

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVIII

NUMBER 13

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 1 1909



THE LAST DAYS OF WINTER IN AN ONTARIO SUGAR BUSH

The wooded land on individual farms throughout Ontario and Quebec is fast being depleted of its timber value. The ready market awaiting all kinds of timber and especially hardwoods has been a sore temptation for many to sacrifice the forest wealth of their farms. The merciless thinning that has been carried on has exposed the remaining trees to unnatural conditions with the result that many have passed their prime and are now fit only for the axe. Pasturing by cattle, also, has worked untold damage in destroying smaller growth and in tramping the soil, thereby materially affecting the larger stand. The farm woodlot, as specially if it be a sugar bush, merits more rational treatment than it has received in recent years. The illustration was taken on the farm of Mr. Cunningham, Huron Co., Ont.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Sprung Spindles

NEXT to bowls going out of balance, due to wear and tear, or misuse, there is no other feature that is a source of so much trouble as the bowl spindle becoming slightly sprung. While this can happen only by rough handling, or accident, it is a frequent occurrence. Even if the spindle is sprung as little as one one-thousandth of an inch, it will cause a decided vibration, or jar, in the whole machine. The only thing to do is to send such a bowl back to the factory and have the spindle straightened.

The Self-Centering Bearings

used in the "SIMPLEX" Link-Blade Separators exclusively, overcome this trouble. The reason is, that, with the **Self Centering Bearings**, the bowls are free to run on their neutral axis, instead of being confined by bearings to try to make them run on their mechanical axis, therefore they are independent of the location of the mechanical axis, and it makes no difference, so far as the running is concerned, if the spindle is slightly sprung. Of course, this does not apply to extreme cases, but it takes care of the average case as met in practice.

The Simplex Separator

is the only one now on the market that will always preserve its running qualities independently of the balance of the bowl, or the absolute straightness of the spindle.

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

Tobacco Experiment Station

The Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa has just decided to establish an experimental station in Essex county for carrying out experiments in tobacco culture. This experimental station will be on the farm of Mr. A. R. Ferris, at Harrow.

The site was selected after an analysis of various samples of soils from Essex county and seems perfectly adapted for carrying out experiments with different varieties of tobacco that can be grown in that part of Canada. Part of the work on this station will be devoted particularly to the study of Virginia tobacco and the fire curing process. Mr. W. A. Barnett, B.S.A., assistant of the Tobacco Division will be in charge of the station.

Want a Stallion License Law

A deputation of horse breeders comprising Wm. Smith, Peter Christie, John Bright and John and J. M. Gardhouse, waited upon the Agricultural committee of the Legislature, on March 25th and asked that some legislation in the form of a license law be enacted in the interest of the horse breeding industry of Ontario. The deputation presented the conclusions arrived at by the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, and which were fully discussed and adopted at the winter fairs at Guelph and Ottawa a year ago and which were based upon the report of the Horse Commission of a couple of years ago.

Mr. Smith, who was the chief spokesman, stated that there were 850,000 horses in Ontario and that the industry was an important one. Every farmer was interested in horse-feeding shown by the commissioners in their reports that something should be done to induce better breeding methods. There was a great unanimity of feeling shown by the commissioners in their reports that something should be done to induce better breeding methods. There were too many un-sound stallions and a great lack of conformation in stallions traveling in the country. In some districts there was such a varied type of mares that it would be difficult to advise as to what kind of stallions should be used. A great many good mares had been sold out of the country. The government he thought, could bring about an improvement by enacting wise legislation along the lines indicated by the report of the horse commission. Legislation compelling the use only of pure bred sires would be beneficial. However, as there were not enough of this class to go around, the use of good sound grade sires might be allowed for say three years, until the number of pure breeds were sufficient. He recognized that there was a difference of opinion in regard to licensing, but thought there should be some give and take in regard to it, in the interest of the business.

Mr. John Gardhouse stated that the average farmer has shown no system in horse breeding. Heavy mares are bred to small sires and light mares to heavy sires. A great deal of education was necessary to induce better breeding methods.

Mr. Bright read the resolution passed by the Horse Breeders' Association. He favored the use of good grade sires until there were enough pure bred sires to meet all requirements, which would be in a few years. He had found, in his work on the horse commission, several unsound stallions that had been bred to as many as 100 mares in one season.

Mr. Christie emphasized the importance of making Ontario the breeding ground for horses for all Canada. Ontario should, he claimed, be the Scotland of America. She had already obtained a reputation in all parts of America for good horses. Effort should be made to maintain that position and to improve the general run of the horses produced in the province.

J. M. Gardhouse referred to the splendid lot of horses to be found in Toronto, and which were produced in Ontario and to what the Hon. Adam Beck had done with Ontario horses at the International Show in London, Eng.

There was some difference of opinion expressed by the members of the committee as to the advisability of enacting a stallion license law. Many thought an energetic educational campaign should precede such a law. A further discussion will be made by the committee before any report is made, though it is not likely that anything will be done this season.

Want Dog Tax Law Amended

A deputation of sheep breeders waited upon the Agricultural committee of Legislature last week and asked that the Act relating to the tax on dogs and the worrying of sheep by dogs be amended so as to make it more effective in lessening the ravages of sheep by wandering dogs. Those present were A. W. Smith, M.P., John Campbell, Lt.-Col. McEwen, Lt.-Col. McCrea, Geo. H. Telfer and R. H. Harding.

The amendments asked for are those recommended in Bulletin 161,



Mr. Hy. Glendinning, Ontario C., Ont.

Mr. Glendinning is well known as a successful dairy farmer. Farm and Dairy has been fortunate in securing Mr. Glendinning to write a series of articles on alfalfa. These articles will deal with the subject in a practical way, and will give our readers the benefit of the practical experience of one who has been singularly successful with this great crop. The first of the series will be "Alfalfa for the Dairy" and will appear in our special Dairy Number next week.

entitled "The Sheep Industry of Ontario," and which had been fully discussed and agreed upon by the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association. According to these the annual tax on dogs should be \$1.00 for one dog, \$2 for each dog more than one and \$5 for a bitch. One of the principal changes asked for is that each municipality be compelled to place a tax on dogs and to pay not less than two-thirds of the value of sheep killed or worried by dogs. At present this is optional on the part of a township council which may on petition of 25 ratepayers enact a dog-tax-by-law.

The Agricultural Committee came to no definite decision regarding the matter. As the session is drawing near a close, it is not likely that any change in the Act will be made this year.

The new experimental farm at Rothorn, Saskatchewan has been fortunate in securing as superintendent W. A. Munro, B.A., B.S.A., who for the past two years has had charge of the Morrisburg branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

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FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1909.

No. 13

Our Interest In Seed

John R. Philp, Grey Co., Ont.

With seed time so near at hand, we should not hesitate to give that attention to the preparation of seeds that our future crops demand. It is a long time since we first heard that old proverb, "like begets like." We have proved it to be true in respect to grain, as with animals. It therefore behooves the farmer to sow the best seed only if he expects to reap good crops.

Many make a practice of changing their seed from year to year. Perhaps this practice is all right. It would be especially advisable if one's land were infested with noxious weeds. By all means sow nothing but pure plump seed. A great deal more can be done to increase the yield by thorough cleaning, than it is possible to do by changing seed. Experiments conducted at Guelph and elsewhere prove that the yield can be greatly increased from year to year on practically the same land by proper selection.

Prepare the seed in good time. There are several reasons why this is advisable. Time is not so valuable, early, as it is after seeding operations have commenced. Early cleaning permits of feeding the light grain to stock while in the stable. Idle horses and sheep can be fed profitably on such grain. In cases where grain is a little scarce a better sample of seed will invariably be on hand when seeding time appears.

When we remember that the plant depends, wholly upon the kernel from which it sprung, for sustenance until the rootlets get a grasp of the soil, we will readily understand how important it is to sow nothing but good, plump, well developed seed. The following table copied from a report from the Ontario Agricultural College gives considerable information regarding the value of different samples of seed sown, and the results obtained therefrom.

OATS:	Class of grain	No. of years	Bush. of grain per acre
Large plump	7	62.00
Medium plump	7	54.13
Small	7	46.54
BARLEY:			
Large plump	5	42.41
Small, plump	5	50.40
Shrunken	6	45.90
Broken	6	43.52
PEAS:			
Large seed	5	30.26
Small	5	33.88
Split	5	10.61
SPRING WHEAT:			
Large plump	5	31.67
Small	5	17.99
Shrunken	5	16.67
WINTER WHEAT:			
Large plump	5	42.41
Small	5	34.75
Shrunken	5	33.72
Split	5	7.99

The experiments as shown cover a period of from five to seven years. Hence they are especially valuable and worthy of notice.

According to the latest crop bulletin of the Bureau of Industries, there is approximately six million acres devoted to cereal crops in the province of Ontario. Let us figure out for ourselves what this means to the Province in dollars and cents, if we but accept its teachings and sow the best seed. The resulting benefits would not all

show in the grain alone; we ought also to figure on the straw which would be again returned to the land in the form of manure. These principles of grain selection apply to seeds of all kinds, clovers, grasses, turnips, rape and potatoes.

Select Good Yielding Varieties

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

Too much attention cannot be paid in regard to selecting suitable varieties of grain, and the varieties that yield most abundantly. A variety that yields most on one farm may not do so well on another. However, by following up the results of experiments at the Experimental Farms and those conducted throughout the province by the Experimental Union as well as conducting a few personal experiments with varieties that have done the best at experimental stations, any one can soon get into varieties which are best suited to his conditions.

