

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXIX.

NUMBER 14.

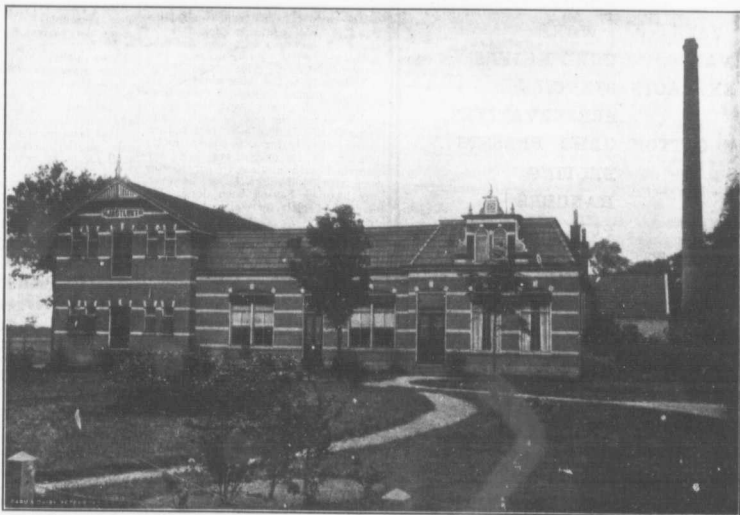
# FARM AND DAIRY

Daily and Cold Storage  
Commissioner—Dec 10

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 7, 1910.



DAIRYING IN CANADA SHOULD NOT TAKE SECOND PLACE TO ANY COUNTRY.

Dairying has in general been too much of a side line in Canada, even with so-called dairy farmers. Dairymen who derive their main revenue from cows often fail to make their cows the main issue and allow them to suffer for want of proper feed and care. We must specialize more in this particular. If we keep dairy cows let us give them the attention that is their due:—feed, breed and weed them and raise them to the limit of production. Then and only then can we place ourselves in the front rank as dairymen. Our illustration shows

one of the many substantial co-operative dairy factories in Denmark.

—Photo courtesy Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

SECOND ANNUAL  
Special Dairy  
NUMBER  
PRICE 10 CENTS

# CANADA'S Largest Dairy Supply House

The large business we are doing in the sale of Simplex Link-Blade Separators and Milking Machines in no way interferes with the prompt shipping of any article you may need in your Creamery or Cheese Factory. The following is only a partial list of the goods we are prepared to ship on short notice:

- CHURNS
- CHEESE VATS
- CREAM VATS
- RENNET EXTRACTS
- ANNATO
- BANDAGE COTTON
- BRUSHES
- SCALES
- SALT
- ACCURATE GLASS-WARE
- CURD KNIVES
- STENCILS
- PRESERVATIVES
- GANG PRESSES
- BELTING
- HANGERS
- PULLEYS
- BABCOCK TESTING OUTFITS
- WYANDOTTE DAIRYMAN CLEANER AND CLEANSER

We will ship any order, large or small, to any part of Canada. Our prices are such that you will profit by buying your supplies at

## D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

### Anti-Trust Prices Freight Prepaid To You—No Duty on FARM and TOWN Telephones and Switchboards

Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lighting Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.

**NO CHARGE** for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance phone free.

We are the largest, exclusive and the only long-line independent Telephone and Switchboard makers in Canada or Great Britain.

Our Telephones are extensively used in Canada, England, France and by the U. S. Government.

Our great illustrated book on the Telephone sent Free to anyone writing us about any long Telephone lines or systems being talked of or organized.

We have a special money-making proposition for good agents.

The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd. Dept. D. Waterford, Ont., Canada.

### The Cheese Situation

By Our Montreal Correspondent

The season of 1909-10 has wound up very satisfactorily in so far as the exporters and dealers in Montreal are concerned. The advance in prices during the winter months, which was generally expected, materialized to the satisfaction of all concerned. The high prices which prevailed for cheese and butter during the past season article decidedly dangerous, and those who indulged to any extent certainly deserve any profits they may have made.

The market for cheese is winding up with the stores practically cleaned up. It is a question if there are 10,000 boxes of cheese left in the Dominion of Canada. The stocks at the beginning of March were estimated to be about 40,000 boxes, divided up in small blocks all over the country with probably half the total in the warehouses from Portland and St. John, shipped about 10,000 boxes still in store. About half of these are for sale, but as they consist of colored cheese, for which there is no demand at present holders are inclined to hold prices somewhat in order to see them cleaned up. Some of these could be picked up at about 12 cents to 12½ cents, f.o.b., but the general asking price is 12½ cents to 12½ cents a lb.

Advices from the other side indicate a strong market there with every prospect of high prices prevailing before the advent of the new season's goods. Some of the dealers have received enquiries already for new cheese, and a number of factories have been approached with a view to contracting any business having been done. The demand is solely for white cheese, and the factories all over the country are strongly advised to make white cheese for the first two or three weeks, and then to make the class of cheese they are in the habit of making in past seasons. High prices will certainly rule during the first few weeks of the new season, after that the course of prices will depend upon the output of our factories and the extent of the demand from Great Britain.

### Cheese, Canada vs. New Zealand

A. C. ROUSSEAU, Director, Rousson, Hodgson & Co., Ltd. London

It is interesting to note how, during the winter months in this country, the provision trade view the respective merits of Canadian and New Zealand cheese. Of course, during the summer and autumn the trade is almost entirely dependent on the Canadian, but when the New Zealand cheese commences to arrive about Christmas time retailers have to decide whether to change over from one variety to the other or whether they will continue to run on with the "Old Love."

Observations of the respective market values the last few years indicate that a continued preference is given all the better class retailers and by some of the multiple-shop concerns, whilst those whose trade depends chiefly on cut prices switch over during the season to the New Zealand entirely during that a well made and is generally agreed properly stored Canadian cheese, of late summer or early autumn make still better quality than fresh landed New Zealand makes, but once one leaves the very best class of Canadian, finally better value, and this chiefly in accounts for its rapidly increasing popularity.

The insipid, flavorless and featureless stuff which is made in Canada at the end of the year is certainly the means of driving more and more of the retailers every day on to the New

Zealand which is generally offered at the same price. Whilst the make of cheese in Canada keeps light, the effect of these late-made goods is not likely to be seriously felt, but if there adian and New Zealand makes so the stocks accumulate to any extent, the New Zealand cheese will certainly for a greater difference in value between the best and the secondary Canadian.

It therefore believes the Canadian makers to pay special attention to quality if they wish to realize good prices for their fall-made cheese. It is only reasonable suppose that the makers in Canada do their best to make the finest goods possible right up to the end of their season, but the smaller buyers in this country tend to send them "late-made" stuff which is not so good as the "early-made" stuff that is sent here and sold in due time will have to be sold at a considerable discount. It is only saleable because it is so close to the best goods now many localities to regard all Canadian cheese as superior to the New Zealand variety.

The foregoing applies in a similar degree to the "toddes" makes. It may reasonably be asked: "What about the 'early-makes' and the 'late-makes' from New Zealand?" and the answer is that climatic conditions are rather different in the two countries, whilst the longer journey from New Zealand prevents the cheese arriving and insuring in such a very "green" condition.

This country likely to be able to take all the cheese that Canada can send for many years to come, but in order to keep ahead of the New Zealand in value, everything possible must be done to keep up the quality and prevent the cheese reaching the consumer in too green condition.

### CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

### The Inspection of Ottawa Dairies

J. B. Hollingsworth, D.V.S., Chief Inspector

On July 1st, 1909, the Ottawa City Council appointed a Veterinary Surgeon to inspect the dairy farms, personally visited every dairy farm sending milk to the city. The cows were examined and note was taken of the stables for ventilation, window space, air space and their sanitary condition. The dairymen were informed as to the part or parts in which their cows lay naked. The result was that only nine were shown that their cows were a larger yield of milk from their cows than they kept under proper sanitary conditions they were only pleased to make the necessary improvements. In one herd that was kept in a stable that would score 95 per cent. out of a possible 100 points, the dairyman was getting 40 gallons of milk from 10 cows in the month of February. This goes to show the milk derived under sanitary conditions.

### COWS KEPT CLEAN

Our cows are kept absolutely clean. The stables are white washed twice a year. The cows 40 dirt, etc., are kept brushed down. Eighty per cent. of our dairy barns have cement floors. They are all provided with milk stables so that the milk from the removed as soon as drawn can be readily cooled and put in ice water tanks where it is kept at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit until delivered to the customer in the city.

When the milk arrives in Ottawa we take samples of it and have a test made for butter fat. Our by-

(Continued on page 15)

ferred at  
make of  
the ef-  
is not  
if there  
n Can-  
so that  
nt, the  
ertainly  
value  
ondary

adian  
on to  
good  
e. It  
at the  
ght up  
at the  
s of  
y of  
made  
due  
in  
con-  
table  
now  
in  
Zea-

illar  
It  
that  
ato-  
the  
are  
ies,  
New  
ing  
un"

to  
man  
in  
able  
ity  
he

shows  
in  
able  
ity  
he

shows  
in  
able  
ity  
he

shows  
in  
able  
ity  
he

shows  
in  
able  
ity  
he

shows  
in  
able  
ity  
he

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Issued  
Each Week

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 7, 1910.

No. 14

## HOW TO RUN YOUR DAIRY HERD FOR THE GREATEST PROFIT

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa

### Timely Comment and Suggestions on a Question of Much Concern to All Dairymen, which if Practiced Generally, Would Revolutionize the Dairy Industry.

**U**PON the quantity and the quality of the food fed depend the returns in milk. Even the poorest herds may be expected to leave a profit if well fed. Commonplace herds will surely pay and leave a profit from good feeding. The best herds are useless and certainly a losing proposition if poorly fed. The deduction is clear, let us all feed better. There is never a man of us who cannot do better. The great majority of us are surely falling far short of our possibilities and our knowledge in this line. Very few and scattered are the farmers who are doing the right thing by their herds in the way of feed. This seems all the more strange seeing that we all admit the truth of the statement.

#### FEED WELL THIS SUMMER

Good feeding at all times is necessary. Abundant forage of the right kind in summer is an absolute necessity. Then why not have it this summer? As well start now as later, for, this business of summer dairying in Canada means better summer feeding, if it is to continue. This thing of sending 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. of milk a cow per season to the factory is done with. No farmer who wants to stay in the business can afford such luxurious leanness, on the part of either himself or his cows. He must get busy. Here is how, twice:

First, build a summer silo and grow more corn, using ensilage to supplement pastures in summer.

Second, take 15 acres of land (on a 100 acre farm) near the buildings. Divide into three equal fields. Follow a three-year rotation thereon.

First year: Corn, an early variety. Feed in August and September.

Second year: Mixed grain, oats, peas and barley (four bus. per acre) seed down 10 lbs. red clover, four lbs. timothy per acre. Cut quite green in July. Do not allow to lodge.

Third year: Clover, cut in late June and in early August.

Do not hesitate to feed this 15 acres of crop in the summer, even should things look blue for the winter forage supply. Let no consideration prevent its utilization at the proper time, not even an abundance of grass. It will always pay to feed such forage in summer.

#### DON'T NEGLECT THE COWS IN THE FALL

The Frenchman says: "It is the first step that costs." The dairyman might say: "It is the last bite that counts." This is true not only of each day, but also of each season. Good feeding must continue through the fall, and of course through the winter; then through into the spring to say nothing of the next summer.

"Good feeding," means the right kind of feed just as surely as it means sufficient feed. The right kind of feeds are cheap, spring, summer and autumn use there is nothing beats good corn ensilage. It's as cheap as it is good. If you have no silo, why, this year of grass 1910 is when you ought to build one. If you can't build an expensive one then build a cheap one. The ensilage from a stave silo is just as good as from one built of cement. You can build a silo for from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per ton capacity. You can grow the corn and put it in your silo for less than \$2.00 a ton. As feed, good corn ensilage is worth

\$5.00 a ton. Does not that appeal to you as an investment and a crop worth while?

#### COW RECORDS

Good feeding is essential to success. Most so called dairy herds as a whole can be so fed as to leave a profit. Every herd includes more or less inferior dairy animals. Very often "more" is the word. They are the ones that make the dairyman's life too often seem like drudgery. Let's not keep them, my friend. Let's unload the losers, every one of them.

If you don't know which is which, here's how to find out: Weigh each cow's milk each time you milk her, and keep a record of the weight. Yes, that's right.

"Too much work!" Not a bit of it. Very little work and wonderful results! You will feed better, you simply won't be able to help doing so. You will get very much more milk in the year, from 1,000 lbs. to 1,500 lbs. per cow. You will like your business better. You will feed better, but you will feed more cheaply because you won't be wasting feed on the poor ones.

The writer would gladly send ruled blank forms for keeping records. A scale will cost from \$1.25 to \$4.00 according to quality, and there you are. Not a few farmers thought dairying a failure till they started in on this line. This is the year for you to begin. Begin right now.

#### GET A GOOD BULL

First-class dairy herds are not accidents. They are the results of liberal feeding, careful selection and good breeding.

Pure bred females are not a necessity. The majority of farmers will do better with grades. But good grades mean the use of good bulls. Not merely a pure bred bull, but a good one of the breed. The breed does not matter provided always (1) that the breed suits the line of dairying followed (2) that you like the breed and (3) that you stick continuously to the one breed. Better buy your cows, than try to breed by changing from one breed to another in selecting sires.

Only good individuals of good breeding should be used. Such are worth good prices. It has been demonstrated that a really good bull in a 15 cow herd is worth \$500 in two years. You can get a good bull calf for from \$50 to \$100. If the \$100 one is of better type and breeding than the \$50 one he is easily worth the extra money. Buy a good bull in 1910 if not already provided with such an animal.

#### AVANTAGE FLIES AND PARASITES

Resolve that flies and parasites shall get no warm reception if they molest your herd in 1910. The best fly preventive, all things considered is probably pine tar and lard. One pound mixed and applied with a bit of cloth on parts most subject to attack. For parasites, Croclin, or some similar preparation

(Continued on page 10)

### OLD MOTHER COW

*Old homey cow with felding cud,  
That daily tramps our chews and mud,  
And night and morning stands so cool  
For unthoughtful man on a milking stool;  
We praise and pity your much changed state  
As the ages of time domesticate.*

*We have list'd to your moo on the prairies wild,  
As you lowed and bawled for your only child,  
Where your only thought was your daily feed  
And supplying the food for your offspring's need;  
But we find you now in the farmer's care  
And your usefulness ends we know not where.*

*O, lonely cow, of kindly face,  
The foster mother of the human race,  
You know not of the world-wide good  
That centers in your milky food;  
But the joy you bring to every home  
Seems almost too much for a cow alone.*

*You secrete your milk, we know not how,  
About all we know 'tis from the cow;  
And the cream and butter and well-cured cheese  
The stomachic cravings of nations appease;  
While you mother the child of the human race  
And receive as reward the beef trust's grace.*

*You have lived in a stable unclean and dark  
Where the air you breathed made you lean and stork,  
Where tubercular germs your big lungs invade  
And sap out the life the Almighty gave;  
You must feel glad when the winters pass  
And you breathe pure air and eat the grass.*

*We often call you the great dairy machine  
As you manufacture the foods so green,  
And the farmer smiles at his big milk check  
That saves the farm from the mortgage wreck;  
O, noble cow, if you had a chance  
You're the best old thing on the whole darn ranch.*

C. A. Publow, M.D.

**Observations on Horse Breeding**

Neil E. McKinnon, Wellington Co., Ont.

Horses are as high in price as they ever were for fair to good horses. A large number of buyers have been travelling through the country looking for good ones, and they get very few of them. Recently I saw probably 200 horses, only about six of which brought the high price; the majority of the rest were mongrel-bred horses of all shapes and sizes. These are not the kind the market calls for.

As a lover of good horses, picture that bunch before you! In the spring you hear owner after owner of foals saying: "I have one of the best foals I ever saw. It is just a Cracker-Jack." Take note of all these remarks and in three years from that time, visit their stables and see how many have hit the mark and got the \$150 to \$200 for the colts they spoke so highly of three years before.

Follow up the high priced ones and 99 out of every 100 have had a good mother, a good sire and a good owner. These cost no more to raise than probably \$5 extra in stallion fees. Compare these with those that fall in the undersized mongrel line.

Use none other than the pure bred stallion that is sound, of good size, full of good blood and capable of securing a red ticked honestly in any show ring of any distinct breed of horse that you desire. Also have a good mare of the same description. If pure bred, all the better. You cannot expect to use any kind of a mare and get good colts.

We have a great number of horses in Wellington County, many good ones, some champions, but the trouble when spring time comes, is to get breeders to select wisely and to keep each distinct bred by themselves.

**Prospects for Horse Breeding**

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

Horses have been higher in price during the past winter than ever before in the history of the province. As a result of this condition we find in many sections, especially in Western Ontario, there is not enough of suitable horse help to perform the ordinary work of the farms and in many cases, colts, not yet two years old are being broken and fitted and will have to do a considerable share of the work in putting in the spring seeding. Just what effect this scarcity of horse help will have on breeding interests is somewhat problematical.

There is no reasonable doubt that the breeding of horses during the next few years will be profitable till the present scarcity will have been overcome. Farmers who have had sufficient forethought to keep good brood mares are going to make money in horse breeding. The great danger is that all too few of such mares have been kept in the country. The high prices have tempted the owners to sell and only inferior or second grade mares have been kept. The result will probably be that many very inferior mares will be bred this season that never should be allowed to reproduce their kind at all. The breeding of such mares (always objectionable) is especially so at the present time. The automobile has become so popular in our cities and larger towns that only the high-class carriage or road horses are in demand and such cannot be bred from inferior dams.

In the case of the heavy horse the same rule holds, but not in so great a degree, and while it will always pay best to produce a high-class horse of any breed yet the inferior type of heavy horse will find a more ready market than the inferior light horse will. They will always be useful for ordinary farm work and also for the lumber camps and other similar work.

It is most unfortunate for Ontario that so many of our best mares have gone west. Ontario should

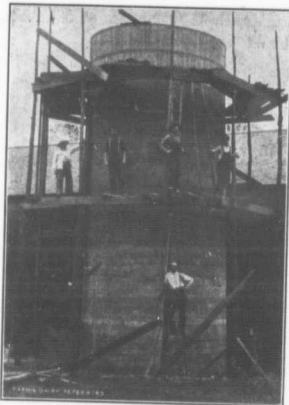
have been to Western Canada what Scotland has been to Ontario in the matter of breeding stock. But, if present conditions continue, the situation will be reversed and we will have to go West to replenish our breeding stock.

**Have a Silo or Quit Dairying**

B. B. Levens, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The approximate cost of the cement silo illustrated below was \$240, top and chute included. This silo is 35 feet high and is 12 feet in diameter, inside measurement.

The silo gives satisfaction. We have good silage at any rate. With it and alfalfa and red clover I am keeping my cattle in good condition and those that have freshened are making good. One cow in her three-year-old form is giving 60



One of the Many Cement Silos Lately Erected

Mr. Benj. Levens, of Prince Edward Co., Ont., who owns this silo, says he would have some kind of a silo, or quit dairying.

pounds a day. A two-year-old, without meal, is giving 45 pounds a day and her milk tests better than four per cent. fat.

I like the concrete silo better than one built of staves, but I would have some kind of a silo or quit dairying.

**Treatment for Scours in Calves**

G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont.

There are many treatments advanced from time to time in the columns of the agricultural press in regard to the treatment of scours in calves. In my experience, there is no equal to the formalin treatment when it comes to dealing with this much dreaded malady.

The cause of scours is said to be a germ entering the navel of young calves. Damp quarters, milk from newly freshened cows fed to other than their own calves, milk too cold, etc., are predisposing causes. In any case the trouble should be investigated and the cause removed if possible.

The formalin treatment, as I apply it, is:  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. (five cents worth) of formalin diluted with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. water (nearly a pint). A teaspoonful of this solution fed in about a pint of milk, three or four times daily has always brought about an immediate cure.

I would rather have a stable cool and fresh, than warm and stuffy. It would give Letter results. But it is not necessary to have either one of these conditions. We can have the air in the stable both fresh and warm.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

**Conditions of the Ontario Farmer**

Jno. H. Scott, Pres. W.O.D.A., Huron Co., Ont.

When we see the great exodus of farmers from some sections of Western Ontario to the prairie provinces and practically none from other sections, we naturally ask: "Why this varied condition?" Or we ask why it is that in some sections land well improved with buildings and fences is being sold for \$50 to \$60 an acre, while in other sections not over 100 miles away, similarly improved farms are bringing from \$90 to \$100 an acre? The land being sold at the former price was originally as good as that sold at the latter and would be still, if properly farmed.

In some sections of Western Ontario farmers are doubling their acreage by buying out their neighbors who want to go west; and so quite often we find only one family, and perhaps a family consisting of a lonely bachelor, where a few years ago two or three, or perhaps more families lived. School houses in some cases have had to close their doors for want of the raw material necessary to keep them in business. These are well known facts and facts that are becoming serious in some localities.

**OPPORTUNITIES IN ONTARIO**

We are willing to give all due respect to the Western provinces believing that they offer wonderful opportunities for investment and speculation from a farmer's standpoint. Still to be loyal to Old Ontario, where can a better farming country be found than is to be found in Western Ontario.

The great majority of our farmers do not need more land. They need to farm better what they have got. When we see, as we do occasionally, what can be done with land when properly handled, it leads us to believe that a great deal of our farming lands are practically lying idle.

**SPECIALIZE IN SOME PARTICULAR**

As has been pointed out many times in the last few years, what is necessary to-day is for every farmer to be a specialist along his own line. Whether he is a dairy farmer, or a beef farmer, or a market gardener, or what ever branch he may be following, that he will put forth the same thought and intelligence that the business man of to-day has to use in order to succeed. Then he will be making his land produce to the maximum and at the minimum of cost.

The greatest room for improvement in agriculture to-day is along the line of knowing what is paying a profit and what is not.

**LAND VALUES**

In the dairying sections of Ontario we find the highest land values. In the more mixed sections, medium land values, and in all beef and grain sections the lowest land values. This comparison is as to sections, not as individual farms. Now why does land sell higher in dairy sections than in beef sections? Simply because the possibilities of payment govern the price in all lines of business; because the dairy farmer when feeding his by-products on the farm is building up his farm in fertility and after making a profit off his land has left it in a better state of fertility than it was when he started.

**LITTLE EXODUS FROM DAIRY SECTIONS**

We do not find any great exodus from dairy sections; the people are tumbled over each other for the farms that are offered for sale or to rent in such sections. They do not need to migrate as they see such positive evidence of prosperity in their own midst.

Now, while we do not think that every farmer should be a dairy farmer for various reasons, still we believe that there is great room for expansion along this line. We also believe that the farmers of Ontario cannot compete with the great prairie provinces in the production of grain and beef, but they can and will for years to come compete with them in the production of dairy products.



**Factors in Successful Corn Growing**

*J. H. Countworth, Essex Co., Ont.*

Corn will thrive on almost any soil, provided that soil is well drained, either naturally or artificially, and that the fertility is not low. Corn is a heavy feeder, and requires an abundance of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

Preparation of the seed bed for corn must be thorough. Some prefer fall plowing, others think spring plowing is better. There are advantages in each of these methods and the method which is best to adopt can only be determined by knowing the nature of the soil to be prepared. One advantage of fall plowing is the destruction of cut-worms, which sometimes are very troublesome in spring. In either case the soil must be thoroughly cultivated and in fine condition before the seed is planted.

**SEED OF STRONG VITALITY**

Seed of the very strongest vitality and of the best germinating qualities is absolutely necessary to insure success with corn in our Ontario climate. Seed that is weak in vitality cannot possibly give the young plants that vigorous start in life that they must have in order to mature a crop before the frost of autumn. The poorer seed may grow, but will be a little late, and the crop will be unprofitable in the end. The best grade of seed is that which each grower selects intelligently, from his own field at harvest time and which is thoroughly dried before hard freezing weather and stored in a dry, airy place, free from rats and mice. We take for granted of course that this crop has reached a state of perfect maturity.

**BUY SEED ON THE COB**

In case the intending grower has not saved his own seed, he should by all means purchase it upon the cob. It may be a little more expensive when purchased in this way, but the quality, in almost every case is better, as corn, unlike the small grains, cannot be shelled and stored in bulk for any length of time without the vitality being injured.

The writer never shells his seed corn until the day before he expects to plant. This may be a little extreme, but it is safe. Shelled corn that is offered for seed in many cases has been selected by what is known in corn districts as "the scoop shovel method of selection." The purchaser knows no difference when he buys it shelled. Home grown seed is preferable to imported seed, unless the imported seed has been grown as near as possible in the same latitude as that in which it is to be planted. Seed corn grown in districts where the season is much longer than ours, is almost invariably too late for our season.

The grower must select the variety that he is reasonably sure will mature in his locality. In

southern Ontario some of the larger, heavier yielding varieties may be grown. In Central and Northern Ontario only the early varieties can be expected to succeed.

**Test Corn Direct on the Ear**

*L. H. Newman, B.S.A., Sec. C.S.G.A., Ottawa*

Much of the seed corn offered this year is of very low vitality. Hence buyers should get their seed on the ear. Then it is possible, not only to avoid buying nubbins and undesirable ears, but one runs less risk of getting seed of poor vitality. Corn keeps much better on the ear than when shelled.

When purchased in this way, corn should be placed in a dry, well ventilated room until required for planting. It should then be tested for germination. It is advisable this year particularly that every ear of corn be tested. To some this may appear a formidable undertaking. As a matter of fact, it is not so serious as it would seem.

A simple method of testing is as follows:—Take a piece of cotton and rule it off into squares of

**Interesting and Profitable Matter**

We should like to say how much we appreciate Farm and Dairy. It must be a great boon to the agricultural population of Canada, as it provides interesting and profitable matter for every one in a rural home.—Herbertson & Hamilton, Glasgow, Scotland.

about an inch and a half square, numbering each square. Place this cotton on a box of sand and arrange the ears to be tested in a row on a table. Take six kernels from each ear, one from each end of the ear and one from the centre on two opposite sides of the ear. Place the six kernels then taken from ear No. 1 in square No. 1; from ear No. 2 in square No. 2 and so on. When all the squares are filled, place another piece of cotton over the top of the kernels; scatter about a quarter of an inch of sand on the top of this and sprinkle with water until thoroughly moist.

Keep this box in a warm room and in about four days, remove the top layer of cotton and examine the kernels. If less than four kernels out of the six have failed to grow in any one square, throw out the ear from which those kernels were taken and use them for feeding,—not for planting. In this way the grower is able to discard all poor ears and retain only those which will grow and give a strong, even stand.

**A Sensible Proposition**

*Chas. F. Whitley, Ottawa, Ont.*

On every farm where a little careful figuring is habitual, there will be found marked improvement in the dairy herd. Records show that men who used to obtain only 4,600 pounds of milk per cow are now keeping cows that give 8,000 pounds. That average would never have been attained unless the lead pencil had been used to ascertain which cows had to go to the butcher. Men who used to say it was too much bother to take weights and samples are now getting seized of the utility of records as a guide in saving time, saving labor, and saving feed.

Can cow testing lay claim to assistance in making money? It certainly can. Many men have increased the average income per cow from \$52 to \$76 in three years, some dairymen have actually doubled their receipts. How? Principally by getting rid of the poorest cows, having kept records so as to detect them in every way. Improvement does not come naturally, it is man's province to select and develop; intelligent selection is materially assisted by systematic records. Thorough and persistent cultivation of the soil is a basis of good crops, the average dairy herd has its weeds and requires cultivation as much as the field. Cultivate the acquaintance of each cow, so as to make the most out of her.

**A SERIOUS REFLECTION**

Are we in Ontario, in Canada, to remain satisfied with present low average yields of our dairy cows? We inherit good dairy thought and skill, there have been generations of good breeders and choice animals; shall we not select the best, so that we may have the joy and satisfaction of having added something to the world's progress, so that the blood of the best may be transmitted to future generations? It is a serious reflection on our ability as Ontario dairymen when we find year after year that hundreds of thousands of cows give barely 3,000 pounds of milk during the cheese factory season. It is this poor type of cow that seriously hinders rural progress. Contrast her owner with the man who aims at 10,000 pounds milk per cow, and 50 of such cows to his 100 acres! From a financial view point we need to realize the value of records. Even a modest 10 per cent. increase in the present average milk yield would give almost another five millions of dollars a year extra revenue to Ontario farmers from the present number of cows! Record and weed!

No farmers' institute, no government, no newspaper can make the yield better,—it rests solely with the farmer, the opportunity is his, the responsibility rests upon him. The problem is not difficult of solution, the way is easy, the expense trifling, the returns certain. Commence and continue recording for it is a sensible proposition.



**Grade Cows Such as These, One May be Proud to Own Since at a Recent Sale Several of Them Realized a Price of \$100 and Over**  
It pays to grade up a herd of dairy cows, not only for the increased returns they give in milk, but for their enhanced selling price as well. The cattle illustrated are some of those that were in the herd owned by E. Laidlaw & Son, Elgin Co., Ont., five grade cattle from which at his recent auction sale brought \$102, \$150, \$105, \$118 and \$100 respectively. These grade cattle did not simply "happen." They are the result of continued selection based on individual performance of cows from good, pure bred sires. Good breeding, good feeding and knowing in actual pounds what each cow produced daily combined to make possible the prices realized. Mr. Laidlaw's farm won fifth prize in the Dairy Farms Competition last year for District No. 4. His live stock scored second for the district.

### Renovation of a Worn-out Soil\*

Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Eight years previous to my coming on to the present farm it had been farmed from an adjoining place. The crops had been all removed from it and sold or fed on the farm adjoining. The manure had been used there too. In the eight years thus handled there was not as much manure returned to it as we will put on one field of hoe crop this spring. I was then induced to start farming upon this land. Not having capital to begin with I paid my rent in shares giving off for the use of the land and for the implements, teams, etc., with which to work it, two-thirds of the grain, corn, etc., but I retained the straw.



Mr. Anson Groh

From one to two-thirds of the produce of the farm was not destined to build up the fertility of a naturally poor soil very rapidly. The subsoil of this farm is an open sand or gravel, much of which is suitable for cement gravel and the soil itself is what might be termed a sandy loam but it contains clay enough that in dry weather it bakes quite hard, when devoid of organic matter.

