxious to have the design with delirium tremens, but was terrible smart.

Then she stuck, under the string, a letter she had written to Camilla. Camilla would get them sent to Polly.

"I know how to get them sent to Camilla, too, you bet," she murmured. "There are two ways, both good ones, too. Jim Russell is one way, Jim knows what flowers are to folks."

She crept softly down the stairs, and no one was about. The men were all down at the barn.

She turned around the cockhouse when the poppies stood straight and strong against the glowing sky. A little single red one with white edges swayed gently on its slender stem and seemed to beckon to her with pleading insistence. She hurried past them, fearing that she might be seen, but looking back, the little poppy was still nodding and pleading.

"And so ye can go, ye sweetheart," she whispered to it. "I know what ye want." She came back to the door. "Just like Danny would be honin' to come, if it was me," she murmured with a sudden blur of homeickness.

Through the pasture she flew with the speed of a deer. The tall sunflowers along the fence seemed to throw a light in the gathering gloom.

A night hawk circled in the air above her, and a cloudy bat came bumping through the dusk as she crossed the creek just below Jim's shanty.

Bottles, Jim's dog, jumped up and barked, at which Jim himself came to the door.

"Come back, Bottles," he called to the dog. "How will I ever get into society if you treat us that way, and a lady, too! Dear, dear, is my tie on straight? Oh, is that you, Pearl? Come right in. I am glad to see you."

Over the top of Jim's little house the words "Happy Home" were printed in large letters, and just above boldly and hospitably announced "Hot meals at all hours."

Pearl stopped at the door. "No, Jim," she said, "it's not visitin' I am, but I will go in for a minute, for I must put this flower in the box. Can I go to town, Jim, in a hurry?"

"I can," Jim replied in a hurry. "I mean now, this very minute, slapperty-bang!"

Jim started for the door. "How'd you do, Jim?" Pearl cried, "don't you want to home with pe'r Camilla. E. Rose at Mrs. Francis's— for poor Polly, nice and visitin' maybe with the fever. But dead or alive, they, Jim? The train goes at ten o'clock. Can you do it, Jim?"

Jim was brushing his hair with one hand and reaching for his coat with the other.

"Here's the money to pay for the ride on the cars," Pearl said, reaching out five of her coins.

Jim waved his hand. "That's my share of it," he said, pulling his cap down on his head. "You see, you do the first part, then me, then Camilla—just like the ferry

cross.' He was half way to the stable as he spoke.

He threw the saddle on Chiniquy and was soon galloping down the road with the box under his arm.

Camilla came to the door in answer to Jim's ring.

He handed her the box, and lifting his hat was about to leave without a word, when Camilla noticed the writing.

"From Pearl!" she said eagerly. "How a Pearl? Come, please, while I read the letter; it may require an answer."

Camilla wore a shirt-waist suit of brown, and the neatest collar and tie, and Jim suddenly became conscious that his boots were not blackened.

Camilla left him in the hall, while she went into the library and read the contents of the letter to Mr. and Mrs. Francis.

She returned presently, and with a pleasant smile said, holding out her hand, "You are Mr. Russel. I am glad to meet you. Tell Pearl the flowers will be sent to-night."

She opened the door as she spoke, and Jim found himself going down the steps, wondering just how it happened that he had met one woman—who was usually so ready of speech.

"Well, well," he said to himself as he uttered Chiniquy, "little Jimmy's lost his tongue, I wonder why?"

All the way home the vision of the lovely dark eyes and ripling brown hair with just a hint of red in it, danced before him. Chiniquy, taking advantage of his master's pre-occupation, wandered aimlessly against the barbed wire, taking good care not to get to close to it himself. Jim came to himself just in time to save his leg from the prod of the spikes.

"Chiniquy, Chiniquy," he said gravely, "I understand now something of

the hatred the French bear your illustrious namesake. But no matter what the man's sins may have been, surely he did not deserve to have a little, flea-bitten, mangy, treacherous, mouse-colored deceiver like you named for him."

When Camilla had read Pearl's letter to Mr. and Mrs. Francis, the latter was so sympathetic, so full of the true inwardness of Christian love, and the sweet message of the poppy, the emblem of sleep, so prophetic of that other sleep that knows no waking! Is it not a pagan thought, that? What tender recollections they will bring the poor sufferer of her far away, (Copy childhood home!)

(Continued next week.)

## The Upward Look

### Our Responsibilities

For unto whomsoever much is given of his shall be much required: Luke 12:48.

With many of us it is easier to live close to Christ in times of adversity than in times of prosperity. When troubles surround us on every hand we feel and admit our need of God's assistance. Our very needs make us constant in prayer and humble in the opinion of ourselves.

Our Saviour, while on earth, uttered numerous warnings in regard to the dangers that lurk in a plentifulness of the things of this world. It is when our needs, even though they be humble, are satisfied that we are in peril of neglecting to thank God constantly and from our souls for His great mercies to us. We are apt to deceive ourselves with the thought that our own cleverness or strength has aided us. Our danger increases in proportion to the growth in our prosperity. Few men are able to stand prosperity is revealed by the awful saying of Christ that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God. Rich men are apt to give way to pride. They forget those spiritual matters which have to do both with this world and with eternity.

If, therefore, God has been good to us and has trusted us with a considerable share of the good things of this world we must be to our guard. We must keep out the evil spirit of pride. We must remember the words of our text and realize that some day God will ask us how we have used his gifts. If we have used them selfishly on our pleasures, greater will be our punishment. If, however, we have continued to walk humbly before God, if we have thanked Him for our blessings and endeavored to use them for His glory then great will be our reward.

We must thank God for other blessings beside riches. More people sin through pride in such possessions as good looks, a fine voice, well-fitting clothes, the favor of public opinion, and so on through the possession of wealth. God wants us to enjoy the blessings He gives us but He is grieved

when we allow them to make us proud. It is only when we recognize that everything we possess is an added responsibility, for which we will have to give an accounting some day, that we will appreciate how necessary it is that we shall be constant in prayer for the strength and wisdom we need to keep us from falling into sin.—I. K. N.

### A Convenient Rack

Ironing day usually brought trouble because of the lack of a clothes hanger on which to hang garments as they were ironed. I had always had a horror of the old-fashioned clothes hanger the kind made of wood—because of the space it occupies, and the trouble and annoyance of moving it about. So I hit upon a scheme that solves the question entirely.

It is very simple, as is shown in the illustration. It consists merely in getting four or five pieces of quarter or five-eighths iron, or the rod iron, twenty-two inches long. This iron can be purchased of any hardware store or blacksmith shop, and will be cut about the right length on purchasing. Bend three inches of one end at a right angle, hammering it square. Screw quarter inch aperture screw eyes two and one-half inches apart on the door casing and suspend the rods in these.

When not in use the hangers may be kept flat against the wall out of the way. As the rods are hinged and do not case to hang them on. A half-dozen cost but 30 cents.—Mrs. T. R. Jeffery, Ontario Co., Ont.

### Wage War Against Flies

House flies have not become, up to this time, as numerous as they usually are at the outset of July. The cause of this may be ascribed to the cool, wet weather of this very backward season. But they will soon be plenty enough, and it behooves everybody to take an interest in warfare against them. They are the fittest of all insect pests, and are carriers of disease germs. They pollute the food

I received the dinner set sent me by Farm and Dairy for securing a club of nine new subscribers. I think it a very nice premium. We have shown it to some of our friends and they think it is alright. I think I am well paid for my time spent in getting subscriptions.—Arthur Jefferson, York Co., Ont.

man eats, and may infect him with the germs of tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and other communicable diseases.