From the report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for 1907 it will be seen that common emmer stands the highest in the list of cereals for the yield of grain per acre both for the year 1907 and in the average

As Others See Us

I must congratulate you upon the success you have met with in the production of such a really valuable publication as Farm and Dairy. I also like its new name very much and join with your many friends in a hearty wish for the continued success of Farm and Dairy. I also thank you for your efficient and effective efforts in behalf of rural mail delivery.—John Stewart, Durham Co., Ont.

for six years, 1902-'07. Emmer represents one of the best types of spring wheat. It is used as feed for stock instead of for the production of flour. This grain is rather unpopular in some sections owing to its appearance as having a large percentage of hull. The hull on Emmer, however, is much less than it appears to be. Each spikelet contains two kernels of wheat, while that of the other grains encloses only one kernel of meat. Emmer has about 21 per cent. of hull. The Jeanette oat, which is the highest hulled variety, has about 23 per cent., while other varieties have from 25 to 40 per cent. of hull. Manganese barley has about 15 per cent. of hull on the grain.

Emmer may be sown on almost any kind of land, but of course the better the land the better will be the yield. It requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre if sown under favorable conditions. It may also be sown at almost any time in the spring when the land is in shape, early or late, with practically the same returns as against other grains that must be sown early in order to get the maximum yield. Emmer is exceptionally good to stand up, which characteristic makes it a capital cereal to use as a nurse crop when seeding down. This important feature, combined with a high yield, should make it a profitable crop to grow.

Fitting Horses For Spring Work

T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

With spring approaching, an important problem with most farmers is to get their horses, that have been standing idle throughout the winter, into shape for the work of seeding. Fitting the horses for this work should have been begun long ago. In fact they should have been kept fit from the time they went into winter quarters. Where, however, they have been allowed to care mostly for themselves, special attention should have been given them starting with February or early in March. The ration of straw and other coarse fodder on which many horses are wintered, should have been substituted in part with a fodder of a more substantial nature, such as well cured mixed hay and a liberal supply of grain, the best of which is oats, as all horsemen are aware. The one thing to avoid in feeding is sudden changes. If a particular ration has been fed continuously it is the height of folly to change abruptly to some other feed. The change should be made gradually. Failure to observe this law of feeding, in a large measure makes for the prosperity of a large number of veterinarians, who, times without number are called in to treat cases that would never have required treatment, had they been fed in a rational manner.

EXERCISE.

Granted that the horse is in a fair condition the problem of the day is to get him into the best shape possible for work. This will consist mainly of hardening his muscles and the flesh that he already carries, in order that he may not be too easily fatigued when set to work upon the land. Exercise is the one way of attaining this end. It is always a noticeable fact that the team that has been in harness of and on all winter stands the spring work much better than horses that have been enjoying a continuous period of enforced idleness. Any man who has experienced a holiday of greater or less duration can sympathize with the average horse as he is put to work in spring.

GOOMING AND CLIPPING.

Grooming should be attended to regularly. One cannot accurately estimate the value of grooming. Some are inclined to overlook this item in attending to horses. They pay dearly for lack of attention in this respect in the extra food necessary, in their less thrifty condition, and in their rough, unkempt appearance. Where time has a real money value, as is the case on most farms, clipping should be resorted to. The horse that is clipped just before going into the spring seeding, will stand the work much better than his mate that is forced to shed his hair in the natural way. Many will not agree with me on the practice of clipping horses but the average farm worker should not be made to suffer the discomforts that go with lack of attention. The matted coats, of many horses will scarcely dry out from one day of seeding to the next.

It is a common sight to see horses in a run down condition after they have gone through the

spring work. While we do not expect a horse to be in the pink of condition after several weeks of hard work such as seeding, there is no excuse for the pitiful appearance of many horses in the early part of June.

The digestive system of the average healthy horse is capable of assimilating nourishment enough to keep him in good condition, provided of course, that he be fed food of the proper kind and in sufficient quantities. As farmers we are inclined to be lavish and extravagant of such fodder as hay, while we keep too small a measure in the oat bin. Less hay and more grain is the crying need of many farm work horses. Under ordinary humane treatment, horses will weather seed time and come through well fleshed if a proper grain ration is provided.

To Control Sale of Feeding Stuffs

A delegation recently met the Ministers of Agriculture and Inland Revenue at Ottawa and asked that a law be enacted to control the sale of feeding stuffs. Hon. Senator Owens; Prof. H. S. Arkell, Macdonald College; Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chemist Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Mr. A. W. Smith, M.P.; Mr. Patrick Clarke, Ottawa; Mr. A. P. Murray of the Edwardsburg Starch Co., all spoke supporting the matter and gave instances where they had seen injustices in the selling of feeding stuffs without some guarantee or where there was abundant adulteration of the common materials such as bran.

Prof. Harcourt, of the O. A. C., pointed out that in addition to the variation in composition of these foods, many of the by-products are not

grinding any single grain, are fairly constant in composition, no guarantee be asked for these, but that each be clearly defined. If this is done, the adulteration of these feeds is fully covered in the adulteration of Foods Act, R. S. V. Chapters 24 and 26, and the small millers throughout the

country will be put to no inconvenience. With the other newer feeds and mixtures of various mill by-products, they felt that it is only right that the purchaser should know their nutritive value; and, consequently, that the minimum

(Continued on page 9)

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION PROBABLE

The Deputation from the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association wait upon the Hon. Sidney Fisher and ask that a Commission be arranged to visit Denmark and Ireland

THERE is a strong possibility that Hon. Sidney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, will appoint a commission of Canadian farmers to visit Denmark and Ireland to study the methods of raising and marketing hogs followed in those countries. The government has no intention of increasing the duty on green pork imported from the United States into Canada. This information was gained last week as a result of the interview that took place in Ottawa between representatives of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association and the Minister of Agriculture.

Incidentally it was learned that during the past year the government has conducted a quiet investigation into certain phases of the bacon industry. As a result of these investigations which extended over several months it has concluded that of late years the pork packers in Canada have been losing money on the export trade (although at intervals it has been profitable), that the packers have been paying as much for live hogs for the export trade as the condi-

Dairy. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, was present with the Minister of Agriculture. Lying on Hon. Mr. Fisher's desk, as the deputation entered, was a copy of Farm and Dairy open at the page containing the open letter to the Minister of Agriculture published in our issue of March 18.

"Our exports of bacon to Great Britain," said Mr. Brethour, in introducing the subject, "have been falling off rapidly. At the same time the exports from Denmark and Great Britain have been increasing. Our Canadian hog breeders desire to find why this is the case. We want to ascertain if our methods are up-to-date and, if not, wherein these other countries excel us. We are told that their natural conditions, in some respects, are not as favorable as our own. They buy quantities of our mill feeds and they obtain higher prices for their bacon products in England than we do for ours. The members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association have discussed this matter. They have instructed us to ask you to appoint a commission of Canadian farmers to visit Denmark and Ireland to investigate the conditions governing the swine industry in those countries. They will like this commission to ascertain if their system of production is cheaper than ours. We feel, also, that their system of co-operative pork packing should be investigated. As the production of bacon and the dairy industry are closely allied, it might be advisable to appoint one or two prominent dairymen on the commission. We feel that the condition of our export bacon trade is serious and that something requires to be done."

THE DUTY ON PORK.

"A little over a year ago," said Mr. Flatt, "I was a member of a deputation that our Association appointed to wait on this government. We asked that the farmers of Canada who raise hogs should be protected by an advance of two cents a pound in the duty charged on green pork imported from the States. The United States duty is 5c. a lb. Ours is only 2 cents. We ask that our duty should be advanced to 4 cts. a lb. At that time I predicted that if the duty was not advanced the number of hogs produced in Canada within a year would fall one half. That prediction, I believe, has been fulfilled as there are only about one half as many hogs in the country to-day as there were a year ago. The government did not answer our request."

Mr. Fisher (smiling)—"You saw that no change was made in the tariff, did you not? That was our answer. Do you mean to tell me that there are about only half as many hogs in the country as there were a year ago? That represents a tremendous drop."

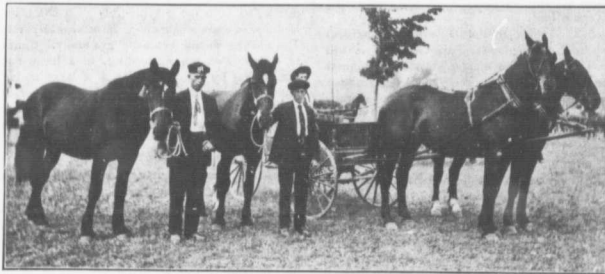
Mr. Flatt—"Yes!" I believe that to be the case.

Mr. Fisher—"Are the factories running only half time?"

Mr. Brethour—"They are running on even less than half time."

Mr. Fisher—"We can easily verify that. Why is it not paying our farmers to raise more hogs?"

Mr. Flatt—"Because of the high price of feeds. It is a serious matter that the value of our exports of bacon should be declining millions of dollars a year. We feel that if your government will appoint a commission of practical farmers



Interesting the Boys in Horses is One Way of Keeping Them on the Farm.

A good horse is the delight of the average boy. Those reasonably indulged in this respect, other things being equal, show little tendency to choose a calling other than farming, while, if the whole truth were known, the reason why many have left the farm would be that they were not provided with a good horse of their own. Mr. H. C. Bowen, of Durham Co., Ont., and his two sons, appear in the illustration, with their first prize roaster team, and general purpose colts, as photographed by a special representative of Farm and Dairy at the Lindsay fair last fall.

the farmer, and that the old familiar ones are, in some cases, being adulterated. It was surprising therefore that the feeders of live stock, who feel the need of some concentrated materials to use along with the feeds grown on the farm should be deeply interested in some way being devised whereby they may be able to know the actual, or at least, approximate composition of the feeding stuffs they wish to purchase.

In the United States, as long ago as 1895, Connecticut enacted a law regulating the sale of these cattle feeds. Since then 30 States have passed similar laws. In nearly every case these state laws compel the manufacturer to stamp on the bags, tags or invoice, the minimum percentage of protein and fat and the maximum percentage of crude fibre in the feed offered for sale. Great Britain has also enacted similar laws.