#### POVERTY STRICKEN SOIL

When I got far enough to rent the place on a cash basis and to control the cropping of the place to suit my notions of good farming I had a sample of poverty stricken soil that could not be robbed much more and still give returns for labor. Its real condition, however, was made plain only when in changing the fields and rebuilding the fences on new lines, the old fence grounds were thrown into tillage. Then it became evident what the farm ought to be doing. When I found a strip of corn, for instance, down through the field eight or 10 feet tall while the crop on the main part of the field was but four feet high, or, to see the dark stout strips of grain maturing and then when harvesting to find sheaves dropping within five or six rods apart on the rest of the field it was something to call for due consideration.

If all the acres would produce as those fertile strips produced, there would be a margin of profit that was very enticing to a young man who needed every dollar he could get. And here was land that with the same tillage, same seed, same taxes, same rent, in fact for only some extra turns and threshing was yielding many fold more returns for labor bestowed.

#### A SYSTEMATIC ROTATION

To effect the change of the conditions of the farm, so as to bring it to the standard of the production of these fertile strips of old fence grounds was the problem to be worked out. In due time after some experimentation study and observation I formulated a systematic rotation of crops to suit the purpose of a five field place, run as a dairy farm and for which was wanted winter feed in the form of succulent, nutritious roughage and some concentrates for the herd.

The rotation adopted gave us one fifth hoe crop, principally corn for the silo, two fifths clover, and two fifths grain. This works out as follows: A clover sod manured and prepared for the hoe crop, after which, with surface tillage, preparation is made for spring grain in which we seed with clover. After the crop of clover we till for wheat or spring grain by shallow plowing, four or five

\*This article is one of a series given by the practical experiences of those farmers whose farms were prizes and which are now running in Farm and Dairy. Tell your neighbors about these articles. They will prove most valuable to them, as they are of prime interest to you.

inches deep, and apply a light coat of manure, giving the land through tillage and then seed again to clover. Thus our rotation is: 1st, clover; 2nd, hoe crop; 3rd, grain; 4th, clover; 5th, grain seeded to clover.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF CLOVER

When we first started this rotation we realized the importance of clover and to assure a stand we resorted to the most thorough tillage of the surface soil, and kept the manure and organic matter as near the surface as possible. We used 12 lbs. of clover seed per acre with three or four lbs. of timothy and seeded the grain rather lightly.

There have been very few years when the clover catch was not satisfactory. Always with the addition of the timothy we have been enabled to produce a crop of hay. We are now using a few pounds less clover seed per acre. We never plow every five years to do the deep tillage. Thus, with the clover and with twice manuring in five years, we are turning into the soil four crops of fertilizer every five years.

When we first inaugurated this system of rotation we were feeding 10 or 12 head of cattle of all ages on the farm and we were feeding up all the



This Holstein Has Recently Completed the Highest Record Yet for a Canadian Cow

De Kot Plus, the cow shown in the illustration, has in the Record of Performance test just completed a record for the year of 22,236 lbs. milk; 756 lbs. fat, equivalent to about 945 lbs. of butter (50 per cent. basis). Her total food account, pasture included, was \$90.50 for the year. Mr. S. J. Foster, of Prince Edward Co., Ont., who owns this cow, and who contributes the seventh month, she would have made a larger record, she finished in fine condition, heavier in weight than when she started. Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

feed. We put 60 loads of manure on the farm that first year. After five years of this system we had increased the herd to over 20 head of cattle and were not feeding the straw, and had at the end of the five years increased the manure pile to 160 loads.

This I consider a very satisfactory transformation for the time. Having purchased an adjoining farm I am not quite in so good a position to judge the exact progress made since, as the stock as well as the feed moves more or less from one farm to the other. I am so convinced, however, of the economic advantage of this particular rotation for our soil and purpose that the only change I am introducing is the introduction of that greatest of all crops, Alfalfa.

Even if the price of wool is low, the price of lamb is high—if not to the producer it is to the consumer, especially those who live in the larger towns and cities. There should not be that difference in prices which exists between what the producer gets and the consumer has to pay and which represents the toll taken by the railroads, the drovers and the butchers, wholesale and retail. It is in the interest of the country that the sheep industry should be encouraged and in no way discouraged.—T. G. Raynor, Ottawa, Ont.

### The Development of Record Breakers

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

The production of dairy cattle can only be increased by breeding better, feeding better and by weeding out the poor ones. To breed cattle for large production, with any degree of certainty, we must have stock with as many large producing dams as possible among their ancestors and these tracing back for three or four generations. Then a great deal of attention must be paid to the sire we are to use. The sire is at least 50 per cent of the herd and in some cases much more. When breeding pure stock, it is better to buy a sire that has as many as possible large producing ancestors in his pedigree; also he should have proven himself to be a getter of heavy producing daughters.

Once we have started breeding, the next thing is better feeding. This perhaps is the most important of all. We cannot expect a dairy cow to give us a large production of either milk or butter unless we supply her with the material necessary to produce it. Herein a great deal of study is required. The ration has to serve two purposes. First, the production of milk and butter; at the same time it must keep up the

strength and vitality of the animal, which later is very important. We must balance the ration to suit the taste of the animal we are feeding. A cow will not do her best on food she does not relish. The old cow more on food she does not relish. If we are feeding for heavy production, we must feed all the good palatable food the cow can profitably digest. This will have to be determined by a close watch of the cow's appetite along with consideration of her production.

#### THE BALANCED MAN

Herein is where we require a "balanced man" as well as a balanced ration. It is an easy matter to knock a cow out for weeks, if not for the balance of the season, by over feeding. Liberal feeding should continue the year around. It is folly for any dairyman to expect much profit from feeding six months out of the year and then neglect them the other six months. We should keep up the milk flow at least ten months out of the year.

The profits of the business must come out of the food consumed and any cow that cannot give us a fair profit for the food she eats when fed liberally, should be discarded. I have had farmers say to me that they did not think there was a dollar in cows. True and perhaps there never had been for them and there never will be as

long as they just take it for granted there is none and do not get busy and find out for themselves by weighing the milk and food consumed and discarding unprofitable cows.

About 15 years ago, I started breeding grade Holsteins and have increased the average production of the herd from 5,000 pounds up to 12,000 pounds a season. This I accomplished by careful breeding, feeding and weeding out the poor ones.

### Cows Not Responsible for Low Yields

By Glendinning, Pres. E.O.D.A., Ontario Co.

Bear in mind that the average cow that supplied the cheese factories of Eastern Ontario during 1909 gave only 2,800 lbs. of milk during the factory season and it readily will be seen that to double that amount would not mean anything extraordinary. Many cows in Eastern Ontario during the factory season over 10,000 lbs. This would mean that many cows gave much less than 2,000 lbs. of milk during the season. Such cows were kept at a loss to their owners. But, we must be charitable and make allowance for such as freshened late in the season and had only a short milking period. This had the effect of lowering the average.

Let us examine some of the causes of the small supply of milk given by these cows. Is it that the cows are of so poor a quality that they will not give more milk than the quantity mentioned? I think not. I believe that there are thousands of cows in Eastern Ontario that are giving from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. of milk during the season that would double that amount, yes, treble the quantity if given a chance.

#### CAUSE OF LOW YIELDS

There are thousands of cows that their owners never knew what their cows are capable of doing, owing to improper care and poor feed that is given them. Many cows are allowed to go dry in the fall or early winter and fed on a short ration with a view of getting them through the winter as cheaply as possible until grass comes. In the majority of such cases the cows freshen when low in condition. The first thing she attempts to do is to flesh up and it takes a couple of months for such a cow to put a respectable covering on her back, in addition to the small amount of milk she gives. By this time the best of the grass is gone and the cow is considered a poor milk-er by her owner.

If the cow had been in high condition when she freshened and had been well fed during her milking period she might have been considered a wonder in the neighborhood.

#### PREPARE FOR SUMMER SHORTAGE

More and better feed is needed by the farmers for their cows, not only for the milking season, but all the year through. We have had a number of dry summers and short pastures. We may have another this year. It will be well for every dairymen to make some provision for supplementing his pastures, by sowing thickly on a piece of rich ground, peas and oats mixed, at different times so as to have a succession of green succulent feed for the cows. This may be followed later by sweet corn such as Stowell's Evergreen.

A better plan is to have something more permanent for soiling purposes, such as a piece of alfalfa near the barn that can be cut three or four times during the season for soiling purposes. Those who cannot grow alfalfa can grow sweet corn and put it in a small silo for summer use. By using either the green alfalfa or corn silage or the two combined, it will be found the best and most profitable way of carrying the cows through the dry season. If this plan is followed it requires a year's preparation to carry it into effect.

When cows are properly fed and cared for, sales and the Babcock test can be used more intelligently and the poor cows weeded out.

### Seeing the Yankee Work

Dr. C. A. Pablow, Ithaca, N.Y.

While there may be some traditions in regard to the average Yankee working someone else rather than working himself, it certainly can be said of the American dairymen in the state of New York that they are succeeding by business methods in securing the dollars of profit from the dairy cow and the profits manufactured from her milk. This financial point might serve as a comparative differentiation between the methods of dairymen in Ontario and those in New York State.

The principal object in view is the securing of the gold. No money is spent in improvements until one is absolutely sure of immediate returns in increased profits. In Ontario great improvements are made in factory buildings and the quality of the products does not materially increase. It is surely a fact that the American dairymen receives more profit with less money invested than does the Ontario dairymen.

One reason for this is the devoted attention of factory and creamery salesmen to the selling of the products. Advantage is taken of every opportunity to increase competition amongst buyers. Shipping rates have been fought and decreased and great efforts are being successfully made in stimulating the home trade to greater consumption of dairy products. Cheese and butter are being placed on the market in so many different and attractive styles that the most particular buyer can find something to suit him.

Perhaps the best work of all is the excellence of the methods used in securing clean sweet milk for market and for manufacturing purposes. New York State dairymen certainly lead those of Ontario in this respect. Nearly every patron has a clean whitewashed stable; small topped milking pails are used, and practically all have some means of cooling milk immediately after it leaves the cow. The effects of this Ontario dairymen might well note. In the first place, having clean milk, very finely flavored cheese and butter can be made from a given amount of milk. In this state it takes about nine pounds of milk for a pound of cheese, while in Ontario it takes nearly 11 pounds. This fact together with the higher selling prices, means that the New York State patron receives considerably more per 100 pounds of milk than does his Ontario brother.

Efforts are being made to increase the yield of milk per cow and Ontario is probably ahead of New York State in this respect. This State naturally provides excellent markets for large quan-

ties of dairy products of good quality and practically none are exported. It seems to the writer that this is the future to which Ontario dairymen must cater, viz., to building up a home trade market. Better milk must be secured and more cheese of a finer quality made from a given quantity. Dairy products must be put up in more varieties and in more attractive and suitable shapes for the small buyer. In these phases of the work, this state sets an example which Ontario dairymen could wisely and carefully study with prospects of due reward.

### Dairying Doesn't Pay

Philip Fockler, York Co., Ont.

"Dairy doesn't pay." Of course it doesn't. Why should it? That bank on the corner won't pay, either. Present your check at the counter and the teller will politely tell you that there is nothing to your credit. Why? Because you haven't kept your account good. You have been drawing on it constantly and making no deposit until now the dairy, like the bank, refuses to honor your checks.

You can't fool The Old Dairy Cow. She conducts her affairs on business principles, and expects to get value in the shape of food and care directed by good sense and correct judgments before she responds to the call for dividends. Dairying doesn't pay, nor does anything else pay until you give it something to pay with.

### Powdered Alum for Cuts and Wounds

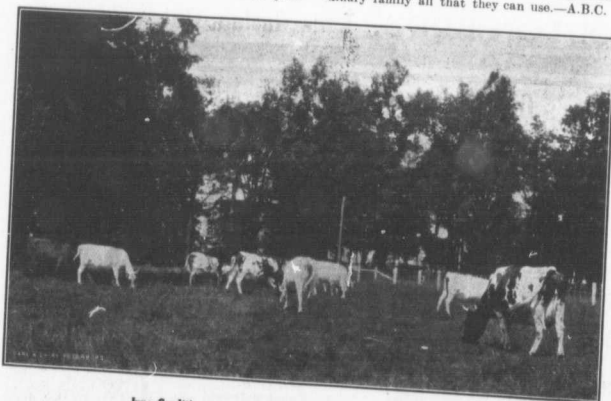
J. H. Caldwell, Carleton Co., Ont.

I wish to draw the attention of Farm and Dairy readers and my brother farmers to the benefits of using powdered alum in cases of cuts and wounds of all kinds on live stock. I could give instances of almost incredible cures from its use, especially on sheep torn by dogs. Powdered alum is equally valuable for use on horses and cattle.

In treating fill or cover the wound with the powdered alum, which can be had at any drug store for about 15 cents a pound. Keep it always on hand.

Powdered alum would save the farmers and stock owners of the world much loss annually were its value more generally known.

Have you a strawberry patch? If not, you should have one. Four or five dozen plants set out this spring will in a year's time give an ordinary family all that they can use.—A.B.C.



June conditions on a Gold Medal Farm in the Province of Quebec aim to provide similar conditions for the dairy cow. The intelligent, all-year dairy-bow. Feed them! Photo taken on Mr. R. R. Ness' farm, Chateauguay Co., P. Q.

# CAUGHT In His Own Trap

If any maker of out-of-date cream separators tries to trap you by claiming that disks or other contraptions are needed in modern machines, catch him in his own trap.

Try to him. "Come to the nearest Tubular agent and dispute the fact that Sharples Dairy Tubulars, which have no disks or contraptions, produce at least twice the skim milk force of your machine and are so much easier to clean."

He dare not go for Tubulars if he disprove his claim. Yet, by refusing to do so, he admits his claims are groundless. He is hopelessly caught in his own trap.

Tubulars are the World's Best. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

Catalog No. 252 tells the facts clearly.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

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

## PRIZE FARMS COMPETITION ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1910

Two Competitions Will be Held This Year. Those Who Can Compete. Next Year's Contest.

Arrangements for the final competition in Farm and Dairy's prize farms competition, being held to decide the best dairy farm in Ontario, were completed at a meeting of the Prize Farms Committee held recently in Toronto. It was decided that the first three prize winners in each of the four districts in which contests were held last year should be allowed to take part in the final contest this year. Thus there will be 12 competitors in this year's competition if all take part. Five handsome prizes will be offered in this final contest.

The 12 farmers whose farms are eligible to compete are: Messrs. Victor Begg and Angus Grant of Moose Creek; and J. A. Anderson of Dickinson's Landing, all of Stormont County; E. Terrill of Wooler, and Alex Hume of Memie, both of Northumberland County; Jas. R. Anderson of Mountain View, Prince Edward County; D. Duncan, Don, and O. D. Bales of Lansing, both of York County; D. J. McClure of Peel County; J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Haldimand County; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Middlesex County, and R. A. Penhale of St. Thomas, Elgin County.

### THOSE PRESENT

The members of the committee present at the meeting were the president, Henry Glendinning of Manilla, who is president of the Eastern Ontario Dairywomen's Association; Simpson Rennie of Toronto, who a num-

ber of years ago won a gold medal for the best farm in Ontario; Geo. \$100 prize two winners, for the best dairy farm within 30 miles of Toronto; W. G. Ellis of Toronto, R. F. Hicks of Newtonbrook, and the secretary, H. B. Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy. There were also present some of the competitors, including Mess. D. Duncan of the Don, O. D. Bales of Lansing and R. H. Harding of Thorndale, but they did not take part in the meeting.

### WHO SHOULD COMPETE

When deciding how many competitors should be allowed to take part in this year's final competition, the view was expressed by some that only the first prize winners in each of the four districts last year should be allowed to take part in this year's contest. Against this, it was pointed out that last year in some districts there were only two or three points between the first and second and the second and third winners, and that therefore it would hardly be fair to shut these men out of the final contest this year.

The scores of the five competitors who win the prizes in this year's final contest will be published in full. The scores of the other seven competitors will not be published but will be given in the competitors privately. Handsome diplomas will be given to all the competitors who take part in the final competition no matter how they stand. It was felt that as it is a great honor for these men to be allowed to take part in the final contest, it is only right that they should be given some recognition of their efforts should they decide to take part and should they not succeed in winning one of the five prizes offered.

### CAN'T TAKE PART NEXT YEAR

As readers of Farm and Dairy are aware, it is intended to hold another provincial competition next year, open to all who care to compete. The committee decided to exclude from this contest next year those farmers who won first prizes in each district of the four districts last year, as well as the five men who win prizes in this year's final contest. Furthermore, it was decided that whoever wins the first prize this year for the best dairy farm in the province will be excluded from all further contests. While the first prize winners in each of the four districts whose contests were held last year will be excluded from next year's competition, those who do not win the first prize in this year's final contest will be given the opportunity of competing in the next final contest should they so desire. In this way, while they will not be allowed to compete in the open contest in their districts next year, they will not be prevented from having another chance to win the prize for the best farm in the province.

### OTHER VIEWS

Some members of the committee thought that all three of the first prize winners in each of the districts last year should be prevented from taking part in next year's open contest. It was pointed out against this that such action would not be fair to the second and third prize winners. Where these men failed by only a few points to win the prize offered for the best farm in their districts last year, it was felt that it would not be fair to prevent them from attempting to win the district prize next year should they desire to compete for it. The rules, therefore, now are that a man who has once won the first prize in his district can-

not compete for that prize again, while the man who has once won the prize for the best farm in the province cannot compete for that prize again.

For the final contest this year it was decided that two judges should be appointed instead of one, as last year. On motion of Mr. Rennie, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, it was decided that the judges will go over the farms on the probably early in July, and that where they think it necessary or the competition between the probable prize winning farms is close, they shall be given the privilege of visiting these farms a second time before making their final awards. In other words, should the judges find on the first judging that certain of the farms have no chance of winning any of the five prizes, they will not visit these farms a second time. The judges will be asked to spend as much time on the farms as possible to ensure a thorough examination being given each farm.

### SYSTEM OF POINTS

The suggestion had been made that the system of points used in last year's competition should be changed in certain ways. Last year the pasture, for bees, for sheep, for good bush lots and some other points of the same nature. After careful consideration, it was decided not to change the basis of points in this year's final contest, as to do so might favor certain competitors against others. As all the competitors entered the contest last year on the same basis, it was felt that this basis should not be changed until the final contest was over. In next year's contest, however, it is likely that the scale of points will be altered in several ways.

### QUEBEC FARMS

The secretary reported that he had been informed that if a special prize (Concluded on page 33)

# Tolton's HIGH GRADE STEEL Harrows



Section and Flexible All-Steel Harrows with an unequalled record. A large variety suitable for the requirements of any country, made in different widths to suit purchasers. Pre-eminently the most efficient, strong, guarantee. A Harrow bargain it will pay you to know more about. Free descriptive circular furnishes the facts. Write for it to-day. Address Dept. K.

TOLTON BROS., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

## Bruce's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel



This grand Mangel, which we introduced in 1891 is without a doubt the favorite with all cattle men as the present day. The large size of the roots, their uniform, yellow, handsome shape, bright, firm, yellow skin, flesh of the most solid texture, nutritious and splendid keeping qualities, make it one of the most valuable introductions of recent years. While in point of size, they will not equal the best of the long varieties, yet in the yield per acre they frequently produce as much, and in richness they far exceed the best long varieties, added to which they are much more easily harvested, about half their length being above the ground. We have kept our stock fully up to the original high standard, and it will pay every grower to procure our grand strain of this unequalled variety. 3/4 lb. 10c; 1/2 lb. 5c; 1 lb. 25c Postage extra. 10c. Canadian prices, and 15c to United States and Newfoundland.

FREE—Our 104 page illustrated catalogue of Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Poultry Supplies, Implements, etc. Send for it.

Established 68 Years.  
JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., LIMITED  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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

## ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Bells, Piles, etc. or any sorely sore and painful places to any does not blister or burn, and you can work the hair, and it does not dry out or delivered. ABSORBINE, J.K. For mankind, 50c per tin. Indigestion, Varicose Veins, Rheumatism, Hydrocele, Hemorrhoids, Pains, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, and all other Pains and Inflammations. W. F. YOUNG, Ltd., 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. KEWASD Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

## RUSH'S U. Bar Steel Stanchions

Have all the new features that a stanchion requires. Namely: High Carbon Steel, which stands the rough usage. Special heavy 3/4" Electric Welded steel when open. New Malleable Lateral guaranteed cure, which opens with one hand. Look upon the cut and see for yourself, and do not be misled by others. We have some new kinds of iron stails and mangers. Write for our circulars, also our special price direct from factory to you, which is the one feature you will save money when buying Stanchions.

A.M. RUSH  
Box 127  
Preston, Ont.



**Better Ways for Quebec! Dairy Farmers**

J. C. Chapais, Assit. Dairy Commissioner, St. Denis, Que.

One year ago, in these Farm and Dairy columns, I drew the attention of our farmers to the three worst foods they have to contend with in their Dairy work, which foods are bad roads, small factories and poor milk. Many other things are against them.

**ABSENCE OF ROTATION**

The first of these is, for many, the absence of rotation and for many others, a bad system of rotation. A good rotation is the only way to get abundant crops from land without impoverishing the soil; to get plenty of green fodder for the maintenance of a regular flow of milk during summer; to prolong the milking season during winter by growing plenty of clover hay, corn and roots to get such crops in a cheap way; as well as the only way to keep the land free from weeds. Such a rotation should be of four or five years duration in the western part and five or six years in the Eastern part of Quebec. Less acreage in meadows, in pasture, and in grain and more acreage in green fodder, corn and roots than there is now should be the rule in that rotation.

**SECRECY OF COON COWS**

In a short article in Farm and Dairy last September, under the title

now, more than the double of their actual summer and winter rations.

The secretary of the commission of judges appointed by the Quebec department of Agriculture for the yearly inspection of the farms which compete together for the medals of Agricultural merit was telling me lately that he has found in some parts of Quebec that weeds are becoming a veritable curse and that he has seen many farms on which ox-eye daisies and perennial sow thistles, to name only two of the weeds he has found everywhere, occupy fully one half of the area of cultivated land. I have seen fields of grain so much covered with mustard and chicory that, certainly, one third of such fields was infested with these weeds.

**Jerseys at Ottawa**

Messrs. D. O. Bull, Robert Fleming and T. Porter of Toronto; H. A. Dolson of Alloo and R. Reid of Berlin have been appointed by the directors of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club to act as a deputation to wait on Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, and urge that a representative herd of Jerseys shall be kept at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The deputation will interview the Government at the earliest possible date. A deputation of Holstein breeders who waited on the Government recently



**A Draft Calt Bred From a General Purpose Mare**

This yearling filly got by a heavy draft (Clydesdale) imported stallion would easily command \$100 or \$150 to-day. Compare it with the kind that is too often got from the usual matings of general purpose mares. The filly is owned by Mr. A. Smith, who may be seen in the illustration, and whose farm won first prize last year in Farm and Dairy's special Good Farms' Competition, for Durham Co., Ont. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

of "The 3,000 lbs. Cow of Quebec," I asserted that there are many cows of our province which yield hardly 3,000 lbs. of milk a year. A great number of our cows are of that class. We should get first class herds of cows. The next thing to do after the selection of the best bulls to mate with the ordinary cows of the selected breed. No bull should be used which does not come from a cow yielding at least 7,000 lbs. of milk yearly.

**BETTER ALIMENTATION**

The greatest trouble with the dairy cow of Quebec is that it is not fed enough. In many parts of the province poor pasture in summer and only straw in winter is the ordinary fare. This however is changing rapidly. More clover and green fodder are grown and silos begin to appear here and there, indicating that corn is coming into use more than it did a few years ago. The farmer must abandon the idea that a ration for life maintenance only is enough to get a good flow of milk from a cow. To this maintenance ration must be added a ration for profit. This means, for many of our cows, as they are fed

and asked that Holstein cattle be kept at the farm were given to understand by Hon. Mr. Fisher that their request would be granted.

The deputation from the Jersey breeders was appointed at a meeting of the directors of the Jersey Cattle Club held last week in Toronto. During the discussion of the matter it was pointed out that the herds of cattle now kept at the Experimental Farm could each be reduced slightly in number and still leave enough animals to make a good showing for each breed. In this way, room could be provided for representative herds of Holsteins and Jerseys without its being necessary to remodel the stables as Hon. Mr. Fisher had intimated would have to be done if new herds were to be kept at the Farm. At present some 30 animals of each of three breeds are kept at the farm. It was thought that 10 good animals of each breed and a bull would be sufficient. The members of the club are satisfied that in view of the prominence of the Jersey breed that the Government will grant their request that Jerseys should be kept at the farm.

**Build Concrete Silos** Any site with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Wood Silos soon rot and fall down. Steel Silos have a very short life, as the acid from the corn eats the steel, and they soon rust out. There is always a large amount of waste ensilage around the silos caused by freezing. A CONCRETE SILO once built will last for ages. Costs less to build than steel silos, and there is absolutely no waste of corn. Thousands of farmers testify to the merit of concrete silos. Send for Catalogue. We manufacture a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., LTD., 19 Markers St., London, Ontario.

Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

Agents for British Columbia: A. G. Brown & Co., 214-216 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

Manitoba Branch: W. H. Agents for Nova Scotia: Agents for British Columbia: A. G. Brown & Co., 214-216 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

Resevoir, Agent, 52; Agents for Ontario: Agents for British Columbia: A. G. Brown & Co., 214-216 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

Princess St., Winnipeg; Bedford Row, Halifax, 1948 Westminster Ave. Man.

**3 HARD HITTERS**

Here are Three Hard Hitters from our 43 different models. Every gun made in The Factory of Precision, be it Rifle, Shotgun or Pistol, hits hard [and] true.

**FAVORITE NO. 17. List Price, \$6.00**

There are more Stevens Favorite Rifles sold than any other Rifle Model in the world, because they are more accurate than Rifles of other makes that sell up to fifty dollars.

Used by boys because of the price—used by men because of Bull's-Eye-Accuracy. We make 1500 Favorite Rifles a week—that's why we can sell them at the price we do and make them by the same methods and with the same skill used in making our heavier Rifles that hold World's Records.

This Rifle is guaranteed by the STEVENS GUARANTEE, which is a guarantee that binds.

**VISIBLE LOADING REPEATING RIFLE NO. 70. List Price, \$8.00**

You have fifteen quick shots without reloading—twelve if you use .22 Long Rifle cartridges. Two Models: One takes .22 short only, the other takes any one of three cartridges—.22 short, .22 long and .22 long Rifle, but the greatest accuracy is obtained by using .22 long Rifle exclusively in this model.

You SEE the cartridge go into the chamber, you KNOW when the rifle is loaded and ready to shoot.

This model is used extensively throughout the country for exterminating such pests as gophers, weasels, rabbits, rats, squirrels, muskrats, muskies, hares, crows and other crop thieves. The rifling in this barrel is so precise that the cartridge will shoot straighter and with greater penetration than it will in any other rifle.

**REPEATING HAMMERLESS SHOTGUN NO. 520. (Solid Breech) List Price, \$27.**

You cannot buy any other Repeating Shotgun at any price that has all these advantages:

1. The safety of a solid steel wall between 3. Easy working mechanism that with you and the shell.
2. The Non-Rattle feature which makes it impossible for the quickest hand to 4. Perfected balance and racy lines which make this gun a Natural pointer.
- Young shooters get into the "sure shot class" and old shooters improve their scores quicker with a Stevens than with any other Repeater known. The balance and general finish of the gun make this possible.

The next time you are near your Sporting Goods Dealer or when you pass your Hardware Store ask them to show you the Stevens Line and if they do not carry the particular firearm you would like to see, write us and we will ship same to you direct EXPRESS PREPAID on receipt of List Price.

What kind of shooting are you interested in?

**SHARPSHOOTING, TRAPSHOOTING OR HUNTING**

Write us which one and we will send you a detailed letter giving you invaluable points and hints on either target work, trapshooting or in hunting big or little game. Furthermore, we will send by return mail FREE our 150-page Gun Book with 289 illustrations telling you all about Rifles, Shotguns, Pistols and Rifle Telescopes—of the largest assortment of high grade firearms in the country all made under one roof.

**J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY, Dept. 564, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.**  
THE FACTORY OF PRECISION

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



## HORTICULTURE

### Lime-sulphur will not linpar Iron Kettles

Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, Pa.

You can boil lime and sulphur in an iron kettle without damaging it for other purposes. Wash it with hot vinegar after you are through boiling, using a scrubbing brush, and then wash it with clear water and dry it. Before putting it away permanently, it would be well to apply a coat of oil or grease to prevent rusting.

I am frequently asked if an ordinary iron kettle can be used for this purpose without injury to it, and take this occasion to say that the lime-sulphur wash will not seriously affect any metal, excepting copper. Copper per will be dissolved, and the kettles ruined. Common iron kettles, such as are used in butchering, or even ordinary galvanized iron wash tubs can be used successfully in boiling lime-sulphur wash. It is not necessary to loil the entire barrel full of this mixture at one time. Eight or ten or more gallons of the material can be prepared in the concentrated form and then diluted to 50 gallons by adding water after boiling.

### Twelve Pruning Rules

Summer pruning is best for shade trees.

Use the pruning knife freely on the tops of weak and declining plants in order to give them a new start. Don't prune until after the blooming period.

Nearly all flowering shrubs bloom on the wood of the previous year's growth.

By cutting back the heads of young plants, a thicker, broader growth is encouraged.

Never cut downward on a limb, a ragged wound is usually the result of so doing.

When planting shrubs, cut back the branches one-half, to balance the root system.

To produce a low-headed fruit tree, trim off all branches and cut back the top to 18 or 20 inches at planting time.

To avoid crotches in mature trees, remove all limbs in two-year-old trees, that form crotches with their neighbors.

Don't forget to cover the wound made by pruning with tar or common paint, preferably drab.

Do not depend upon winter pruning

to keep formal shrubs in shape. They will never look well. Prune two or three times during the summer.

Remember that summer pruning induces fruit-bearing, while winter pruning encourages a heavy growth of light, however, and pruning in winter is often necessary in any case.