This is the information sent out from the division of zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, which brands the house fly as about the worst enemy of mankind, and recommends that timely action be taken to keep the evil due to its invasion at a minimum. Prof. H. A. Surface, the zoologist of the division, recommends the immediate screening of windows and doors, the keeping of food screened, especially milk; the keeping of flies away from sick persons, especially those suffering with contagious diseases; and the catching and destroying of flies as they appear.

Sticky fly paper, traps and liquid poisons are among the things to use in killing the flies, but the latest, cheapest and best is a solution of

formalin or formaldehyde in water. A spoonful of this liquid put into a quarter of a pint of water and set where they can find and drink it, will be enough to kill all the flies in the room. A cheap and perfectly reliable fly poison, one which is not dangerous to human life, is bicarbonate of soda in solution. Dissolve one dram of the drug, which can be obtained at any pharmacy, in two ounces of water, and add a little sugar as sweetening. Put some of this solution in shallow dishes, and distribute them throughout the house.



To quickly clear apartments where there are many flies, burn pyrethrum in the room. Keep the fly nuisance at a minimum by the use of disinfectant manure piles and, among all refuse. This can be done by freely sprinkling with chloride of lime or with kerosene. Keep house sewers and drains in good order. It is of the utmost importance to clean all stables, pig pens and other "filthy fly" at least once a week.

Four kerosene into the drains. Cuspidors should be cleaned frequently; certainly once a day. Keep a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid in them constantly. Do not allow decaying organic material of any kind on or near your premises, nor allow dirt to accumulate in corners, or behind doors. If extra care in observing cleanliness is used, and the directions above given are faithfully carried out, the fly nuisance can be greatly mitigated.

### Good Management

Mrs. Jack Steele, Brant Co., Ont. Since the first days of our marriage, we have kept an accurate account of our receipts and expenditures in housekeeping. My husband and I have a journal in which we enter each evening our expenses for the day. At the end of the month the accounts are balanced and we are thus enabled to ascertain just where the leaks occur, if any; where we should retrench, and where we may expand.

Every six months my husband goes over the itemized accounts and discovers what we have paid out for heating, milk, clothing, lighting, and so forth, and compares these figures with those of the preceding six months. Thus every penny we handle may be accounted for. We know what our income is and what our expenses are apt to be, and it is "up to us" to see to it that we at least come out even.

It seemed just a little tiresome at first to account for every item spent, but I soon saw the wisdom of it, and would do no other way. There is no real pleasure gained by living beyond one's income. It does not make for peace of mind or happiness. But there is a genuine heart happiness in being able to pay bills promptly as they come, and to look at the world in the face, for we owe not any man

Don't Throw It Away

**MENJETS**

They make all kinds of all climates—sea, beach, hotel, picnic, camp, etc. They are made of purest materials and are guaranteed to be effective. They are made in the U.S.A. and are sold in all countries. They are made in the U.S.A. and are sold in all countries.

Gettelle Mfg. Co., Dept. U, Collierville, Tenn.

**A NEW PREMIUM CATALOGUE**

We have just issued a new premium catalogue that will interest you. More than 100 splendid premiums are listed in this catalogue. It is illustrated, and full descriptions are given of the various premiums. Write for a copy. You will be surprised when you see the splendid articles we are giving away. Send us a postal card, and the catalogue will be sent you by return mail. Full instructions are given as to how to secure these premiums. There are some articles listed in this catalogue that you want. Address:

Circulation Department,  
**FARM AND DAIRY**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

You won't dread Wash Days after your husband buys a

**"Puritan"**

**Reacting Washing Machine**

It runs so easily—does the washing so quickly—that you will marvel how you ever put up with the back-breaking rub of the tub.

One of the children can easily do the washing with the "Puritan"—the only washing machine in Canada with improved roller gear.

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

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

July 15, 1909.

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Advertisement for Puritan washing machine, including a small illustration of the machine and a decorative border.

**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 is free for two new yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

**Warm Weather Dainties**

**RASPBERRY SHERBET.**

Cover black raspberries with not too strong vinegar. Let it boil, mashing the fruit to get out the juice. Boil not longer than 5 minutes; then strain; put back on the stove and sweeten. When the sugar is dissolved strain and bottle. Need not be airtight, but is better so. When using put 1 tablespoon in a glass and fill with ice water.

**LEMON CREAM.**

Into 1½ cups boiling water stir 2 tablespoons cornstarch wet with cold water, and the juice of 1 large lemon. Add the beaten yolks of 3 eggs and 1 cup sugar. Boil 5 minutes, then stir in the beaten whites. Pour into small glasses and serve cold with whipped cream on the top of each glass.

**Which do you think won?**

Not long ago two men, athletes, went into a contest to see which could stand erect and hold his arms stretched out full length at either side of his body for the longer time. One man had fed on steaks and chops, sausage, ham, roast beef, etc.; the other ate heartily, but confined himself to such foods as Quaker Oats, rice, macaroni, etc.

Which do you think held out longer? The first man lasted twenty-two minutes. The Quaker Oats-macaroni-rice chap concluded to stop after he had been at it more than three hours.

There's more strength and economy in eating lots of Quaker Oats than most people imagine.

Every family should eat plentifully of Quaker Oats at least once every day; breakfast is the best time. It strengthens you for the day. The big mills of the Quaker Oats Co. at Peterborough, Canada, are one of the big industries of this country.

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

fore whipping cream, add a little gelatine dissolved in cold water.

To juice of 6 oranges add liquid from the rinds of 1½ oranges steeped in 1 pt water 10 minutes (do not allow it to boil—take out the rind and use the water only), juice of ½ lemon 1 pt water and 1 cup sugar. Freeze.

**CREAM SALAD DRESSING.**

Rub yolks of 2 hard-boiled eggs very fine, adding a degree a teaspoon of mixed mustard and a tablespoon of melted butter, ½ cup cream, a little salt and pepper. Add carefully enough vinegar to reduce to a creamy consistency. Pour over a bed of lettuce and serve.

**RUCAL ECONOMY.**

When making rhubarb pie or green decurrent sauce, or anything else, add ¼ or ½ teaspoon baking soda, it takes the sour taste away and the fruit will require much less sugar. Add soda when fruit is about half cooked.

**BIRDS' NESTS.**

Make a rich biscuit dough, grease a baking pan of required size, break off pieces of the dough, and mix with little nests in the baking pan, arranging so that there will be a little space between them. Fill nests with any sauce—jam, raspberries or peaches, sprinkle with sugar, and bake in between nests with cold water, and set in a steady, not too hot, oven. Eat warm or cold with cream and sugar.

**OUR HOME CLUB**

**THE FARM BOY.**

"We and others who have preceded him have made the boy. He owes going he is mostly concerned about getting what he can. And thus it will be until he is an individual big fellow. Perhaps it has never occurred to us that we are responsible for the boys' forming. We are and ought to be, as efficient at the job as faithful, conscientious effort can make us."

There is a truism in the above which aptly applies to the boy on the farm. I think we are getting to understand this question better. We are viewing it in the light of futurity as it concerns our country. We are an agricultural country and must uphold our agricultural institutions, primary of which is the farm-steading, with its home.