The deputation did not ask the Government to formulate any law that will be unnecessarily burdensome, but it was felt that something ought to be done. They therefore suggested that, as the old standard feeds, such as wheat bran, middlings, the whole grains, or meal obtained by

tions of the trade would allow, that the packers have been making money out of the home trade in bacon, that Canadian bacon has been sold in the Liverpool and British markets for less than the prices charged for the same product in Canada and that Canadian consumers have been paying, possibly, unduly high prices for their bacon. The interview lasted over an hour. The government, through the Minister of Agriculture, showed a sincere desire to do everything possible to improve the position of the bacon industry in Canada. Its objection to raising the duty on pork imported from the States is due in part at least to the belief that, as expressed by Hon. Mr. Fisher, "it would give only an artificial stimulus."

THE DEPUTATION.

The deputation from the Swine Breeders' Association was composed of Messrs. D. C. Flatt, of Millgrove; Joseph Featherstone, ex-M.P., of Streetsville and J. E. Brethour, of Burford. They were accompanied by Messrs. W. O. Sealey, M.P., of Hamilton; M. H. Schell, M.P., of Woodstock; A. W. Smith, M.P., of Maple Lodge, and by an editorial representative of Farm and

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to investigate the situation the farmers of Canada will place more confidence in any report they may present than they will in a report made by government officials no matter how competent they may be. Co-operative pork packing is a success in Denmark and we now learn, by a report published in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, that it is proving successful in Ireland. We feel that this feature of the situation should be looked into. A co-operative factory in Ireland has recently declared large dividends as a result of its first year's operations."

Mr. Fisher asked for the name of this factory and the representative of Farm and Dairy, who was present, promised to furnish him with it. "Is your desire," queried Mr. Fisher, "to investigate the export trade?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Platt.

SITUATION INVESTIGATED

"The prices paid for our export bacon," said Mr. Fisher, "are governed by the competition in the British market. As a matter of fact our bacon is sold for less in Liverpool and London than it is in Toronto and Montreal. After your deputation was here last year my department quietly conducted an investigation, for several months, to find the actual position of our bacon trade. That was one of the things we found out."

Mr. Sealey—"Did you look into the prices paid in Chicago and Buffalo, as compared with Toronto and Montreal?"

Mr. Fisher—"We found that the prices at those points were not enough lower to enable our packers to import either live hog bacon or green pork and still do a profitable business after the duty had been paid." Mr. Sealey claimed that the import figures did not bear out such a conclusion.

Mr. Fisher—"We found that Canadian packers, while at times they realized a slight profit, were losing money on the export bacon trade. They were, however, making money on the home trade. If they could make a new investment they would leave out the export trade. I believe that the packers have been paying as high a price for hogs in western Ontario as the condition of the export trade would allow. The export price will be governed by the prices paid on the English market. Our consumers are the ones who are paying high prices for what they get. In this connection, we found that the consumers in Montreal were paying less than those in Toronto."

THE DEALERS BLAMED.

Mr. Platt—"Why is it that no matter how low a price the farmers are paid for their hogs, the price the consumers are charged by the packers is not lowered?"

Dr. Rutherford—"Our investigations indicated that it was the dealers and not the packers who maintained the prices charged the consumers, and that it was they who were deriving the most profit."

WON'T PRODUCE THE HOGS.

Mr. Fisher—"It seems to me that the difficulty is that our farmers are not willing to produce hogs at a price that will make an export trade profitable. We found that the prices our packers were paying for hogs were all that the prices paid for bacon in England seemed to justify. Of course, they were getting a good price out of the home trade."

Mr. Sealey—"If the packers are getting a good thing out of the home trade should not our farmers get a share of it? As it is now the packers are able to bring in just enough pork from the States to keep down the price they pay our farmers."

WAS THE PRICE PROFITABLE?

Mr. Fisher—"I desire to secure all the information on this subject possible. In my opinion, however, the price of hogs the last two years has been such that our farmers, by careful feeding, could make a fair profit feeding them."

Mr. Platt and Mr. Brethour both contended that this was not the case until recently as the cost of feed was too great. Mr. Platt claimed that this was proved by the large number of farmers who had given up raising hogs.

Mr. Fisher—"That does not prove it. They may simply have concluded that for the labor involved there was more money in something else. Not every farmer is in a position to make a profit raising hogs. They should do some dairying. They should, also, let their young hogs run on pasture."

(Continued on page 10)

Shallow Plowing

Wm. Rennie, sr., York Co., Ont.

In "Farm and Dairy" of March 11th, Mr. Christie gives the results of his experience on the cultivation of the soil. Commencing with what he called Mr. Rennie's method, he accordingly



The Farm Residence of Mr. Wm. Miller, Wentworth Co., Ont., in Springtime.

Mr. Miller has demonstrated to all who know him, that a comfortable home, such as this, and also money, can be made from diligently pursuing a system of mixed farming, in which dairying has an important part. He, as can be said of many of his neighbors, has shown to their satisfaction, and to others, that of a truth it is a good thing to be a farmer.

fixed a piece of clay loam for roots, ribbed it up in the fall, and in the spring the centre of the ribs was so hard he could not work them up with a spring tooth cultivator. Evidently this was due to one of two causes: either he plowed the land too deep in the fall or he made the ribs too wide.

Presuming the land was a clover sod it should be plowed early in the fall about four inches deep, rolled as soon as plowed and harrowed to conserve moisture. This will start the weeds and weed seeds growing. In ten days cultivate and harrow, after which spread farmyard manure on the surface, 12 or 15 loads an acre. Then rib for winter, making ribs 20 inches wide. With this method the ribs are composed of rotted sod and farmyard manure, which is easily cultivated in the spring. To obtain a fine mould, harrow before cultivating.

A clay sub-soil should be loosened with a stiff tooth cultivator in order that the rain water may percolate in to the sub-soil.

In preparing corn land for grain and clover, rib in the fall and harrow and cultivate in the spring. If clay subsoil, loosen about ten inches deep. Leave the corn roots on the surface. Neither burn them nor bury them with the plow. There is no difficulty in spreading the roots evenly over the surface with a flexible or a lever harrow. With the latter, the teeth can be set at any angle, so that they will not clog when drilling in the grain. Set with the spouts zig-zag, so that the corn roots will pass without clogging.

Sow the clover in front of grain spouts. After seeding, give a stroke with the harrow. Then roll in order to press the corn roots into the soil, where they will decompose and make a mulching for the grain and clover, thereby keeping the vegetable matter on the surface as in accordance with the teaching of science—the laws of nature.

Pointers Learned From Experience

G. H. Caughell, Elgin Co., Ont.

After many years of farm life there are a few things that I have only recently learned. First, in order to make a good cow of any breed, the calf must be developed. That is, its stomach must be gradually enlarged by feeding bulky, appetizing food in large quantities and not too often. After the first two weeks, it is sufficient to feed twice a day. We arrange our breeding so that our two year old heifers come in while on grass. We generally feed them some grain, es-

pecially for the two months before calving. This is the time to make the good heifer, a good cow. The heifer must be developed along producing lines as well as to develop her udder. It is a big mistake to milk a heifer daily before she comes in. The veins and udder are what we aim to enlarge. Before calving is the time to do it, as not one out of a hundred poor cows has a large udder. We find that a heifer seldom ever goes wrong and that not one in a thousand ever has milk fever with the first calf.

OTHER "WRINKLES"

Second, we find that by handling the cows by the tail, any cow can be taught to stand over the "get over." Dairymen, try this practice. Just give the tail a little twist either way you wish with the "get over" accompaniment, and you will never get kicked; in a short time the word is all sufficient.

Third, we have found that instead of carrying the stubs of the cornstalks to the farthest corner of the barnyard and piling them carefully up to keep dry and take two years to get in a shape to handle with a fork, by putting them in the most frequented place and mixing them with the other manure, they become soft and handle with no objection from the men. They also take up a lot of the liquid manure and become as good a corn grower again as anything on the farm.

If there are no fruits on the farm, plant a few trees and bushes this spring. You will never regret it.

P OOR SEED is dear at any price. Good seed is an INVESTMENT—not an expense. You will remember the quality of Steele, Briggs' Seeds long after you have forgotten their reasonable price.



Steele, Briggs'

Clover and Timothy Seeds

The highest quality seeds produced. Buy these seeds and you will make no mistake. STEELE, BRIGGS' Clover and Timothy have been standard for years. Their reputation is their recommendation to every farmer who demands the best.

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RED CLOVER

"Lion" (finest of them all), "Tiger" and "Wolf."

ALSIKE CLOVER

"Eagle," "Hawk" and "Stork."

TIMOTHY

"Martin," "Seal," "Beaver," "Ermine,"

All our seeds measure up to the full requirements of the Seed Act, and are noted for high purity and germination.

Insist on having STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS. Why risk your crop with inferior grades? Ask your dealer—he can supply you. If he has not STEELE, BRIGGS SEEDS in stock, see that he gets them. *Accept no other. Quality is the only thing that counts.*

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Book Department
RURAL PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED
 Peterboro, Ontario

Calling a Forestry Meeting

Warden A. A. Powers, Durham Co.

The article on page three of Farm and Dairy for March 18, on the question of the reforestation of the waste lands in old Ontario, meets with my hearty approval. At the January session of the United Counties Council of Northumberland and Durham, Prof. Zacher delivered an address, illustrated by a chart showing the relative area of practically barren land in our counties, which was originally clad in the finest growth pine and oak. His address disclosed all the open and many of the half-open facts regarding this important question.

In my opinion the time has come for us to drop, to some extent, "Forestry in the abstract" and turn our attention to the practical side of it. This, I presume, is what you had in mind when you suggested the calling of conventions in counties where large stretches of this quality of land exist. Of course an educational campaign is still necessary, but it should go hand in hand with the practical part. The strongest pressure possible, therefore, should be brought to bear upon the government to begin at once at least a measurable demonstration which will have a greater convincing effect than a dozen of the ablest speeches.

Governmental function, as we understand it, is to do the will of the people and it is up to the people to let the government know what they desire. We have every reason to believe that the government are seized of the importance of the work but are loth to proceed until they hear in a certain tone from those who are or should be practically interested.

If our representatives in the Legislature could see the promising sapplings of which the land in these districts is being denuded they would not be slow to send their aid to establish a forestry policy. We must admit that the tone of the discussions in the Ontario Legislature during the present session reveals an awakening and complete accord between the government and opposition members.