It is much better to cut away a little wood each year than a large amount occasionally. Begin when the tree is young and you can shape it in any way that you desire. Remember that a low-headed tree is easier to spray and easier to pick the fruit from than one whose branches are high in the air.—"Countryman". Brant Co., Ont.

### Seasonable Horticulture

The April issue of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, published at Peterborough, Ont., is overflowing with practical articles on fruit growing and gardening. A wealth of information is given that will be appreciated just as the time that horticultural operations begin for this season. Cultivation, pruning, spraying, planting, hedge making, seed sowing and many similar topics are discussed. Peaches, apples, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, potatoes, celery, asparagus, onions, tomatoes, sweet peas, asters, shrubs and roses are some of the things dealt with.

Among the contributors are Professors W. Lochhead and W. S. Blair, Macdonald College, Que.; A. D. Vercaut, Village des Aulnaies, Que.; Professors H. L. Hutt and J. W. Crow, A.A.C., Guelph; L. A. Hamilton, Lorne Park, Ont.; Geo. W. Tobbs, Hespeler, Ont.; J. L. Hillborn, Leamington, Ont.; A. V. Main, Almonte, Ont.; G. A. Chase, Toronto; W. B. Rittenhouse, Beansville, Ont.; J. O. Duke, Rutwen, Ont.; and S. Short, Ottawa. The issue is well illustrated. Copies may be had on request to the above address.

### Bordeaux Mixture

Will Bordeaux mixture do any harm to the grass growing around the trees in an orchard? The grass will be made into hay.—J. D. Chodke, Ont.

There is no danger to grass from this mixture even when Paris green is applied with it. Applied at the usual strength, an amount of grass in order to consume enough of the mixture to do damage. Grass should not be in an orchard, however, unless the trees are young. Better plow it and practicing clean cultivation.

Robert Coyle, Jr., apple exporter of Colborne, Ont., pleaded guilty before Magistrate Miller on March 26 to a charge of tampering with the grade

marks on a shipment of apples after they had been passed by a Dominion Fruit Inspector. Acting on information which had reached him, a Mounting inspector held up the car cons as it was en route to Boston of the port and found the evidence for original grade marks having been removed and marks for higher grades substituted. Coyle was fined \$100 and costs.

### How to Run Your Dairy Herd

(Continued from page 3)

will do the work. A few gallons of such a disinfectant is a most valuable addition to farm supplies.

WELCOME THE FRESH AIR  
Good fresh air means health, pure milk and cheaper feeding. Fresh air



**RUN IT YOURSELF.**  
You can quickly learn to run steam engines by studying Young Engineer's Guide, save the expense of hiring an engineer. Book recently revised, 254 pages, illustrated. Endorsed by leading manufacturers and leading engineers everywhere. Price, postpaid \$1.00. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.  
P.R.B.—Our large catalogue "Engineers' Bargains."

Provide double windows for such windows as exist. Single windows are dirty and too often useless as openings intended for admission of light.

IN CONCLUSION

In 1910 let us each and every one resolve: (1) To feed more generously. (2) To provide supplementary feeds for summer. (3) To grow more corn and build a silo. (4) To keep dairy



A Power Sprayer Managed Co-operatively is an Economical Factor in a Neighborhood

Co-operative spraying associations have been successful in Ontario. There is a couple of miles, one of these associations should be formed. Spraying bridges the gap between failure and success in fruit growing. The illustration shows a power outfit at work in the orchard of E. Leonard & Sons, Northumberland Co., Ont.

is cheap. Introduce a system of ventilation if your stables are not already so fitted. A simple system can be readily installed and will more than pay for itself in a year. Provide an outlet for foul air, we nearly all do. Don't forget the inlet for fresh air, that's where we fall short, too many of us. That stable is not properly ventilated where one feels the air oppressive when he enters in the morning.

LET THERE BE LIGHT

The best and cheapest germicide and disinfectant in the world is sunlight. Let us get all of it we can into our stables. If at all practicable put in more windows on the sunny sides.

records. (5) To make an effort to breed better. (6) To keep cattle clean. (7) To ventilate and sunlight the stable. Can you say: "All these busy right now this year of grace, 1910."

These remarks, provoked by a request from Farm and Dairy that I prepare an article for their special Dairy Edition make no pretence at originality. They outline rather what are but well known lines of effort making for the improvement of dairy herds and the increasing of profits therefrom.

Renew your subscription now.

## Spring Time

—IS—

# Cleaning Time

Why not get rid of those Stumps and Boulders on your farm now?

## Stumping Powder

Will do it for you with very little labor.

BEFORE BLASTING

WRITE

**HAMILTON POWDER CO.**

Nearest to Where You Reside

MONTREAL, QUE.,

TORONTO, ONT.,

VICTORIA, B.C.

For Descriptive Catalogue and Prices.



RESULT OF BLAST

### POULTRY YARD

**Co-operative Egg Handling**  
W. A. Oswald, Two Mountains Co.,  
Quebec

The profit that there is in shipping strictly fresh, clean, fair-sized eggs regularly, both direct to consumers and grocers, or dealers in the city of Montreal, induced me to ship some of my neighbors' eggs along with my own to save expressage. That is how I came to branch out into the business of handling fresh eggs, to a limited extent, from some of the patrons of our creamery. I shall outline the working of our system and some of its advantages so that others who have to do with creameries or cheese factories, may decide whether or not they care to take up the work.

We set the age limit for oldest eggs at not more than four or five days old during warm weather in summer time, and from eight to 10 days in winter time. This is the outside limit for eggs that will be shipped.

We keep from 35 to 40 laying hens ourselves. Our winter quarters are too small to keep more and besides I have not the time to devote to keep a larger number. We run a dairy farm of 180 acres. We tap considerable over 2,000 maple trees each spring. I have an apiary that gave me 2,500 lbs. of surplus honey for sale last year. These all demand considerable attention during the spring and summer months. So to get a few cases of fresh eggs to ship at intervals with my own to supply a certain demand, and to cut down expenses in shipping, I started three years ago to form a little syndicate or circle among some of my neighbors.

#### EXPRESS RATES

We are charged by Dominion Express Co., 35 cents for a 12 dozen crate or basket, for a distance of 27 1/2 miles to city. The same company will carry two 30 dozen cases for 44 cents, with a charge of five cents extra for every case to get empties returned. Hence the advantage of shipping in large cases and in large quantities.

The members of our circle furnish me all their eggs at country store prices. By getting cash in hand they are willing to take a little extra trouble in gathering the eggs each day promptly and to keep them bright and clean and in a cool place until shipped. It may be noted that I have had to drop out some members of our circle, who were careless in trying to put in eggs from stolen away nests and some others would not go to the

trouble or small expense of using china nest eggs, but would pretend to have a good ordinary egg and change it each succeeding day. A few others again will persist in keeping little mongrels of fowls that lay small white eggs. These of course cannot be handled to ship.

#### GATHERING THE EGGS

Some of our members furnish themselves with a 12 dozen basket or crate. I prefer the former one, and exchange my empty on certain days each week as per arrangement when we meet at the creamery or cheese factory. With along the road way, I leave some empty cases on the way out and collect them with the eggs on the way back, these calls being made frequently while on other business trips.

I re-sort, or grade the eggs to a certain extent, and do all the marketing, or shipping myself. All shipments I have some little circles of consumers formed in the city where a few private families co-operate and club together and take a 30 dozen case between them about every 10 days.

I have often thought of asking each member producer to provide himself with a rubber stamp and stamp his initials on each egg, as collected, but with the members that I have in my circle and who have been supplying me with good eggs and giving fair satisfaction in every way with their goods, I almost think it would be an insult to ask them to stamp their eggs. If I were branching out more largely in the business, however, I would certainly insist on some method of stamping in order to know the eggs that come from each individual producer.

#### HIGHER PRICES

Different parties living in three or four neighboring townships, have frequently requested me to take their eggs and ship with ours but my other duties as I said before prevent me from branching out on a larger scale just at present. I see no reason to prevent almost any creamery or cheese factory patrons however, from having their eggs handled in this way. They would get at least from two to four cents more a dozen in summer time from first-class grocers, butchers or dealers and more than double that amount of increase from private families, if the right goods are furnished.

Furthermore, they would get cash in hand, instead of having to run store accounts and giving eggs in exchange for frequently high priced store goods. Western Ontario farmers in general have an advantage over us in being able to procure winter eggs. Our hens are confined and snowed up for about five months, whereas climatic conditions are more favorable to Western farmers and they could ship their eggs to Montreal where first-class grocers and butchers would be glad to get them 50 cents a dozen during two months, or at least part of December and January each year, 10 or 15 cents less during another two or three months if the eggs were marketed in proper condition.

### Poultry Pointers

The egg producers on egg farms are kept in flocks of 40 to 60 in portable or colony houses without male birds.

It is not the number of hens kept that tells the dozens of eggs that will be produced; nor is it the costly houses that will help produce the eggs.

If you want eggs, you must give such material as makes eggs, and if you want to produce stock for market you will have to adopt an entirely different plan.

Uniting poultry keeping with fruit growing, provides ideal conditions of range, etc., for the fowls, which utilize some of the waste fruit and protect the trees from insects.

Some hens are born layers, some acquire a laying habit, and some are

given credit for being good layers when they are not. The trap nest will help you get rid of the drones.

### Elm Grove Poultry Farm

Guaranteed Fertile Eggs for sale from the following breeds: Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Grey Dorkings, Light Brahma, Barred Rocks, Manchester Irons Turkeys, Embden Geese, Rouen Ducks.

Send for Catalogue  
J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon E., Ont.  
Member of the Leghorn Club of Canada  
Telephone 7 on 8

### Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Best for drilling.

WILLIAMS BROS. Ithaca, N. Y.



## MICA ROOFING

For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fire-proof, easily laid; cheaper than other roofing.

Send Stamp for Sample and Mention this Paper

### HAMILTON MICA ROOFING Co.

101 REBECCA ST. HAMILTON, CAN.



## AUCTION SALE

These cows will be auctioned at one of the largest sales of high class Ayrshires ever held in Canada, -80 head in all. Those wishing to improve their stock, would do well to attend this sale on

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20th, 1910

For catalogs write to **JAMES BENNING**, Williamstown, Ont.

## PAGE WHITE FENCES


Best-Style for Lawns, Parks, Farms and Railroads. 14,000 miles of Page Fences and 75,000 Page Gates now in use in Canada. Our 1910 Fences are better than ever. Page Gates for 1910 have Galvanized Frames. Get our latest prices on a booklet.

### THE PAGE WIRE FENCE Co., LIMITED

Largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada

WALKERBROS. TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINDSOR VICTORIA

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



### OUR BOOKS FREE

Get our FREE Books and Get More Profit from Your Farm

The Business Farmer doesn't sell out and buy new lands. He makes his old lands new by fertilizing.

Get our Free Books which go into the whole subject of Nitrate of Soda fertilizing and show how little it costs to get larger crops and more profits.

## Nitrate of Soda

Is an investment that's bound to pay. Thousands have proved it. So can you.

**SEAF** - Nitrate of Soda, used 100 lbs. in the acre has increased the yield of best-cared hay 1,000 lbs.

**OSKIN** - Nitrate of Soda, used 100 lbs. to the acre, will increase the yield of corn 150 pounds of grain.

**ALFALFA** - Nitrate of Soda is also highly successful in increasing alfalfa yields.

Special directions and books on the crops you are interested in - free of charge and postpaid.

Send a post card for your book or books. **Postage**  
Dr. W. S. Myers, Director Nitrate Phosphate  
John St. and 71 Nassau St., New York

### To Cure the Egg Eaters

Editor, Farm and Dairy:—Your readers will in all probability be interested in the following recipe for the egg eating habit: Mix a mash of equal parts corn meal and bran. Dampen with vinegar. Feed this mash in the morning when the fowls are hungry. No other food should be given until a little of this has been taken. After some has been eaten, feed and water as usual.

We have used this preparation with success on several occasions. — E. Garner Wilkinson, Victoria Co., Ont.

## \$6.00 A HUNDRED

Buy the finest White Leghorn eggs for settings. Original utility birds from CURTISS BROS.

**LUCY DUNSTAN, Crystal Beach**

# Gombault's Caustic Balm

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS I

**SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.**

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

**FOUNDER,**  
WIND PUFFS,  
THRUSH,  
DIPHTHERIA,  
SKIN DISEASES,  
RINGBONE,  
PINK EYE,  
SWEENEY,  
BONY TUMORS,  
LAMENESS FROM  
SPAVIN,  
QUARTER CRACKS,  
SCRATCHES,  
POLL EVIL,  
PARASITES,  
REMOVES  
BUNCHES or  
BLEMISHES,  
SPINTS,  
CAPPED HOCK,  
STRAINED TENDONS.

**SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.**

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balm will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle, sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

**The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY**  
Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



Get genuine without the signature of Lawrence Williams to the proprietors in CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A. CANADA.

Finds Caustic Balm to be Reliable. I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALM and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended its use to others.—R. D. KIRK, Antigonish, N.S.

Canadian Appreciate Caustic Balm. I have been using GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of results. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PHILIP, Hershey, Ont.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## FARM MANAGEMENT

### Summer Mixtures for Dairy Cows

Please give two of the best spring sown mixtures for feeding milk cows in mid-summer and early autumn?—W. E. VICTOR, Co. Ont.

As good mixtures to feed dairy cows in summer, I would suggest: (a) Mixture of oats and peas, equal parts by weight at rate of three and a half to four bushels an acre. Sow about 20th May.

(b) Millet, (Hungarian Grass) sown about end of June, 40 lbs. an acre. Select warm soil in good tilth for this crop.

(c) Longfellow, White Cap, Yellow Dent and Compton's Early varieties corn mixed in equal parts and sown in rows three and a half feet or 42 inches apart at rate of three pecks an acre.—J.H.G.

### Short of Summer Pasture

I shall be short of cow pasture this coming summer. I would like to try the Dwarf Essex rape. Would you advise sowing a field of it; also can it be cut and fed to young pigs? Can it be cut and dried as hay in fall, or must it be harvested green and fed in an uncut state?

I want to sow or plant some Kaffir corn to cut green for cows. If I sow the rape will it take the place of the Dwarf Essex rape; it also can it be cut very rich, but it has been under cultivation too long. Would it do to put Kaffir corn on this? I think it should have been seeded down last fall.

Do you know if Jerusalem artichokes have any feeding value for pigs or not? They grow abundantly here.—G. W. W., West Co., N. B.

1st—Rape is a first-class feed. I would advise your sowing it for feeding to hifers and steers. It is very valuable for feeding to dairy cows, but if fed in too large quantity is apt to affect the flavor of the milk.

2nd—Rape can be advantageously cut and fed to your pigs.

3rd—Rape cannot be harvested and cured as hay. The only way in which it can be preserved is as ensilage or frozen in small piles.

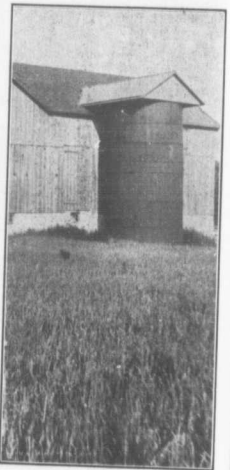
4th—Rape is a better feed than Kaffir corn, but the Kaffir corn is not likely to affect the quality of the milk if fed in large quantities.

5th—The pieces of land you describe as very rich will give excellent returns if sown to rape. The best thing you could do with such a piece of land however, is to sow to barley or oats, seed down with 10 lbs. clover and as much timothy seed per acre and leave for a couple of years in hay. Then break up and use for roots or some other hoed crop.

6th—Jerusalem artichokes have great feeding value for pigs.—J.H.G.

### Corn for Summer and Winter Feeding

Would you kindly tell me through Farm and Dairy what kind of corn would be the best for me to plant for summer



A Type of Silo Deservedly Popular

The illustration shows one of the many stave silos now quite common in Peterboro County, Ont. It is a mistake to sow corn as it is seen in the foreground. Better results by far will be secured from sowing it in drills from 36 to 42 inches apart. Ten quarts of vital seed corn per acre is ample.

feeding, also for winter feeding? I have no silo. Also, what variety would be the best for producing corn?

I will be very much obliged to you. I might say this is Leeds County.—O. C.

For summer feeding, I would recommend Longfellow, Angel of Midnight or White Cap Yellow Dent. For winter feeding a good plan is to plant about equal areas to Longfellow, White Cap Yellow Dent and Improved Learning.

For ears Longfellow would probably give best satisfaction.—J.H.G.

### Seeding Queries Answered

What is the proper time for sowing and proper width between rows of mangels and sugar beets, sunflower, corn and potatoes?—Geo. S. G., Leeds Co., Ont.

Mangels, sow from 4th to 12th May or about same dates in June.

Turnips, swedes, sow 1st to 15th June; white turnips, last days of June or later.

Sugar beets, sow first days in May or end of April.

Sunflowers, sow about end of May or first days of June.

Corn, sow any time after May 15th.



## -To Bigger Dairy Profits

**B**UYING a cream separator is a mighty important proposition with you. There is a vast difference between makes. So you must investigate thoroughly before you decide—in order to get the right one. I H C Cream Harvesters are invariably the choice of those who look into the merits of all separators. The I H C line offers the most advantages. The more you know about other separators—the more you will appreciate an I H C.

It is just as poor economy to own a poor separator as it is not to own any. Such machines are expensive at any price. When you buy a separator—buy a good one. It's the only kind that it pays to own. Choose one of the

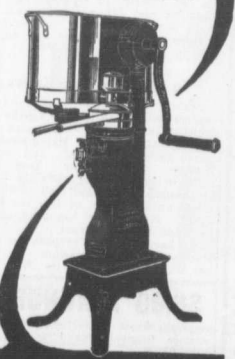
# I H C Cream Harvesters

—for their money-making advantages are proven. You take no chances—you do not pay for an experiment. I H C Cream Harvesters skim to a trace. You get the limit of butter-fat from the milk. An I H C Separator is simple and easy to clean. So you get quality cream—and fresh, warm, pure skim-milk for the calves. And the I H C Separator is so easy running that any member of the family can turn it without effort.

There are two styles in the I H C line—the Bluebell, gear drive, and the Dairymaid, chain drive. Four sizes in each style offer you a wide choice to select from. One of the I H C Cream Harvesters will meet your needs. No matter which one you choose, it will greatly increase your dairy profits for years to come. The materials and workmanship are perfect. See the International dealer before you buy a separator. Don't decide till you know what an I H C Separator will do for you. If you prefer—write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for further particulars.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO U S A (Incorporated)



provided soil is warm and dry. Will do to sow as late as June 15th. Early seeding likely to be more satisfactory and to give better crop.

Potatoes, plant May 15th to 25th. As to distance apart would recommend 23 to 30 inches between rows in case of various kinds of roots and potatoes, and 36 to 42 inches for corn and sunflowers.—J.H.G.

**Hoe Crops on Unmanured Land**

I have 20 acres of land which I consider in a run-down condition. It has been under hay the last five or six years, was plowed last fall. Having no manure and wishing to grow six acres of yellow corn, three of potatoes, one of roots and sow the other 10 with peas and

present year?—X, St. Andrews West. Ontario. Would suggest that the part of the field destined for grain should be sown as early as possible. To get a fair crop it will however be necessary to work the land well. The best preparation would be disk harrow two or three times, harrow till smooth, seed down to peas, half bus; oats two and a half bus, an acre. This will make either hay or grain, as suits your convenience when July comes round.

The area to be devoted to hoe crops should be worked down even more thoroughly than that part intended for grain. It is not saying too much to assert that unless the land is put into almost perfect tilth very small returns indeed need be ex-

pected from the corn, roots or potatoes on such a field as described when no manure is being applied. The whole 10 acres should be disked lengthwise, then diagonally and rolled, after which it should be worked down with the smoothing harrow. A few extra dollars spent in preparing the soil at this time will be many times repaid at the harvest time.

Sow the potatoes and corn May 20 to 25th. Sow corn in hills, three feet apart each way. Would suggest Long-fellow as best variety to sow for grain. Sow roots middle of June if turnips, but about May 5th or 6th for mangels or carrots.

Land handled as above should be in good condition to give a fair crop of oats and good catch of clover in 1910.—J.H.G.

install in a piggery already built and constructed as described, would probably be to pierce holes through the wall a few inches above the cement. The holes should be about six inches square and should be pierced one in each pen. A small protecting cap on the inside should direct any air current upwards.

The foul air could be taken off by flues or outlets beginning at the ceiling and extending up through and three feet above the highest point of the roof. These flues should be of about 12 square inches in cross section area for each adult animal it is intended to house in the pens.

The air exit should be controlled by dampers in the flues. Protect the top of the flues with caps or cupolas.—J.H.G.

**The Hampshire Pig**

Arrangements have been made with a prominent Ontario breeder of Hampshire pigs whereby Farm and Dairy is able to offer pigs of this breed as premiums to our subscribers for clubs as follows:

A club of 10 new subscriptions will secure a male Hampshire pig; a club of 12 new subscriptions will secure a Hampshire sow. These pigs will be nicely marked and registered. They are fine specimens of the breed.

I like Farm and Dairy very much. It is improving every issue.—C. F. MacAdam, Antigonish Co., N.S.

**SEED CORN, SHORTHORNS**

Poland Chinas and B. P. Recks

A quantity of extra choice White Cap Yellow Dent Seed Corn, Short Horns that are right in type breeding and quality. A grand lot of Poland China Pigs, descendants of largest winning sow at St. Louis World Fair; the large, long prolific kind. B. P. Recks sows of most popular strains. Write for prices, that will please you. **Geo. G. Gould, Edgar Mills, Ont.**

**SEED CORN**

Twenty-one leading varieties of seed corn. All guaranteed to grow. Buy directly from the grower. Nearly fifty years' experience. Send for seed catalog.

M. A. JONES

RUTHVEN, ESSEX CO., ONT.

**FOR SALE**

SEED CORN that will Grow. Our own growing. Planted early and guaranteed.

L. C. PALMER - KINGSVILLE, ONT. ESSEX CO.

**LAND PLASTER**

Car Lots or Any Quantity.

WRITE FOR PRICES  
TORONTO SALT WORKS  
G. J. CLIFF, Manager.



Persistent High Prices Make the Farmer Sick

Hiiddle duzzle, the dog has a muzzle, Pork is as high as the moon.

The farmer, he laughed at his little fat calf And said, "You'll be up there soon."

W. D. Gilbert, Simcoe Co., Ont.

oats or any suitable crop to be fed with the corn stalks to four cows and a horse. The land is of loamy nature, sloping in an easterly direction, of which a small part is rather low. Having but one horse and not wishing to do much hiring, in what manner would you advise handling the said ground so as to leave it in good condition for a like crop another year and get fair returns the

pected from the corn, roots or potatoes on such a field as described when no manure is being applied. The whole 10 acres should be disked lengthwise, then diagonally and rolled, after which it should be worked down with the smoothing harrow. A few extra dollars spent in preparing the soil at this time will be many times repaid at the harvest time.

Sow the potatoes and corn May 20 to 25th. Sow corn in hills, three feet apart each way. Would suggest Long-fellow as best variety to sow for grain. Sow roots middle of June if turnips, but about May 5th or 6th for mangels or carrots.

Land handled as above should be in good condition to give a fair crop of oats and good catch of clover in 1910.—J.H.G.

**Ventilation for Pig Pen**

What would be a good practical system of ventilation in a pig pen 2 1/2 ft. cement and 5/8 ft. frame—C. M. Peel Co., Ont.

The best system of ventilation to



**PAQUET GUARANTEED CLOTHES**

From The **PURE** Makers to **YOU**

AT ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES

NOW here is an idea in CLOTHES MAKING that is of vital importance to every man who cares to be well dressed. This country is flooded with clothing of the unsatisfactory sort—clothing with nothing but style to recommend it—clothing that loses its shape irrevocably when once exposed to rain or damp weather.

PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES are of the OTHER SORT—the sort you have always considered too expensive—the sort with QUALITY as well as style to recommend it—the sort that never loses its shape—the sort that is GUARANTEED to be made only from materials of the highest grade procurable.

PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES are made to your exact measurements, after the very latest New York Models, by the most highly-trained experts. They are sold to YOU at Wholesale Prices, and are GUARANTEED to be the best value in Canada to-day at from \$10.00 to \$11.50—worth \$15.00 to \$20.00.

**THE SUIT ILLUSTRATED**

is made from absolutely PURE WOOL, navy or black serge, best Indigo Dye, thoroughly shrunk and absolutely guaranteed to keep its color. The workmanship is unexcelled in this country. The pockets are made according to our special process, and will neither sag nor get out of shape. Our Special Price is \$13.50.

PREPAID to any part of Canada . . . . . \$10.00  
Sleeves 28 to 44 only. Larger sizes 75 cents per size extra.

**Write for FREE Style Book**

Illustrating New York's latest models, and containing samples of the very best materials which are so simple and concise that anyone using it is absolutely certain to be fitted PERFECTLY.

Write NOW! Don't put it off until another time—a postcard will do—you'll get the Style Book by return mail.

**THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED**  
QUEBEC, - - - CANADA

**Black Watch**  
A new sensation. A real pleasure. The big black plug.  
Chewing Tobacco  
2270



## The Feeders' Corner

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

### Silage Taints the Milk

Last year I built a round wooden silo. It was filled with ripe Longfellow corn, which kept perfectly well, but it is a little sour to the taste and taints the milk a little, even if fed after milking and mixed with ground oats. Is it possible to make silage that would be sweet to the taste?—F. O. Belsell Station, Que.

It is probable that the taint complained of in the milk is due to smell of ensilage in the stable rather than to the contamination through the cow. It is seldom indeed that ensilage affects the flavor of the milk.

Of course if silage was very acid there might be some slight flavor imparted to the milk, but probabilities are very strongly in favor of the after milking contamination.

If silo is well built and then properly filled with corn at right stage of maturity a silage of very low acid test can be produced. No absolutely sweet

silage can be produced. What is commonly known as "Sweet Silage" is quite perceptibly acid although at the same time quite sweet when compared with some other samples of badly preserved silage.

To insure good quality of silage the corn should be cut into very short lengths, the shorter the better, when in the rough stage. The leaves, stems and cobs should be well mixed in the edges or walls. If corn be cut in field 24 hours before hauling to silo, results will be better, this provided of course that corn is not too ripe or that leaves are not frozen.—J.H.G.

### Rations for Cows Under Test

M. H. Gardner, Supt. Advanced Registry, Delaware, Wis.

I am often asked by inexperienced breeders, desiring to test their cows officially and enter them in the Advanced Registry, as to what Holstein-Friesian breeders feed to get such fine results as are shown in every issue of the reports. Feeding dairy cows for best results simply means the feeding of such an amount of digestible nutrients of the several kinds as their organizations demand for milk-production, energy, and growth; while well

the digestive and productive capacity of each animal, so that she shall not be overfed. Feeding can never become an exact science that can be learned from books or teachers, or in any way short of actual experience, because it deals with living animals, of which each has her own individuality.

Fed, as is a usual thing, on less than they are capable of consuming to advantage, cows may not show much of individuality in the choice of food; but each has her likes and dislikes; while the successful feeder must study if he would so feed as to bring the cow to her full productive capacity.



Skim Milk, Calves

Also her digestive and assimilative powers must be considered. Clover hay, for instance, would furnish all the nutrients needed, if the cow would consume and digest within a given time a sufficient quantity. But she can not; so the nutrients must be furnished her in a more concentrated and digestible form, and the cow must only be given as much clover hay, or other coarse forage, as her nature as a ruminating animal requires, the main dependence of the feeder being the concentrated elements of the plant in its seeds.

A more concentrated ration than could be made from the use of seeds as a whole is obtained by the use, as a part of the ration, of those portions of the seeds left as by-products in the manufacture of whiskey, beer, glucose, linned and cottonseed oils, etc.; for



Two Lusty Youngsters Raised on Skim Milk

The illustrations show Farm Supt. Logan of the Truro, N. B., Agricultural College, and two of his skim milk calves that were born in the middle of March and in the latter part of July weighed quite a little over 300 lbs. each.

These by-products contain proteids in much greater proportion than do the whole grains. It is thus easy to compound a ration in which the proteids and carbo-hydrates shall bear a proportion of about one of the former to five of the latter; a proportion which has been found very favorable in stimulating milk production. Every experienced feeder has his own preferences as to feeds and his own formula for combining his ration; but for the use of inexperienced feeders, I will give a formula formerly used and found good in my own herd: 100 lbs. each of ground oats, coarse wheat bran, and gluten feed, well mixed with 33 1/2 lbs. each of meal. Every 100 lbs. of seed oilmeal and Ajax Flakes, making a mixture of 400 lbs. in weight. Clo-

## POTATO PLANTER



1909 MODEL

With or without fertilizing attachment, opens the trench, drops the seed, covers it and marks for the next row, all in one operation. Does not bruise or mar the plant from four to six acres per day.

Write for catalogue.  
CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LTD.  
GALT, ONTARIO



## RAISE CALVES WITHOUT MILK

Our BOOKLET plainly tells the story of months from some of the 50,000 progressive farmers who have had excellent success with this perfect milk substitute. It is the oldest and best. It is not a by-product, but is manufactured to resemble new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. It is free from milk feed. It is cooked. The Booklet is FREE for it.

Steele, Briggs & Co., Ltd.  
TORONTO, ONT.

or hay, alfalfa hay, and corn silage are fine for coarse feed, but in the line of succulency and nothing will be found quite equal to pulped beets.

### To Utilize Small Potatoes

What is the most advantageous method of disposing of small potatoes up to one inch in diameter? As potatoes were such a heavy crop and the price is so low, most people find themselves with 20 to 50 bags of these small ones. Are they suitable to feed to milking cows, or would it be better to feed them to young pigs?—F. R. T. Peterboro Co., Ont.

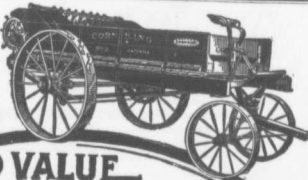
Potatoes of the description mentioned are exceedingly valuable for feeding to either cows in milk or to young or old pigs. If milk is being produced and no roots or silage available it is probable that the best results would be obtained by feeding each cow about two gallons of pomering a day after milking in the morning. If roots or ensilage are being fed then it is probable that best returns from potatoes would be obtained by feeding them to pigs.