In the outset we must take the ground that all boys reared on the farm are not naturally adapted for agricultural pursuits and would make

grand successes in the professions, mechanical or mercantile life. But on the other hand, far, far too many boys with natural ability to succeed in live stock rearing, or other realms of agriculture if given an opportunity, have left Canadian farm homes in pursuit of other callings wherein they have made miserable failure. I also take the ground that this will not be lessened in the future.

The time is fast approaching when the intelligent, industrious, and energetic farm boy will occupy a more prominent place in the affairs of the state and nation than he has occupied in the past. The rapid progress which has to be taken by people engaged in the professions and in mercantile pursuits in order to successfully meet the competition on every hand is not conducive to the mental endowment of their descendants. The farm boy of rugged constitution and industrious habits will be in greater demand to take their places than has been even known. Much has been written in regard to the prominent part that such breeding and early training in the country, so contributed to the successful prosecution of professional matters and much more will be said in the same direction in the future. The farms of the country have been and will continue to be the nurseries where the ranks of those overworked brains and shattered nerves will be replenished.

**Getting Rid of Ants on Lawns**

A letter addressed to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture was referred to State Zoologist Surface, in which the writer asked for information as to how to get rid of the ants on his lawn, and stated that a certain fluid had been recommended to him by the department, the name of which he had forgotten.

Professor Surface replied that the material which he recommended, to which the writer has reference, for destroying ants on lawns, is carbon bisulfide, and continued: "This is a foul-smelling fluid which volatilizes, and the fumes of which at once destroy the pests. Make holes in the ground near their nests. Make these to a depth of a foot or more, and from one to two or three feet apart, according to the porosity of the soil. Pour into each hole from one-third to one-half teacupful of the bisulfide of carbon, and close it with earth by tramping it in. It may possibly increase the efficiency by covering the holes with wet blankets, or something to hold the fumes down for a while. Keep fire away from the liquid and its gas. It will not injure vegetation."

**The Sewing Room**

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

**TUCKED BLOUSE 6375**



The blouse is made with fronts and back. The sleeves are, in one piece each, and tucked in groups. The closing is made invisibly at the back. The neck can be finished with the stock collar or collarless as liked, or it could be cut out to form a Dutch neck.

Material required for the medium size is 2½ yds 21 or 24, 2½ yds 22 or 24, yds 23 or 24, yds 44 in wide.

The pattern 6375 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measure, and the embroidery pattern 397 in one size only will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

**EIGHT GORED SKIRT 6382**



The skirt is cut in 8 gores and there are plaited portions joined at the front, waist and back which are cut off to form a straight panel. The closing is made invisibly at the left of the back.

Material required for the medium size is 8 yds 24, 9½ yds 32, or 10½ yds 36 in wide with 7 yds of banding.

The pattern 6382 is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in waist measure and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

**GIRLS' GUMPE 6361**



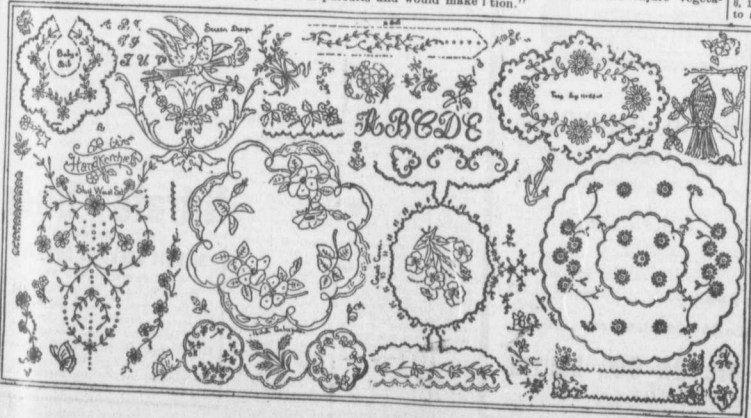
The gumpe is made with fronts and backs. There is a casing arranged over the waist line in which tapes are inserted to regulate the size. The long sleeves are in one piece each and fasten by means of bands which are gathered together. When the high neck is desired the regulation stock finishes the edge.

Material required for the medium size (8 yrs) is 1½ yds 21 or 24, 1½ yds 32 or 36, 1½ yds 44 in wide. The pattern 6361 is cut for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs of age and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

**Art Embroidery**

No. 571. Special Perforated Stamping Outfit. This splendid outfit consists of about fifty up-to-date and handsome full-size designs, including a Shirt, Waist, Corset Cover, Lingerie, and Complete Alphabets (one 2½ in. and one 1 in.). Contents (size 16 in.): two Doilies (6½ in.), two Turnovers, Borders, Bell, Book Cover, Sofa Pillow, and many other useful designs, in all the modern styles of embroidery. The above designs are perforated on a good quality of paper. We also include a cake each of the blue and white of the "Ideal" two Foncettes, and full directions for using the stamping preparation, at the special price or 75c for all.

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



## AYRSHIRE NEWS

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

## AYRSHIRE MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS

Since my last report was issued the following cows and heifers have qualified in the Canadian Record of Performance test.

## MATTER CLASS

"Berlie of Springhill"—8736— with 10,448 lbs. milk, and 382.25 lbs. fat, equivalent to 445.96 lbs. of butter, in 321 days. Bred and owned by Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxwell, Ont.

"Nellie Gray of Hickory Hill"—15132—with 991 lbs. milk and 402.28 lbs. fat, equivalent to 470 lbs. butter, in 330 days. Bred and owned by N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

"Horton Princess"—9273— with 9,586 lbs. milk, and 321.35 lbs. fat, equivalent to 444.91 lbs. butter, in 331 days. Bred by J. A. R. Anderson, Hamilton, Ont. Owned by A. S. Turner, Rockman's Corners, Ont.

"Little Queen 2nd."—9239— with 9,377 lbs. milk, and 375.43 lbs. fat, equivalent to 430 lbs. butter in 310 days. Bred by

Wm. Stewart, J. & Sons, Menie, Ont. Owned by A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis, B. C.

## FOUR YEAR OLD CLASS

"Snowflake of Hickory Hill"—28461—with 9,182 lbs. milk and 362.41 lbs. fat, equivalent to 422.61 lbs. of butter, in 365 days. Bred and owned by N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

## THREE YEAR OLD CLASS

"Islehigh Nancy 1st."—30225—with 8,194 lbs. milk and 316.15 lbs. fat, equivalent to 368.85 lbs. of butter, in 298 days. Bred and owned by J. N. Greenhields, Danville, Que.

"Beauty of Shannon Bank."—32519—with 7,577 lbs. milk and 324.47 lbs. fat, equivalent to 413.55 lbs. of butter in 327 days. Bred and owned by W. H. Tran, Cedar Grove, Ont.

## TWO YEAR OLD CLASS

"Beside 16th of Neidpath."—21468—with 7638 lbs. milk and 358.73 lbs. fat, equivalent to 385.91 lbs. butter in 358 days. Bred and owned by W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.

49 cows and heifers have registered since the commencement of the test. The entries of 83 cows and heifers have been accepted since Jan. 1st, 1909.