The exigencies of business cause many people to pursue this wasteful course and are not to be greatly censured. Many of them would gladly enter into an equitable arrangement to hand over their property and seek a more profitable field of labor. Nor is this all. On many of the lots abandoned by their owners, and in other cases held by loan companies, due to the foreclosure of mortgages this system of destruction among the young trees which have sprung up goes on apace. One recently at a railway station we were shown nearly 100 cord of wood, all of which was cut from trees from five to eight inches in height at the base and we were assured, were in a condition of thrift such as to net the owners a better return than could be made in any other way from the land.

A comprehensive system of forestry in the judgment of the writer will embrace not only reforestation of the short portions but will put a stop to the use of axe and saw upon timber of this size on land that are comparatively worthless for tillage purposes.

CALLING A MEETING.

We have a strong and competent agricultural committee, with a progressive chairman, in connection with our Counties Council and they have already taken action along the line suggested by Farm and Dairy by instructing our clerk to draft a form of resolution to be forwarded to the minor municipal councils, agricultural societies and farmers' institutes throughout the united counties favoring the idea of having a monster convention in Cobourg during the June session. We are also, and I

think reasonably, expecting the favorable attitude and assistance of the local press whose influence in moulding public opinion is supreme.

With everything so favorable it should not be difficult to work out a policy mutually satisfactory to the government and the counties interested. Valuable data have been secured by results in Germany and other European countries at which conditions are somewhat different here, the main features are almost identical.

We hope and expect that the wardens and members of the County Councils who have a common interest will co-operate with us in bringing this matter before the Legislature in an effectual manner as possible.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Clover and Grass Seeds

J. Eaton Hoyitt, M.S.A., Botanical Department, O. A. C.

Attention must again be given to the securing of supplies of clover and grass seed for the spring seeding. Upon the purchase of a good quality of such seeds depend to a large extent the results to be obtained from the time, labour and expense of the season's operations. Naught but disappointment can be expected when poor seed is sown. Poor seed gives a poor catch of clover or grass, as the case may be, and generally a good catch of weeds. It takes just as much trouble to prepare the land for low grade seed as for good, and not only are the returns from such seed disappointing, but there is great danger of seeding down the farm with bad weeds. This is very difficult to deal with. Good seed being such an important factor to success the writer wishes to call attention to the most important qualities to be looked for in buying clover and grass seed.

HIGH GRADE SEED.

The qualities which indicate high grade clover or grass seed are: First, purity as regards weed seeds; secondly, high germinative capacity, which to a certain degree is indicated by the color, brightness and plumpness of the seeds; thirdly, freedom from inert matter, such as grit, dirt and broken straw.

The importance of purity as regards weed seeds cannot be too much emphasized. At the present time, in spite of the fact that the Seed Control Act of 1905 has done much to improve the quality of clover and grass seed in respect to purity, there is still far too much impure seed sown on farms. One can only be blamed for this as they do not insist vigorously enough that they will not accept impure seed and are often satisfied with seed of poor quality at a low price. This results not only in the spread of many of our troublesome weeds but also in the introduction of foreign weeds, the seeds of which are to be found in imported seed.

EXAMINE SEEDS.

No seed should be bought until the purchaser is satisfied that the sample offered is free from the seeds of bad weeds. One can only be assured of spreading a sufficient quantity of the seed out upon a clean white paper and looking it over carefully with a tripod magnifier or hand lens.

If, when this is done, weed seeds are observed that the buyer is not familiar with, a sample of the seed should be sent to the Seed Department, Ottawa, or to the Botanical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, in order to make sure that seed containing dangerous impurities is not purchased. It is important that all who have to buy farm seeds should not themselves acquainted with the bad weed

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seeds most likely to be found in the various kinds of clover and grass seeds and especially with those weed seeds covered by the Seed Control Act of 1905. This can be done by attending the short courses in seed judging held annually at the Ontario Agricultural College or the courses of similar nature held in various parts of the Province by the district representatives of the Department of Agriculture. In order to aid farmers and seedsmen to make themselves familiar with the commoner weed seeds the Botanical Department of the O. A.C. will furnish at cost price (25 cents) cases containing the seeds covered by the Seed Control Act of 1905 and ten other weeds frequently found in clover and grass seed.

GERMINATION TESTS.

A good sample of seeds should not be free from weed seeds but should also have a high germinative capacity. This cannot be told with accuracy unless a germination test is made, but plump bright seeds with their characteristic colour well developed usually indicate high germinative capacity. Good seed should therefore be free from green or shrunken and discolored seeds. Tests made at the College indicate that less than 40 per cent. of such seeds will germinate. All who desire to do so can have tests of their clover seed made at the College, or they can quite easily make such a test for themselves at home. All that is required being two dinner plates and a piece of cotton flannel or some other similar cloth about twice the size of the plates. The sample to be tested should be thoroughly mixed and 100 or 200 seeds counted out just as they come, making no selection. These seeds should be placed on one layer of the cloth after it has been thoroughly moistened and laid in one layer of the dinner plates. Another layer of moistened cloth should be laid over them and covered with a second dinner plate. The test should be made in a temperature of about 70 degrees F., and the cloths kept sufficiently moist. On the second and each succeeding day the sprouted seeds should be picked out and counted. In from four to ten days all the good seeds will have germinated, indicating the percentage of seeds that would grow when the seed was sown provided all conditions were suitable.

INERT MATTER.

The amount of little stones, grit, dirt, broken straw, or other inert matter in clover and grass seed is a point which is often overlooked by the purchaser. Seed containing considerable quantities of such material is too frequently bought and thus a high price per pound is paid for dirt. Some samples of red clover seed tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, contained over twenty-five per cent. of such inert matter. Those buying seed should see that they get seed and not dirt.

Cement for Stable Walls

In your issue of March 4th was an enquiry about the quantity of cement required for a stable. I would like to give a similar enquiry for a stable of this size: Cow stable, 40 x 20 ft. horse stable, 40 x 30 ft. with roof; hollow walls, 4 inches thick, having a 2 in. air space, the walls to be 11 ft. high, on floor included. Also barn, 100 x 40 ft., two stories of 10 ft. high each, with no roof for barn. Would you let me know quantity of cement required and oblige—S. C. R. Fraserville, Ont.

In order to erect the wall of cow stable and horse stable the same being built with two 4 in. walls with air chamber between, it will require 87 yds. of concrete and 85 barrels of cement. In order to build a roof to horse stable from same it will require 40 yds. of concrete and 45 barrels of cement. This roof will also require iron for reinforcing concrete according to width of span. The floor-

ing for a building 40 by 80 will require equal amount of gravel and cement as that used for building of the same size.

In order to erect a barn 40 by 100 from concrete, we would state that the bottom story should have walls 12 in. thick and the second story walls 10 in. thick without air chambers. If air chamber is added an equal amount must be added to the thickness of the wall. This will require 185 yds. of gravel and 185 barrels of cement.

As your party inquiring does not give the kinds of aggregates that are to be used we cannot give a correct quantity of cement, as different kinds

don'ts which conclude the bulletin are herewith given: Don't fail to provide for ample infiltration; soil from an old alfalfa field is best. Don't sow poor or weedy seed. Don't sow on a weedy soil. Don't sow on any but a sweet, well-limed soil. Don't sow on poorly drained soil. Don't sow on any but a finely pre-

pared, well-settled seed bed. Don't pasture the first or second year. Don't lose the leaves; they constitute the best part of the hay. Don't seed a large acreage to begin with. Experiment on a small area first. Don't give up. Many prominent alfalfa growers finally succeeded only after many failures.

Brings Results


Ed. Farm and Dairy:—I have received a large number of applications and requests for Ayrshire cattle since I commenced to advertise in Farm and Dairy. In conference with several of your stock advertisers, I find it is a popular medium between the buyer and the seller of registered stock. Its wide circulation brings purchasers from all over the Dominion of Canada and some from the United States. W. F. Stephen, Sec.-Treas., Can. Ayrshire Breeders Association.

of materials require different quantities. Broken stones and gravel require much less than sand. If you would also give a little more information about those buildings, more correct figures could be given. As these buildings are a considerable size we could not give him any definite quantities off-handed, but these already given will be near enough for forming estimates. London Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd. H. Pooch, Manager.

Some Alfalfa Don'ts

A most comprehensive bulletin on alfalfa has recently been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The bulletin is prepared by J. M. Westgate, who is in charge of alfalfa and clover investigations in connection with the bureau of plant industry at Washington. Some alfalfa

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 An absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Veterinary Breeder. See you by Monaco by Belmont. Write for a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, Dan Patch engraving of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hair to be counted and also stating any conditions. Every stock owner who want to count the hairs on this Splendid \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for someone. We paid \$20,000 for Dan Patch and have offered \$100,000. We would have lost money if we had sold Dan for One Million Dollars. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200 lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation.
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Mail this Free Coupon To-Day to E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Can. See You Must Fill In THESE BLANK LINES IN THIS FREE COUPON

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HORTICULTURE

The Fruit Crop Outlook

Although early to make definite predictions in respect to the fruit crop of the country, the prospects are favorable. The tree fruits seem to have come through the winter in good condition, with the exception of peaches in some localities. Small fruits are healthy, excepting strawberry plants which suffered from drought last summer and fall. Crop correspondents of Farm and Dairy state the situation to be as follows in the various localities heard from:

GREY CO., ONT.

Owen Sound.—Trees and bushes seem to have come through in Al shape. Apple buds are showing up nicely and, although a little backward, are not too much so for this northern climate. At present, everything is favorable.—A. B.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

Ingersoll.—Buds on trees have come through the winter in good shape. Apple trees promise an abundance of bloom. Little or no damage is noticeable to fruit trees and bushes from the past winter.—J. C. H.

LINCOLN CO., ONT.