To feed potatoes to pigs they should be boiled in about as much water as potatoes, gallon for gallon. After potatoes are cooked add as much meal as potatoes pound for pound, adding some water if necessary to make a mixture about as thick as thin porridge. Feed what is thus thin porridge nicely. As suitable meal to mix with would suggest as mixture equal parts corn, shorts and larley.—J.H.G.

We think a great deal of Farm and Dairy and always look forward to its arrival from week to week. We are engaged in winter dairying and find many useful hints in the various departments of the paper.—C. A. Westover, Mississippi Co., Mo.

Renew your subscription now.

## BUY A MANURE SPREADER OF PROVED VALUE



### Not an Experiment

GOOD MANURE SPREADERS are now so generally recognized as big money makers, time and labor savers, that the demand has grown by leaps and bounds. The result is that the market has become flooded with spreaders of aliphod quality. Therefore don't be influenced by extravagant claims when choosing your spreader. Look to the actual construction, the materials, the practical points of strength and operation. Look to the experience, equipment and standing of the manufacturer.

## I H C Spreaders

### Corn King

### Cloverleaf

These spreaders of the I H C line have proved their value in actual operation in the hands of satisfied farmers everywhere. The 1910 use. Their strength to withstand the hardest strains, their sure, steady, simple operation, their light draft—these features have been tested by us as well as by the farming world and found right.

Don't delay the day of realizing on the full value of every bushel of manure. Get a spreader now—and choose carefully. Buy the spreader that is built on the right principle, of the finest materials, by the best class of skilled workmen, in the best manure spreader works in the world. If you do that, you will get an I H C. No other spreaders have ever done so good on any point of construction. You owe it to yourself to investigate the I H C spreader that meets your needs.

I H C spreaders are made in various sizes, from 30 bushels to 70 bushels capacity, and there is a style and size for every section and condition. Choose to suit your special requirements from the only complete line. Large spreaders for big operations—spreaders for orchards, vineyards—in fact, for every condition.

It will be of considerable advantage to you to call on our local agent for catalogues and full information, or write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for these today.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
CHICAGO U.S.A.



THE IHC LINE

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



## Our Veterinary Adviser

**FOUL IN FEET**—Cow stands on raised floor. For the last two months she has got in the habit of standing back with her hind feet in the manure all the time. She is now very lame. When standing she keeps lifting one foot and then the other and is quite thin.—Mrs. B. P. Lincoln Co., Ont.

She has a disease known as "Foul in the Feet" which is caused by standing or walking through irritating substances. In this case by standing in liquid and solid manure. She must be changed to a stall (Letter a box stall) where she cannot stand as she has been standing. Clean the feet, especially between the clouts and apply hot linsed meal poultices, renewing the poultice three times daily until the soreness disappears. Then if there be any raw surfaces dress three times daily with carbolic acid, one part to sweet oil, 25 parts. Feed well and she will gain in condition as soon as the soreness of the feet ceases.

**LUMP JAW**—Several of my cattle have lumps in their throats and some under their jaws. Is it contagious?—H. B. Dufferin Co., Ont.

This is lump jaw. It is not contagious in the common sense, but if the should gain access to the blood of a healthy animal it might develop the disease. It is caused by a fungus that is taken in the food. In cases where the bone is not involved the best treatment is to have the tumors dissected out, the skin stitched and then treated as ordinary wounds.

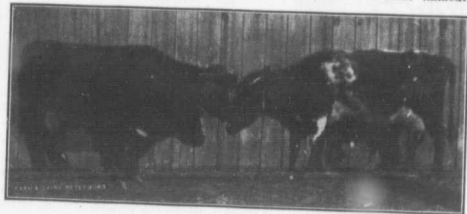
When the bone is involved the iodide of potassium treatment gives the best results. It consists in giving iodide of potassium three times daily.

Commence with one dram doses and increase the dose by half a dram daily until the patient refuses food and water, fluid runs from eyes and mouth and the skin becomes scurfy. When any of these symptoms become well marked cease giving the drug. If necessary repeat treatment in two

## The Inspection of Ottawa Dairies

(Concluded from page 2)

laws calls for three per cent. fat and 12 per cent. total solids. We also have a bacterial count made. Whenever the count is high the dairyman is advised and an inspection is made immediately.



### Two Fair Types of the "Dual Purpose Cow"

The intelligent dairyman of to-day looks upon the "dual purpose cow" as something for the other fellow to keep. He knows that the special purpose dairy cow more valuable for beefing purposes.

months. The earlier in the disease treatment is resorted to, the better.

**PARALYSIS**—Cow became weak on hind quarters. In a few days she became unable to rise. Her appetite and general condition is good. Would it be advisable to sling her?—E. J. W.

This is paralysis, probably caused by some growth on the spine or probably from stomach trouble. If from the latter cause a recovery is probable, if from the former it is very doubtful. Do not sling her. Give her a purgative of two pounds Epsom salt, two ounces ginger. Follow up with two drams nux vomica three times daily. Keep as comfortable as possible and feed on easily digested food.

tely. Every part of his dairy business is looked into; the water supply is tested and generally we have no trouble in locating the trouble. Our dairymen take the inspection very kindly and are willing to remedy any defects that may exist.

### IMPROVEMENTS NOTED

The improvements that have followed our inspection are: The cows are kept clean; stable yards are kept in a sanitary condition; stable yards are kept free from manure; any cows that are thin and not doing well are removed from the herd; milking is done in a cleanly manner; and the milk is cooled promptly. We very seldom get a sample of milk under standard. The inspection goes on every day.



## Every Dairy AND Poultry Farm

Should have a supply of DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER. It kills lice on cattle, Hogs, etc. Vermin in Poultry Houses, and is one of the best Germicides. A protection against the dreaded Foot and Mouth Disease.

A remedy for preventing Abortion in Cows. Read what T. W. Purvis, Elmisdale Jersey Stock Farm, Lisbon, N.Y., says: "I used your Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer by spraying the Stables and Cattle with it, and am very much pleased to say that I have not had another case of abortion in my herd since using this preparation, and recommend it as a germicide to all dairymen who are troubled with Abortion in their herds."

### Destroys all Fly Pests

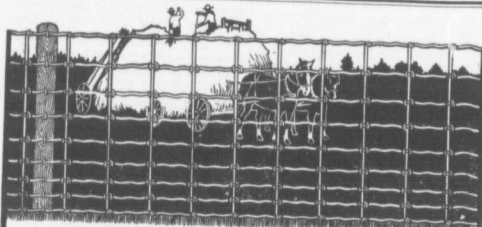
Patented—Sold only under a RED LABEL which is registered at Ottawa and Washington. Unaffected by heat or frost.

## F. WILLIAMS CO.

Morrisburg, Ont. Madrid, N.Y.

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED.



Here's a fence that is strong and springy—remains taut and will not rust—

## Peerless the Fence that saves expense

Put a Peerless fence around your farm and you'll get real service.

It will last through years of the hardest kind of use.

It will not rust—and rust is the greatest enemy of wire fencing.

It will not sag—when struck by a wagon or unruly animal it springs right back into position.

Our No. 9 Peerless fence is made of heavy English galvanized wire—all No. 9 gauge.

We tested all kinds of wire and found this English wire the best of all. No other wire we have tested

is drawn and galvanized with such care and thoroughness.

For this reason Peerless Fence will not rust—the spelter never chips off. The fence will last for years.

You can test and know how good any fence is before you buy it. Write for our simple formula for testing wire. We'll also send samples of Peerless Fence to test.

We know there is no fence made that will last as long and give you as much satisfaction as the Peerless Fence. Write to-day for our simple test and samples.

**THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited**

Makers of Farm, Poultry and Ornamental Fence and Gates  
Dept. H, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

## SAMSON DOUBLE GEARED WIND MILLS

THE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

New bearings put in without taking mill off tower, Automatic Oilers

Sent for Catalogue and Prices

**R. H. BUCHANAN & CO.**

PUMPING MACHINERY. 234 CRAIG ST. WEST, MONTREAL

## Perfect Equipments for Barns



Loaden Litter Carrier

CARRIERS for Hay and Grain to run on steel or wood track.  
CARRIERS for cleaning out stables and handling feed, etc.  
Barn Door Hangers and Track  
Pumps and Hardware Specialties

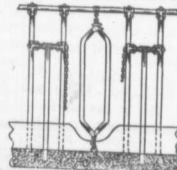
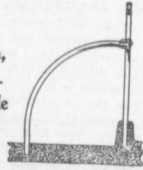
Loaden Junior Carrier



Carrier for Steel Track

## COW STALLS AND STANCHIONS

Clean, Comfortable



Strong, Sanitary

Write for Catalogue, etc. to

**LOADEN MACHINERY CO., Guelph, Ontario**

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Institute, Alberta, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year**, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. **REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

4. **CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given.

5. **ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to **Farm and Dairy** exceed 8,228. The actual circulation of each issue, as ordered by the paper sent subscribers who are but slight in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 8,600 to 10,000. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate, thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

## OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

## OUTLOOK FOR DAIRYING BRIGHT

Rapid as has been the progress made by the dairy industry in recent years, by the season of 1910 now opening bids fair to eclipse them all. A ready market awaits all dairy products and more than average prices will be realized on the first products of the season at least.

Feed supplies seem plentiful. From all quarters come reports of plenty and with the prospect of an early spring, the situation is most encouraging. Prices realized at recent auction sales go to show that everywhere confidence of no mean degree is placed in the dairy business.

While prospects are bright for the early part of the season, what of the later months? This no one can foretell. By arranging for summer feeds, however, all can provide for any exigencies that may arise through drought, short pastures and consequent decreased milk flow. This matter is dealt with by a number of well known experts elsewhere in this issue. Our dairy industry and all that per-

tains to it is capable of great and wonderful advancement. There is a marked difference between the average and the possible. Let us hope that this margin will be narrowed in no inconsiderable degree this season. To realize this object, we must put into practice the information that is available.

## GOVERNMENT STANDARD SEED

The term "Government Standard" dies hard. It originated among the seed merchants and passed among dealers and farmers as a passport for good seed, in many cases for first-class seed. Even yet the presence of a lead seal on a bag stands for a good deal to some purchasers of seed.

It should be understood, however, that a lead seal on a bag is similar to a lead seal on a freight car; it protects the goods from being interfered with. It may mean something to a dealer who sells the seed without breaking the seal, in that, if the seed should turn out wrong, the blame would be wholly on the seed merchant who put the seal on the goods. It might be considered too, that no wholesale house would put no unlawful seed under a seal, yet even with 5: 1,000 of noxious weed seeds, the seed might be very dirty seed, not only with noxious weed seeds but with foxtail as well; it might be half foxtail and trefoil for instance.

These facts serve to emphasize the necessity of making a close examination of the seed we buy; we often accept such seed and worse from neighbors and which it may be unlawful for those neighbors to sell. Hence we cannot be too careful in these particulars.

## ABOLISH THE POOLING SYSTEM

Is the system of paying for milk according to its value at cheese factories not universal in Ontario? In Wisconsin, the system of paying on the straight fat basis is universal. The same is true of New York State and other states, also of New Zealand.

The answer to the query would seem to be that individual patrons do not realize that the problem is primarily their concern. This solution is suggested by the words of a dairy instructor who said, and said most truthfully, that we must not forget that the patrons of cheese factories own the proceeds derived from selling the cheese and may distribute such as they see fit.

Since the proceeds belong to the patrons in general, it should be nothing short of human for each to want the proceeds, and all of the proceeds to which he is individually entitled. That all patrons do not get their full share of the proceeds and that others get too much, or that which does not belong to them at factories where the pooling system is in vogue, is apparent from the following extract taken from a report of the last experiments run "making cheese from rich and poor milk," conducted at the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston.

"On several occasions we put like quantities of the different grades of milk into different vats and made them up separately. When

"the cheese were made, the yields differed so much that when placed side by side they resembled a flight of stairs. The following example could be multiplied many times if space afforded:

LIBS	PEN CENT.	LIBS.	FAT IN MILK	FAT CHEESE	WHEY
325	3.0	27.0	.....	2	
325	3.4	29.5	.....	2	
325	3.8	35.5	.....	2	

"Furthermore, there was a marked difference in quality, the cheese from the richer milk being 'quite superior to that from the poorer.'"

The lesson is obvious. It is the proper thing to do at cheese factories to pay for milk according to quality and not by the pooling system. How long will we continue to be content to allow others to have part of our cheese factory proceeds? How long will we take the proceeds of others because we fear our milk will test low and therefore oppose "Pay By Test?"

## DIRECT LOSS TO PATRONS

The greatest trouble that cheese makers have to deal with is that milk is too often delivered in an over-ripe and tainted condition. These defects are largely due to the unsanitary condition of the cows and stables and lack of proper facilities for cooling the milk immediately after being drawn. Patrons in the past have been inclined to view this matter with indifference. Evidently they failed to realize that the loss was distinctly theirs; that it cost them good hard cash when such milk was made into cheese.

Chief Dairy Inspector Pulbow, is the authority for the statement that if all the milk were delivered to our cheese factories in as good condition as the best is at the present time, a pound of cheese could be obtained from about half a pound less milk than is required under present conditions. The saving in this respect on the milk delivered to the cheese factories in Eastern Ontario during the season of 1909 would have amounted to approximately half a million dollars.

A concrete example will serve to explain this point. On August 7, 1909, a dairy instructor visited a factory in which the milk was being delivered out of condition. The milk received on that date totalled 12,252 pounds. It tested 3.5 per cent. fat. It made 1,064 pounds of cheese, or it required 11.51 pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese. The instructor spent a couple of days visiting patrons and after explaining to them how to take proper care of their milk, he spent another day in the factory, August 11th. On this day, 12,714 pounds of milk were received. It tested 3.5 per cent. fat. It made 1,170 pounds of cheese, or it required 10.86 pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese.

On this same point, Dairy Instructor S. S. Cheetham affirms that under proper conditions, there should be no difficulty in making 2.6 pounds of cheese for every pound of fat contained in the milk. One factory under his instruction last year, succeeded in doing this from May 1st until November 1st. The makers at nine fac-

ories in his section could and did make this same record for the months of May and October. These nine factories lost in the other four months, over \$2,000 by not being able to make 2.6 of a pound of cheese per pound of fat in the milk.

These results were obtained under average factory conditions. They demonstrate conclusively the advantage to be derived from the proper care of milk on the farm. Surely as patrons, our responsibility is evident, for in sending milk out of condition, we cause others to lose as well as ourselves. If such milk be accepted, and made up with the milk from other patrons, the loss must be shared by all.

## KNOW YOUR COWS, DON'T GUESS

When any new idea or change of method is suggested in connection with farm operations the practical owner enquires at once "does it pay?" Before deciding to commence underdraining that swampy corner, or renovating that old orchard we apply the test of figures. Before increasing the number of chickens kept, or determining to go more deeply into hog raising there is more figuring as to probable profits. Has the lead pencil been used just as often in connection with the respective merits of the various cows in the stable, and has any system of calculation of profit year by year from each cow ever been instituted? An honest confession would show a lot of very unsatisfactory guesses work in connection with cows, while just a few minutes interesting use of the pencil would open the eyes of many a farmer to the remarkable differences in yields from cows thought to be just about equally valuable. Would it not be wise to admit gracefully that even the experienced have a lot to learn about cows, and that each separate individual will repay a study of her preferences and possibilities.

The question, does cow testing pay may be countered at once with the sensible query, does every cow in the herd pay? It pays to find out.

In plenty of herds are to be found cows which give twice as much profit as others in the same stable besides rearing calves that are much more valuable. Many dairymen can tell the yield from the best cows, those that do give good profits,—how many dairymen keep records of all their cows including those that might show a balance on the wrong side? Is there not the temptation to keep track of the production of cows that are doing well and are likely to make large yields and at the same time allow a few poor ones to remain in the herd and receive practically the same care, attention and feed?

The cold hard fact is that we have too long ignored the evident certainty that cows are not all alike in production or profit, but vary as much as dollar a day hotels in neighboring towns, as houses in adjoining streets, as rooms in the same house in the comfort and enjoyment offered. In our own interests we should recognize that there is the greatest difference in cows. Then we will be content to keep only those that are capable of returning profit.

**Prospects for Dairying in Nova Scotia**

M. Cumming, Principal, College of Agriculture, Truro

The outstanding features of the agricultural development in Nova Scotia at the present time are, the progress which is being made in dairying and in the breeding of heavier horses. Both of these lines of animal industry, smack of business and a pronounced interest in them is a fore runner of a more progressive and business like agriculture than has yet been. We conduct a fairly extensive stock farm at the Agricultural College. A few years ago it was almost impossible to sell, at anything like a satisfactory price, a dairy bull. This year, I think I am easily within reason when I state that we could have sold, at least, five or six times as many dairy bulls as we had to offer. In fact, so keen was the demand for dairy sires that the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies in the Province, Mr. F. L. Fuller, had to go to Ontario and Quebec and purchase a car load for distribution among private individuals and Agricultural Societies in the Province. As a further evidence, I may state that within one mile of the office in which these notes are being written there have been established during the past two years, three new pure bred dairy herds and that further, those that were formerly established have been increased in numbers and improved in quality.

"WHAT IS THE RECORD OF HIS DAM?" The outstanding feature of the present trade in Nova Scotia, like that in other parts of Canada, is the demand for the utility animal. "What is the record of his dam," is the question most frequently asked. Farm and Dairy readers will not wonder that the bulls for sale at the College Farm were so easily disposed of when I state that our whole herd, composed of about equal numbers of Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys, averaged nearly 10,000 pounds of milk each during the past year. It is even more satisfactory to state that I know of several private individuals in the Province whose stock has done almost equally well. Approves of keeping a record of just what the cows are producing. I recently heard of the experience of an owner of a grade herd who lives about 20 miles from the College. He states that he began keeping a record of what his dairy cows were doing some five years ago and that, as a result of this, the poorest producing cow in his herd today is giving more milk than the best cow five years ago.

**NEW CREAMERIES**

There will be, at least, one and possibly three or more new creameries in operation in Nova Scotia during 1910 than in 1909. However, the big trade of the country will continue to be along the lines of private dairying, for which the facilities, especially in the way of marketing, are extra good. I recently had a talk with Mr. Harvey Mitchell, who represents the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the Maritime Provinces. He is at present holding meetings with a view to increasing the patronage of the creamery at Scotsburg, which was constructed and is being conducted for demonstration purposes by the Division he represents. For a number of years this creamery was only fairly well supported. Last year, however, its output was doubled and the management anticipates, at least, as large if not larger an increase during 1910. I might write similarly of other creameries and cheese factories, but have stated enough to indicate the spirit of progressiveness which is now in evidence in regard to dairying, as well as other matters in Nova Scotia. Of course, it is not to be wondered that, with present high prices, everywhere, the natural accompaniment of dairying. It cannot, however, be

evident from the present rush to increase the supply of hogs, that there will be a much larger supply available by next fall than during the previous years. With this larger supply, prices are sure to drop below the present high level. However, so long as hog raising is made an accompaniment of dairying and is not carried on by itself, all will go well. The hog that consumes the by-products of the dairy, as well as other refuse matter, will not only be healthier than the hog that is fed almost entirely on mill feed, but he can be marketed at a profit, even if prices drop several cents a pound.

**Prospects for Dairying in Saskatchewan**

W. A. Wilson, Supt. of Dairying

In Saskatchewan the interest in dairying is constantly increasing due to several causes, chief among which are the changed conditions arising out of the western growth and development; assistance and encouragement the government is giving to this branch of farm work; the large number of new settlers coming from outside dairy sections who naturally favor dairying; the opening up of new localities; by providing railway facilities, which are suitably adapted to diversified farming, together with the increased demand and firm price for goods.

The weather conditions have been almost summerlike during the month of March and from present indications the general relief prevails that these conditions will continue. Just what effect it will have on the season's make cannot be definitely foretold. It should at least produce a favorable effect on the condition of the milk cows, which ultimately will effect a noticeable increase in the season's output.

Probably the most pronounced failing with our dairymen has been their apparent neglect in feeding cows that are not milking; taking it for granted that they need no special attention and that their milk will not be impoverished by such carelessness. If nature provides conditions that will counteract man's thoughtlessness it will at least be appreciated by some if not by the herd owners generally. From information received in the dairy branch there is reason to believe that the coming season will be the best in the history of the province. Never in the experience of the writer has such sympathetic feeling prevailed among the farmers generally and the creamery patrons particularly.

The creamery butter market is, comparatively, the corresponding date last year, fully seven cents per pound higher with practically no butter in storage. When seeding commences the scarcity of good butter will be more noticeable as during this period very little butter is marketed and the cream supply temporarily declines.

Already this season applications have been received for new creameries. One and probably two creameries will be built. In most all the other cases the requirements have been met by shipping cream to the creameries already in operation as it was felt that present conditions did not warrant expenditure at local points.

Two of the government creameries have been in operation throughout the winter months. Another one will open on April 11th and the remainder on May 1st. It is customary to ask each creamery manager to aim at a certain production as a basis cost for manufacturing. From last year's experience and the present indications, if I were permitted to make a prophecy, I would say that the average manufacturing cost this year should not exceed three and a half cents a pound on the total output, while approximately 400,000 pounds will be made at the seven creameries under government supervision.



IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED

Get a

DE LAVAL Cream Separator

AND BE DONE WITH DAIRY DISAPPOINTMENTS

Catalogue Free

Agents Everywhere

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 William St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

**DAIRYMEN ATTENTION!**

Farm and Dairy should be in the hands of every cheese and butter maker in Canada. Cheese makers this season cannot do better than to act as agent for Farm and Dairy. We pay liberal cash commissions for new subscribers. Send us the names of the patrons of your cheese factories and creameries. We will gladly send sample copies to them, free of cost. Write us for agency in your territory. Cannvasser's outfit furnished.

Our fine illustrated Premium List has a page devoted to dairy premiums. It is worth your while to see this list.

Our cheese and creamery departments will be better this season, than ever before.

CHEESE MAKERS and PATRONS OF FACTORIES cannot afford to be without Farm and Dairy. It is the only dairy paper in Canada. It is full of live, up-to-date dairy news and information each week.

Send to Circulation Manager, for samples and terms.

Circulation Manager

**FARM AND DAIRY**  
PETERBORO, ONT.



**The Canadian Airmotor**  
Is the only Free POWER  
BUILT TO STAND—  
Storms, Wear, Tear and Time  
Will work summer and winter  
all the year round.  
NEVER KICKS OR QUILTS  
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.  
TORONTO

**NORTHERN ONTARIO**  
The Forest and Mineral Wealth of Northern Ontario has attracted many people from all parts of the civilized world.  
One-ninth of the world's reported output of Silver in 1908 was taken from Ontario mines.  
New discoveries of undoubted richness are being constantly reported from sections far distant from the famed Cobalt. Yet a more certain reward is insured to the Settler who requires for himself:  
**160 ACRES OF THE RICH AGRICULTURAL LANDS**  
now open for settlement and made accessible through the construction of Railways and Colonization Roads.  
**THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL IS UNSURPASSED**  
The Timber is in demand at a rising price. Mining, Railway and Colonization Road Construction, Lumbering, etc., afford work in abundance to those who have not the means to remain on their farms continually. These also provide a market for farm produce at prices unequalled anywhere.  
Cochrane, the Terminus of the T. & N. O. Ry., on the G.T.P. Transcontinental Railway, now under construction, is in the same latitude as the southern part of Manitoba, and 300 miles nearer the seaboard.  
The experimental stage is past and is clearly demonstrated. The country is rapidly filling up with Settlers from many of the other Provinces, the United States and Europe.  
For information as to Terms of Sale, Homestead Regulations and for Special Colonization Rates to Settlers and for Settlers' Efforts, write to:  
**D. SUTHERLAND**  
The Director of Colonization  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO  
**HON. J. S. IDUFF**  
Minister of Agriculture

**Cheese Department**

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

**Outlook for the Dairy Season of 1910**

J. A. Buddick, Dairy Commissioner  
At the market end of the cheese business, we are met with the fact that the New Zealand competition has been gathering strength during the past two or three years, owing to the extraordinary increase which the exports of cheese from that country have shown. We have heard a good deal about this lately and its significance may have been somewhat exaggerated. The total increase from New Zealand is not nearly as large as the decrease in Canadian shipments, as

Cheddar make of cheese in Great Britain is fairly constant and like any other product which is regular in supply, does not appear to affect the market from year to year to any great extent. The Cheshire cheese, however, has, during recent years, been more of a disturbing factor, because there has been a considerable fall in the output, with the remarks where it was formerly up-Holland. They are beginning to make Cheddar and also Cheshire cheese in ported to Great Britain in very small lots and but very little figure in the whole, the imports of cheese into years, with the result that consumption is now more nearly up to production that it has been, for many years. Our summer cheese is now in demand for immediate use and it behooves Canadians to see that it is properly cured both in quality. There are still very loud complaints

proceeds than are the producers in many other lines. This is an encouraging feature of the dairy industry from the view point of the farmer.

**OUR HOME MARKET**

Markets and market conditions abroad are of the highest importance in relation to any commodity of which we have a surplus over and above our own requirements, because the price which can be obtained for the exported article is what rules the market for the whole production. We should not, however, lose sight of our home market for dairy produce, because we consume in Canada fully three times as much in value of milk, butter and cheese as our total exports amount to. The home market is expanding at the rate of about \$2,000,000 a year, or in other words, the home consumption of milk, cream, butter and cheese amounts to \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 more than it was in 1909. If we put this sum against the increase in our exports, we have a sufficient answer to those who would have us believe that there has been a decline in the dairy industry. There has been no decline on the whole, nor is there any reason why there should be.

**POSSIBLE PRODUCTION IN 1910**

Any discussion of the outlook for Canadian dairy produce would be very incomplete without some reference to the probabilities of production in Canada, for the reason that as far as cheese is concerned, Canada is the most important factor in the International dairy trade.  
The conditions in Canada at the present moment are more favorable for dairy production than they have been for some years past. Cows are wintering well and there is no scarcity of feed reported. If the present indications of the coming of spring are realized, an early beginning will have an important effect on the season's production. We have fine springs in succession following winter with a short feed supply, a comprehensive effect on milk production during the last two or three years. There is no use, however, counting chickens before they are hatched, and the spring of 1910 may be quite as unfavorable as any previous ones, in spite of all signs to the contrary at the time of writing.

**FACTORS THAT MAKE FOR INCREASE**

There are two factors at work in Canada which make for increased dairy production apart from what may be called the natural increase or the opening up of new territory. I refer to the improvement of dairy herds, based on the testing of individual cows, and to the better provision which is being made for winter feed and for supplementing the pasture during periods of drought.  
The work carried on through the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture for the encouragement of cow testing has so far been in a large measure educational. We are beginning to see some results, and these results will encourage greater activity along this line in the future.  
One of the most encouraging features of the movement is the large number of requests that are received from individual farmers throughout the country for the blank forms used in keeping the records. Hundreds of the cow testing associations, hundreds of farmers are now testing their cows independently as a direct result of the propaganda which has been carried on since 1906.  
The total production of milk used for all purposes in Canada has an annual value between ninety and one hundred million dollars and is quite possible to increase the quantity by at least 20 per cent. in a few years. Several increasing the number of cows. Several farmers have already attained that result by two selections under the present cow testing movement. If a similar improvement were general, it would mean a total increase



One of the Many Well Equipped Ontario Cheese Factories  
The Foxboro cheese factory illustrated herewith, and which is described on the adjoining page, was built at a cost of \$1,500. It has a cool curing room of the most approved type. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

that it has not resulted in overstocking the market.

The New Zealand season of 1909-10 is now approaching its end. The first shipments were very heavy, but bad weather during the summer has interfered somewhat with production and the increase for the season will not be as large as was expected from the showing during the first two months. According to New Zealand advices, the combined shipments of butter and cheese from that country are not expected to be very much larger than last year.

**GREAT BRITAIN'S HOME PRODUCE**

While New Zealand cheese is practically the only cheese of its kind imported into Great Britain in competition with Canadian and Scottish, which exceeds the total production in Canada, must always be considered. The

against the immature character of much of the Canadian cheese which reaches the consumers. A Cheddar cheese must have time to acquire its characteristic flavor before it is consumed, otherwise the taste it will surely decline.

**WITH ONE EXCEPTION, THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE ARE VERY CONSTANT IN THEIR OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCE AND FOR THAT REASON, THEY CLAIM VERY LITTLE ATTENTION IN MARKET FORECASTS. THE EXCEPTION REFERRED TO IS SIBERIA, FROM WHICH COUNTRY SHIPMENTS OF LUTTER ARE INCREASING AT A TREMENDOUS RATE. UNFORTUNATELY, THE EVER GROWING DEMAND IN GERMANY ABSORBS A LARGE PROPORTION OF SECOND IN QUANTITY ONLY TO THOSE OF DENMARK.**

The Australian supply which consists of butter only, is always a little uncertain, owing to climatic conditions. In New Zealand, with more put show a steady increase and it depends largely on the relative price whether the increase is in cheese or butter.

**PROFITS OF MIDDLEMEN**

At this time when so much is being said about the profits of middlemen and the disparity between the price received by producers and the price is paid by consumers for the same article, it is worthy of consideration that there is probably no farm producer for which producers receive a larger proportion of the price which is eventually paid by the consumer than is the case with cheese and butter. Cheese is very frequently retailed practically the same price as is paid to the factories in Canada. Not that I think that is a matter for congratulation, because it points to an unhealthy condition in the trade, but it shows that the producers of cheese are getting a larger share of the final

**MAKE DAIRING PAY BETTER**  
Strain your milk as it leaves the cow, not afterwards, and see that you strain milk only not milk and bacteria. You can make pure milk an absolute certainty by using the



**STERILAC SANITARY PAIL**  
Notes its clever construction. The funnel is detachable. As the milk falls on the slant towards the milker, it passes direct to the strainer into the pail. All dirt falling in-shed inside the funnel-not on the strainer -this milk and dirt never comes in contact. You can use ordinary cheese cloth for straining. Capacity 4 1/2 quarts, no joints on the inside; it is easily cleaned. Price, \$2.50. Used by all up-to-date farmers and dairymen.