## SOME MONTHLY RECORDS

"Primrose of Tangleywa"—15943— owned by Woodice Bros., Rothsay, Ont., now in the test, gave in 68 Nov., 18 days, 893 lbs. milk and 40.185 lbs. fat.

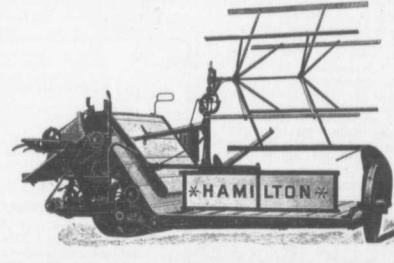
## A Simple and Cheap Milk Cooler

This milk cooler is noted for its wonderful efficiency. It does the work of coolers costing four times as much. It cleansing the water, well and spring water can be cooled, and it will cool the milk to within six degrees of the medium sea.

The New and Improved CHAMPION MILK COOLER-AERATOR requires no attention, simple in construction and easily cleaned. Strong and durable 18 years on the market. Write for prices and catalogue, telling how to connect one to your CHAMPION MILK COOLER CO., 238 St. Clair, B. V.

## A NEW BREED?

If you are not having satisfaction with your binder, or if you do not own one at all, just take a little time for thought.



## HAMILTON'S NEW NO. 3 BINDER

Is Designed for a RIGHT HAND CUT

This feature is worthy of more than passing notice when you consider the convenience it will be to the operator and the amount of time saved on the field.

The binder is so constructed that there is perfect balance, which assists in immediate action without exertion and no imposing neck weight on the team.

Write at once for particulars

THE PETER HAMILTON CO., LIMITED  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Dec. 31 days, 1714.75 lbs. milk and 67.32

lbs. fat.

Jan. 31 days, 1680.75 lbs. milk and 58.49

lbs. fat.

Feb. 28 days, 1385.25 lbs. milk, and 52.25

lbs. fat.

Mar. 31 days, 1420 lbs. milk, and 56.80

lbs. fat.

Apr. 30 days, 1319 days, 7455.75 lbs.

milk, and 277.36 lbs. fat, equivalent to

323.67 lbs. of butter. An average of 50.62 lbs.

milk, and nearly 3 lbs. fat, or 2.33 lbs.

fat.

"Annie Lawrie 2nd.—15598—, owned by

E. Cohoon, Harriestown, Ont., gave in

Feb. 25 days, 1313.33 lbs. milk, and 51.09

lbs. fat.

March, 31 days, 1900 lbs. milk, and 76.00

lbs. fat.

Or a total in 56 days of 3213.33 lbs. milk,

and 127.89 lbs. fat, equivalent to 142.27

lbs. of butter. An average of 57.38 lbs. milk

and 2.26 lbs. fat, or 2.53 lbs. butter per

day.

W. F. STEPHEN, Sec.-Treas.,

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association,

Huntingdon, Que.

## AYRSHIRE COWS

We have always heard in a general sort of way that Ayrshire cows were great milk and butter cows. The fact is, however, that the big yields of milk obtained from them, particularly when a Scotchman was telling the story, and the big yields of butter, were the ordinary run of an Ayrshire cow.

We all knew they were very easily kept, and would eat everything they could get in the line of forage, good and poor, and that they gave large quantities of milk, but more especially that they were easy to keep. We know that we never knew until the Ayrshire Breeders' Association instituted a series of official tests under the supervision of the Experiment Station.

The results obtained from these tests, in the few herds that have responded to the efforts of the Association, have shown conclusively that the estimated yield of Ayrshire cows was not far from their actual performance, when submitted to official test. The general average of Ayrshire cows has always been good, but the individual tests by the Association and experimental stations have brought out the best from the few herds tested, and we know now for a certainty what we long ago suspected, that there were individual cows in the breed with a wonderful dairy capacity. Comparatively, there have been but few herds tested, and the great bulk of the Ayrshire cows are still an unknown quantity, as to wonderful dairy yield.

I predict that when the general run of Ayrshire breeders wake up to a knowledge of the unknown ability of numerous cows in their herds, it will place the Ayrshire cow in the forefront of all dairy breeds as a dairy cow that will produce the largest amount of dairy product for the least consumed, and with a large number of phenomenal cows, both in milk and butter.

It is only recently that the Association has started testing, but the result is very gratifying in showing what the Ayrshire can do on a long test of from one to five years consecutively. A test of seven to 30 days is interesting, in any case, as showing the capability of a cow when submitted to the highest test, in the ability of the cow, manipulated by skillful handling, but it is the long term test that really shows the true worth of a cow, and a cow that can for a full year keep up her flow of milk and annually drop a calf, is the profitable cow, for it shows not only her dairy ability, but her strength of constitution, which are really the only standards by which to judge a cow or breed. Since we started the official testing up to the present time we have secured the following records which are higher than any other breed, and any Ayrshire cows either in the United States, Canada, or Scotland.

In her two-year-old test, Jennie of Sand Hill 9990 gave for a year, 10169 lbs. of milk and 370 lbs. of butter.

In her four-year-old test, Bonnie of Rosmont 17904 gave for a year, 14102 lbs. of milk and 475 lbs. of butter.

As a mature cow, Rena Ross 14539 gave for a year, 15972 lbs. of milk and 751 lbs. of butter.

As a mature cow Aelista 12594 gave during five consecutive years, 52000 lbs. of milk, and 2137 lbs. of butter, and dropped five calves.

In the year's test just ended, the following cows have made records which are as yet unpublished.

One herd of five cows gave for the year, 5781 lbs. of milk and 230.13 lbs. of fat, equal to 268.8 lbs. of butter by Experiment Station method of figuring.

Another herd of five cows gave for the year, 5359 lbs. of milk and 224.94 lbs. of fat, equal to 262.0 lbs. of butter.

Another herd of five cows gave for the year, 4827 lbs. of milk and 151.92 lbs. of fat, equal to 186.6 lbs. of butter.

Another herd of five cows gave for the year, 4705 lbs. of milk and 164.33 lbs. of fat, equal to 238.5 lbs. of butter.

Another herd of five cows gave for the year, 561 lbs. of milk and 201.35 lbs. of

fat, equal to 235.0 lbs. of butter.

These 25 cows averaged 1034 lbs. of milk for the year, and 428.21 lbs. of fat. Equal to 475 lbs. of butter. Some of the individual cows gave tests as follows:

Friskey of Bonshaw 17028 gave 11,680 lbs. of milk and 543.43 lbs. of fat, equal to 547 lbs. of butter.

Auchenbrack Sweet Pea 2nd 21625 gave 11,515 lbs. of milk and 506.95 lbs. of fat, equal to 545 lbs. of butter.

Furn Ayr 16299 gave 13,601 lbs. of milk and 499.64 lbs. of fat, equal to 606 lbs. of butter.

Curlew Bell 21235 gave 10,449 lbs. of milk and 459.69 lbs. of fat, equal to 544 lbs. of butter.

Garthgull Bloomer 2nd 3994 gave 12,543 lbs. of milk and 478.35 lbs. of fat, equal to 549 lbs. of butter.

Booby Ayr 20180 gave 11,096 lbs. of milk and 457.71 lbs. of fat, equal to 534 lbs. of butter.

Castlemaine's Nancy 2nd 21496 gave 11,269 lbs. of milk and 437.63 lbs. of fat, equal to 510 lbs. of butter.