St. Catharines.—Strawberries have wintered fairly well, but it still remains to be seen how the young plants start that did not get good root growth last summer owing to drought. From present indications we can safely predict a fair peach crop. Although in some young orchards and in a few localities 50 per cent. or even more of the fruit buds are injured; the remainder, everything from now on being favorable, should give a crop. The public can rest assured of enough peaches to satisfy their wants. All other fruits look unusually well. The winter has been rather mild. With an early spring, we should look forward to a bumper crop.—R. T.

BALTON CO., ONT.

Georgetown.—All fruit trees have come through the winter in good shape and give promise of a large crop if weather conditions are favorable at blossoming time. Berry buds have also wintered well, although strawberries have been somewhat affected by adverse conditions.—F. J. B.

BOUVILLE CO., QUE.

Abbotsford.—The fruit trees are slightly injured by ice storms otherwise they appear to be all right. Buds are in good condition.—E. A. B.

VAUVREUIL CO., QUE.

Lachine Locks.—Strawberries and raspberries appear to have wintered well. Plum, pear and cherry fruit buds show some injury. Apple trees appear all right and will give a large blossom this season.—C. N.

VAUVREUIL CO., QUE.

Hudson.—Fruit trees, buds and bushes seem to be all right.—H. W. T.

YORK CO., N.B.

Fredricton.—We began pruning on March 13th and find the body buds of fruit trees in good condition. Nests of tent caterpillars and other insects are prevalent. So far we have not found any injury from mice. The berry buds and small fruits are showing up from the snow very encouragingly.—J. C. G.

KING'S CO., N.S.

Fort William.—The winter has been very mild and apple tree buds are looking well. This is a trying month, however, as the present fine weather may be followed by severe frosts. Conditions generally appear favorable.—J. D.

Oyster Shell Scale

How shall I treat trees that are looser?—J. R. W. Durham Co., Ont.

We presume that you refer to the oyster-shell bark-lice. There are various ways of treating this pest. Probably the most effective remedy is the lime-sulphur wash. This should be applied about the beginning of April. Have the wash properly made and boil at least two hours before applying. Another remedy is ordinary whitewash applied in the late fall and repeated at a second time. When it comes off in winter it carries the insect with it. Kerosene emulsion also is effective if applied when the lice have hatched from the eggs in early June and are moving about on the limbs.

Anthraxnose of Beans

Prof. W. Lockhead, Macdonald Col. Exp. Que.

Wherever beans are grown a disease called "Anthraxnose" usually appears as large dark brown spots on the pods. Occasionally the damage is considerable, on account of the injury to the seeds within the pods, and the rapid spread of the disease to healthy plants.

The cause of the disease is a fungus which lives in the tissues of the bean and sends out slender threads among the cells, for the purpose of getting food for its own growth. It also produces spores on the surface of the "spot," by means of which the disease spreads from plant to plant during the growing season. This fungus winters over in the bean seed. This fact accounts for the early appearance of the disease on the stems and leaves of young seedlings which are often killed. From the leaves and stems of the seedling plants the fungus threads make their way to the large leaves and to the pods.

For many years the only treatment consisted in spraying the plants at intervals with Bordeaux mixture. It was admitted, however, that this treatment was unsatisfactory, for the disease appeared in spite of careful spraying. Later it was thought that spraying of the seeds before planting, with formalin solution or other fungicide, would be effective in preventing the disease, but this treatment also was not successful.

Later still, several growers handicapped the beans that showed no signs of "spot" for planting, hoping thereby to get plants free from disease, but this method like the others did not keep away the Anthraxnose.

As a result of these failures, and of a microscopical study of diseased pods and seeds, it was concluded that diseased pods contained diseased beans, whether the disease was visible or not, and that the fungus rested within the seed at time of planting. Thereupon, experiments were conducted at Cornell University, by Prof. Whetzel to test if beans taken from clean pods would develop healthy plants. So far as the experiments have gone, very satisfactory results have been secured, but it is necessary to spray with Bordeaux during the season, to prevent infection from spores blown into the garden or field from adjoining infected areas.

POTASH

Has absolutely no substitute as an ingredient of a complete fertilizer for all farm, orchard and garden crops.

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THE MANURE SPREADER

Are you Saving Money, or are you Losing it by being without One?

You believe that money spent for a mowing machine or a binder is well invested. Still you use these machines only a few days in the year.

You use the hay rake, because it saves you time and labor.

These are valuable machines. They are now counted indispensable by most farmers, even though they stand unused over eleven months in the year.

But a manure spreader is a still more valuable machine. Its purpose is to keep up the fertility of the soil. It is the machine you use all seasons, and the one on which the real usefulness of all your other farm machines depends.

If you have not already done so, you should consider now the advisability of having an I. H. C. manure spreader on your farm.

You will have choice of two different spreaders in the I. H. C. line—the Cloverleaf, endless apron spreader, and the Corn King, return apron spreader. Each of these spreaders handles the manure in all conditions perfectly and will give you long satisfactory service.

These spreaders are not ordinary. Their frames are made of air dried wood stock. They have serviceable, heavy power driving wheels, beaters that are un surpassed for tearing the coarsest manure into the smallest pieces and applying it uniformly, aprons that deliver the manure to the beater with the least possible friction and

in a uniform manner. Any one of these machines will, if given proper care, last a lifetime.

The labor of spreading manure is greatly lessened by using one of these I. H. C. spreaders. Not only is the labor lessened, but it is changed into agreeable work.

But the strongest reason for using an I. H. C. spreader is the increased value you get out of the manure. The best authorities agree that manure spread by an I. H. C. spreader has at least double the value of manure spread by hand.

The I. H. C. spreaders pulverize and make the manure fine, and spread it evenly over the ground just as thick or as thin as may be required. The manure is placed upon the ground in a condition that is at once available for plant life. All is washed by the first shower into the soil—none is wasted.

The good effects upon the crop are immediate and the permanent benefit to the land is greater than when the manure is spread by hand. There is no question but that land manured by an I. H. C. manure spreader will give an increased yield of from two to ten bushels per acre over land where manure is spread by hand.

Consider the labor saved, the more agreeable work, the better crops, the more fertile condition of the land—is not an I. H. C. manure spreader the machine you should have?

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One of the best of certain breed of corn has been secured by the Lehigh University, by Prof. Whetzel to test if beans taken from clean pods would develop healthy plants. So far as the experiments have gone, very satisfactory results have been secured, but it is necessary to spray with Bordeaux during the season, to prevent infection from spores blown into the garden or field from adjoining infected areas.

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POULTY TWO CENTS

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BARRED ROSS Fertile eggs per 25 84c 28c. Peterboro

BUFF ROCKS Fertile, 4 egg. White, Peterboro, 4

BARRED ROSS Fertile eggs per 25 84c 28c. Peterboro

POULTRY YARD

Small Hens and Large Eggs

One of the most scientific attempts yet made to get at the laying value of certain breeds of hens has just been completed at Reading, England. The breeds experimented with in this year's trial were five varieties of Leghorns, one of the two most popular sorts in the world. The following is the estimated profit and loss account:

Breed	Hatched	Value of	Profit
	per bird	per bird	per bird
Danish Brown Leghorns.....	1907	\$3.06	\$1.86
Danish White Leghorns.....	1907	2.92	1.73
Danish White Leghorns.....	1906	2.80	1.60
American White Leghorns.....	1906	2.84	1.64
British Exhibition White Leghorns.....	1906	1.32	.32

Two striking results emerge. It is found once again that the heavier the bird the less the egg production. The British birds in this case were more than a pound heavier than the others. Of the first four varieties, on the above list, the lowest average for a year was 142 eggs a year per bird, while the 5-lb. English birds averaged only 76 eggs each.

Another yet more striking result comes out in the consideration of the weight of the eggs laid. The Danish brown pullets yielded nearly six times their body weight in eggs during the 12 months and each egg was up to the standard weight of 2 oz. The British birds did not lay twice their own body weight, and a third of the eggs were under the 2 oz. standard.

The Danes have arrived at this result simply and solely by breeding especially for this purpose. The ideal they have reached is the little hen—which implies the small feeder—and the big egg.

Hens Eating Eggs

What is the most effective way of preventing hens from eating eggs? Don't suggest removing the heads as such a process would necessitate the annihilation of the whole flock. The hens eat the eggs as fast as they lay them.—G. H. C. Wentworth Co. Ont.

A number of so-called remedies have been tried with varying results. As a rule, I think the commence-

ment of the trouble is a lack of something in the food. The hens find a broken egg and eating it obtain what is lacking. They do not eat many before they acquire an appetite for fresh laid eggs, hence the habit. Egg eating is a most annoying habit and a habit that, during the winter, is very hard to cure. It is quite probable that as soon as the spring opens up and the hens get out on grass it will likely disappear. In the meantime keep the nest dark, gather the eggs often, give the hens no broken or broken egg shells, table scraps, milk or prepared animal food and the vegetables or other green foods that you take. You can also try filling egg shells with pepper, ginger and the like and leave for them to eat. Stale eggs out of the incubator sometimes help break them of the habit. Shaving off the end of the beak, thus making it so sure that they cannot pick the shell of the egg is also recommended. All of these remedies may fail and I know of no absolute cure in persistent cases except the hatchet.—F. C. E.

Poultry at Brandon Winter Fair

The poultry show held recently in connection with the Manitoba Winter Fair at Brandon was the largest of its kind ever held in the West. There were over 1,100 entries, almost double as many as at the same fair at any previous Western Poultry show. Sharp Butterfield, of Windsor, the judge of those feathered creatures expressed himself as being well pleased with the rapid progress that the poultry industry was making in the west. He considered that the exhibits this year, especially in Rocks, compared well with many other leading shows he had visited. All the exhibitors were western men in the poultry classes.—L. A. B.

Some will explain that as a "hobby" poultry-keeping is an expensive one; but the truth is the items of fresh eggs and meat for the table more than balance the expense. It is a pursuit that does not take one away from home except perhaps a few times during the show season. That it is adapted to the needs of all classes is also shown by the fact that the great body of American fanciers is made up of people from all walks of life, from the poor man to the millionaire, the man of little education to the college professor. All trades and professions are represented. Poultry culture is indeed a form of recreation worthy the attention of anyone, and will very seldom prove disappointing.