**PURITY MILK COOLER-AERATOR**  
Cools milk rapidly, within 20 degrees of running ice water, well more milk keeping sweet for 48 hours. The perforated pail on top on the top of the purifier, body which runs through running down through the perforations, body which ensures that the milk is aerated. There are outlets at each side of this pan. The outlet is well made. Has no joints on the inside. It is easily cleaned. Price, \$1.50. Guaranteed as requested. Write for large catalogue and samples, FREE.

**W. A. DRUMMOND & Co., 177 King St. E., Toronto**

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



ducers in is an en- dairy in the

of twenty million dollars or thereabouts—a sum equal to our total exports—to be added to our dairy returns. Such an increase would be almost clear profit.

**How to Keep Milk Over Sunday**

Kindly tell us how to build a refrigerator that we could set our milk case in over night and keep the milk from Saturday night and Sunday, during the hot weather. It is claimed that the milk should be cooled as soon as possible after it is drawn from the cow. If all would do so small that the whey butter business would be out out—W. A. F. Prince Edward Co., Ont.

If your correspondent wishes to build a more complete cold storage plant the one recommended in bulletin No. 20, which gives a description of a very convenient combined ice house and milk stand and which can be had free on request I would be very glad to send him plans.

Ice can be secured almost any place in Ontario and should be stored for cooling cheese factory milk, especially the Saturday nights and Sundays milk.

**COOLING MILK WITHOUT ICE**

If there is an abundant supply of cold water available on the farm, milk may be kept from Saturday night until Sunday morning without ice by setting the milk cans in a tank and surrounding them with cold water. The water must be as high as the milk in the cans and the overflow for the water should be near the top of the tank. The water from this overflow can be used for watering the stock.

To cool milk with water, I would recommend building a small milk house near the stable or place of milking. This house should have a good cement floor and drainage provided, so that it can be kept sweet and clean. In it have a water tank large enough to hold the milk. A hay fork trough with pulleys, should be arranged to lift the milk cans out of the tank and run them out on to the milk wagon.

To keep milk sweet from Saturday night until Monday morning, it should be cooled as quickly as possible after milking to under 60 degrees and kept at that temperature. The cover should be put on the cans as soon as milking is finished.—Geo. H. Barr, Chief, Dairy Division, Ottawa.

**They Pay By Test**

Wm Irvine, Glengarry Co., Ont.

The system of paying for milk by test was adopted at our factory about eight years ago. We found that it gave our patrons much better satisfaction than did the old pooling system of dividing the proceeds.

Where the milk is paid for according to the butter fat it contains, it tends to improve the quality of the milk, to lessen the pounds of milk necessary to make a pound of cheese, and it encourages patrons to look more closely after the matter of testing the individual cows in their herds, which results in them weeding out cows that give milk of low quality. We pay by the fat-plus-two method, which is claimed by authorities to be the most accurate.

**Less Milk for a Pound of Cheese**

J. J. Parsons, Halimand Co., Ont.

In 1909 we adopted, by resolution of the patrons at the annual meeting, the plan of paying for milk by test-plus-two. Farm and Dairy readers may judge for themselves as to how the patrons were satisfied with this method when I state that at our annual meeting, 1910, at both our factories the patrons again adopted this plan of dividing the proceeds.

I believe all the patrons were well satisfied with the method and I per-

sonally think it the right way to pay for milk.

Last season our makers, who have been with us for a number of years, both stated that the quality of the milk received was the best in years. Whether it was due to better care taken, given the milk by the patrons, when we paid by test, I am unable to say definitely, but I believe it was very largely due to that fact. I know that a pound of cheese was made from less milk in 1909 at our factories than in previous years.

**A Well Equipped Factory**

John A. Holgate, Hastings Co., Ont.

The curing room and ice chamber at the Foxboro factory which is illustrated on page 18 are made accord-



The Whey Tank at the Foxboro Factory

This steel tank was installed at a cost of \$100.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy

ing to the Government plans. We control temperature completely and we feel that we have one of the best curing rooms in Ontario. A curing room would not be right unless there is absolute control of the temperature, which should be kept below 65 degrees. Since putting in our curing room we never have any heated cheese. We are not troubled with mold, since the system provides good circulation. The cost of our factory was about



**A Most Unsanitary Spot**

Note the pool of whey shown in the lower right hand foreground. Such conditions for the most part belong to the past history of Ontario cheese making, thanks to the work of our dairy instructors and sanitary inspectors.

\$3,900. The cost of the curing room and ice chamber would be about \$1,600. The curing room is about 25 x 28 feet, inside measurement. The ice chamber is 25 x 14 feet, inside measurement, with a 10 foot ceiling. Our steel whey tank, a photo of which is herewith reproduced cost us about \$160, delivered in our yard. It cost about \$10 to mount it. The pipe fittings cost an additional \$9.

**Choosing a Cheese Factory**

In choosing a cheese factory to send my milk to the coming season, which would be the most profitable one to choose.—One which charges \$1.15 a cwt. for making, and makes butter from the whey, or the one which charges \$1.05 a cwt. for

making and pasteurizes the whey? I send nearly 10,000 lbs. of milk per season.—J. E. Leeds Co., Ont.

J. E. of Leeds Co., does not give sufficient detail to make his question quite clear. It would be necessary to know what portion of the proceeds from the sale of the whey butter would be credited to him, the price at which the butter would be sold and the cost of making the whey butter and the cheese.

In figuring the matter roughly, I find that a making charge of four cents a lb. of whey butter would be the result of the figures which he gives. I know of no factory which can afford to make whey butter for four cents a lb., and give the full proceeds from the sale of the butter to the patron. That is why I ask the above questions. With some data regarding the above, the question could be answered more intelligently.—Frank Hens, Chief, Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario.

**Bitter Flavors Disappear**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In regard to pasteurizing whey, we find it a great help in improving flavor. We had no bitter or yeasty flavors throughout the season. This factory has always had flavors of this kind since I know anything about it.

The tanks are easier kept clean when the whey is pasteurized and if taken away every day the whey is always sweet. The milk comes to the factory in letter condition since we began pasteurizing the whey. The majority of our patrons are well pleased with the system. They tell me the whey makes better feed and that the milk cans are much easier washed than they were before the whey was pasteurized.

I am sure that every cheese maker who has had that bitter flavor to contend with will be pleased with it also.—C. H. Harrison, cheese maker, Holbrook Factory, Oxford Co., Ont.

Some of the cheese factories that have gone into the manufacture of whey butter, are making poorer cheese in consequence.—Chief Dairy Instructor, G. G. Publow, Kingston, Ont.

The factory owners and makers of this province have a large part to play in the bettering of the dairy products. If they get right at the factory then we will not have so much trouble to get the patrons right.

**A Treatise on the Horse, FREE**

Send me your book.—A treatise on "The Horse"—I saw by your ad that it was free, but if it cost \$5, I would not be without the horse in the last year by following directions in your book.

Conderlay, Wis. Oct. 25th 1909

It's free. Get a copy when you buy Kendall's Spavin Cure at your dealer's. If he should not have it, write us.

Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., Emsburg Falls, Wis.

**New Dairy Books**

"Questions and Answers on Buttermaking," by Dr. Charles A. Publow. "Questions and Answers on Milk and Milk Testing," by Dr. F. Publow and Hugh G. Troy.

**That You Should Have**

Are written in simple, interesting style, and contain the very information that you want.

**Bound in Cloth—50c. Each**

The price of these books puts them within the reach of all. Send your orders to

**BOOK DEPARTMENT, FARM & DAIRY**

Peterboro, Ontario

**Write To-day for a Copy of the New "BT" Catalogue on Steel Stalls and Stanchions**

If you are building a new barn, or remodeling your stable WHY NOT PUT "BT" STANCHIONS AND STEEL STALLS IN IT? They will make it brighter and neater, are stronger, more durable and cost less than any other kind of stanchion. With them your cows will be kept clean and comfortable. Ask us to lay out your stables, and why it pays to use "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls.

**BEATTY BROS., FERGUSON AND Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers, etc.**

—WRITE—

**BEATTY BROS., FERGUSON AND Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers, etc.**

**LESS POWER — AND — MORE WORK**

With "Rapid-Easy" Grinders than with others. Thousands in use in all provinces, more powerful of all sorts—Windmill, Tread, Steam, Gas Engine. A "Rapid-Easy" will give you pleasure and profit. No other "just as good." Only one best—the "Rapid-Easy." All sizes. Sold everywhere. Tell us what Power you have, and ask for any information.

This cut shows one style and only one size.

**Western Agents: JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.**

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton.

**J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada**

Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

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



# Purity Salt

Is all the name implies, as near pure as it is possible to make salt—about 99%.

"Purity" Salt goes further and does better work than ordinary grades of salt.

For Samples and Prices, write

**THE WESTERN SALT CO., LIMITED**  
"DEPT. A" MIDDLETOWN ONTARIO

## THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO



Save your hay  
Decrease Grain Bills  
Produce More Milk  
Save More Money

With one of our Silos you can do it. Thousands in use. Built in all sizes, and shipped complete. Send for Free Catalog.

**CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO. LIMITED**  
MONTREAL

## Cheesemakers Buttermakers AND Dairymen

Before buying Dairy Supplies, Dairy Machinery or Dairy Utensils get my prices.

No order too small or too large to receive my special attention.

**G. A. GILLESPIE**  
Dealer in DAIRY SUPPLIES  
Phone 765 Peterborough, Ont.

Renew your subscription now.

## Creamery Department

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

### The Butter Situation

By Our Montreal Correspondent

We are winding up the butter season in a rather sensational manner, with prices soaring to great heights, but only after a long protracted siege during the winter months with a comparatively slow trade, heavy stocks and a range of prices showing little margin of profit to the holders. During the past two or three weeks however the trade generally awoke to the fact that the supply of butter outside of Montreal was in a very small compass, and with no prospect of relief from the factories, which were only beginning to open up, and high prices ruling in the United States and in Great Britain presenting no opportunity for an importation of the article, the holders became very firm in their views and marked up prices at every opportunity.

During the past week prices advanced with leaps and bounds, and at time of writing (March 26th) dealers generally are asking 30c a lb. for finest creamery; anything not strictly finest realizing 28 cents to 29 cents a lb. The trading of the past two weeks has reduced stocks to such an extent that it is feared there will be a famine of butter before the creameries begin to ship in large quantities, with a consequent further advance in prices. Prices will have to advance about seven or eight cents a pound before we can look to the United States for relief.

### Canadian Butter vs. Danish

A. C. Rowson, Director, Rowson & Co., Ltd., London

The Canadian butter trade has been of such small dimensions during the past 12 months as to be almost out of the calculations of the British importers, and of the total imports into this country only a small percentage has found its way into London. The quality of creamery has undoubtedly improved, and ranks closely with the productions of other countries, that is taking the best of each country as a standard.

There is still something wanting in the flavor to make it as appetizing as Danish, and the latter has found first favor with the consumers for many years. Canadian dairy butter though irregular in flavor, is generally of a tough, waxy nature, which appeals to so limited dealers that can push sales over the counter for fear of being unable to repeat purchases.

### Mr. Singleton Furnishes Figures

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In reply to Mr. Stonehouse's letter in Farm and Dairy, March 31, asking for data work done in comparing pipettes for the scales for cream testing, and also for some conclusions I have reached as a result of doing this work, I would first say that I agree with Mr. Stonehouse that the 9 c.c. pipette should be discarded. I also agree with Mr. Stonehouse that the 9 c.c. pipette is preferable to the 18 c.c. pipette, with a 9 gram "Mitchell" bottle.

I base this preference for the 9 c.c. pipette and 9 gram bottle on its being more convenient rather than more accurate, than the 18 c.c. pipette, properly rinsed and the 18 gram bottle. The use of the 9 c.c. pipette with the 18 gram bottle has the disadvantages that the reading must be doubled and any error that creeps into the work is doubled in doubling the reading. In practically all my work comparing scales with pipettes, I have compared the scales with the 9 c.c. and the 18 c.c. pipettes leaving the 17.6 c.c. pipette entirely out of the question.

The following results of testing creams with both the 9 c.c. pipette and with the scales are taken from tests covering the past three years and are fairly typical of the results obtained in comparing pipette and scales on other creams of about the same richness. These are tests of composite samples, two to five weeks old preserved with Corrosive Sublimite.

No.	9 C.C. PIPETTE	18 C.C. PIPETTE	SCALES
1.	14.5%	13.5%	13.5%
2.	17.	16.5	16.
3.	21.	20.	20.
4.	25.	24.	24.
5.	26.	26.	26.
6.	27.5	26.	26.
7.	31.	30.	30.
8.	31.	31.	31.
9.	33.	32.	32.
10.	35.	34.	34.
11.	35.	35.	35.
12.	41.	40.	40.
13.	52.	43.	43.
14.	60.	55.	55.
15.	62.	66.	66.

These tests do not show as wide a variation as is shown in the data from New York Agricultural College as published in Farm and Dairy of March 10th, but in that case the scales were being compared with the 17.6 c.c. pipette and no mention is made of rinsing it while with the above the scales were being compared with the 9 c.c. pipette and the 9 gram bottle which is equivalent to the 18 c.c. pipette.

Neither does the data from a Ithaca show the pipette to give a higher reading than the scales with low testing cream, probably for the same reason that it shows a wider variation between scales and pipette.

Judging from what work I have done in comparing scales and pipette I would say that with the 9 c.c. pipette and 9 gram bottle or with the 18 c.c. pipette properly rinsed and 18 gram creams ranging between 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. Below 20 per cent. and we have much cream testing below 20 per cent, the pipette gives too high a reading and above 30 per cent. it shows too low a reading.

Many patrons refuse to send a cream testing more than 25 per cent. to a reading and above 30 per cent. creamery patrons I have visited creamery men that they would be credited with less fat by so doing. And several were quite correct in saying so. The use of the scales would overcome all this and would put all creameries on an even footing as long as the testing was done honestly.

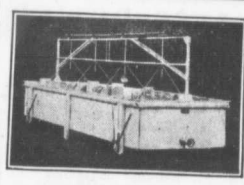
Most creamery men are asking for a richer cream, a richer cream is desired and it is in the least interests of the business, let the testing be done such a way as to not penalize the patron reading and the rich cream, to the advantage of the one sending the low testing cream.—J. F. Singleton, Kingston Dairy School.

### The Evil of Uncooled Cream

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I was much interested in an article by Miss Laura Rose in Farm and Dairy, March 10, in which she vigorously attacked a statement made by Mr. Newman, I presume, in which he said he would rather have dirty cooled cream than clean uncooled cream in creamery work. This is a subject on which a great deal could be said on both sides.

Being the manager of a creamery and being interested in getting the best quality of cream possible I would be the last man on earth to consentance anything in the shape of dirt where milk or cream is concerned. If cream is given in all sincerity that after it is separated, but not cooled from increasing, and while warm is thrown in with old cream and kept for two or three days at a high temperature that bacteria will develop and do more harm to the quality of such cream than if it was dirty, but had been cooled to a low temperature in which would prevent the lacteria from increasing.—R. S. Southworth, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Will Use Scales.—I have purchased scales and intend to use them in making the test for fat in cream because I believe that they will educate the farmers to put out good rich cream. Rich cream heretofore has not got justice. I believe that legislation should be made the use of scales in making tests for fat with the Babcock test.—Wm. Newman, Victoria Co., Ont.

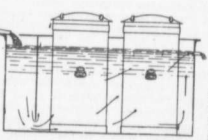


## Buy the PERFECT Steel Cheese Vat

We make the best wooden cheese vats in Canada. We advise you to buy our PERFECT Steel Cheese Vat, because no matter how good a wooden vat may be made it can never equal the PERFECT Steel the last drop. No cracks or corners for dirt to collect. You can keep it sweet and clean without trouble. The tin lining is gauge "heavier" ever used. The outside is absolutely rust proof.

frame is galvanized, then painted, making it absolutely rust proof. Get our catalog, which fully explains the many features of our PERFECT Steel Cheese Vat, and also describes the advantages of our Steel WHEY TANKS, which will last for 25 years and are the most sanitary on the market.

**THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO.**  
TWEED, LIMITED, ONTARIO



## Steel Tanks For Cooling Milk

The only way to make sure that your milk will not sour—the only way to make certain it will reach the factory in first class condition—is to do this at least 60 degrees immediately after milking. To enable you to do this handily we have made a steel cooling tank after our own design. It is made of galvanized, water-tight, easy to keep clean. Made in three different sizes. Write for booklet.

## Butter Whey Tanks

If you make butter from whey you will need one of our butter whey tanks to hold the whey until it has been run through the separator. These are made of galvanized steel in four standard sizes, or can be made any size to order. If interested, write for booklet.

Does Education Pay?

H. E. Van Norman, Prof. Dairy Husbandry Pa. State College

It has come to our attention that within the last year a young man who took the Creamery Course at the Pennsylvania Dairy School and who was employed at a salary of \$60 a month, asked for a small raise in wages. His employer shortsightedly refused, and the young man accepted another position. A new man was hired at a salary of \$50 a month, thus saving the creamery \$10. During the month the new man handled 49,000 pounds of butter fat, but the overrun fell from 19 to 13 per cent. Alarmed at this decrease the proprietor asked the former butter maker to return and help him restore the overrun. He came back for a month and put the overrun up where it had been before, thus demonstrating that it was his skill which secured the higher overrun. Six per cent. overrun lost on 49,000 pounds of butter fat would amount to

An interesting contrast to this story is that of a co-operative creamery in our State employing another student of the Dairy School. When he asked for a little raise, the manager refused, and purposed to secure a cheaper man. The patrons heard about it, demanded that the director take action and the result was a new manager. The butter maker got his increase. At the same time that this information came to my attention, it was said that this buttermaker had done more for the general agricultural advancement in the community tributary to his creamery than any one man who had ever been in the community.

Needs of the Dairy Industry

A few of the present needs of the Dairy Industry may be summed up as follows:—

1. Greater attention needs to be given by the patrons to the possible increased production of milk from the individual cow. Many producers have

3. A more uniform system of payment for milk and cream would be a move in the right direction.

4. A more efficient system of caring for milk and cream is needed on the farm in order that only milk of the best quality be sent to the factory. From this should be made a greater amount and a much superior product that will yield greater profits than goods made from improperly cared for raw material.

5. More attention needs to be paid by manufacturers to encouraging the patrons to produce more milk per acre, from the herd, and from the individual cow, rather than going out long distances to secure milk and cream which might be produced nearer home at a much less cost for hauling.

6. More silos need to be erected, and either soiling crops or other fodder always provided to side over the dry weather, and short pastures, so that the yield of milk may be maintained throughout the season.

7. Insulated cow rooms are needed at all our cheese factories, that hot weather may not affect the smooth texture of the cheese which we wish to produce for the markets in which our products are sold. Lower temperatures are needed at some of our creamery cold storages.

8. More co-operation is needed between producer, maker and buyer.

9. A broader minded view of the industry needs to be taken by producers and makers,—a greater reaching out for knowledge pertaining to the business, and the application of that knowledge in such a way that the best results will be obtained.

10. A larger attendance of our dairymen is needed at the Dairy Schools, that these dairymen may become more fully possessed of scientific and practical knowledge relating to the business, and keep in close touch with the developments of the industry.

11. More uniform methods need to be taught by Dairy Authorities in order that the ordinary man may not become confused.

O. A. C. Dairy School Exams.

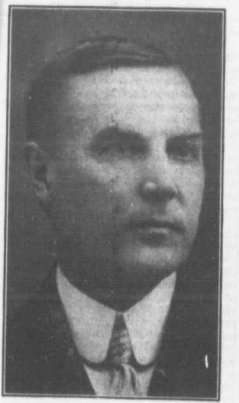
During the term of the Dairy School in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, which closed on March 23rd, there were 63 students registered. Of this number, 33 wrote on the final examinations, 20 in the factory class and 3 in the farm dairy.

The new regulation with reference to dairy certificates for cheese and butter makers in factories which comes into effect Jan. 1st, 1911, does not appear to have had any effect upon the attendance, as there were just about the usual number during the term.

The following is the proficiency list for both classes:

- 1. Coleman, W. H., Inkerman, 1051; 2. Rickwood, Gilbert, Beaverville, 1001; 3. Farr, H. N., Addison, 976; 4. Scott, T. J. Warton, 937; 5. Edinger, S. E. Selkirk, 904; 6. Neville, N. S., Nileston, 903; 7. McEwan, J. G. A., Hollen, 902; 8. Bain, G., Thamesford, 882; and Morningside, 882; 10. Halward, W. J. Cannington, 857; 11. Rolosen, Lewis, Bayham, 840; 12. Reed, W. M., Elmer, N. J., U.S.A., 838; 13. Hastings, J. L. Chesterfield, 832; 14. Curtis S. B., Addison, 797; and Jacques, Geo., Winchelsea, 797; 16. Higgins, H. A., Inwood, 768; 17. Packard, E. W., Brockton, Mass., U.S.A., 738; 18. Greybill, R. S., Burnaby, 721; 19. Inwood, H. H., Springfield, 717; 20. Ostrander, O., Rockwood, 713; 21. Palmer, C. G., Wardsville, 688; 22. Harrid, F. R., New, 681; 23. Armstrong, E. M., Fordwich, 651; 24. Calder, M., Bright, 625; 25. Diel, Eddie, Hampden, 631; 26. Gale, R. R., Sebringville, 630; 27. Fletcher, H. J., Norwich, 616; 28. Allison, J. P., B. Cornwall, 613; Fick, J. E., Springfield, 515; 30. Valod, Peter, Riversdale, 608.

Farm Dairy, Max. marks, 80; 1. Mullenix, Chas., Lebanon, Ohio, U.S.A., 624; 2. Dale, G. M., Palermo,



Cheese Instructor G. G. Pablow, of Kingston, and his son, Dr. C. A. Pablow, Professor of Dairying at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

It has often been claimed that the people of other countries have a better appreciation of the value of our Canadian authorities than we often have. It has been pointed out frequently that our brightest young men are often taken away to pay them. Recently the professors of the Agricultural College at Guelph applied to the government for an increase in their salaries, and pointed out that many of the students that had passed through the College are now drawing larger salaries in other countries, than we are paying their former professors.

The illustrations above furnish an excellent example of this kind. Cheese Instructor G. G. Pablow, has done more to advance the dairy interests in eastern Ontario than probably any other one man. Largely through his efforts our splendid system of dairy instruction has been created. Again and again cheese instructor Pablow has been offered a larger salary than the Ontario Government pays him, but he has declined them all, owing to the deep interest he has taken in the authority in eastern Ontario. A little over a year ago, the State of New York engaged Dr. Pablow's services at a larger salary than we pay his father. Surely the Province of Ontario is wealthy enough to pay its government officials sufficiently large salaries to retain their services in this country.

at least 3,469 pounds of butter. Allowed that this butter sold for 25 cents a pound, which as a matter of fact was below the market price for that month, the loss to that creamery in one month was over \$869, but they saved \$10 by putting in the cheaper butter maker, and lost \$869 in butter.

This instance carries two lessons, one for the creamery management which refuses to pay a fair salary to the man who earns it by demonstrating that he can deliver the goods. The butter maker is worth to him, all that he can get; he is worth to the creamery in proportion to the money he can make for them. The butter maker must first equip himself to do the work in such a way as to be worth to the creamery what he asks, as did this young man. This year this young man will receive at least a half more salary than he did before, and his former employer realized his efficiency.

long recognized this point and others are waking up to the opportunities offered. There are still too great a number who seem to be almost wholly depending on increased profits from a slight advance in the price of milk per 100 lbs., and who are neglecting to take the necessary action to secure greater profits by adopting business methods in milk production and building up herds the individuals of which would produce a much larger amount of milk for the season. Why not stop this waste of time and labor in producing food for unprofitable cows?

2. A more intelligent understanding is needed by patrons of the methods adopted in the payment for milk and cream. If all producers of milk would endeavor to find out for themselves the scientific facts on which are based the Babcock Test, it would not be long before they would insist that milk be paid for according to quality.

METALLIC CEILING METALLIC ROOFING CO LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

WINDMILLS Towers fitted every five feet apart and double braced Grain Grinders Pumps Tanks Gas and Gasoline Engines Concrete Mixers Write for Catalogue GOOLD, SHAPLEY & HUIR CO., LIMITED BRANTFORD, - CANADA BRANCH OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.

AGENTS WANTED

To handle the ACME STEEL LADDER—a new and useful invention and a big seller. You can make from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per day calling on property owners in your locality. The ACME is an improvement on all other steel ladders. Do not confuse it with cheaply made ladders on the market. Write us to day for our selling proposition, as this may not appear again. If you are thinking of equipping your buildings with ladders and we have no agent in your locality, write us, and we will have a man call on you.

THE ACME STEEL LADDER COMPANY Suxsex, N.B.

WE DO NOT SELL ALL KINDS OF Dairy Supplies and Machinery

But we do claim to make the best milk and curd agitator on the market fitted with our new two-speed attachment. Slow speed for milk and fast for churning curd. For sale by all the leading dairy supply houses or write for prices to WM. BAIRD - WOODSTOCK, ONT. G. A. GILLESPIE AGENT FOR EASTERN ONTARIO

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER WANTED—Cheese makers the coming season to sell subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. Good cash commission for each subscription taken. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., for sample copies and for your patrons. Samples sent free on application.

WANTED

Persons or grow mushroom for us. Small waste space in yard, garden or farm can be made produce from \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars.

MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., MONTREAL

WANTED — Boys that would like to earn fountain pens for selling needles. Write Clarence N. Edgar & Co., Box 945, Brockville, Ont.



THE world turns aside to let any man pass who knows whither he is going.

—Kordon.

## The Bell Strike

By Leilia M. Elljeson

THE horses and cows were leisurely wandering toward the barnyard, and the pigs begging for supper as Silas Bell drove up the lane to his farmhouse.

"Hungry, Le you?" he muttered, chirping to his tired horses. "Well, I reckon Mary's cookin' will come in right handy for me too."

He drove around to the back of the house and hollered for one of the boys to come take the team. He called several times but there was no reply.

"Well, I'll be jiggered!" he growled, climbing out of the wagon and opening the kitchen door. Instead of the delicious odor of cooking that always greeted him, the great silence of the empty room seemed like a sharp blow in the face. "Not even a fire in the cook-stove!" "Jig me! If this ain't queer!" he muttered, taking a large sheet of cardboard and hanging it over the hanging lamp. It reminded him of the big sign that he had found one day, many years ago, nailed to his front gate:

"BELL'S BEST BEER  
ALWAYS SOLD HERE"

Hallowe'en night had never seemed to him a sufficient excuse for such an insult to a deacon of the church. With several indignant, reminiscent snorts he fumbled for his glasses and went nearer to read:

### STRIKE NOTICE

Whereas, after years of reasoning, asking and begging, it is impossible to get justice from the Master of this house, we have gone out on a strike. Said strike not to be called off until our demands are allowed.

### TERMS:

1st. An allowance for Mother which will place her a little above the inmates of the county farm. She would be grateful for enough dress once every ten years without the usual grows of extravagance.

2d. Monthly wages for John and Frank. At least a tenth of the amount the neighbors pay their hired men.

3d. She would like to have a piano and music lessons, but she will be satisfied with a new dress every three years, and ten cents a month to buy girl fixings.

4th. A set of marbles, a sled and a toy engine for Ted, and enough time allowed from work to get acquainted with them.

5th. Baby Marjory asks only for a real curly-haired doll baby. She is tired of raggy.

Signed,

THE BELLS.

P. S. When you are ready to settle according to above terms, you

will find us camping on Hunter's Island.

No arbitration will be considered!

Only a signed surrender accepted!

No settlement after fourth week!

### THE BELLS.

Mr. Bell's mouth sagged and his eyes bulged out like a frog's as he read and reread this notice of rebellion.

"Well, I'll be jiggered!" he finally mumbled weakly, as he sank down on the nearest chair, pulled a big red bandanna from his pocket and wiped the beads of moisture from his bewildered head. When he rallied over the deserted house and note the signs of a hasty departure, his stunned brain awakened to the fact that the strike was a genuine affair, and his kindling wood. His stubby beard stood out from his chin so stiff and yellow it could easily have been mistaken for a whisk broom—that is, if one did not see the grotesque contortions of a deacon of the church his actions were certainly unorthodox.

And they had not even left the cat for him to kick.

"I'll bust this strike dum quick," he told himself grimly. "I'll be the shortest one yit."

He strode heavily through the fields toward the retreat of the strikers. As he came suddenly out of the woods he saw, across the water, his entire family sitting around a well-filled supper table.

The creek was far too deep to wade, too wide to jump, and the only boat possessed by the entire neighborhood was securely tied to a tree on the opposite bank.

Mr. Bell claved his beard and gulped voice came.

"Hi, there!" he roared savagely quick! "What d'you mean by sich dum-foolishness?"

His arrival caused a ripple of excitement among the strikers. Mrs. Bell nervously plucked at the tablecloth; but when John looked at her lips firmly and nodded encouragement.

"Did you bring a signed surrender, or?" John asked, not leaving the table.

"Signed fiddlesticks! You git fer home!"

"Well, I'm sorry," John replied, calmly returning to his supper.

"There's nothing to be said then." "Nothin' ter be said?" yelled his father. "You young Jack-a-nape! I've got somethin' ter be said!"

The family continued eating and ig-

nored him, which added fuel to his wrath.

"Mary! I'm 'shamed o' you fer takin' hand in sich er fool trick!"

Mrs. Bell glanced around over the coffee-pot and answered mildly: "I'm very sorry, Silas, but when things come to a point that the children are driven from home by your misery ways, why—I go with them."

Half stunned words. Could that really be Mary? After a few moments Mr. Bell recovered his equilibrium, and his anger blazed out again. "Sue Git in that maul 'ome git my supper. Now, march—quick!"

Sue carefully buttered a piece of bread before replying:

"I can't pa. I've joined the union; and you know the rules of a union; don't you, pa?" All go back or—

"Union be jiggered!" Mr. Bell brook no more. "I think you've all gone stark, starin' mad!"

He paced back and forth on the beach, the pebbles flying in all directions from under his feet.

"Better take off your shoes, pa," Ted advised. "You'll cut holes in 'em; and shoes cost money!"

"Ted, be quiet," Mrs. Bell reproved, suppressing a smile.

Ted could mimic his father so perfectly.