Keepsake 15953 gave 11,565 lbs. of milk and 458.92 lbs. of fat, equal to 514 lbs. of butter.

The eight cows averaged for the year, 11,242 lbs. of milk and 482.34 lbs. of fat, equal to 523 lbs. of butter.

The general butter yield was never better than it is to-day, and there seems to be a general feeling that the country is better for better dairy stock. All the country in all the large cities is increasing, and the sources of supply are constantly extending into new territory. The demand is increasing for the best, and the demand is increasing for the best, and the demand is increasing for the best.

It is necessary to have a high standard of the dairy cow in the only solution to a very enjoyable and necessary life. It is necessary to have a high standard of the dairy cow in the only solution to a very enjoyable and necessary life.

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## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

## COW TRANSFERS FOR APRIL, 1909.

The publication of these transfers is paid for by the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association.

(Continued from our last issue.)

Rhoda 2nd, John McDonald to Wm. Higginson, Inkeram, Ont.

Rhoda Belle, Wm. Higginson to Robert Shannon, Sunbury, Ont.

Rhoda Boneres 2d, Kol. Abner Ouderkerk to Wm. McLean, Finch, Ont.

Rhoda Dewdrift, O. Ouderkerk to A. H. Nugent, Berwick, Ont.

Ruby De Kol, Thomas G. Teifer to W. B. Scott, Moorefield, Ont.

Ruby De Kol, George E. Neff to George B. Brownville, Ont.

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July 15, 1909.

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July 15, 1909.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

QUEEN'S CO., P. E. I.

BAY VIEW. - Our crops are looking fine since we have had a good rain. Grain, potatoes and root crops are doing extra well, more than half a crop, and hay will not get up to what they were last June. The milk supply for the month of June is about the same as for the month of June last year. First half of June made about \$1.50. Creamery butter is worth about 22c.-W. B.

NOVA SCOTIA

ANTIGONISH CO., N. S.

ANTIGONISH. - Owing to very dry weather crops have been very slow in growing. Since the last week of June we have been having fine weather, and most of our crops are coming on fine. The prospects for a hay crop are none too good, particularly on old ground, and considerable loss of clover has been winter killed. Potatoes have come up fine and strong. More than the average acreage has been devoted to this crop. Pastures have been cut to date. The price of butter continues low, \$5 to 20c. above the 75c. rate. Our county association held a picnic recently at which our farmers spent a very enjoyable day. Quite a number also took advantage of the excursion to the College farm at Truro, and report a very pleasant trip.-Tom Brown.

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO., QUE.

COMPTON CENTRE. - It has been very dry. Hay has not grown much. White grub are doing lots of damage. Some farmers have said that we will have the small years. Grain and root crops are looking fairly well. Cattle will be very cheap this "Paint brush" is getting quite a hold in some of the fields; not much can be done off the tops in June and then plow the ground early.-H. C.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

BELLEVEILLE. - The crops generally in Hastings Co. and Prince Edward will be very far below the average, and much anxiety is manifested among the farmers in these districts. Rain has been badly needed for weeks. For the past two years these counties have had the worst of the effects of dry weather and this year will be no more than. Hay will not, by a half an acre on hand prices should be high this winter. The pastures are poor and torrid. Barley will be light and the crop very short. Fall wheat looks better, but is not up to the standard. Corn will be late but should be good. Corn will be light by rain. There will be a great crop of apples, cherries, and in most districts big crop of potatoes. New hay is good. The price is not up to the standard. Farmers say, will be no more than 75c. Some dealers have implemented agents here feel the effects of poor crops. Some of the leading farmers say that better than this year will be about three-quarters of this season's output, and they predict high prices.-T. G.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALKLAND. - We have had some very hot weather. Those who had alfalfa Alfalfa was a good crop generally. Although there were patches not so good. Timothy is light, being short and thin. Red clover and alfalfa, however, is a fair crop, although there are patches where it is not any clover. Grain is all head fast. Wheat is a good crop but the alfalfa is only fair in it to a small extent. Fields now and then barley is short and not up to the standard. Barley is not so good, but hay comes up very good, but in some instances the hay has bothered them. Strawberries have been an abundant crop, and good prices have been realized for them.

them. Wheat, \$1.35; butter, 22c; eggs, 20c; hogs, \$7.75 l.w.-L. T.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

AYE. - Hay is almost in full swing, the oat week being very favourable to the curing of the green clover. Taking the crop all through it is not a heavy yield of clover. Wheat is coming along nicely and is beginning to show that golden time. A week more moisture, would insure a little harvest. Spring sown grains have come along nicely so far, but are beginning to show signs of needing more moisture, especially the corn and root crops are looking fairly well. Mangels were rather a poor catch with some; patches being plowed up and turnips sown in their place. Pastures so far have been abundant but we need some showers to renew the old pastures and start new growth in the new cut meadows.-G. C.

HURON CO., ONT.

GODERICH. - Grain crops with the present weather will see rather short and consequently be rather short in the straw. Fall wheat is doing well and promises an average crop. Mangels, on account of the dry weather, have not germinated properly. It may be too, that the seed was not of the highest vitality. Not so with the corn, for it germinated exceedingly well and although slightly later than usual, is rapidly making up for lost time. Pastures continue good. Hay has been mowed, alfalfa having been mostly cut the last week in June. It is an average crop and red clover will be cut before July 12th.-D. S.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

HEPWOOD. - Spring crops are only fair. Hay generally is looking old meadows. Rain is badly needed as June was a very dry month. One of the most successful plantings that has ever been in this vicinity was held on July 1st, at the Sable Beach on Lake Huron, by the Farmers' Institute and the Women's Institute of Farmers' Institute of Port-Cecil Smale of Windsor, gave one. There were some splendid singing and recitations by the ladies. About 1000 people were present; the day was ideal.-J.K.L.

NOVA SCOTIA

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA DISTRICT, SASK. - COTTONWOOD. - Although late in opening, the present growing season is all that can be desired. Whether or not, and some say the earthquake aided by loosening up any rate, everything is growing at a surprising rate. Will flowers are growing at a two weeks or more ahead of their usual time and the weeds are coming up with pressure. Wheat is progressing at high rate here and there and potatoes are ready to show. The heavy land is doing the work of this year, the root crops especially being superior to those in lighter districts. The harsh winter, dry spring, abundant mid-summer rains in June and July. Thunderstorms are frequent, usually occurring at night. Local frosts on the 29th ult., severely damaged the corn, and the wheat has fallen here and there, but the damage has been serious. Local "improvement" Districts have begun to do well. Gangs are busy tearing up the ground, and dodging the mud, which by the way, are in good order, particularly at cross roads and in the vicinity of front gates, are more than usually remarkable for their depth and threatening the life and property of the laden travellers. They are, however, great inducements to those in the habit of carrying full cargoes to vote the local option ticket. Since prohibition came in force in improvement there has been a marked improvement in the appearance and habits of the district. Some of the old togers, however, seems to have found a new life in the vicinity, and an ophthalmic piker for the summer fair, Lumsden's first exhibit, and other classes are also likely to be purely agricultural. It should make a good showing for the new association. Regina's annual exhibition is beginning to disgust the farmers near by. The competition in live stock is all that can be desired, but for other farm produce that can be early. This year coming, as it does, on the 15th of this month, it gives no chance for an exhibit in the garden and field classes that will be all do justice to the country. But it suits the sporting element, so the

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

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Try Our Five Thistles and Mikado Flour

Peterborough Cereal Co., Peterborough

farmers must put up with it or go to one other "agricultural exhibition" which is agricultural-S. J. Neville.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
NEW WESTMINSTER CO., B. C.  
SURREY CENTRE. - After having had the coldest month of June in the records of this district, we are having splendid showers, which will practically ensure a splendid grain crop. It also will help the hay crop some although a little too late, but hay crop will be below last year. Some new potatoes, which are selling at 3c a lb.-H. B.