Take a breed, make it a life study, and in the end you will have more money in the bank, a better reputation in the poultry fraternity and the poultry in your yards will show the effect of work and brains. The fascination in the poultry yard is in doing better each year. Brains rightly used will make your success.

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Toronto Milk and Cream Producers' Association

The Executive of this Association met, and as the Dealers' Conference does not, and as the latter with us, we, your Executive, decided to recommend the following prices for milk and cream for five months, commencing May 1st.

	Price of Milk per can.	Cream per can.	Butter fat.
May	\$1.20	32c.
June	\$1.20	30c.
July	\$1.20	32c.
August	\$1.30	32c.
September	\$1.30	36c.

Producers are recommended not to

accept any price below these terms. The Committee appointed to investigate relative to the formation of a company to handle our own product, is making satisfactory progress and will report a little later. If you are not yet a member of the Association, please send one dollar to the Secretary and secure a member's ticket. J. G. Connell, Pres., Scarborough; A. J. Reynolds, Sec., Scarborough Junction.

To Control Sale of Feeding Stuffs

(Continued from page 1) percentage of protein and fat and the maximum percentage of crude fibre should be guaranteed.

If these concentrated feeds were sold according to percentage composition, or under guarantee, as is done in Great Britain and the United States, and as done with fertilizers in our own country, it would protect the purchaser against low grade and adulterated materials, the manufacturer and dealer against dishonest competition, and assist in promoting a more intelligent use of these valuable feeding stuffs.

The Ministers said little in reply. They stated that it might not be possible to get any bill through the house this year, but that they would take the matter up at once. A draft bill is now in the Ministers hands and may be brought before the House this session. Strong hopes are entertained that some immediate action will be taken in connection with this matter.

We take Farm and Dairy and think a lot of it.—John Jamieson, Huron Co., Ont.

"I have pleasure in sending you a remittance for the six new subscriptions enclosed. I secured these sub-

scriptions in only a half a day, and think I can secure many more for Farm and Dairy."—F. W. Vallée, Frontenac Co., Ont.

LAND for SETTLEMENT

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

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

THOM. SOUTHWORTH, Director of Colonization, Toronto
HON. JAMES S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture.

FREE SETTINGS OF EGGS

For only two new yearly subscriptions to Farm & Dairy, at \$1 each, we will send a setting of eggs, of any of the standard varieties of fowl. Replenish your flock. Add to it. It will cost you nothing but a little time. New subscriptions to Farm & Dairy are easily obtained.

Sample copies on application.

Circulation Department,
FARM & DAIRY
Peterboro, Ont.

FENCE TALK No. 1

Common sense and simple arithmetic can show you the economy of Page Fence as against any other fence there is.

Common sense will show you that because Page Fences are—by actual test—fully one-third stronger than the best of other fences.

Common sense shows you that the stronger fence is the better fence—because it can be stretched tighter, and will stand up to its work longer.

Page Fences, with their high-carbon (tougher, harder) steel nine-gauge horizontal wires, are a third stronger than the best of the other kinds. By harsh tests, this Page wire stands a strain of 2,400 lbs. The "hard drawn" horizontals in the other kinds break at 1,800 lbs. strain. Some of them break at less.

Simple arithmetic will show you that Page Fences, costing maybe a cent more a rod than the half-as-strong kinds, is actually five cents and more a rod cheaper—because fewer posts will keep them in better shape.

Figure it yourself. Using Page Empire Fences, say, you can safely set the posts half as far apart again as you'd dare to with ordinary wire fences. That means two posts for Page Fence to three for the other kind.

What is it worth to dig post holes? What are fence-posts worth in your section? Figure out the saving for yourself—it is easy to do.

Here are but part of the reasons why you can't afford to buy other than the Page Fences—no matter what you pay. Let us send you a booklet (free) that shows you how to prove fence-value before you buy. Ask by mail of our nearest place. The Page Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Vancouver, Victoria.

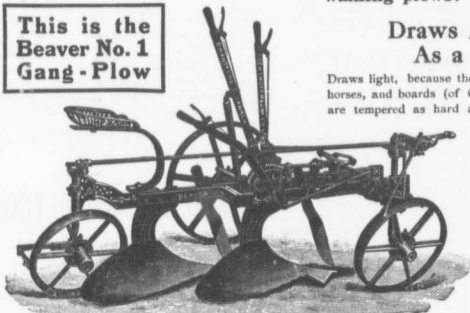
"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

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

This Plow Saves You Money

Three horses and an untrained BOY can do more plowing and BETTER plowing in a day, with this gang-plow, than two skilled men and four horses, using walking plows! Think what that SAVES!

This is the
Beaver No. 1
Gang-Plow



The Steadiest-Running Plow Built

No matter what the soil nor how rough and uneven the land, the Beaver Gang will cut every furrow the same depth and width. That is due to the EXTRA-LARGE land wheel—it rides smoothly over things that would bump another plow out of the ground. Steady, too, because the cushion-spring on land-wheel axle-arm absorbs shocks and concussions, and the plow goes steadily ahead. Cockshutt Straightener Device corrects crooked furrows. Readily handled by a mere boy—can't go wrong. Adjustable Frame changes the furrow width in a jiffy; while new Fine-Adjustment Ratchet alters furrow depth by fractions of inches—merely pull a handy lever. Can be supplied with three styles of bottoms for different kinds of plow-work, from very wide to very narrow. Dust-proof wheel bearings; perfect oiling device; a dozen other BETTERMENTS that put the Beaver Gang ten years ahead of them all. Investigate and know that for yourself. Do so NOW—it will save you money, time, horseflesh, bother with labor, and give you better plowing in far less time.

Draws Almost As Light As a Walking Plow

Draws light, because the draft is straight, no neck-weight on the horses, and boards (of Cockshutt Special soft-centre crucible steel) are tempered as hard as glass and polished like cutlery—they'll scour in ANY soil. Anybody who can guide a team straight can do better plowing with this gang than an expert with ordinary plows. It is THE plow for unskilled labor—once adjusted, it cannot go wrong. Little strength needed to operate levers; they are fitted with our new "helping spring," which makes the lift so easy a child can handle them readily.

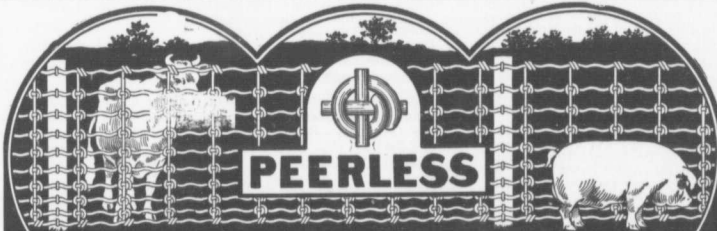
Plus-Strength— Minus-Draft

Like all the Cockshutt Line, this Gang-Plow has Plus-Strength built into it—strength to stand usage that would wreck an ordinary plow—more strength than it will probably ever need, but MAY need—strength to insure you against breakdowns in busy-time. And it has Minus-Draft designed into it—all the ways to reduce draft and friction that thirty-two years' experience in building implements for the practical farmer have taught us. You pay nothing more to get these extra-value features found ONLY in the Cockshutt Line; but you save a lot by getting them. Send to-day for illustrated details. Write direct to us.

The Cockshutt Line built right to farm, right, includes not only more than 120 styles of plows—ranging from light garden plows to huge 12-furrow engine gangs—but also all styles of seeders, cultivators and harrows. Write us for details of the kind of implements the business farmer ought to buy this season.

(Who you like a handsomely-colored hanger, showing two items of the Cockshutt Line? Glad to send you one if you'll just enclose two-cent stamp for postage.)

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO.
LIMITED
BRANTFORD - ONTARIO



The Fence You Can Depend On

Peerless ~~to better~~ fence because it is made on right principles, from good material, by good workmen—in a well equipped factory.

The **PEERLESS** lock holds the horizontal and cross wires securely at each intersection. Ample provision is made for contraction and expansion due to sudden changes of temperature, sudden shocks, etc.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Dept. O, Hamilton, Ont. or Winnipeg, Man.

To Turn Any Kind of Stock

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

Appointment of a Commission Probable

(Continued from page 5)

Mr. Flatt and Mr. Brethour contended that it was not practicable to raise hogs on pastures as they took too long to mature. Hon. Mr. Fisher held his ground, however, claiming that it paid to allow young hogs just after they were weaned, to run on pasture for some months. He said that he had pastured his young hogs at a profit and that he could not see why others could not do the same.

BEAR MARKETS.

Mr. Sealey said that the price of green pork on the Chicago and Buffalo markets is high most of the time but about once a month the bear interests get control of the stock exchange for a day or so and force down the price. He claimed that our Canadian packers watch for these occasions and step in and buy considerable quantities of pork which help to depress the price paid for five hogs.

Mr. Fisher—"Why do you not ask Hon. Mr. Patterson to apply the anti-dumping clause and prevent this?"

Mr. Sealey—"I have asked him to and he replied that as the goods were imported at the prevailing price at the time in the United States the anti-dumping clause would not work."

THE DEALERS AGAIN.

Dr. Rutherford asked who it was in Canada who was importing pork from the States. Mr. Sealey replied that the packers did it because if they did not the lumbermen would import it direct from the dealers for themselves.

Dr. Rutherford—"Some people seem to think that the packers are making a profit by being able to import this pork. As a matter of fact they are complaining bitterly about the competition that they have to meet from the dealer."

Mr. Fisher—"It is the dealers who make a profit importing pork."

Mr. Sealey—"While I believe that the sending of a commission of our farmers to Ireland and Denmark would be productive of much good I feel that an advance in the duty would be more beneficial."

Mr. Fisher—"I do not. I would rather send a deputation to Denmark, as I believe that an increase in the tariff would be only an artificial stimulus."

COOPERATION.