"None o' yer impudence, you young scamp!" snorted Mr. Bell. "If I whole you git 'cross this dum creek I'll see. I guess!" Ted giggled. "But you can't get across."

"Daah it," he fumed over and over again. "It's er pretty pass when one has ter give 'way his farm to the edge of the woods and covertly watch of surrender, hoping to see some sign them enjoying themselves so much he returned home in a fury of disappointment and stubbornness.

Strategy he tried only once. That was the time he went to bed and hired a boy to go tell his family that he was very sick. But as John cross-examined the boy and found out the extent of the case, Mr. Bell gained nothing except the information that for twenty-five dollars he could get a trained nurse from the city; and that a cook, two maids and an errand boy, would, perhaps be all the assistance she would demand. This message shot Silas out of bed like a sky-rocket. He dum-jiggered everything so lively the frightened boy dodged behind a chair and escaped through the window.

Things continued to go from bad to worse. The commotion raised by the new servants coming and the discharge of one going was fast approaching a continuous performance. Almost distracted by the demands, waste and independence of these dependants of several nationalities, Silas told him self many times and each one of them impudent-tradition is the whole world muster immergerated ter sich neck-o-woods!"

(Continued next week)

Mr. Bell's mouth sagged, and his eyes bulged out like a frog's as he read.

"Frank! Ain't you got no sense nuther?" Mr. Bell blustered. "You hustle fer home 'n' do the chore."

"Can't, pa," Frank laughed. "I've joined the union too."

Mr. Bell took a few more angry strides back and forth before trying to remember member of the family.

"Marge," he said, trying to make his voice persuasive; "don't you want er go home with pa?"

"Cuse me, I fink not, pa," she replied, trying to be courteous, but shaking her curls decidedly. "No body's coss er 'tingy over here."

It was quite a while before Mr. Bell again opened communication with the opposite side:

"Mary! D'you think it's smart galvanin' of an lettin' me starve?"

Mrs. Bell looked at her angry spouse a few moments then replied sweetly:

"Why, Silas, you know you have always said that any lazy goose could play a woman's work; that it was only trouble for you to get along."

Mr. Bell's mouth opened and shut a few times, but no sound came forth.

Savagely pulling at his beard, he hopped from one foot to the other and glared at the cat sitting on a rock contentedly washing its face.

After a few moments he asked in a sort of a depressed volcano voice:

"So you all interter Le idgits 'til I come ter terms, d' you?"

"You have the notice, pa," John reminded him.

"Well, durn it!" he exploded, "you'd better build you er house! Campin' will be cold livin' next winter!"

"I thank 'you," returned John calmly.

"We know of a farm with a good house we can rent before cold weather."

"I'll not be bossed by no sich er lot o' family fools!" roared Mr. Bell.

"I'll git help an' let 'em ter Le idgits go ter the lunetic 'sylum; that's the way you'll land in fer winter qu-!"

"Hired help will cost you more, pa," John said. "You'd better pay us."

"Not by er dum sight!" Mr. Bell snorted. "I'll show you who's what in my family!"

With a final ferocious glare at the strikers he stamped across the beach and disappeared among the trees.

Three weeks passed and no settlement was in sight. Mr. Bell had driven all over the country searching for bargains in the help line, but had failed to find any. Men demanded three dollars a day and board.

He got one girl to do all the housework, and two cost him six dollars a week, besides board, to say nothing of the amount they would waste.

"Daah it," he fumed over and over again. "It's er pretty pass when one has ter give 'way his farm to the edge of the woods and covertly watch of surrender, hoping to see some sign them enjoying themselves so much he returned home in a fury of disappointment and stubbornness.

Strategy he tried only once. That was the time he went to bed and hired a boy to go tell his family that he was very sick. But as John cross-examined the boy and found out the extent of the case, Mr. Bell gained nothing except the information that for twenty-five dollars he could get a trained nurse from the city; and that a cook, two maids and an errand boy, would, perhaps be all the assistance she would demand. This message shot Silas out of bed like a sky-rocket. He dum-jiggered everything so lively the frightened boy dodged behind a chair and escaped through the window.

Things continued to go from bad to worse. The commotion raised by the new servants coming and the discharge of one going was fast approaching a continuous performance. Almost distracted by the demands, waste and independence of these dependants of several nationalities, Silas told him self many times and each one of them impudent-tradition is the whole world muster immergerated ter sich neck-o-woods!"

(Continued next week)

Mr. Bell's mouth sagged, and his eyes bulged out like a frog's as he read.

"Frank! Ain't you got no sense nuther?" Mr. Bell blustered. "You hustle fer home 'n' do the chore."

"Can't, pa," Frank laughed. "I've joined the union too."

Mr. Bell took a few more angry strides back and forth before trying to remember member of the family.

"Marge," he said, trying to make his voice persuasive; "don't you want er go home with pa?"

"Cuse me, I fink not, pa," she replied, trying to be courteous, but shaking her curls decidedly. "No body's coss er 'tingy over here."

It was quite a while before Mr. Bell again opened communication with the opposite side:

"Mary! D'you think it's smart galvanin' of an lettin' me starve?"

Mrs. Bell looked at her angry spouse a few moments then replied sweetly:

"Why, Silas, you know you have always said that any lazy goose could play a woman's work; that it was only trouble for you to get along."

Mr. Bell's mouth opened and shut a few times, but no sound came forth.

The king and queen did eat thereof and beholden be—

And what they say not eat that night The queen next morning frid

I remember that some see nothing

board, he  
to other and  
a rock  
asked in a  
to voices:  
"til  
pa," John  
explored,  
house!  
trin' next  
John  
th a good  
fore cold  
to such er  
Mr. Bell.  
digits go  
hat's what  
ter qu' s  
ore, pa,"  
s father  
o what  
o at the beach  
to settle-  
driving for  
out had  
manded.  
d. He all  
the six  
to say  
would  
over  
one one  
in it"  
to the  
watch-  
the sign  
found  
ch he disap-  
That  
thired at  
he cross-  
at the  
notb-  
t for  
could  
and  
of tim-  
This  
ke a  
thing  
of be-  
the  
d to  
the ar-  
ing a  
dis-  
and  
em  
mole-  
this  
use  
sh-  
and  
the or-  
d  
d

in this delectable stanza except the ugly facts that the meal was stolen and the frying makes food indigestible, but the child smacks his lips in concert with the fasteners and is lost in admiration of so domestic and frugal a queen. Where Nonsense of the clean and humorous sort is an occasional guest, Sense always finds a warmer welcome on his return. "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass," the "Uncle Remus" books and foreign classics like "Pinocchio's Adventures" are of great value here. They, like Mr. Kipling's "Just So Stories," have a genuine literary flavor and are real works of the imagination. The average supper, on the other hand, represents all that a lover of good nonsense should avoid.

The appeals which reading may be permitted to make to a boy's sentiment never should be repressed; never mawkish or overwrought; an honest love-story may be to him like the companionship of frank and right girls—a safeguard against silliness and impurity. Romance should be made to protect him against habits of evil suggestion and morbid criticism of the great fundamental relations of life. It being always remembered that the more coarse and the more less dangerous than the poison of half veiled allusion with its appeal to the imagination.

A GOOD LIST

A concrete instance of one boy's early experience of books may serve to illustrate what I have been saying. The reading began casually for the child's amusement, when he was very small. It took on definite shape when his father brought home a new edition of "Robinson Crusoe," purchased less for the boy than for himself. The family dined simply at six in the evening, and there generally was a free half-hour after dinner before the son's gagesments. "The Red Rover," "Robinson Crusoe"; the "Hells" looks whose natural charm for children here now an added touch of quaintness, were enjoyed some of Abbot's bigraphs were also read, with caution as to their rather legendary character; Kipling, of course, had his day; so had Charles and Henry Kingsley; "Masterman Ready" came early, and also Sir Samuel Baker's "Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia" whose geographical title is robbed of terror by its numerous hunting adventures. Scott and Dickens, arrived in good time and after their perennial welcome from both readers; as did Stevenson's "Black Arrow," which he himself laughed at a little as a piece of "tushery" (because it fell in the days when men said "tush") and it was interesting to observe that by this time the boy could scent the overdone passages and occasionally smile at Stevenson or Sir Walter without waver in his allegiance to either. All the time, between the novels, there came books like Parkman's "Oregon Trail," or Irving's "Astoria" and "Conquest of Granada."

Better lists could easily be planned; but this one is worth quoting here because something of the same sort is quite within the reach of the average boy with busy parents. A half-hour in the early evening thus occupied for four or five days a week will serve to make acquaintance with a considerable library in a few years' time; it will help a boy toward the formation of a wholesome taste, revive a man's interest in his own boyhood's friends, and store up memories of good companionship for both.

I like Farm and Dairy very much and I always go to the cooks' department for new recipes every issue that comes. I have a large roll of them tied up and put away for further information.—Mrs. John Haycock, Oxford Co., Ont.

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S WIFE  
Her Problem—She Needs Modern Methods and Modern Tools and the Complianison of Other Women

By Helen Wells, in the Delinicator

A FARMER once told me how he happened to become interested in labor-saving implements. "I was pretty mad at you women who held the Woman's Institute here last year," he said. "Some of you talked about different machines to help in the work of the house, what they cost, and all that, and you succeeded in getting my wife to thinking she must have them. She hinted a good deal, but I pretended never to notice. One day when I came in to dinner she had a mighty good meal for me—all the things I like best. After we had finished eating she said, 'John, how much did that new machine of yours cost?'"

"And I, not suspecting, said, 'Seventy-five dollars, and I wouldn't take a hundred for it. It saves the work of two men.'"

"How much do you use it during the year?" she asked, kind of penetrating, as though she hardly noticed what she was saying; and I, like a goose, never said a word.

"Well," said I, harvesting lasts about four or five weeks, and I'll use it more or less during harvesting."

"Do you think we can afford it," John?" she inquired next. "Afford it!" said I, a little nettled. "Why, it's economy, Mirandy, how saving time is saving money. That machine saves time and labor, consequently it's saving money."

"Yes," murmured Mirandy, softly, "I'm beginning to see—several things." Mirandy was looking out of the window, and sort of smiling; so I didn't worry.

"That afternoon when I come in from work, Mirandy pointed to the rocking-chair and said: 'Sit down, John; I want to talk to you.' You said this noon that saving time is saving money, and that labor-saving devices saved time and consequently money. Now I've been looking through the house and I'm ashamed to see how I have wasted time, and, consequently money, by not having labor-saving devices; and I'm going to begin to economize right now! Here is a list of things I am going to buy to economize with," and she handed me a paper.

- "Well, you could have knocked me over with a feather. On that paper was written:  
Sewing-machine with wringer \$15.00  
Washing-machine ..... 5.00  
Alcohol flatiron ..... 5.00  
Vacuum cleaner ..... 5.00  
Carpet sweeper ..... 2.50  
Fireless cooker ..... 15.00  
Bread mixer ..... 1.50  
Small articles ..... 5.00

"As I read it I began to get riled. 'Where did you find out about all this nonsense?' said I.

"'At the Woman's Institute,' she answered calmly. 'The speaker told me of many of the things, and the Domestic Science lecturer told of some, and different women told of different implements they have, and what they cost.'"

"Those women ought to be suppressed," said I, "running round the country stirring up insurrection in the family, and—"

"Nonsense!" interrupted Mirandy, tossing her head. "I'm your wife, not your servant. You married me, you didn't hire me. If you had hired me, I'd have had money saved up by this time to buy half your old farm! Now, the point is just here, John; I must have the tools to do the work with, or you must hire someone else to do the work. My conscience will not let me waste money any longer. This is according to your own doctrine, too."

Mirandy settled herself in her chair, with a look in her eyes that I don't recall, but when it does—well, that is not a good time to argue with her!

"I thought it was about time to go and feed the cows, so I hanged out of the house, and on my way to the barn I could hear Mirandy singing:

"What's sauce for the goose, the goosey, goosey, goose,  
Is sauce for the gander, too."

"But I kept on thinking. After all, was she reasonable? All the contraptions she wanted didn't cost as much as my one machine, and she used them all the year round, while I used mine only a short time. And I want to tell you right now, the longer I thought about it, the small-

er I got in my own estimation and the meaner and more selfish I appeared. Why, Mirandy had done the cooking and washing and ironing, and more besides when I was sick, and had kept up my courage when I was blue. She had been a good wife, and Mirandy was breaking down. There were more wrinkles in Mirandy's face than ought to be there. There was a tired droop to her mouth and a weary look about the eyes—shadows that had crept there without my noticing before—and the longer I thought about it, the worse I seemed, until I felt ashamed to look a skunk in the face! Mirandy, the woman I loved, the girl I married, promising to shield and protect her the money she gave me!

It was half hers, anyway, for marriage is a partnership that extends to the pocketbook—I'd always said that; she never dictated how I was to spend my share. Who was I, to presume to dictate to her?

"Well, the upshot of the matter was that we drove into town and Mirandy bought the whole business, and some extras, and the whole of it only cost about seventy dollars. And I tell you, it's wonderful how much more time Mirandy gets and how much easier the work is done."

"I don't know but I'm getting the benefit as much as she is, for now when I want her to go anywhere she just puts the dinner in the fireless cooker, puts on her bonnet, and off we go. We've rejoined the Grange. I've always wanted to, but Mirandy was too tired to go; but now we both go, and I tell you we're getting more than we have for years, and he grinned delightedly. "So I want to say to you women, keep it up—stir up the women to realize their needs, and whack away at the men till they can see that working tools are needed inside the house as well as outside."

This was the voice of only one farmer. All over the country similar statements are made to the workers for the Woman's Institute. The farmers' wives are awakening; but, better still, the farmers themselves are aroused to the great things that are being accomplished for them.

What is the Woman's Institute? The answer may be briefly given. (To be concluded next week)

To remove paint from windows maintain the edge of a silver coin and rub the spot of paint. The paint will disappear like magic.

"Too Late—The Washing's Done. You Have Missed All The Fun" The "NEW CENTURY" takes all the work out of wash-day.



It makes wash-day, the easiest day of the week to the woman who does her own work. The "NEW CENTURY" —with its ball bearings, powerful spiral springs and easy action—enables even a child to wash a tubful of clothes in five minutes.

Why don't YOU learn more about this new-work way of washing at home? Our booklets tell the whole story. Write for them.





### The Private Purse

Mrs. David Miller, Pres. Wauwasaw Women's Institute.

Should there, or should there not exist separate purses in the family for husband, wife and children? To teach the children the value of money and unselfishness? Yes. For the purposes of convenience and economy the wife certainly should have one. That husband and wife may spend what and where they like without in any way considering the other. No, that the wife may be paid? No, she cannot be paid. No, a feeling of either dependence or independence should never exist. That the child may purchase whatever it chooses? No. Many of the conditions argue for and against the "separate purse." The sum and substance of all is that to a certain extent there should be, and beyond that point there should not be.

Begin with the child. A separate purse or bank account for each child, just as soon as he or she begins to know what money will do—how it can be used, or abused with careful guidance, will generally teach a child not to waste money, and also to be generous. If the child is given a certain amount, increasing as he grows older, and told that that sum is to do so far—provide certain things—he will learn to keep within bounds, unless he has found out that if he does spend his money foolishly his parents will unquestionably procure the needed things anyway. Every child should be taught to save his collection money, and to make little gifts out of his allowance, and share treats bought with it. This teaches the child generosity. Many parents rightly keep the child to procuring certain necessities, but any that he buys with his own money are his own to be used for himself.

I have seen a child buy a few candies and offer other members of the family a share, be thanked, but told "You keep them for yourself; you bought them with your own money." Perhaps in later years the parent may wonder why the child is so selfish. Then, too, it is wise to teach the child that he should have part of whatever he has for church and Sunday school collections; for missions and charities; teaching him that he is responsible for a certain share in the world's work. Money spent in pushing a "hobby" should practically all come out of the child's allowance. If he persists in wearing old shoes and expending more on his "hobby" he will value his hobby more, and make it of greater use to himself, especially if the parent insist that the old shoes be kept neat. When they are absolutely necessary, insist on new ones. It sometimes happens that a boy or girl will sacrifice absolute necessities to a hobby, either hoping the parent will make good, which teaches debt, or willing to go untidy, which teaches thriftlessness. The band and wife should not mean that

child's purse, while his own, should be carefully and kindly guarded. An unlimited supply of money or even a restricted supply unguarded or with no restrictions, is ruinous.

In the papers we often see much about the private purse. One hears of it on all sides. It does seem that the cry, the wife should have an allowance (as though she were some child, etc.), that she should be paid, that she should be independent, arise out of conditions that should not, nay, cannot exist in the home, where the true idea of marriage exists. Hus-

band should not be improperly clothed. A certain amount of pleasure making should be provided for, for "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," but the nonsense should only be a relish, not a steady food.

A wife should never have to "beg" and haggle for every cent she wants for anything. Some men consider that every time a wife asks for money it is their duty to haggle the amount down, or try to, until the wife is in a state of nervous collapse every time she wants anything. This condition is

would seem that a certain proportion be set aside for the proverbial "rain day," a certain amount for household expenses, clothing, improvement, pleasure, etc. If no certain amount could be and in the best all round convenience make certain proportions managed homes are set aside for certain uses.

Now for the economy, almost any merchant will tell you that if the wife runs accounts which the husband pays for, if she pays more than she will if she will buy far more than she will if she has the actual money in her hands. Therefore, if the man wants to keep down his expenses he is generally wiser to place the money in her hands. Again, as a rule a woman is a better buyer than a man; she is more apt to know at what times in the year she can buy most advantageously, etc, if she has a certain amount and knows just how much she can have, or that she can have a certain amount at her disposal. She can do far better and make the money go farther than if she did not know what she had to do it with. Again, it is to the husband's advantage to see that she has the money, if at all possible. Then if the woman knows how much she is to have, she can make her plans accordingly and make her money go farther.

There are some women who do not want to be bothered buying. Go to a store they will not, if they can avoid it. Perhaps if money were unlimited they would, but they do not like to bother considering, and in a general way they tell their husbands the things they want and the poor man does the best he can. Such a system may exist with happiness, but there is likely to be want also.



Home of a Third Prize Winner

The illustration gives a good idea of the neatness and comfort connected with the home of Mr. Angus Grant, Stormont, Co., which won third prize in District No. 1, in the recent Dairy Farms' Competition held by Farm and Dairy, in Ontario. This farm scored the highest points of any in this district, for location of house, its neatness and condition, as well as first for the convenience of the buildings on the farm. It is a pleasant and attractive home and deserves the points it scored

every five cents a husband or wife spends he or she should take specific pains to tell to the other. Indeed, for matters of economy and convenience there should be separate purses. The wife has left her own home or given up a good position. The man who takes her is in all honor bound to provide for her as well as she has been, if it is in his power, and to imitate to do his best, if he has any manhood in him, and the wife has a right to expect it and to take it as her right at the very outset. Through all time conditions should be considered. Each must trust the other and make up their minds to live within circumstances on existing income. Each should make an estimate of what is needed and right for expenses. Proper clothes are as much a necessity as is our bread and butter, and either man or woman, if possible to avoid it, knowing what she does want, or by

her imagining her husband does not like her needing things. She cannot keep house or dress on air, and she should put her needs in a begging form, but take them as a matter of course. In some few cases the husband will haggle anyway. Well, such men have no business to have wives, and their home certainly cannot be an ideal one.

It is sometimes said that the wife does more than any hired help could or would do, in addition to her duties as wife, therefore she should be paid. My husband could not insult me more than to offer to pay me. He could not do it. No husband could pay his wife. Her work, her responsibility, her care cannot be paid for in money value. It can only be paid for by a devoted life. Neither is the wife in the home a child to be given an allowance to do what she can with it. True many women do not know the value of money. If there be a certain fixed salary coming in, then it

### SUN-RAY MANTLE BURNERS

Sold at prices that defy competition! Burns mantle like gas, making gas-light from kerosene. Chlorless, noiseless, power light; burns 100 hours on one quart of kerosene; lights like a lamp; needs no generating. Hurter's Mantle. Satisfaction guaranteed for houses, stores and factories. Live representatives wanted. Send for particulars.

Dept. V, SIMPLEX GAS-BURNING COMPANY, 23 Park Row, NEW YORK CITY.



## KODAK

Means photography with the bother left out. Picture taking is simple and inexpensive by the Kodak system, and there are pictures everywhere that are worth the taking.

Ask your dealer or write us for a copy of our illustrated booklet, "The Kodak on the Farm."

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited  
Toronto, Canada

## A USEFUL PREMIUM SURE TO PLEASE ANY WOMAN



Our 10-piece Toilet Set is made of absolutely the best grade English semi-porcelain ware. All pieces are large, full size. The decoration consists of wild flowers, prettily entwined with foliage.

We can furnish it in dark blue, pink or peacock blue. Given for 5 new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Bloop Jar, with cane handle, to match above set, for 2 additional subscriptions. Address:

CIRCULATION DEPT. FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

## A big bowl of Quaker Oats

is the best dish you can serve.

Delicious and nourishing

Good for all ages and all conditions.

Economical and strengthening.



### THE COOK'S CORNER

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

#### MULLIGATAWNY

The word "mulligatawny" is East Indian, and means "pepper pot." Cut up in small pieces 2 lbs. lean beef or veal, or 1 fowl or rabbit, and put on the fire in 2 qts. water. Slice 2 large onions, fry brown in beef drippings, and add to the meat. Add also the peel of 1 lemon, 1 bunch of herbs, and 1 clove of garlic. Let simmer 5 hours, then strain through a white cloth wrung out of boiling water. Return to the kettle, season well with salt and pepper, and add 1 cup boiled rice. Boil another hour, then stir in the juice of 1 lemon and 2 tablespoons curry powder, and serve.

#### GINGER NUTS

One cupful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one ounce of ground ginger, four cupfuls of flour and molasses to make a stiff paste. Break off in bits, roll into balls and bake in a quick oven.

#### JAPANESE TEA WAFFERS

Stir together the white of one egg and one tablespoonful of white sugar. Add one tablespoonful of rice flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of softened butter. Beat until well mixed and add cream. Flavor with vanilla. Drop by the teaspoonful on greased tins, spread into rounds as thin as tissue-paper. Bake in moderate oven till brown. While still warm roll round a stick to curl. Keep in tin boxes.

#### SWEET APPLE PICKLE

Put 1 teasp each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice in a cheese cloth bag and boil this in a syrup made of 1 of vinegar and 3 lbs. sugar. Have 4 lbs. apples, pared, cored and halved. Place these carefully in the syrup, simmer till tender and then put the apples in heated, sterilized jars. Cook down the fruit in the jars, then pour over the syrup till thick, and seal. The jars must be full to overflowing, and care must be used that no air bubbles remain in the jar.

#### BAKED APPLES

Pare and core apples and place in a deep pan, add 1 teasp sugar and 1/2 cup water to each apple, more or less, according to the acidity and juiciness of the fruit. In the center of each apple place 1 teasp chopped nut meats and a strip of orange or lemon peel, and over the whole sprinkle cinnamon and nutmeg to taste. Bake very slowly, and the juice will become jelly-like. Serve hot or cold. Another way is to fill the centers with honey and a little butter, instead of the nuts and spice.

#### BOILED HAM

to be at its best requires long and cooking; but before cooking comes the soaking and washing. Put

the ham in the kettle, cover with cold water, and let soak four hours. Wash thoroughly, scrape, trim off the hard skin, put in a kettle, cover with cold water, heat very gradually to the boiling point, and let simmer (which means very slow boiling) until the fork or skewer. A half ham weighing eight pounds, requires about four hours for the boiling. Remove the kettle from the range, and let stand one hour, that the ham may partially cool; then take from the water and remove the outside skin. Sprinkle the ham with fine granulated sugar and fine cracker crumbs, then put dashes of paprika over the ham every one and a half inches, and insert a whole clove in the centre of each dash. Bake one hour in a slow oven. Serve cold, very thinly sliced, and garnish with parsley.

\*\*\*

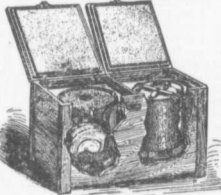
#### A Fireless Cooker

One of the conveniences found in many farm homes to-day and in fact city homes, as well, is the "fireless cooker." This is as its name implies, a cooker that cooks food, without the use of any fuel. Of course the cooking of the food has to be started before the food is placed in the cooker. One of Farm and Dairy's most devoted friends, has a metal cooker which she has used for several years. She describes the cooker and how to make a similar one.

#### TO MAKE THE COOKER

Even if not suitable for all sorts of cooking, a hay-box, or fireless cooker would be a convenience and a labor saver, especially for long, slow jobs of cooking, and every housekeeper should have one, as they cost nothing and save fuel and labor.

A fireless cooker can be made of any ordinary store box; but a rather long one is best, as several different sized kettles can be used, in case sev-



A Typical Fireless Cooker

See article this issue, describing how to make fireless cookers and some recipes for cooking in same.

eral things are to be cooked at once. A board should be hinged on for a lid. Line the box and lid with several thicknesses of newspapers or with asbestos, tacked on the inside of box. Pack the bottom tightly with three or four inches of hay; set in the kettles

several inches apart, and fit the hay so tightly and neatly around them that their nests will keep in shape when they are removed. Make a cheesecloth bag, the size of the lid and fill it with hay or sawdust or if you have a bolster or pillow to spare they will answer.

#### COOKING WITH THE COOKER

When you wish to cook anything put it in the kettle, add water and let it boil on the range for about ten minutes, while boiling hard, put on the cover and put the vessel quickly in its hay-lox nest. The bag may be laid over and stuffed around, and the lid shut closely. You can then go about your other work and let the food cook itself.

As water does not evaporate in the cooker only the amount required to cover or to make the soup or gravy need be added. When the food requires a great deal of cooking it can be taken out after several hours, boiled up again and returned to its place, but this is rarely necessary.

Oatmeal for breakfast can be prepared in this proportion: 1 1/2 cupfuls of rolled oats, 5 cupfuls of cold water, 2 level teaspoons of salt. Boil on the range, stirring continually for about 10 minutes, or until it begins to thicken, then put in the box over night.

A chicken can be stewed for supper if put in about ten o'clock. Cut in pieces, season, roll in flour, fry in butter till sealed and brown, just cover with boiling water and simmer gently for 15 or 20 minutes, then let boil hard a minute and put in the box for 6 or 7 hours or over night if you wish it for breakfast.

Soups, Irish stews, pot roasts, etc., can be excellently cooked in the box. When a large piece of meat is to be cooked it should always be simmered on the range until hot to the centre, then boiled up hard for a minute before putting in the box. Vegetables and desserts can be cooked equally well in the fireless cooker by this process.

This cooker, is one of the best labor saving devices that I have any knowledge of.—Mrs. Corin Campbell, Essex Co., Ont.

\*\*\*

#### Four Fast Friends

Three charming daughters of Mr. H. C. Freffy, Oxford Co., Ont, with their pet pony. The photograph was taken last summer, when the pony was six months old. The girls are 3, 9 and 11 years old. The one in



Of Course the Little One Always has to Ride

the saddle must always have all the rides, of course. The two older girls much enjoy harnessing the pony and have driven it around their home yard many times during the past season. We shall be pleased to publish photographs of other farm pets, and the young folks at any time. Send them in to the Household Editor with a story about them.

\*\*\*

We take much pleasure in reading Farm and Dairy and often notice the attractive designs given in the "Sewing Room section."—Mrs. I. Brown, Brant Co., Ont.



### The Piano Which Everyone Can Play

An ordinary piano is limited in its usefulness. If no one in the family plays, it stands idle. This Piano is never idle—every one in the family plays it.



### New Scale Williams Player Piano

unlocks the hidden treasures of the world's music. Everyone can play it—and enjoy his or her favorite music, be it what it may. New Scale Williams Player Piano is a double delight—it gives you the superb New Scale Williams Piano, and the ability to play it.

Made with 85 and 65 notes—in a variety of magnificent designs. Our catalogues show the New Scale Williams Player Pianos in detail. Write for free copies and particulars of our plan of easy payments.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. Limited, OSWATA, ONT.

#### BRANCH OFFICES:

Whitney, Man. 223 Portage Ave. Montreal, Que. 725 St. Catherine St. W. London, Ont. 31 Dundas St.

108 A

### Easy Churning



No more tired arms and aching back when churning, when you get your "Favorite" Churn. You can churn by hand, by foot or both. Easiest running churn you ever saw. Easy to clean. Churns best quality of butter. Strong, rigid frame—roller bearings—light cover. 8 sizes, to churn from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream. "Champion" High Speed in the new Momentum Balance Wheel Washing Machine. If your dealer does not handle them, write me. DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARTY'S, ONT.

### "CHAMPION" RANGES

Are unequalled by any Range on the market. They please every housewife and give satisfaction. Mr. Tyrell's prize farm home has "Champion Range" in the kitchen. Mr. Tyrell took 1st prize in No. 2 District of the Dairy Farms Competition a short time ago. Her story is published in this issue. The "Champion" furnace has the only 4 bar deck ash tray in Canada.

"Champion" stoves for sale in the leading towns in Ontario. If your dealer hasn't one drop us a line to

**D. J. BARKER & CO.**  
PICKTON, ONT.

Peterboro Agents:—THE HIGGINS HARDWARE CO.

## First Prize Home in District No. 2

"Our home was built in 1829 and is one of those substantial homesteads which were built for comfort and convenience. So well was it planned at that early date that even now it answers the requirements of more advanced ideas on those points.

Built by Mr. Terrill's father, its upkeep was attended to by him until the time of his death in 1888. Since Mr. E. Terrill. It has been a fixed rule to paint it every three to five years and so strictly has this rule been adhered to that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch pins did not the slightest sign of being decayed or weather-beaten, but has the appearance of having been put on at a comparative recent date. The same un-failing care which has been given to the exterior of the house has invariably been bestowed upon the interior.

Shortly after we entered the home we saw where some improvements could be made, by moving partitions and thereby somewhat modernizing the interior and the family requirements having altered somewhat since the erection of the house.

### INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS

Our stock of household utensils and furniture has always been kept fully replenished with those modern improvements and inventions which tend to lighten labor and beautify the home.