- Stella, Est. of Jaa. H. Wylie to George McFarlane, Rosetta, Ont.
- Stella Lee, A. J. Zoeller to Nicklaus Steckley, Wellesley, Ont.
- Rylin Queen De Kol. J. H. McLean to F. W. Beach, Ironsides, Ont.
- Tension De Kol. R. E. Hicks to Wm. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont.
- Theresa, D. E. McManis to J. D. McMaster, Laggan, Ont.
- Peter Mercedes Canary Ind. T. H. Dunkin to McKay McManis, Greal, Ont.
- Tiny, Finlay Malcolm to M. H. Hailey, Springfield, Ont.
- Vronka Beryl Wayne; Water Lilly Beryl Wayne; C. A. Johnston to J. Willoughby, Smith's Falls.
- Vronka Wayne, Wm. Higginson to Joseph Tolan, Kingston, Ont.
- White Lady, W. E. McKilloan to Wm. McFarlane, Chubbura, Ont.
- White Rose, A. J. E. McLean to C. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man.
- White's Daisy, John White to John Beavis, Hastings, Ont.
- White's Pride, John White to Thos. Dunham, Campbellford, Ont.
- Wietke Duchess Aggie, J. A. Caskey to George Burnside, Hazzard's Corners, Ont.
- J. W. CLEMONS, Sec.

COW TRANSFERS FOR APRIL, 1909. (Continued from page 16.)

Sherwood Angie, W. H. Lowry to W. Stinson, to J. A. Strong, to E. W. Lamb, Fordwich, Ont.- Snowdrift, Wm. S. Shearer to Arthur Kerr, Elson, Ont.
- Stantead De Kol Girl, J. M. Montie to C. E. Rousseau, St. Jean Baptiste, Que.



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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 as a premium a Pure Bred Pig. Your choice as to variety. Pedigree for registration. Start a club to-day.

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## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, July 12, 1909.—While trade in wholesale circles is on the quiet side, the volume of business being done compares favorably with that of last year at this season. Though crop reports in the west are of a favorable character, merchants are showing considerable care in extending credits, and prefer to do a smaller business at a lower price than to do too much. This is always a safe method and will work out to the country's good in the long run, as the season being done better demand for mercantile purposes, there is not much change in the money market. Call loans and discounts rule steady at old rates.

### WHEAT

The wheat market has had its ups and downs during the week. At the beginning reports of improvement in the winter wheat crop in the United States caused a drop of 2c at Chicago. Likewise at Winnipeg good reports of western crops caused a drop of 2½c on July wheat. At the end of the week things changed around again. Chicago advanced 1c to 2½c; Winnipeg over 3c a bush. It is hard, therefore, to account for the sudden changes as no reliable information of the crop situation was reported. The advance in Chicago at any rate was due to short selling. On July 17, July wheat closed at \$1.17 and August at \$1.19, and at Winnipeg July closed at \$1.12 bid, and August at \$1.10. Quite a lot of new Manitoba wheat is expected to be shipped in October-November delivery at from \$1.07½ to \$1.09 for No. 1 Northern at Winnipeg. Somebody has confidence here that new wheat is beginning to reach American markets. A carload of new wheat reached Chicago last week. The export market rules steady. The advance at Winnipeg already reported was due to increased export demand. The general outlook is for good prices for wheat, even though crop prospects pan out as expected. Locally, the market is much lower, though quotations are largely nominal owing to there being little Ontario wheat to market. Dealers here quote \$1.15 to \$1.17 for Ontario fall wheat outside, which is several cents below last week's quotations. On Toronto farmers' market fall wheat is quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.35 and goose at \$1.18 to \$1.20 a bush.

### COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is the centre of interest in the grain trade. With prospects none too rosy in the east for the oat crop, and with speculators taking a hand in the game, things are getting interesting. There has been considerable short selling. At the end of the week prices were strong. At Montreal No. 2 Canadian western oats were quoted at 50½c. Dealers here quote Ontario oats at 57c to 58c on track Toronto, and 52c to 54c outside. On Toronto farmers' market oats are quoted at 62c; barley 52c to 64c, and peas at 90c to \$1 a bush. Prices for the two latter are nominal as there is no business doing.

### FEEDS

Mill feeds are easier and prices on a lower range. At Montreal Manitoba bran is quoted at \$22 and shorts at \$24 a ton in car lots there. Dealers here quote Manitoba bran at \$22 and shorts at \$23 to \$24, and Ontario bran at \$25.50 and shorts at \$24.00 a ton in car lots on track Toronto. The corn market is lower early in the week but advanced at the end, closing at Montreal at 80½c to 81c for American in car lots there. Dealers here quote American at 81c to 81½c and Canadian at 75c to 76c a bushel in car lots, Toronto freights.

### HAY AND STRAW

Hay prices rule steady. While a fair crop of hay will be made in Ontario it will not be the bumper one expected a few weeks ago. The recent dry spell has shortened the crop considerably in many places. Even where growing conditions have been favorable, old meadows are on the light side, though new meadows will give a good return. There is not much change in market quotations, though a firmer feeling was noticeable at the end of the week. Baled hay is quoted here at \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 1 timothy and \$8.50 to \$9 for inferior, and 7.50 to 8 for baled straw in car lots on track Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market loose timothy sells at \$14 to \$16; mixed at \$10 to \$11; straw in bales at \$11 to \$12 and loose straw at \$7.50 to \$8 a ton.

### POTATOES AND BEANS

Old potatoes are getting scarce. There is none offering in car lots here. Old Ontario potatoes are quoted at 2c to \$1 a bag in store. New American potatoes have been selling here at \$3.25 to \$3.50 a

bbl, but the price is likely to advance owing to the demand. On Toronto farmers' market old potatoes sell at \$1 to \$1.10 a bag.

Bean prices continue high with no change from a week ago.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market is firm at slightly higher prices. Receipts have fallen off and the quality, owing to the bad weather, has improved. Dealers advanced prices in the country last week to 17c west and 17½c east of Toronto. Eggs are quoted at Montreal at 16½c to 19c in case lots; 20c a dozen in the common packages and 20c for case lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs sell at 24c to 25c a dozen; dressed chickens at 25c to 35c; young fowl at 15c to 15c; spring ducks at 20c to 22c; old fowl at 12c to 15c, and turkeys at 15c to 17c a lb.

### FRUIT

The strawberry season in Toronto is about over. Wholesale prices on Toronto fruit market this end of the week were as follows: Strawberries, 5c to 6c a box; Canadian raspberries, 75c to \$1.25 a basket; raspberries, \$1 a basket; Canadian hot house tomatoes sold at 15c a lb.