Mr. Fisher expressed the fear that Canadian farmers will not cooperate like the farmers of Denmark. Members of the deputation assured him that while this may have been true hitherto it may not be the case now. Our farmers are realizing that they made fools of themselves when they sold their hogs away from their own factories, and thus allowed their factories to be destroyed. The fact that the 350 farmers clubs have been organized in Ontario during the past six months was given as evidence that our farmers now realize that they must cooperate and work together. The success of the co-operative Apple Growers' Association was mentioned by Mr. Featherston. Emphasis was laid on the fact that whether or not the efforts of the commission would prove successful would depend entirely on the character and type of farmers appointed to act on it. It was contended that they must be men whose appointment would inspire confidence. Such men, it was claimed, would be able to gather information in Denmark and Ireland that might be of untold value to our Canadian farmers.

WHAT WILL BE DONE.

On the conclusion of the interview, Hon. Mr. Fisher said in effect: "I have noted carefully what you

deputation has told me and realize how important it is that we shall be possessed of the fullest possible information to what our competitors are doing. It is just possible that already we may have enough information in our possession to make the appointment of such a commission unnecessary. It would cost some \$5,000 to send a commission to Den-

mark. I will have to see if I will be able to have an appropriation made for such a purpose. Other countries, such as Japan, send commissions to Canada to study our agricultural methods. If we are to hold our own with other countries we must endeavor to keep ourselves posted as to their methods. I will look into this matter carefully and will be glad

to grant your request for the appointment of a commission should I find that conditions warrant such action."

NOTES.
Several members of parliament were asked their views in regard to the requests made by the deputation. All of them agreed that the sending of a commission of farmers to Denmark would be a good move as it

would be likely to result in the acquiring of much valuable information. Several of the members were opposed to any advance in the duty. The members of the deputation decided that it would not be well to push any further, at this session, for an increase in the duty. Some of the swine breeders themselves are not enthusiastic on this point.

Lightning Insurance Policy

With Every Roof Covered With SAFE LOCK SHINGLES

EVERY Canadian farmer who expects to build or re-roof his house or barn should write us today for details of our Free Lightning Insurance Policy in connection with Safe Lock Metal Shingles.

We give it to you without any conditions whatsoever, except that you roof with Safe Lock Shingles.

Such an offer is unprecedented, but we can afford to make it because we know absolutely that Safe Lock Shingles will insure safety from lightning.

It is absolutely free. You do not have to pay one cent for this protection, either directly or indirectly.

Insurance records show that nearly one-half the fire losses on barns in Canada result from lightning. This loss, running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, can be entirely prevented if Safe Lock Shingles are used.

We know this, and we back up our statement with a Free Insurance Policy payable under its terms in cash.

Safe Lock Shingles are sold at the same price as shingles known to be inferior in quality of steel, galvanizing and construction.

We have been manufacturing Safe Lock Shingles for over ten years, and roofs laid when we started in business are still "as good as new," to quote from hundreds of letters we have on file in our office from our pleased and satisfied customers.

In all this time these roofs have not cost one cent for repairs of any sort.

In all these years no building covered with Safe Lock Roofing has ever been destroyed by lightning.

Do you know that Safe Lock Shingles fully meet the rigid requirements of the British Government for Admiralty and other public service. Think what that means. Let us illustrate.

Every farmer knows from experience that ordinary galvanized fencing seldom lasts longer than two or three years without showing signs of rust. On the other hand, galvanized wire for Government use gives years and years of service, owing to the splendid galvanizing insisted upon.

Safe Lock Shingles are galvanized the same as Government wire, and therefore may be depended upon to give long service. We really do not know how long they will last. Safe

Lock Shingles in use for more than ten years show no signs of wear.

To-day we are using better material in their construction than ever, the steel is of higher grade, and the galvanizing is heavier. We have also made several improvements in manufacturing. For instance, every shingle is cut accurately to size before it is galvanized, thus protecting the edges of the shingles instead of leaving them raw and exposed to the decaying action of moisture.

Do you want to remember the

thus causing a leaky roof.

Safe Lock Shingles cannot be blown off, nor can they be pulled apart by warping of the sheeting, or any other cause.

Study the small illustrations on this page, and you will be convinced of the truth of this statement.



FIG. 1

In Fig. 1 the solid black line shows the top lock, the shaded line the bottom lock. Notice that a

contraction due to heat and cold. They cannot unhook.

Illustrations 3, 4 and 5 show the construction of other metal shingles.

FIG. 3

No. 3 is the old-fashioned sheet shingle now almost entirely driven from the market by the Safe Lock. These do not always shed water, and it is almost impossible to keep them from leaking after they have been on for a season or two.

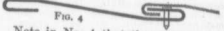


FIG. 4

Note in No. 4 that the nail is only about half way driven into the sheeting, leaving a large surface exposed to the weather. This makes a very insecure fastening for a roof, and this is still further weakened by the springiness of the steel, which has a tendency to pull out the nails, causing a loose, leaky, rattling roof.

FIG. 5

No. 5 is a side slip pattern, similar to many now on the market. One shingle slips into the other, but does not lock. Shingles constructed in this way pull apart easily and must not be confused with the positive lock in our Safe Lock Shingles, as shown in Fig. 2.

Safe Lock Shingles are absolutely uniform. We have spent time and money to perfect their construction, which is fully protected by patent. They are now easier than ever to lay, and a Safe Lock roof cannot leak, if the shingles are laid in accordance with our printed instructions.

SAFE LOCK SHINGLES are the only shingles that—

1. Give you a positive guaranty against Lightning, backed up by a policy signed and guaranteed by the manufacturers.
2. Meet fully the rigid requirements of the British Government for Public work.
3. Lock on four sides, and cannot be pulled apart.
4. Have three (3) thicknesses of metal along upper edge at point of greatest strain.
5. Completely protect nails from weather.
6. Have edges galvanized after being cut to exact size.

name Safe Lock. No other shingle has that name.

No other shingle is a Safe Lock Shingle.

Safe Lock Shingles lock positively on all four sides. Other shingles grip only on two sides. This is not enough for a permanent, durable roof. We know of many instances of buildings covered with these shingles being entirely unroofed in a stiff breeze. Another objection is that these shingles are apt to spread apart owing to the warping of the sheeting to which they are nailed,

double fold forms the top lock instead of a single fold, thus giving twice the strength at the point where the greatest strain comes.

With Safe Lock Shingles the nails are driven full length into the sheeting, and are protected by the peculiar lock construction from any possibility of water backing up and starting rust.

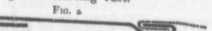


FIG. 2

Fig. 2 shows the side locks. Note the deep firm grip which allows the ample room for expansion and

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co.

Limited
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PRESTON, ONTARIO
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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairy and Fanners Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeding Societies.

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

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

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid-in-advance subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 8,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 9,500 to 10,000 copies. Subscriptions, unless renewed, are discontinued as they expire. No subscriptions are accepted at the following special subscription rates. 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 the assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable and best advertisers. Should any advertiser have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue their advertisements, publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to enable you to the benefit of this Protective Policy is that you include in your letters to our advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

Room 30 Manning Chambers, 71 Queen St., West, Toronto.

MAKE CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF SEEDS

Samples of grains and clover seeds, as taken from time to time and tested by the Government Seed Testing Laboratories, show a wide prevalence of weed seeds. In the March crop report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is shown that of the 358 samples of alfalfa seed tested, 96 contained seed of sweet clover, 78 seed of yellow trefoil, and in 107 cases dodder was present in varying amounts from a trace to a sufficient quantity to sow 3,600 seeds per square rod when seeding at the rate of 16 pounds of alfalfa an acre. Only eight lots of alfalfa seed were obtained which contained yellow trefoil seed in sufficient quantity to be considered an adulterant.

Dodder was also present in considerable quantities in red clover. Of the 413 samples of red clover seed se-

cured, a trace of yellow trefoil was present in 164 samples. Dodder was present in 223 samples. Many samples contained large quantities of weed seeds. In seeding one lot at the rate of eight pounds of red clover seed per acre, 679 dodder seeds would be sown per square rod. By the use of other lots more than 3,500 buckhorn and plantain seeds, and 2,000 green foxtail seeds would be sown per square rod.

It is apparent from these figures, that it is an easy matter to seed down a farm with weed seeds obtained in the ordinary way, and which will pass Government inspection. So-called "Government Inspected Seed," with which some unscrupulous dealers have taken in our farmers, may be very dirty seed. Small seeds that will pass Government inspection might very readily seed down the whole farm.

The Dominion Government at Ottawa has made provision in their seed laboratory for testing samples of seed sent in by farmers. The Biological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College also does some work of this nature. Protect yourself this spring from weeds in the seed you buy by first having a sample tested by one of the Government laboratories. Then, if the seed is free from weeds, you can buy it without fear of having your place infested.

THE ARENA FOR TORONTO

Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has been asked to expend over \$100,000 in the erection of an arena on the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, for the holding of live stock exhibitions, and similar purposes. This is a request that Hon. Mr. Duff should lay over for this session at least, until he has had an opportunity to give it careful consideration.

An arena is needed in Toronto. It has been needed for years. It is doubtful, however, if it should be erected on the Exhibition Grounds. Such a building is required for the holding of the Spring Horse Shows, the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, the Poultry Shows, a possible National Dairy Show, and for other similar gatherings. It should be located near the centre of Toronto. People who will take the trouble to visit the Toronto Exhibition Grounds at exhibition time, are not willing for the most part, to go to the same trouble to see only a poultry or similar exhibition. For this reason, there is danger that it would be a serious mistake to erect such a building on the Exhibition Grounds.

The City of Toronto has had this matter under consideration for several years. There is reason to believe that the city will be willing to co-operate with the Government in the erection of such a building. The matter, therefore, should be gone into very carefully. Officers of other organizations that are likely to be interested in the proposed building should be consulted and their views gained. The Government this year has refused expenditures for much more worthy purposes than for the proposed arena. While the directors of the Toronto Ex-

hibition would like to get such a building on their grounds, there are many ways in which the Province can expend \$100,000 for agriculture that will be productive of more good than the erection of the building as proposed.