We do not possess either of the two things found in most modern homes, namely a pantry or a kitchen cabinet. I had already decided from observation and experience that a pantry was not such a valuable acquisition as it is generally supposed to be. In a great many cases, constant oversight of the hired girls is necessary to prevent it from becoming a depository for odds and ends and even the men are often guilty of using it as a convenient dumping ground for articles that tend to transform it to a lumber room.

In place of either party of kitchen cabinet, I have in the kitchen two spacious cupboards with convenient shelves for utensils, and compartments for tin, sugar, etc. In the dining room convenient to the table is a dumb waiter, affording an easy method of conveying articles from the cellar to the table or vice versa. With the aid of conveniences like this, I am able to keep food in a more moist and fresh condition than can be done in either pantry or kitchen cabinet.

I have in the kitchen the "Champion" range manufactured by a firm at Pictou, Prince Edward County, Ont., and I consider it second to none for general usefulness and convenience in cooking.

Opening off from the kitchen is the washroom which is connected with a 60 barrel cistern in the north of the kitchen is our wood house, 30 x 36 feet, in which just a step from the kitchen door is a never failing well supplying water of the purest quality.

One half of the wood house is floored and in it we keep our cream separator (De Laval), washing machine, etc., and the other half a supply of beech and maple stove wood is constantly kept on hand. I may add that our stock of stove wood has never got sufficiently low to permit of us seeing the back of our wood house.

In all we have a parlor, dining room and kitchen, all good sized rooms, besides seven bed-rooms and closets and two storerooms. The appearance and comfort of the home is greatly added to by the lawn in front of the house, which affords an excellent resting place during the spare moments in a hot summer's day. We have a long distance telephone on our home which we also find very convenient."

Renew your subscription now.

## The Upward Look

### God, the Source of All Things

Draw nigh to God and He will draw nigh to you.—James 4: 8.

When we approach God with our petitions it helps us greatly when we remember that He is the source of all things and that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above." (James 1, 17). All things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made." John 1: 3). Not only is God the creator of all material things but He also is the source of all power and wisdom and love. When, therefore, we pray to God for help and strength and the doors and windows of our soul and permitting God's Holy Spirit to enter our lives and just in proportion as we are filled with God's spirit are we able to accomplish all things and to rise superior to all conceivable limitations for "with God nothing shall be impossible." (Luke 37). That is all things are in conjunction with God and of power lies in keeping our connection with God who works all things.

The thought that God surrounds our lives with loving care and that He is anxious to pour blessings on us we do upon us just in proportion as we do our part by seeking to learn and do simply by His will brought our clearly and simply by Ralph Waldo Trine in his book, "In tune with the Infinite." In the opening chapter Mr. Trine has this to say in part about what he calls "The Supreme Fact of the Universe"

"The great central fact of the universe is that Spirit of Infinite Life and Power that is behind all, that animates all, that manifests itself in and through all; that self-existent in principle of life from which all has come, but from which all has come, and from which all is continually coming. If there is an individual life, there must be life from which it comes. If there is of necessity to an infinite source of a quality or a force of love, there must be a necessity be an infinite source of love which comes. If there is wisdom, there must be the all-wise source same is true in regard to peace, the same in regard to power, the same in regard to what we call material things.

"There is then, this Spirit of Infinite Life and Power behind all which is the source of all. This Infinite Power is creating, working, ruling through the agency of great immutable laws all the universe that run through all the universe. Every act of ours on every side. Every act of these every day lives is governed by these laws and forces. Every flower that grows, blooms, fades, according to certain great immutable laws. Every snowflake that plays between earth and heaven, forms, falls, melts, according to certain great immutable laws.

"In a sense there is nothing in all the great universe but Life. If this is true there must of necessity be a force behind it all that makes of these laws and a force greater than the laws that are made. This Spirit behind all is what I call God. He is not what term you may use, be it Kindly Light, Providence, the Over Soul, Omnipotence, or whatever term may be most convenient. I care not what the terms may be as long as we are agreed in regard to the great central fact itself.

"God, then is this Infinite Spirit which fills all the universe with Himself alone, so that all is from Him

"A good Range and good Cooking is essential to the health and contentment of every home."

BUY A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE AND YOU BUY THE BEST

Note the large Oven, 16 loaves of bread in pans 4 1/2 x 10 at one baking.

You take no risk, as every Range is fully guaranteed.

Universal Favorite



Manufactured by  
FINDLAY BROS. CO., Limited,  
Carlisle Place, Ont.

This range is for sale by the leading dealer in the town in which you do your marketing.

and in Him, and there is nothing that is outside. Indeed and in truth, then, in Him we live, and move and live, our very life. He is the life of our received, we are continually receiving our life from Him. We are partakers of the life of God; and though we differ from Him in that we are individual spirits, while He is the Infinite Spirit including us as well as all else beside, yet in essence the Life of God and the life of man are identical the same, and so are one. They differ not in essence, in quality; they differ in degree.

"There have been and are highly illumined souls who believe that we receive our life from God after the manner of a divine inflow. And again, there have been and are those who believe that our life is one with the life of God, and so that God and man are one. Which is right? Both are stood.

In regard to the first, if God is the infinite Spirit of Life behind all, whence all comes, then clearly our life as individual spirits is continually coming from this Infinite Source by means of this divine inflow. In the second place, if our lives as individual spirits are directly from Life, then this Infinite Spirit of Spirit that is manifested in the life of each must be identical in quality with that Source, the same as a drop of water taken from the ocean is, in nature, in characteristics, identical with that ocean, its source. And how could it be otherwise? The liability to misunderstanding in this latter case, however is this: in that although the life of God and the life of man in essence are identically the same, the life of God so far transcends the life of individual man that it includes as the quality of life is concerned, in essence they are the same; so far as the degree of life is concerned, they are vastly different.

"In this light, it is not then evident

that both conceptions are true? And more, that they are one and the same? one and the same illustration.

"There is a reservoir in a valley which receives its supply from an inside. It is then true that the reservoir in the valley receives its supply from the larger reservoir on the mountain side. It is also true that in nature, in quality, in characteristics identically the same as that in the larger reservoir which is its source reservoir on the mountain side, in the amount of its water, so far transcends the reservoir in the valley, that it can supply an innumerable number of like reservoirs and still be unexhausted.

And so in the life of man, if as ever, we may differ in regard to anything else, there is this Infinite Spirit of Life behind all, the life of all, and life of individual man, all comes, then the same, must come by a divine inflow from this Infinite Source. And if by this inflow to man, life that comes the same in essence as is this Infinite Spirit of Life. There is a difference. It is not a difference in essence. It is a difference in degree.

"If this is true, does it not then follow, that in the degree that man does he approach to this divine inflow then necessarily follows that in the degree that he makes this approach does he take on the God powers. And does it not then follow that the limitations man has are the limitations he sets to himself, as a virtue of permits, this thought will be carried further in this column.—I.H.N.

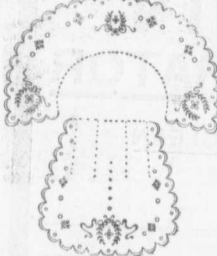
Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

### Embroidery Designs

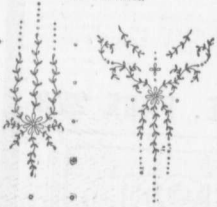
Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, making for same. They will be published as soon as possible after receipt of request.



478 Design for Embroidering a Child's Melon Cap. Especially adapted to May Marion Pattern No. 6561.



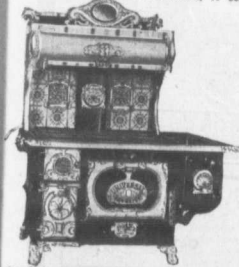
481 Design for Embroidering a Dutch Collar and Jacket.



482 Design for Embroidering an Infant's Blouse. Patterns for stamping the yoke and lower portion of the panel are given.

### An Up-to-date Household Range

A range of this high standard should be found in every well kept kitchen. It has all the up-to-date improvements, to com-



mens itself to the most fastidious purchaser. This stove burns either coal or gas and is manufactured by the Findlay Bros., Carlisle Place, Ont.

## SPECIAL SPRING FASHIONS

Realizing the great interest that our readers take in the new spring styles, we shall only give additional space to the pattern department of Farm and Dairy for this week. Look over the illustrations in the fashion department and send your orders early. If you do not see the style illustrated that you would like advise us, and we will do our best to get it for you. Write all prices plainly, giving name and address, size and number of pattern desired. Address: Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

### WORK APRON 613L



The really protective and practical is the one that wise women adapted. This one is just as well adapted to the housewife. It will keep her gown fresh and free from soil.

Material required for medium size is 9 1/2 yds. 27, 7 yds. 36 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### PRINCESS COMBINATION CORSET CUP AND DRAWERS 6271



This combination undergarment does it away with all unnecessary bulk, the drawers are loose enough and it provides just the snug fit wanted under fashionable gowns.

Material required for medium size is 3 yds. 27, 2 1/2 yds. 36 or 34 in. wide, with 2 1/2 yds. of heading, 1 1/2 yds. of wide and 3/4 yds. of narrow lace.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### EACH GORE 618L



This model includes one plait at each end, and these tucks provide becoming fullness. It is seven gored and the seven gored model is always a satisfactory one.

Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3 1/2 yds. 44 or 52 in. wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 3 1/2 yds.

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

### BREAKFAST JACKET 587L



The need for a pretty, tasteful and becoming breakfast jacket always exists, and each new one is therefore certain of a welcome. Here is one that is tucked and has the roll-over collar which is so comfortable and the three-quarters sleeves.

Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 21 or 24, 3 1/2 yds. 32 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### GIRL'S COSTUME 6317



Every girl of the house or jersey is being worn this season. This dress is just fancy enough to be becoming and attractive.

Material required for medium size (10 yrs.) is 6 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 4 1/2 yds. 32 or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 8 yds. of heading.

The pattern is cut for 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs. and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### FIVE GORED PETTICOAT 608S



Shapely petticoats are essential if the gown is to appear at its best. This one is smooth fitting and is cut on absolutely correct lines. It will be found adapted to all skirting materials.

The petticoat is cut in five gores. When the yoke is used the upper portion is cut away. When the yoke is not used the upper portion is under-faced.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 3 1/2 yds. of embroidery or 12 in. wide, 2 1/2 yds. insertion. If blouse is of material 2 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 1 1/2 yds. 36, 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide will be required.

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

### SHIRT WAIST OR BLOUSE 648S



The tailored shirt waist is always needed. It fills a place that no other garment supplies. This one is tucked most becomingly and is adapted to flannel, moire and pongee as well as to linen, and cotton.

Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 21 or 24, 3 1/2 yds. 32 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 inch bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 636L



The shirt waist that is closed at the left of the front in double-breasted style makes a novelty. The sleeves are of the regulation shirt waist sort.

Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3 1/2 yds. 32 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 3/4 yd. of silk or velvet for collar and cuffs.

The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS FOR MISSSES 6613



Semi-princess dresses closed at the left of the front are smart this season. This is especially designed for older girls and small women. The plated panels of the skirt are distinctly novel and provide satisfactory fare. Collarless necks are always charming when becoming.

Material required for medium size (16 yrs.) is 11 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 7 yds. 32 or 5 yds. 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for 14, 16 and 18 yrs., and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### BLOUSE WITH CHEMISETTE 6586



The blouse made with a chemisette always means daintiness. This one is novel, is closed at the front, and is practical as well as smart. There are just enough tucks at the shoulders to mean becoming fullness and the closing is made up with two of the big buttons that make a favorite feature.

Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 21, 24 or 3 1/2 yds. 32, 24 or 32, 2 yds. 44 in. wide, 1/2 yd. 18 or 1/2 yd. of contrasting material for turned-over portion of collar and cuffs. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### MISSSES' WAIST 6612



Pretty waists are always in demand and this one is just as stylish and attractive as any. The long jabot makes a most satisfactory finish and the lines are all good.

Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 21 or 24, 3 1/2 yds. 32, 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 1/4 yd. of all-over lace and 1/2 yd. of silk to trim as illustrated.

The pattern is cut for girls of 14 and 16 yrs., and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### GIRL'S RUSSIAN COSTUME 6614



Russian costumes are smart this season and this one designed for young girls is becoming. It is trimmed to give long lines, the coat is made with blouse portion and poplin in one, simply held by a belt at the waist line.

Material required for medium size is 6 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 4 yds. 32 or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 9 yds. of wide, 10 yds. of narrow braid.

The pattern is cut for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 yrs. and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### NINE GORED SKIRT 6614



Here is one of the newest skirts, gored to fit smoothly over the hips but with graceful fullness at the foot caused by the plaited lower portion, which gives straight lines that are extremely smart and graceful. The inverted plait at centro front is stitched to form wide tucks.

Material required for medium size is 9 yds. 27, 4 1/2 yds. 44 or 4 yds. 52 in. wide. The pattern is cut for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

# EATON'S CATALOGUE

SENT FREE FOR THE ASKING

The Profit from your Herd of Cows  
is governed by how much  
Cream you have to sell

NOTE  
OUR  
PRICES  
FOR DE-  
LIVERY  
TO YOUR  
NEAREST  
RAILWAY  
STAT.ON



## THE EATON CREAM SEPARATOR

SKIMS CLOSE AND CLEAN

RUNS EASY

You are assured of obtaining the last grain of Cream  
from the milk with an EATON to do the work.

You may have the best herd of cows in the country as far as milk flow and butter fat in the milk goes, but unless your Separator skims clean you are not getting all the cream from the milk, and it's the cream that makes the money. Every particle of cream left on the milk is lost profit. Try the EATON Separator and you'll increase your profit because you get all the cream.

SEE THE NEW SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE, PAGE 223

### Saving Money on Your Household Needs Depends on You

It's to your interest and profit to study the goods and prices in this Catalogue. It has been prepared with the idea of making it convenient and easy for the farmer to choose goods that will meet with his desires at a price that is lower than he has been used to paying. Many thousands of our present customers buy all their household and farm needs from the pages of this Catalogue.

Those who have traded with us continue to do so, because they realize that the saving of a few cents on an order of goods is just as profitable as securing a higher price for farm produce.

It's only by sending an order for the goods you require that brings to you the full advantages of our low prices. Don't stop with sending for a saw or hammer, a suit or a pair of shoes—buy a cultivator, cream separator, a wagon—in fact send for every single thing you or your family needs. Thus you will be reaping the full benefit of the large careful buying and economic selling that make our prices so reasonable. If you can save 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. per week or per month on your purchases and still have better goods, you know that in a short time your savings will be very useful for many different things you really would like to have for yourself, or for your family or for your home.

Remember that if the goods are not satisfactory for any reason we return your money in full and pay all transportation charges.

Decide now to make a determined effort to get every benefit for yourself which thousands of other families are enjoying.



WRITE FOR OUR  
GROCERY  
CATALOGUE

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED  
TORONTO - CANADA

WRITE FOR OUR  
BOOK  
CATALOGUE



**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Contributions Invited.

**NOVA SCOTIA**  
**ANTIGONISH CO. N. S.**  
**ANTIGONISH**—The annual Seed Fair held recently proved very successful, the exhibits in grain being equal to any shown in the Maritime Provinces. Quite a number of our young men are leaving for the much-talked-of West, but we expect to see them back here long on the old homestead, wiser but no richer men. Food is becoming scarce in many barns, and farmers are wishing for an early spring. Hay sells for \$12 to \$14 a ton; bran, \$1.40 a cwt.; corn meal, \$1.90; feed oats, .50c; seed oats, .50c; potatoes, .55c; beef, 75c; pork, .30c; butter, 22 to 25c.—Tom Brown.

**QUEBEC**  
**COMPTON CENTRE**—A lot of new augur has been made, out some farmers have not tapped as yet. Winter did not stay still high, 12c for pork and 5c to 6c for beef. Hens are beginning to lay more, so that eggs are down to 20c a doz. Corn is 85c a bush, oats, 25c, .60c.—H. G. C.

**ONTARIO**  
**CARLETON CO. ONT.**  
**MERIVALE**—Clover and grass are looking well. Cattle and all live stock look well. Owing to the mild winter did not take the usual quantity of fodder for stock. There has been a considerable quantity of hay and straw sold, but there is quite a quantity left to spare here. The markets still remain high for most kinds of farm produce. Hay sells for \$12 to \$15 a ton; straw, 8c a ton; oats, 42c to 44c a bush, potatoes, 40c a bag, butter, 25c to 27c a lb.; eggs, 25c a doz.; pork, \$12 to 15. Good stall fed steers are worth 6c a lb live weight; milch cows just coming in, according to quality, \$40 to \$60. There is a great demand for horses, prices ranging all the way from \$200 to \$300 each.—G. B.

**HASTINGS CO. ONT.**  
**ACTINOLITE**—All kinds of farm stock came through the winter fine, and fodder is more plentiful than was expected. Potatoes are plentiful and prices for them are low.—T. K.

**DURHAM CO. ONT.**  
**BLACKSTOCK**—There has been a large trade done in the horse line. Buyers have paid all the way from \$150 to \$400 for their best mares and will be able to raise some more good ones. The majority of the beef cattle have been shipped at high prices. Our buyers have paid as high as \$9.00 for hogs. Red clover seed has taken quite a drop and some that refused to take \$9.10 a bush are now selling at considerably lower prices. Fall wheat and clover are looking very well.—R. J. F.

**YORK CO. ONT.**  
**THE FARMERS' DAIRY COMPANY.**  
The annual meeting of the Farmers' Dairy Company, Ltd. of Toronto, at which reports covering the first year's work were presented. The reports were most encouraging, showing that the amount of milk being handled was considerably in excess of what had been anticipated when the company was formed. This company is controlled by farmers who produce milk for the Toronto market, and was formed as a result of the constant struggle between the milk producers and the city dealers in Toronto. The success the company has met with was considered so gratifying that the shareholders subscribed for enough additional stock at the meeting to increase the capital stock of the company by 10 per cent. The directors were all re-elected. They are: G. S. Henry, Orillia, Ont.; L. E. Annis, Toronto; J. G. Cornell, Scarborough; A. J. Reynolds, Scarborough; W. C. Grubb, Thistleton; W. J. Bragg, Bowmanville; J. W. Bracy, Thornhill; R. M. Holby, Manchester; R. I. Crawford, Emery, Ont.

**WELLINGTON CO. ONT.**  
**ELORA**—Dairying as a profitable branch of mixed farming is receiving more attention. The number of cows may not be larger, but a goodly number of farmers who before have looked upon dairying as a side branch and of little consequence are now investing in cows

of the dairy type. This would seem to indicate that more care and attention will be applied to this branch of the business.—G. W.

**OXFORD CO. ONT.**  
**GOLSPIE**—Farmers are very busy seeding. The most of the land is in good shape. It would work still better if we had a warm rain. There has been a good deal of maple syrup of very good quality made, mostly for home use.—Alex. M. McD.

**NORFOLK CO. ONT.**  
**SOUTH WALSHINGHAM**—Dairy cows are selling at \$45, \$50, \$60 a piece; hogs, \$9.80 a cwt.; eggs, 15c to 20c a doz. Farmers' wives are rushing them in to the local dealers before the price falls lower. Wheat is selling at \$1.05; potatoes, 40c a bag. Stock have come through so far looking well. Butter is selling at 20c a lb.—B. H.

**ESSEX CO. ONT.**  
**ARNER**—Considerable plowing is being done, and farmers on tiled land are intending to seed soon. Wheat was damaged considerable by the ice. Fields are badly spotted, the wheat being dead in very little hollow. Wheat and seed corn are being shipped, the former going at \$1.04 a bu. Hogs have reached the \$9.35 mark, which exceeds all expectations. They are scarce even at that figure.—A. L.

**GREY CO. ONT.**  
**RAVENNA**—The fall wheat looks very promising. A number from here attended the Fruit Institute meeting held in the Town Hall, Thornbury. It was quite interesting to our fruit growers to hear the different subjects discussed, such as spraying, spray mixtures, working the orchards, packing and marketing the fruit, as well as the cultivation of orchards. We feel sure that the farmers will benefit from it.—C. P.

**ALBERTA**  
**RED DEER DIST. ALTA.**  
**BURNT LAKE**—A number of farmers are plowing and harrowing and a few have started seeding. Prospects for dairying are very bright. A Jersey cow, "Rosaland of Old Basing," has made a Canadian championship butter record of 67.84 lbs in 12 months. This cow was bred in Alberta and is owned and raised by C. A. Julian Sharman.—B. M. B.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
**NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.**  
**MURDO**—Everybody is plowing. Some people are sowing grain. A number of sheep are dying from tuberculosis. The cows are looking fine, as they are getting grass in the meadows. Pigs are selling for 9c a lb. live weight, with prospects of an advance. Horses are looking poor on account of plowing in the intense heat. There are so many eggs

that the egg dealers cannot handle them and have refused to take them.—J. C.

**THE PIG WAS A BEAUTY**—I recently received a pure bred Yorkshire boar sent me by Farm and Dairy for a club of seven new subscriptions to that paper. The pig was bred by W. F. Disney of

Greenwood, Ontario, and is a beauty. I tender my thanks to Farm and Dairy for such a fine premium.—John Doherty, Peterboro Co. Ont.

I consider Farm and Dairy one of the best agricultural papers in Canada today.—J. D. McLeelan, King's Co. P.E.I.

**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

**\$9.65 a Cwt.**  
FOR HOGS WEIGHING 100 TO 250 LBS.

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

**Potash Means Profit**

Test the truth of this statement by using Potash this year in conjunction with a Phosphatic and Nitrogenous Fertilizer.

Potash is an Absolutely Essential Plant Food and may be obtained from all leading Fertilizer Dealers and Seedsmen in the highly concentrated forms of

**Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash**

Potash promotes maturity and insures high class quality of all Farm, Orchard and Garden Crops.

Write us for particulars and Free Copies of our Bulletins including:—"Fertilizers: their Nature and Use," "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden," "The Potato Crop in Canada," "The Farmer's Companion," etc., etc.

**DOMINION AGRICULTURAL OFFICES OF THE POTASH SYNDICATE**  
1102-1105 TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

**YOU CANNOT BUY A BETTER DRILL**

than  
**The Peter Hamilton Leader Drill**



This is the unanimous opinion of thousands of farmers who have used our "LEADER" in the past. The secret lying in the fact that it is simple in construction and operation, light of draft and strongly constructed, and doing the work given it in all kinds of grain and under all conditions in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

See our agent and he will explain to you dozens of advantages in the "Leader."

**THE PETER HAMILTON CO., Limited - Peterborough, Ont.**

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, April 4.—The only speck on the horizon, in the shape of the tariff complication seems to have dissolved into thin air, and there is nothing to indicate breakers ahead to the farmers in any department of commerce. Anxiety in regard to the help seems likely to be dissipated in the near future, as heavy bookings of the more desirable class of immigrants are reported by the authorities. Call money rates at 5 to 3 1/2 per cent.

WHEAT.

In these columns it was stated some weeks ago that the advance reports in regard to the outlook of the wheat crop were probably fathered by interested parties in order to bull the market. This was evidenced by the consistently even tenor of the European markets, which refused to be driven into a causeless panic by Chicago brokers. The truth of the matter is that the bullish tendency quoted by the farmers who naturally have held on to their wheat in the hope that prices would be heightened by the various rumors set afloat by Patten and his associates. Crops in most sections are said to be up to normal condition, and there is no cause for anxiety. Prices in consequence have remained very stationary. May wheat in Chicago being quoted at \$1.14; July, \$1.07, and September \$1.05. Shipment from the Argentine still continue heavy, over 2,000,000 bushels having been shipped last week. In the local market No. 1 northern is quoted at \$1.13; No. 2, \$1.11; No. 3, \$1.09; No. 2 white, \$1.08; outside. On the farmers' market fall wheat is quoted at \$1.10 and goose wheat at \$1.05 a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS.

The market for all kinds of coarse grains continues quiet, and the following prices are quoted: Canada Western No. 3, 44c; No. 3, 43c on track; lake ports, 43c and 42c respectively, all rail; No. 2, Ontario white, 37c; No. 3, 36c a bushel outside. Peas, 80c; rye, 62c; buckwheat, 51c; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 47c a bushel outside. On the farmers' market oats are quoted at 42c to 43c; peas, 56c; rye, 60c; buckwheat, 56c; barley, 55c a bushel. In Montreal the market is quiet and Canadian Western No. 2 are quoted at 43c, No. 3, 42c; Ontario No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39c a bushel.

HAY AND STRAW.

The exceptionally early spring is putting a crimp in the prices, as farmers in short of that commodity are trusting to turning their stock out early on pasture. Americans are still buying in a few of the Eastern countries, and prices ranging from \$14.50 to \$16 have been obtained. Local dealers quote No. 1 timothy at \$14 to \$15 and inferior grades at \$11.50 to \$12.50 a ton. On the market No. 1 timothy is quoted \$19 to \$21; No. 2, \$17 to \$18; clover and mixed hay, \$17 to \$18; alfalfa, \$15 to \$16; clover and mixed hay, \$12 to \$12.50, and baled straw at \$5 to \$6 a ton on track.

MILL FEEDS.

The market to firm for mill feeds, and the following prices are quoted: Manitoba bran, \$22.50; shorts, \$24 a ton on track. Ontario bran, \$23.50; shorts, \$24.50. In the great Manitoba bran is quoted at \$22 a ton in bags, shorts, \$23 a ton. Ontario bran, \$22; shorts, \$23 a ton.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Her mastery to hen, has fallen to some extent from her high estate, the mild weather having hastened the egg supply to a very appreciable extent. Prices are still fairly good, however, and dealers are quoting strictly new laid eggs at 21c to 23c a dozen. On the farmers' market new laid eggs are quoted at 20c to 22c a dozen. Montreal reports show that there is no scarcity of eggs in the market, and wholesalers are quoting at 20c to 21c. Prices for poultry on the Toronto market are nominal and are as follows: Turkeys, dressed, 35c to 36c a lb.; ducks, 30c to 32c; geese, 17c to 18c; chickens, 20c to 22c; and fowl, 16c to 17c a lb. In Montreal prices remain unchanged.

HIDES.

Toronto prices for hides are as follows: No. 1 steers and cows, 11 1/2c to 12c a lb.;

No. 2, 10 1/2c; calfskins, 13c to 14c; horse-hides, \$1 sheepskins, 90c; to \$1.10; tallow, 75c to 80c a lb. In Montreal the demand for hide is active and No. 1 steers and cows, 11 1/2c; calveskins, 15c to 16c a lb.; sheepskins, \$1.25.

SEED PRICES.

The warning to farmers from the Seed Branch at Ottawa in regard to buying inferior seeds at a cheap price to buy cheap seed early owing to a very probable advance in price in the near future is the highest degree important to buy now even if one has to pay a higher price for it.

The following prices rule on the Toronto market: Best red clover, \$10 to \$11 a bushel; choice red clover, \$8.50 to \$9; alsike, \$6.50 to \$8.50, according to quality; timothy, \$2.50 to \$3.50 a bushel, prices are as follows: Choice red clover, \$5 to \$5.50 a bushel; alsike No. 1, \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.50 to \$7; alfalfa, \$7.50 to \$8; timothy, \$1.50 to \$2.10 a bushel, according to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP.

There is a generous supply of maple syrup on the market, and it is quoted at \$1 to \$1.10 a gallon. In Montreal maple syrup is quoted at 10c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There is a dearth of really choice butter on the market, but of the ordinary variety there is an ample supply. Creamery prints are quoted at 27c to 30c; separator prints, 25c; dairy prints, 22c; and storage butter, 16c to 17c a lb. On the farmers' market choice dairy butter is quoted at 28c to 30c a lb, and ordinary creamery butter at 25c to 26c a lb. In Montreal choice butter is quoted at 27c to 28c a lb. The demand for cheese in Toronto is steady, and dealers quote 13c for large and 13 1/2c for small. In Montreal white cheese are quoted at 12 1/2c and colored at 12c a lb.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

Supplies of potatoes are coming in freely, the prices ranging from 40c to 45c a bag and 50c to 60c a bag out of store. On the farmers' market potatoes are quoted at 65c to 70c a bag. In Montreal Green Mountains are quoted at 42c a bag, and dealers are overabundant. On the local market the price of beans prices being quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 and three pound pickers at \$2.15 to \$2.25 a bushel. In Montreal prices are quoted at \$1.90 to \$1.95 a bushel.

HORSE MARKETS.

Sales of horses have been very active during the week, and two or three more carloads of heavy draft horses have been shipped for heavy railway work in the West. Heavy draft horses have realized in some instances up to \$245 each; agricultural horses, \$150 to \$200; expressers, \$140 to \$200, and serviceably sound horses, \$80 to \$90.

LIVE STOCK.

Trade on the whole has been dull in live stock markets, and the prices remain at the same figure as quoted last week, with the prospect of climbing somewhat higher. The following prices have been paid by local dealers:

Export, \$6.50 to \$6.75; cows, medium, \$5.50 to \$6; bulls, \$4 to \$5. Hatchery cattle, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; cows, 85c; choice, \$1.40 to \$1.50. Stockers, \$1.50 to \$1.75; calves, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Ordinary, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Milch cows, choice \$50 to \$75; ordinary, \$35 to \$40; springers \$40 to \$60. Sheep, ewes, \$5 to \$6, according to quality. Calves, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Hogs, f.o.b., \$9.50; fat and watered, \$10. The Trade Bulletin's London correspondent makes as follows: "Canadian Bacon, 70c to 75c."

PETERBORO HOG MARKET.

Peterboro, April 4. — Danish hogs delivered on the English market last week numbered 29,000. The demand for bacon in the old country is very poor. The delivered price of the old country market are somewhat heavier. The George Matthews Co. points, \$9.40 a cwt. delivered at abattoir, \$9.65 a cwt. delivered at abattoir, \$9.65 a

MONTEAL HOG MARKET.

Montreal, Saturday, April 2nd.—The market for live hogs continues very firm with prices well maintained, owing to the light receipts. Quotations range from \$10.30 to \$10.75 a cwt. for selected lots weighed off cars.