### DAIRY PRODUCE

The make of cheese is falling off. In most of eastern Ontario rain is badly needed to the same as a week ago. The make is declining rapidly in some factories

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during the week. There was some special trading in drivers and speeding horses. Some horses of fine quality in these classes brought high prices. In other classes trading was quieter, with quotations about the same as a week ago. Heavy horses sold at \$180 to \$200; general purpose at \$140 to \$175; express and wagon horses at \$160 to \$200; drivers at \$100 to \$200; speed-

being well supplied by that time. The top price on Tuesday at the city market was \$35.00. On Thursday \$5.00 was the top price, butchers' steers and heifers selling at \$4.60 to \$5.60 and cows at \$3.15 to \$4.15 a cwt.

There was a light trade in stockers and feeders during the week. Steers, 900 to 1000 lbs. each, sold at \$4 to \$4.25; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.50 to \$4; fair to good stockers, at \$3 to \$3.60 and common stockers at \$2.50 to \$3.75 a cwt.

Trade in milkers and springers was reported the worst for some time past. On Thursday, only good to fair cows were saleable at any price. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$23 each, which is at a lower range than a week ago.

Veal calves held steady all week with little change in prices. On Thursday the bulk sold at \$3 to \$6 a cwt, with some choice veals selling at \$6.50 higher. At Buffalo veals are quoted higher at \$5 to \$9 a cwt.

There is no change in the market for sheep and lambs. On Thursday at the



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Francis Jrd, 6220, Twice a Champion at the Ottawa Winter Fair  
This Holstein cow won the Ottawa dairy test of 1908 and 1909 in her three and four-year-old form, competing against all ages and breeds. In her three and 1908, she gave 221 lbs. of milk testing 37. She is owned by D. C. Platt of Milgrove, Ont.

Prices have held steady all week, though cables were easier towards the end. At the local boards on Friday cheese sold at 11½c to 11 9/16c, the former for white and the latter for colored cheese. Dealers here quote cheese at 12½c for large and 12½c a lb. for twin.

Receipts of butter continue heavy and prices are easier towards the end. At Huntingdon, Que., on Friday's dairy board creamery sold at 20½c. The market here is firm, everything not needed for immediate use going into sold storage. Wholesale quotations are: Choice creamery prints, 25c to 26c; solids, 20c to 21c; choice dairy prints, 15c to 20c; ordinary, 15c to 17c and choice dairy tubs, 15c to 16c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market choice dairy sells at 21c to 24c and ordinary at 15c to 19c a lb.

### WOOL

There is little change in the wool market. Here it was quoted prices as follows: Unwashed, 11c to 12c; washed, 10c to 20c; and rejects, 14c a lb.

### HORSE MARKET

The first signs of the usual midsummer declines in the horse market were noticeable last week. The market has kept up well so far and July and August promise to be no worse than other years in the way of trade. At the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, about 100 horses were sold

at \$200 and over for a couple with records; serviceably sound horses at \$50 to \$100 each.

### LIVE STOCK

The feature of the live stock trade of the week was the record run of export cattle at the Union Stock Yards on Tuesday. There were 2560 cattle on the market that day, nearly all of which were exporters bought largely for shipment to the old prices but by Thursday there was a considerable slump in cattle all around and quotations were from 30c to 50c per cwt. lower. Drivers lost money who were exporters bought largely for shipment to the old prices but by Thursday there was a considerable slump in cattle all around and quotations were from 30c to 50c per cwt. lower. Drivers lost money who were exporters bought largely for shipment to the old prices but by Thursday there was a considerable slump in cattle all around and quotations were from 30c to 50c per cwt. lower.

The export market has kept up well this season; there was an easier feeling at the end of the week. On Thursday some 400 cattle were on offer at the Union Stock Yards and exporters sold at 20c to 30c per cwt. than on Tuesday when export steers sold at \$5.90 to \$6.40 per cwt. Thursday they sold at \$5.40 to \$6.10 and bulls at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. A few medium exporters sold at the city yards on Thursday at \$5.30 to \$5.65 a cwt. While calves are lower than a week ago the English market quoted firm at 14c to 14½c a lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight. It is probable that the large run had more to do with lowering prices than any general weakening in the export market. Prices for butchers' stock ruled steady early in the week but on Thursday as already noted, prices were lower, dealers

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BOX 444

city market export weds sold at \$35.00 to \$4.00; rams at \$2.50 and spring lambs at \$6.00 to \$7.50 a cwt.

The hog market is quiet and the week at lower range of prices, at \$7.50 f.o.b. and on Thursday prices had advanced 25c to 35c a cwt. and quotations at the city were \$8.20 f.o.b. and watered here and \$7.45 to \$7.65 f.o.b. on cars at country points. On the same day hogs were quoted at Buffalo at \$8.25 to \$8.35 for heavy; \$15 to \$8.50 for mixed; \$7.75 to \$8.15 for Yorkers; \$7.50 to \$7.70 for pigs, and \$7.75 to \$8 a cwt. for dairies.

The Trade Bulletin's cable of July 6th quotes base as follows: "Prices advanced 4c, but at the higher range the market is quiet. Canadian base 64c to 70c."

**PETERBORO HOG MARKET**

Peterboro, Monday, July 12th. - Deliveries of hogs last week were very light. This has tended to make the market fairly strong and to make the market fairly delivery of Danish hogs on the English last week was also light, only 25,000 being put on the market. The Geo. Matthews Co. quote the following prices: f.o.b. country, \$7.55 a cwt.; weighed off cars, \$8.15; delivered at abattoir, \$7.85 a cwt.

**Special Offer**

With all orders received during the month of July, 1907, for our stencilling outfit, complete with all supplies for immediate use, we will give a receipt for making the "ACME" ink, guaranteed the cheapest and best ink made for the purpose. The ink we supply is sufficient to brand factory name and weight on 10,000 boxes at least. We guarantee our goods to give satisfaction or money refunded. Instructions given how to do stencilling properly. All. FOR \$1.00.

**F.W. BRENTON & SON**  
Cheese Exporters  
BELLEVILLE - - ONT.

**FOR SALE**

Skimming Station and Cheese Factory of the St. Marys Creamery Co., at Thorndale, Ont. Complete plant includes 25 H.P. Boiler, 7 H. P. Engine, 2 Alpha Separators, Shafting, Belting, Pumps, etc. Freehold, no encumbrance. Apply.

Secretary  
**ST. MARYS CREAMERY CO.**  
ST. MARYS

**LAND for SETTLEMENT**

Lands are offered for settlement in some cases FREE, in others at 50 CENTS per acre, in various districts in NORTHERN ONTARIO.

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

**DONALD BUTHERLAND,**  
Director of Colonization, Toronto

**HON. JAMES S. DUFF,**  
Minister of Agriculture.

**WANTED**

A Second-hand Creamery Plant. Must be in good repair. Give particulars and state lowest price.

BOX "44", FARM AND DAIRY  
Peterboro, Ont.

**MONTREAL HOG MARKET**

Montreal, July 10th. - Supplies of live hogs on the market this week were small, and in the market this week demand prices ruled steady at \$32.50 a cwt for select lots weighed off cars.

In the account published last week of the Willowdale Stock Farm, owned by Mr. J. Q. C., our correspondent writes that the Pittsburgh electric wire fences had been erected as well as the well known Page fences.

**EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE**

Montreal, Saturday, July 10th. - The market for cheese has been steady this week, with prices in the country ranging from 11 1/2c to 12c, all the boards with one exception selling at these prices. The exception was Pictou, where the colored cheese sold at 11 1/2c. The cheese offered in the country this week represent demand for this week represent demand for the last of the June make, and as the market has been steady since it is maintained throughout, and the prices it remains to be seen whether the British will be prepared to pay as full prices for the July make. There is a feeling here that lower prices will prevail on the July stock up July at about the present price. At London-to-day, where the cheese first consisted almost entirely of the last week's make, and the best price obtained was 11 1/2c, and unless the demand ruling up at something like its present price, we are not likely to see prices ruling much higher in the near future.

The demand during the past week has been good, but it has been at prices which have not shown much profit on the chase of the previous week, and an unsatisfactory trade is being done in the net here. The shipments, however, have been heavy, the total amounting to over 80,000 boxes, which represent a good average, never, does not equal the record total, however, during the past few days, the figures for the first five days of this week, the boxes, as compared with 112,485 for the corresponding week last year. This more than makes up for the shortage noted last week, and for the first time this season indicates an increase in the quantity of cheese being made as compared with last year. The quantity of doubt hampering effect upon the trade here in Great Britain, and the heavy receipts will be the rule next week with lower prices prevailing on this market, and at the country boards.

On the whole, however, it is not very strong a speculative element in the trade, the average price for the first time this year is about as high as the average price pretty good for the June make, which figures on this basis, and allowing for the production of about 500,000 boxes of cheese from the actual figures, which is not far from the actual figures, which is certainly worth while, and not far from a record for this industry.

The price of butter is lower this week, end, owing to the lack of demand to be absorbed by the local trade especially in the absence of any speculative demand. Cable advices from other side indicate an improved market there, with higher prices, and this has stimulated the market for our butter to some extent. It has not resulted in much business, however, the total shipments for this week amounting to 32 boxes only, as compared with 300 boxes only, as pointed out last year. Our prices must come down a little lower, as the market with the prices current in Britain. The Saturday's market was lower on the whole, the highest price paid being 22c, St. Hyacinthe and at Huntington, the highest price obtainable was 21c.

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Richard of Red Boer. Mr. Trimble exhibited 24 head Boer. Mr. Davis of Clover Har, was the other exhibitor.

In the account published last week of the Willowdale Stock Farm, owned by Mr. J. Q. C., our correspondent writes that the Pittsburgh electric wire fences had been erected as well as the well known Page fences.

A FINE HOLSTEIN HERD Although not long in the business, Mr. J. H. Caldwell, of Falloufou, has succeeded in developing an unusually fine herd of Holstein cattle. Mr. Caldwell obtained his foundation stock from the noted Filson herd of Tillsonburg. The herd bull is Woodland Victor De Kol, twice winner

TAMWORTH AND BERSKERE SWINE - Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

**WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM**  
LENOXVILLE, QUE.  
Breeds Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle, Leicester sheep, Chester stock for sale. Also several of the standard breeds of American poultry and swine. Settings for sale. \$4-5-10

J. H. M. PARKER

**HOLSTEINS**

Head your herd with a son of Sara Hangerfeldt Korndyke who was his 3 years record dam average 23 1/2 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Only 2 sons left. We still have a few sons of Count DeKol Pictou, Paul, and a number of broods for sale. e-17-10

**BROWN BRED, LYV. ONT.**

**SUNNIDAY**

Offers four grandsons of Pieterje Hangerfeldt's Count De Kol champion bull of the breed. These calves are all well grown, two with fine dams of very good breeding. Prices reasonable. \$2-6-10  
A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

**HOMEBRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS**

We must sell at least 45 cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bull. Pontiac Hervey, imp. sire of sire, head of herd. Come and see at once.  
H. E. GEORGE, CRAWFORD, Ont.  
Putnam Stn., 1 1/2 miles - C.P.R. E-4-11-10

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

If you are thinking of buying a choice young cow or heifer in calf, come and see my herd. Will sell anything. Have a Summer Hill, Chas. (imp.), who has 7 days record 29 1/2 lbs. butter with one sister that held world's record as 4 year old with 29 1/2 lbs. Write us what you want. We will guarantee everything as described. Visit our farm at Hamilton by appointment.  
D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.  
L. D. Telephone 2471, Hamilton

**LES CHENAUX FARMS**

**HOLSTEINS**  
**FOR SALE**  
A Choice one-year-old Bull

Imported in dam  
BY  
PRINCE SÉGIS KORNDYKE

Lately sold in Syracuse for \$150.00  
Out of a Grand-daughter of Pieterje Hangerfeldt's COUNT DE KOL

See June 10th No. of Farm and Dairy

He has:  
Breeding, Conformation and Fashionable Making

**DR. HARWOOD - Vandred, Que.**

at the Ottawa Exhibition. This bull has left some nice stock. A splendid young bull is shortly to head the herd. It is Francis 1st Calamity De Kol, calving Dec. 22, 1907. This bull is out of selected from the dairy test at the Ottawa winter fair, both as a two and three year old and as a year old.

Mr. Caldwell reports that sales of Holstead out. He has two promising bulls that must be sold on reasonable terms and which should prove De Kol to almost any herd of dairy cattle. One of these calves is out of Flora, a pletion, which in one milking record, while a representative of Farm and Dairy was at Mr. Caldwell's place, gave slightly over 27 lbs. of milk. Among a number of splendid cows in this herd is Hasketon the record of merit.

**ROCK SALT** for Horses and cattle, in tons and cartloads.  
Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.  
G. J. OLIPH, Manager

**AYRSHIRES**

AYRSHIRES, males only, two fall and one spring calf, prove what their dam are doing. James Legg, St. Thomas, Edif.

**DAVID A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que.**  
Bovary young bulls for sale. Prices right.

**SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES**  
Are large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. Or femals booked for calves. 1907, male and female. Prices right. Write or call on  
e-2-10-10 W. F. STEPHEN, Huntington, Que.

**SUNNIDAY AYRSHIRES**  
Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been produced in THREE young bulls dropped this fall sire by "Netter Hall Good-time" - 264-1/2 (imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see.  
A. W. LOCKAR, Howick Station, Que. e-15-10

**STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM**

Here may be seen some of the best Ayrshires in Canada, imported performance cows and heifers. Record of performance cows and heifers. Prices of stock quoted on application  
HECTOR GORDON,  
Howick, Que. e-15-10

**"La Bois de la Roches" Stock Farm**

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YOUTHFUL, OPHINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTT and IMPROVED ROCK PULLEY.  
D. H. FORSET, J. A. MANAGER  
Proprietor  
St Anne de Bellevue, Que. e-2-6-10

**RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM**  
Ayrshires, Gyldestads and Jerseys

If in need of good stock, write for catalogue which are always ready.  
W. F. KAY,  
Phillipsburg, Que.

**IMPORTED AYRSHIRES**

Having just landed with 50 head of choice Ayrshires, mostly purchased at the best orders for herd heading bulls selected from the best dairies in Scotland. If fit for service to choose from. All females of all ages. Cows with milk records up to 70 lbs. per day. Write and let me know your wants. Long e-3-15-10  
R. NEDD, Howick, Que.

**SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES**

Imported and home bred stock of a ages for sale. See our stock at the leading shows in the West. Write for prices.  
**ROBT. HUNTER & BONS**  
Marville, Ont.  
Long Distance Phone e-7-1-10

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