There is a good demand for dressed hogs with quotations ranging from \$14.50 to \$15 a cwt. for fresh killed abattoir stock.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Montreal, Saturday, April 2nd.—The feature of the trade in provisions this week has been the strong demand for butter with steadily advancing prices, owing to requirements of the sharp advance in the price of the flour provision merchants. After the available stock in prices last week dealers promptly advanced their quotations to 30c a lb. for unaged stock at the beginning of the week. A further advance on the part of 30c for choice June stock, necessitated a further advance and the dealers are quoting all the way from 30c to 32c a lb. for direct creamery to-day. These quotations are for June and fall made creamery. Fresh made creamery is very scarce, and the quantity is very small. High priced high as 40c a lb. has been paid for receipts, however, are of inferior quality, and this will be the case for a week or two, yet until the factories have been running for some time.

Stocks are rapidly dwindling away and trade will be entirely exhausted, and the upon the receipt of fresh butter dependent creameries. This will certainly not be sufficient for the requirements of the local trade, and unless butter can be brought into the country from other parts of the world, we must look for still higher prices in the near future. It will creameries to work up to an output sufficient to supply the demand for butter in Canada, and in the meantime the consumers will be obliged to pay fancy prices for cheese. The market for cheese is very firm in Great Britain, and we can look for a

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

HAS OPENED BRANCHES AT

Haileybury, Porcupine and Matheson

and is prepared to receive collections, documents in escrow, and to transact a General Banking Business, with such specialties as are incidental to a mining region.

STUART STRATHY, General Manager



GET ALL THE CROP THIS YEAR

THINK back to the last harvest time. Did you get all the profit from your acres that should have been yours? Or through delays, caused by tinkering with broken-down or inefficient machines, did you lose machine leave a part of your profit in every field? Ask yourself today, and also, are they in condition to give me the same service this year? If not, year in the shortest time—with the machines that will get all the crop this year. They are Deering. They are machines that will give you the very best service.

The Deering binder is a model of convenience for operating. It is a draft and has such a wide range of adjustment that it is adapted for all conditions of grain and fields.

You will be sure of satisfaction with a Deering. It is a proved machine. In addition to binders, the Deering line comprises various other implements. The Deering local dealer handles I. H. C. gasoline engines, cream separators, manure spreaders, wagons, hay presses and motor vehicles.

Investigate the Deering line. Learn what Deering machines will do for you. Call on local dealer for catalogue and particulars or write to nearest branch office.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yukon.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO U S A (Incorporated)





## 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 BREEDERS' MEMBERSHIP FEES.

The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association at their last annual meeting unanimously decided to continue Farm and Dairy as the official organ of the association. We are advised by the secretary that those members of the association who have not yet paid the membership fee for 1909 are not entitled to receive Farm and Dairy for this year by virtue of membership. All who pay their membership fees for 1909 on or before April 1st of this year, are entitled to Farm and Dairy free for one year.

Last year quite a number of the members of the Association did not understand that their fees had to be paid by April 1st for the previous year to entitle them to the present year's subscription to Farm and Dairy. It is only members of the Ayrshire Association for 1909 who are entitled to receive Farm and Dairy for one year beginning April 1st, 1910. Those who have paid the fee for 1909 will receive the paper from April 1st, 1911, for one year.

## DISPERSION SALE OF HOLSTEINS AND AYRSHIRES.

Sixty-five head of registered Holsteins and Ayrshires will be sold at Dalmeny, Ont., on Tuesday, April 19th, the sale to

commence at 10 o'clock. This offering includes many of the best animals that I have been able to breed in my several years' experience.

The Holsteins, of which there are 11 head, are an all-round good lot, rich in quality and breeding and splendid milk producers. Included among the matrons are Camilla A. Abbekerk and two of her daughters, a strain good enough for any breeder. The youngsters are a very promising lot. If you want the best in the Holstein breed this sale affords the opportunity to buy them.

The Ayrshire herd, headed by Alkenhead Rover (Imp.)-3705-(6615), are a worthy offering. Included in the herd are Snowdrop of Menie (3794), White Floss 2762, Buttercup 2410, and many others of high class breeding and big milk producers. The yearlings and calves are the best we have ever bred.

Every animal must be sold. No reserve. Conveyances will meet morning trains at Osogood Station on day of sale. In the event of unfavorable weather sale will be held under cover. For catalogues or further information apply to R. B. Faith, Ottawa, Ont., or the proprietor, Jno. Campbell, Dalmeny, Ont.

## GOSSIP

**RAISE CALVES WITHOUT MILK**—Experience has shown that it is impossible to make a satisfactory substitute for milk out of cereals, hay, etc., oatmeal porridge, etc. A satisfactory substitute for milk must, as a matter of course, resemble cow milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition; it must be well balanced; it should be a complete food, and most of all it must be easily digested and assimilated by the tender stomach of the young animal. Blatchford's Calf Meal is such a food and has been on the market a very long time. Letters

or postals addressed to The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., will procure a valuable pamphlet entitled "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk," which tells how to raise three calves at the cost of one, avoid scourge and keep calves healthy and fat, and how to wean calves at about one-half the usual cost.

The general farmer may think it somewhat novel to blow stumps out with

## Expects to Win Another

Premium pig bred by Mr. W. F. Elliott, of Coleman, Ont., and sent me by Farm and Dairy for a club of seven new subscribers, arrived safely. It is a credit to Mr. Elliott's breeding. Accept my thanks, for such a fine premium. I expect to have another club of seven more subscribers to send in soon.—D. R. Scott, Halton Co., Ont.

powder, but it is true that a great many farmers throughout British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec have overcome the ordinary fashioned and laborious task of having to stump their farm by the use of powder. It is relatively cheaper and more satisfactory than any other method. Stumps or boulders make a farm unsightly, take up room on land that would be otherwise prolific and should therefore be removed. The Hamilton Powder

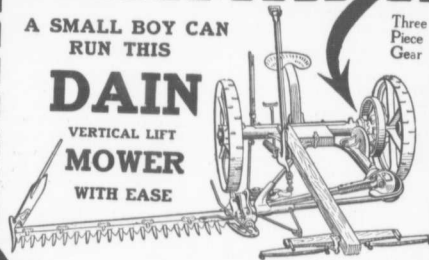
60ER LIKE SIXTY BELLS FOR \$65  
 80 BELLS FOR \$75  
**GILSON**  
 2 BAROLENE  
**ENGINE**  
 100 BELLS FOR \$100  
 Separators, Cream, Wash, Milk, etc. FREE TRAIL  
 Ask for catalogue at once  
**GILSON MFG. Co. 101 York St. Guelph, Ont.**

Co., with Ontario headquarters in the Home Life Building, Toronto, have a small booklet dealing thoroughly with the use of stumping powder. This booklet will be sent to any Farm and Dairy reader on request.

The "Perfect" steel cheese vat manufactured by the Steel Trough & Machine Co. of Tweed, Ont., is in a class by itself. It is a sanitary vat in every way, owing to the accessibility the operator has in being able to thoroughly cleanse it of waste matter, thus eliminating foul odors. The same may be said of their steel hay tanks, steel cream vats and steel curd sinks. This company also manufactures steel agitators, milk cooling tanks, steel hay leaders and smoke stacks.

Why have a blemished horse in your stable when you can clean off any soft swelling with ABSORBINE? \$2.00 a bottle at druggists. W. F. Young, P. O. F. 153 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass. Lyman, Ltd., St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

A SMALL BOY CAN  
 RUN THIS  
**DAIN**  
 VERTICAL LIFT  
**MOWER**  
 WITH EASE



Three  
 Piece  
 Gear

## AND THIS IS WHY

The Dain Vertical Lift feature is controlled mechanically—not by sheer human strength, when raising the cutter bar over stumps or stones; or in turning corners. A pull at the hand lever or a push on the foot lever, and the cutter escapes all obstructions. In raising the cutter bar to an upright position, for transportation, the operation is made an easy and rapid one by using the hand lever and the foot lever together. This automatic control is at the driver's right. It is worked while in the seat.

The drift of the Dain Vertical Lift Mower is reduced to the smallest possible resistance because the weight of the cutting apparatus is carried on the wheels by means of the Dain adjustable coil spring. This large, strong coil spring keeps the cutter bar down to its work, and the cutting power is largely increased. Conditions being equal, the Dain Vertical Lift Mower will cut more hay and cut it easier than any mower made, and after the same amount of work will be in better condition than any other mower. For this reason, it lasts longer, and proves without doubt the very best mower investment that you could possibly make, from your standpoint.

The Dain Vertical Lift Mower is designed to make mowing easy. It is wonderfully strong. It is simply built and easily handled. Saves your strength and spares your horses. Dain mowers are made to last and do their work the way you want it done. Ask the nearest Dain agent. He'll gladly show you why no other mower is as good. A post card request will bring our booklet of comparative reasons why the Dain Mower is the mower for you. Tells you all about mowers. Don't wait. Get your pen and write now.

**DAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited**  
 103 DAIN AVE. WELLAND, ONT.

**"Galt" Shingles**

The new "Galt" Steel Shingles and Sidings are the surest protection from the fiercest storms that rage—yes, even lightning storms.

They are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Plates, which shed lightning like water from a duck's back.

No wind, rain or snow can penetrate the new Gale-proof, closed-end side-lock or the continuous interlocking and overlapping bottom joint. They are twice as securely nailed as any other—that's very important.

They are easily and quickly laid, and the Bold Gothic Tile pattern makes a very handsome roof.

They cost no more than ordinary metal shingles—why not have the "Galt Kind"? Our free Catalog "B-3" explains all about them.

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

THE GALT ART METAL CO. LIMITED, GALT, ONT.  
 Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros, Winnipeg and Regina.

## Agents wanted in some localities

**BIG DISPERSION SALE**  
 65 Head, All Good Ones

11 Registered Holsteins, 54 Registered Ayrshires

WILL BE HELD AT  
**DALMENY, ONT., TUESDAY, APRIL 19**  
 COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK, SHARP

This offering includes many of the best animals I have been able to breed in my several years' experience.

The Holsteins are an all round good lot, rich in quality and breeding, and splendid milk producers. Among the matrons are Camilla A. Abbekerk, and two of her daughters. The youngsters are a very promising lot.

The Ayrshire herd, headed by Abbekerk Rover imported, 2705-615, are a worthy lot. Included in the herd are many outstanding individuals of high class breeding and calves are to be had in lot we have ever bred.

It matters little whether it is a bull you want or a few good females, you will find them in this sale, and you will be given an opportunity to buy them at your own price, as every animal must be sold.

Conveyances will meet morning trains at Osogood Station on day of sale. In the event of inclement weather, sale will be held under cover. For catalogues and further information, apply to R. B. Faith, editor of the Ottawa Valley Journal, or the proprietor.

**THOS. IRVING, Auctioneer JOHN CAMPBELL, Dalmeny, Ont.**



**Bright Prospects for Dairying**

The dairy season of 1910 opens with the brightest prospects for years. Winter has given place to spring two weeks earlier than is usually expected. Seeding is in progress in many localities and the grass already is growing. Feed supplies are plentiful, so with the generally anticipated early spring and the continuance of the fine weather which has prevailed during the past two weeks, stock should go on to grass earlier than is usual and in good condition.

This summary is drawn from the reports of a large number of special Farm and Dairy correspondents located in the more prominent dairy districts. Typical of these reports are the following, extracts only being given:

Alex McDonald, Oxford Co., Ont.—“The number of cows in milk during 1910 will be about the same as in former years. Cows have been selling so very high that some who would like to increase their herds find that to do so would cost more than they were willing to pay. Feed is plentiful. Prospects for the season are bright.”

Jas. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.—“There is no lack of feed. Farmers appear to have abundance. Many have a large amount of hay on hand, and the grass is getting green already. Prospects are good. Factory men are all optimistic about the coming summer and are now busy enlarging their making plants.”

Jas. M. McFie, Middlesex Co., Ont.—“The number of cows will be as great if not greater than last year. Splendid weather prevails. If it continues there will be plenty of feed.”

C. H. Shuh, Waterloo Co., Ont.—“Dairy cows are slightly on the increase. There is plenty of fodder and grain to feed the cows until pastures are ready. Good cows are hard

to find and high in price, but with present high prices of other products the prospects are for a successful season.”

D. N. Anderson, Lambton Co., Ont.—“The dairy business has been steadily increasing since the building of our cheese factory, ‘Maple Grove’ in 1871. Cows have been increasing to a great extent, and farmers are looking for more. Silos have been erected and more will go up this summer. There will be more cows than last year. Feed is holding out fine. Everything is shaping for a good year.”

E. Hawthorne, Peterboro Co., Ont.—“Dairy cows will be about the same as last year. Any that have changed hands have been sold at prices beyond all past records. The supply of feed is adequate. Hay is scarce and poor, but turnips and corn, which were largely grown last year, take its place and give better results. Patrons are satisfied, and if prices remain as good as last year, I anticipate a good season for 1910.”

E. B. Hinman, Northumberland Co., Ont.—“Farmers generally are keeping about all the cows their farms will safely carry. The tendency is to increase the number. There will be plenty of fodder. Prospects for dairying were never better.”

E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.—“Prospects for dairying are excellent. We look forward to good prices for cheese. Generally speaking, our farmers are striving to improve the yields. Most barns are well stocked with good feed. Cows will number about the same as last year.”

W. A. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.—“If anything, there are more cows than a year ago. Grass will begin to start early, and it appears that the supply of feed will be am-

ple. Prospects for dairying are good. Our dairy instructor tells me that cheese should start away at 12½ cents.”

C. H. Clendenning, Leeds Co., Ont.—“Dairy herds average about the same as last year. Feed is holding out well. Some will have fed less. A lot of corn was grown last year. This crop deserves credit for its abundance. Prospects for dairying are bright. Cattle will likely be out on pastures much earlier than usual.”

W. E. McKillican, Glengarry Co., Ont.—“If present spring conditions prevail, there will be abundance of cattle feed. Even should there not be an early spring, there will be no shortage. Prospects for dairying are good. Cattle are in fine condition, and pasture is likely to be in good shape on the start.”

These reports will be continued next week and will deal with Quebec as well as with Ontario.

**Prize Farms Competition**

(Continued from page 8)

were offered during 1910 for competition between farms in Quebec that have won silver medals, offered by the Quebec Government, and the first three prize farms in each of the four districts in Ontario, that a considerable number of farms in Quebec would be willing to compete. It was decided not to offer such a special prize this year. These competitions are new for Ontario, while in Quebec many of the farms have been through numerous competitions and therefore have had opportunities to perfect themselves in various ways. Will the Ontario farmers to compete against Quebec farmers under such conditions, it was felt would not be fair. The opinion was expressed, however, that in next year's open contest districts should be provided for the Eastern townships of Quebec so that next year farmers in Quebec may have an opportunity to compare their farms with those of the farmers of Ontario.

**A NEW OPEN COMPETITION**

There are a number of wealthy men in Ontario and Quebec who own large farms that they conduct for pleasure as well as for profit. They include Senator Forget and Mr. Jas. Morgan of St. Anne de Bellevue; Senator W. C. Edwards of Rockland; Senator W. W. Owens, Montebello; Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Hudson Heights, Que.; the Dentonia Park Farm, at Coleman; the farm at Kirkfield owned by Wm. McKenzie of The Canadian Northern Railway; the Threthewey Model Farm at Weston; the farms owned by Mr. Gooderham and the T. Eaton Co. of Toronto, and many others. All of these farms are practically experimental farms, as experiments have been conducted on them, the results of which should be of great value to practical farmers.

Last year, a desire was expressed by the owners of some of these farms that they should be allowed to compete in a special competition. It was decided by the Prize Farms Committee to hold a special competition this year for this class of farms. Three extremely handsome cups will be offered for prizes. The farms will be judged twice by two judges, one of whom will probably be secured from the United States, and who will be a man of international reputation. As there is a great diversity in the manner in which these farms are conducted, it was felt that it would be impossible to describe any one points that would be equally fair to all the farms that might be entered. It was decided, therefore, that the judges should be left free to decide which of the farms entered were being conducted in the most practical and use-

**Bickmore's GALL CURER**

Be sure and work the horse

The soothing, healing, and disinfecting ointment works a speedy cure of Galls, Cuts, Sores and Wounds, Standard horse remedy of the world. Cures you will not cure the horse. Buy it and be ready for emergencies. Sold by dealers generally. Write for catalogue sent for 2c. postage. Get it and test it. Address

Wingate Chemical Company, Ltd., 44 North Dufferin St., Montreal, Can.

ful manner while at the same time not losing sight of the fact that the farms were being worked for pleasure also. No attempt will be made to publish the scores of the various farms, but arrangements will be made to publish handsome illustrated descriptions of the best features of all the farms entered.

**TWO CONTESTS THIS YEAR**

Our readers will see by the foregoing report of the meeting that two big contests are to be held this year. The first contest will be the one confined to practical farmers in Ontario who won prizes in last year's contest and will be held to decide the best dairy farms in Ontario owned by practical farmers. The second contest will be open to wealthy men in the province of Ontario and Quebec and will be held to determine the best farms in the two provinces conducted both for pleasure and for profit. It is believed that these contests will awaken widespread interest and be productive of much good.

**Record of Performance.**—The Record of Performance work is keeping us very busy. We have 500 cows now running in the test, about 240 each of Holsteins, Ayrshires and the Jersey, Guernsey and French Canadians.—D. Drummond, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

**A MEDICAL BOOK FREE TO YOU**

Every person interested in poultry, as a breeder or in commercial way, will find “Zenoleum Chickens Chat” a useful and reliable adviser. It gives full directions for the treatment of disease of poultry, and the prevention of contagious and will be held to decide the best dairy farms in Ontario owned by practical farmers. The second contest will be open to wealthy men in the province of Ontario and Quebec and will be held to determine the best farms in the two provinces conducted both for pleasure and for profit. It is believed that these contests will awaken widespread interest and be productive of much good.


To the commercial poultry raiser, who must depend upon the incubator to hatch out his chicks, the most eminent government poultry expert, obtained in all tests at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, is of the highest practical value. This test shows that the free use of Zenoleum in an incubator not only causes a large percentage of live chicks when hatched from the eggs in the incubator, but a greater percentage were alive at the end of four weeks than with ordinary conditions. In other words, the chicks hatched out in the incubator treated with Zenoleum, in vitality and consequently were better able to stand the various ills, that cause the death of one-half the stock now operated in the industry, and the Canadian Government has issued a bulletin on this subject, which will make the business more profitable and certain than ever before.

“Chicklet Chat” is the production of the most competent authorities on diseases of fowl, and is printed and sent out free by the manufacturers of Zenoleum Disinfectant, Guelph, Ontario, who have secured the endorsement of FORTY-FIVE out of forty-eight American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

“Chicklet Chat” teaches the doctrine of cleanliness, disinfection and the prevention of disease, and is the surest and best method of making the industry profitable.

“Chicklet Chat” is free to every reader of this paper. A cent spent for a postal card will return you a profit of many dollars.

Address, Zenner Disinfectant Company, 118 East Sandwich Street, Windsor, Ont.



**BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT**

**MEAL** added to water, half a pound to six pints, makes a cream which CONTAINS ALL THE ELEMENTS of nutrition found in a like quantity OF FRESH MILK. There is no other food as fresh milk itself which contains so much nutriment for calves and young pigs. We are convinced that this is the best article of food and what you see is what you get. It is made in England under a Government Milk Certificate on its label. Write it is a trial.

With half 25 1/2 lbs. 1 1/2 lbs. \$4.00  
Sold by Reliable Dealers Everywhere, and in  
151 W. KENNEDY ST., LIMITED, TORONTO

**Only requires man**

**Lighter Draft, Better Results**

The Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter is not a two-man machine. It only requires one man, saving you the extra man's wages. It is lighter draft, too. And will plant one-third faster. No other potato planter can compare with it in accuracy. The Aspinwall No. 3 drops over 99 per cent. seed. And does it without slightest injury to the seed. We've put seed through the planter fifty times and it produced as good results as seed planted by hand. No change of pickers required for different sizes of seed or different distances of planting.

Get our catalog M2 explaining detailed construction of Aspinwall No. 3, which is made by the largest makers of potato machinery in the world.

THE ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING CO., Jackson, Mich. and Guelph, Ont.

**Aspinwall No 3 Potato Planter**

# Brantford Roofing has two trade-marks



You cannot always judge a roofing by its price. Lower-grade roofings are often sold at about the same price as Brantford Roofing. So please be careful.

You can only make sure of lasting service by first making sure that you are getting the GENUINE Brantford Roofing. Remember that each roll of the genuine bears two trade-marks. One trade-mark is "a roof with a big letter B in the gable." The other is a "rooster" in the act of crowing.

Send right now for our big roofing book. It tells our reasons for making Brantford Roofing higher in quality than any other ready roofing. We believe you'll appreciate these reasons. It also tells why we make Brantford Roofing in THREE finishes—Asphalt, Rubber and Crystal.

BRANTFORD ROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED, Brantford, Canada.



## Guelph Winter Fair Annual Meeting

The directors of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair met in annual meeting, in Toronto, March 24th. The report of the secretary showed the last fair to have been the most successful yet. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$22,852.72; expenditures, \$30,809.92.

A higher admission fee than has previously been received from Farmers' Institute members will be required for the next fair. Coupon tickets, good for three admissions will be issued to members of all affiliated Farmers' Institutes upon presentation of membership tickets sold previous to the first of July each year, and 25 cents in cash.

In order that the attendance may be spread over a greater length of time, so that there will be less crowding than last year, it was decided to have the fair open on a Monday, and remain open until the following Friday afternoon. Live stock will be required in the building by 10 o'clock on the opening day and poultry by the previous Saturday night.

## Jersey Breeders to Push Things

A meeting of the directors of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, held in the Walker House, Toronto, Thursday, March 31, was full of interest. As mentioned elsewhere in this issue, a deputation was appointed to request that a herd of Jerseys shall be kept at the Experimental Farm. The deputation will also ask the Government to conduct experiments that will have the effect of showing the great injustice that is being done farmers whose milk is richer in butter fat when their milk is pooled at cheese factories as is now commonly done.

Messrs. D. Duncan, W. P. Bull and R. Reid were appointed a deputation to wait on Hon. James Duff to ask that similar experiments be conducted by the Ontario Government at the dairy schools in order that more complete information may be secured on this matter than is now available. The club desires to gain this information in order that it may be disseminated through the cheese factories of the country with the idea of leading more factories to have their milk paid for by the test.

### FINANCES FLOURISHING

Secretary Reid reported that at the end of February the club had a balance on hand of \$670.73. He expected that by the end of the year the balance would be \$1000.

The secretary was instructed to have printed some printed matter about the club giving the rules of registration and such other information about the Jersey cattle as would be likely to assist the Club. An effort will be made to induce the railway companies to restore the privilege cancelled last year of having stock shipped from one exhibition to the next at half rates.

A letter from A. H. Menzies & Son of Pender Island, B. C., was received, asking that the grant to the Victoria Exhibition be increased, as more Jerseys were exhibited there than any other dairy breed. The competition between Jerseys at Victoria is becoming keener each year. A similar request for a grant was received from the New Westminster Fair. As the grants are voted at the annual meeting, the directors decided that they did not have power to grant these requests. Among those present at the meeting, not all of whom were directors, were Messrs. H. A. Dolson, Alton; Samuel Lyons, Normal; Thompson Porter, Toronto; D. Duncan, Don; W. P. Bull, Toronto; B. Bull, Brampton; and R. Reid, Berlin.

## Well Drilling

I drill a 4 1/2 inch hole; work done summer or winter; pumps and fixtures always on hand. I guarantee water. Fifteen years experience. Right plans. Time given if needed by night. Worth your while to write for terms and prices this year, to

ARTHUR CAMPBELL  
L'Orignal, Ont. Phone No. 8

## FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

BEES—Wanted, several colonies of bees. J. R. Black, Harwood, Ont.

WANTED—Toulouse Goose eggs for hatching—George A. Easton, Jr., Wagon, Ont.

CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKER wants position. Eight years experience. Graduate of Experimental School. State wages paid and outfit.—Address Box 239, Owen Sound, Ont.

## Seed Oats

Scotch Grown Regenerated Banner

We have a few of these grand oats left. They will prove a splendid investment

Scotch Grown Black Tartarian

We offer these two varieties while the stock lasts at

SINGLE BUSHEL \$1.60

If 5 bushels or over are ordered, \$1.25 per bushel, bags free. Sent for samples.

If you want some good, clean seed oats, we offer the following varieties in 4-bushel lots or more, at 70c a bushel (bags 25c each, bulk 10c bushels) F. O. E. Toronto, Cluster, Sheffield Standard, Irish White, Abundance, Sensation, Waverly, Prince Royal. Send for samples.

## CLOVERS AND TIMOTHY

PURE. CLEAN. THE BEST.

Send for Samples.

Present Prices for our best:

- "GOLD" Brand Alfalfa Clover . . . per bush. \$13.50
  - "OCEAN" Brand Alyoke Clover . . . . . 8.00
  - "SUN" Brand Red Clover . . . . . 19.50
  - "FANCY" Brand White Clover . . . . . 17.00
  - "Diamond" Brand Timothy . . . . . 3.25
- We also quote S. C. Government Standard Alfalfa, Alyoke, Red and White Clovers and prices. When ordering, remember bags—25c each.

If you order 200 lbs. or more of clovers and timothy, we will pay the freight to any railway station in Ontario, east of Sudbury.

## SEED GRAINS

- | Manurehart Barley                        | per bush. |
|--|-----------|
| Two-Rowed Barley                         | 9.50      |
| Black Tares                              | 1.70      |
| Emmer (50 lbs.)                          | 2.25      |
| Buckwheat, Silverhull                    | 1.10      |
| Corn: White Cap, Pride of North, Red Cob | 1.25      |
| Cloud's Early                            | 1.25      |
| Corn: Compton's Early, Longfellow        | 1.25      |
| Must. Hesse, Korta Dakota                | 1.25      |
| Peas: Canadian Beauty                    | 1.50      |
| Black Eye                                | 1.40      |
| Peas: Early Ohio, per bag                | 1.40      |
| Carman, No. 1                            | 1.25      |
| Wheat: Wild Goose                        | 1.40      |
| White                                    | 1.40      |

## Forage Plants

- | Japanese Millet      | per lb. |
|----------------------|---------|
| Southern German      | 8c      |
| Hungarian            | 4 1/2c  |
| Copax                | 5c      |
| Dwarf Essex          | 8c      |
| Dwarf Essex Rape     | 8c      |
| Sand or Hairly Vetch | 7c      |
| Thousand Headed Kale | 10c     |
| Sprang or Amber Kale | 20c     |
| Sunflower            | 5c      |
| Evergreen Sweet Corn | 5c      |

## Fertilizers

- | Muriate of Potash  | per 100 lbs. per ton. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Sulphate of Potash | \$3.00 50.00          |
| Acid Phosphate     | 1.25 25.00            |
| Animal Manure      | 1.50 30.00            |
| Nitrate of Soda    | 3.50 60.00            |

## Geo. Keith & Sons

124 King St., East  
TORONTO — ONTARIO  
Reed Merchants since 1886.

## THE ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY CO.

21-23 St. Peter Street, Montreal

COMPLETE AND LATEST OUTFITS FOR CREAMERIES AND BUTTER FACTORIES

General Agents of the Celebrated Cream Separators, "United States" (for Quebec and Eastern Ontario), "Simplex" (for Quebec), and "Lanz" a German Separator (for the whole of Canada).

ASK FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES

Also General Agents for Quebec and Eastern Ontario of Wortman & Ward's Goods.

TELEPHONE MAIN { 4619  
3152

## The Canadian Farm Produce Co., Ltd.

21 St. Peter Street, Montreal

HOMOGENIZED AND STERILIZED MILK AND CREAM WILL KEEP ANY LENGTH OF TIME

THE XXTH CENTURY'S MILK AND CREAM, ABSOLUTELY PURE AND ASEPTIC

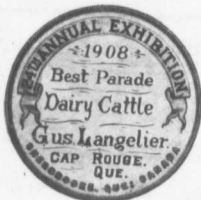
In air-tight bottles, cans or tins.

CONSIGNMENTS OF BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND POULTRY SOLICITED

TELEPHONE MAIN { 4619  
3152

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

# Stadacona Farm Ayrshires



Silver Medal won by  
**Stadacona Farm Ayrshires**  
At Sherbrooke Exhibition, 1908, in  
competition with all dairy  
breeds.

Silver Cup won by  
**Stadacona Farm Ayrshires**  
At Three Rivers Exhibition, 1909, in  
competition with all breeds,  
both dairy and beef.

Silver Medal won by  
**Stadacona Farm Ayrshires**  
At Sherbrooke Exhibition, 1909, in  
competition with all dairy  
breeds.

## Prizes won by STADACONA FARM AYRSHIRES during season 1909:

- AT THREE RIVERS, Quebec's Provincial Exhibition:**—Every first prize without a single exception. Bank of Hochelaga Cup for best herd of cattle, both beef and dairy breeds competing.
- AT SHERBROOKE, Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition:**—More firsts, more prizes, more money than any other exhibition. Diploma for best herds. Silver Medal for best lot of dairy cattle, all breeds competing.
- AT BARTON, VERMONT, U.S.A.:**—Every first prize without a single exception. Also, nearly all seconds and thirds, in strong competition.
- AT OTTAWA, Canada's Central Exhibition:**—More prizes and more money than any other exhibition in competition with herds right from Toronto.
- AT QUEBEC COUNTY FAIR:**—Every first prize without a single exception. Nine cows and heifers have qualified for Record of Performance at Stadacona Farm.

**GUS. LANGELIER, Cap Rouge Co., Quebec**

# You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

## GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE

Put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century.

Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Some-place, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future. There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is \$250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make—Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

### This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet.) They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

### Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wooden shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

### This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof for your roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

### Get Your Copy of This Free Book

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through, you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our Guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.

### Sample Shingle Free

WITH the book will come a sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-Shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

Send for it and the Book and Guarantee—Send now.



**O**SHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about

seventy-eight pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the weight of metal per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the metal only.

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

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh four-teen pounds or more.

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 9

### It Will Pay You to Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

## THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA

HALIFAX ST. JOHN, N.B. QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO LONDON CHATHAM  
16 Prince St. 42-46 Prince William St. 127 Rue du Post 321-3 Cross St. 423 Stone St. 11-113 Bay St. 86 King St. 200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY VANCOUVER VICTORIA  
45 Cumberland St. 76 Lombard St. 1001 Railway St. South 1112 Flax St. West 621 Powell St. 484 Kingston St.

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