A MISSING LINK

The Ontario Government is being asked for assistance by the towns of Owen Sound and Meaford in the construction of a few miles of railway that will extend to Owen Sound the railway now running into Meaford from the east. This missing link is needed. People only a few miles south of Owen Sound, who desire to reach points in New Ontario and the west, are forced to travel to Toronto, and then north again, before they can do so.

The same conditions are true as regards farm and other produce. As the railway is a municipal enterprise, in which the two towns in question are interested, the Provincial Government will be justified in extending reasonable assistance for the construction of this piece of road.

DURHAM AND NORTHERLAND COUNTIES IN LINE

The method suggested by Farm and Dairy in its issue of March 18th, whereby the thousands of acres of waste timber land in older Ontario might be reforested at but slight expense, has been strongly endorsed by Mr. A. A. Powers, warden of the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland. Mr. Powers rightly points out that the time has come for action and that any educational campaign should go hand in hand with the practical demonstration that the working out of a forestry policy in connection with these areas would give.

The council of these united counties has already taken action along the line suggested by Farm and Dairy. We trust that the wardens and councils of the other counties interested in reforesting their waste areas will also arrange for similar meetings. Co-operation on the part of all who have a common interest in this great national question will greatly facilitate the attaining of the results desired.

SPRING FEVER IN AGRICULTURE

What might be termed the spring fever in agriculture, seems to possess a large percentage of human beings at this season of the year. This fever asserts itself in people wanting new breeds of stock, new strains of grain, and other things a little better than they have themselves. That the present year is not unlike former ones in this respect may be instanced by the large number of replies received by Farm and Dairy in connection with articles recently published.

There is a demand for stock, farms, plants, vines, seeds and all that goes with rural life. Those who have these things to sell should take advantage of this spring fever and place themselves in a position to give these people what they want. There is no better way to come in contact with those

who wish to buy, as well as those who wish to sell, than through the Want and For Sale columns of Farm and Dairy. It will cost you only two cents a word to patronize this special department. A few cents invested will bring many dollars in return. Let our columns be of assistance to you in this matter, and you will be surprised how much you will accomplish.

Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, deserves credit for having refused to increase the grant to the agricultural societies of the province from \$70,000 to \$100,000 a year. The increase was not needed, and would only have served to keep a number of agricultural societies that are not needed, and that will soon die, in existence for a few years longer. Some of the money asked for might have been given with benefit to an extension of the work of the Farmers' and Women's Institutes, or to the work of the Forestry Division. Both need and deserve it.

So far as lies within our power, we admit to our advertising columns the advertisements of those firms only that we have reason to believe reliable. All advertising of a questionable nature is positively refused. When writing to advertisers, make yourself doubly secure by complying with the conditions of our protective policy, as published on this page. Read it. It is there for your protection.

Cheaper Farm Implements

(The Toronto World.)

The tariff changes under consideration in the United States include one of reciprocity in agricultural implements. That is, the United States will let in these goods free from Canada as soon as we let theirs in free to Canada. Under this arrangement the manufacturers of each country would have an open market in the adjoining country.

The World has always believed in moderate protection to the agricultural implement concerns of this country; but if the Americans offer reciprocity there will be an agitation among the farmers of the Canadian Northwest such that unless the Canadian manufacturer brings his prices close to those of the American, the government will either have to reduce the duty or accept the reciprocal proposition. The goods, too, must not only be about equal in price, but in quality also.

It is generally understood that the Canadian manufacturers of these goods are at present making enormous profits and are in a position to distribute bonus stock among shareholders if they care to do so. The Canadian farmer is restive under the disparity now existing between the prices of these implements in the United States and in Canada—a disparity altogether in favor of the American farmer as against the Canadian.

The more tariff reduction there is in the United States the greater will be the demand in this country for similar action here.

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Rural Telephones in U.S.*

Good roads, Rural Free Delivery and the Rural Telephone as benefits to the farmer, can hardly in equity be compared as they are not in competition with each other. Good roads have always been a benefit. Rural Free Delivery in the United States from its start in 1897, has been a great help to the farmers and in 11 years according to the report of the auditor for the post office, has grown to a total of 40,000 carriers. But the Rural Telephone starting since that time is already outstripping both of these in the number of farmers it is reaching and the ways in which it is benefiting them.

The Rural Free Delivery carrier's route in the United States rarely exceeds 24 miles in length and serves on an average about 70 farms. A Rural Telephone will operate as far as 40 miles with as many as 30 or 40 telephones on the line. Of course in the well settled states the farmers have both, but in the vast sections of open country, it is obvious that it will be some time before Rural Free Delivery can reach as many farms as the Rural Telephone.

The low first cost of the Rural Telephone puts it within the reach of all. On lines less than 12 miles long the cost is \$4.94 per mile including poles—the latter to be cut and furnished by the farmer himself. On lines over 12 miles long the cost is but \$6.87 per mile; same arrangements about the poles. In either case, the cost of his telephone set complete is \$13.00. The above figures represent standard "ground" one wire construction and long distance telephones. It is a simple matter to build the line and no operator is required. The annual maintenance expense is not over \$0.75—the renewal of the dry batteries in the farmer's telephone. In addition the farmer can run the line to a neighboring town and there connect with the town exchange and long service to the rest of the country. The Rural Telephone in sickness or emergency enables the farmer to summon immediate aid. It enables him to learn the latest market prices and so get more money for his products. It removes the isolation of country life; it improves the conditions surrounding the farmer's wife. During the day and evening it is used a great deal for social intercourse—everybody being able to "get in" on the line at the same time if they desire.

PROTECTION IN THE SOUTH

Down South it is the white woman's protection in the country districts. In many sections of the United States where Rural Telephone lines exist, it is customary to furnish weather bureau reports over the line each morning. For instance at nine o'clock in the morning the telephone company in town will give three long rings over each rural line entering its exchange and those who desire may, on taking the receiver off the hook, hear the operator read the weather bureau report. The companies often also give out at the same time, the prevailing market quotations.

*Mr. Starkweather in a paper read before the Country Life Commission.

**LAST CALL
FOR COPY
For the Big
DAIRY NUMBER**

Forras Close March 30th

**FARM AND DAIRY
TORONTO and PETERBORO**

The Rural Telephone certainly is the farmer's greatest servant. In using it to do errands, it saves him time. In dry seasons, he may be promptly notified of the approach of prairie or forest fires, of no infrequent occurrence if his farm adjoins a railroad, or in case of fire in his own home he can summon aid without leaving the farm himself. It is hard to say in what way it helps him the most on the various things mentioned above. Wherever he is, ask him if he would be willing to do without it and his answer is "No!"

In the vast sections of open country away from schools, churches and other conditions improving country life, the Rural Telephone is fast reaching out and removing one of the greatest disadvantages of living in the country; namely, that one must travel a considerable distance to reach a market or talk with a neighbor. It is estimated that there are about seven million farmers' families in the United States to-day, taking the word farmer in its broadest sense and including all families living in the open country. Of those it is estimated that in the few years since the Rural Telephone has been considered seriously, more than two million have adopted it and it is rapidly being extended.

The most attention, born of necessity and of vital benefits to the farmer has as its further recommendation, its accessibility to the entire population of farmers, many of whom cannot be reached by Rural Free Delivery or good roads for generations to come.

GRANGE NOTES

MIDDLEMARCH.—Apple Grove Grange held its regular meeting Friday evening, March 18. Although the night was dark and threatening rain, there was a good attendance. After one new member had been initiated and four others proposed for membership, the discussion arranged for the evening took place. It was on "Hoe Crops." Potatoes and beans claimed the most attention. The majority of the members giving their experience in the culture and varieties of potatoes best suited to our land. Whether to plant large or small, cut or uncut potatoes, was fully discussed; also the yields and market value of some varieties. The proceedings were enlivened by the rendering of some good music.

Elgin Division Grange is to be revived. A meeting will be held in St. Thomas early in April to which all Granges in Elgin will send delegates. As Apple Grove was entitled to nine on the list, one for every ten members, these were duly elected. The Grange at Middlemarch is no longer an experiment, it having held meetings fortnightly for 34 years. It is now stronger than at any time in its history and is recognized by all to be the social, agricultural and literary centre of this neighborhood. It owns a comfortable, well lighted and well warmed hall, with kitchen, and food for teams attached. It is furnished with an organ, blackboard, pictures and a library, also a platform and curtains for entertainments.

The aim of the Grange is to elevate the characters and increase the usefulness of its members. It also gives farm life a charm by raising the standard of the homes in the country. It tries to make the young people proud to be among the tillers of the soil. One of our favorite songs commences—

The farmer's the chief of the nation,
The proud of the nation is he,
How best beyond others his station,
From want and from envy how free.

The meetings are always arranged with a programme, which is varied in



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**FODDER
TO BUTTER**

No saving process
can equal the

**De Laval
Cream
Separators**

Free Catalogue

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 William St.

WINNIPEG

MONTREAL

VANCOUVER

order to avoid monotony. Agricultural and literary subjects are taken in turn, whilst occasionally a night is given solely to amusement by having chances, guessing contests, progressive games, etc. Our Grange believes in the old adage of "Jack and the dull boy." In their respective seasons we have an annual sugar social, ice cream social, and an oyster supper, for members only, and paid for either from the funds or by collection. As soon as a program is finished a committee is appointed to get out a new one for the next three or six months. Advantage is taken of any special days such as St. Patrick, Valentine or Halloween should they come on Grange night, and patriotic occasions are never lost sight of. For many years no open meetings have been held unless a fee was

charged, for it was found that a noisy element would prove troublesome and often unappreciative. Sometimes, however, we have had an invited evening for members' families, which have resulted in some of them joining the organization.

The farmers at Middlemarch look upon any section without a Grange with the deepest pity and commiseration.—H. Robinson, Overseer Dom. Grange.

Send us the Names of your friends and neighbors who do not take Farm and Dairy, that we may send them sample copies. If the paper helps you, it will help them. You can thus spread the gospel of good farming, and confer upon us a favor that we will appreciate.

Are You Building?

If so, don't take chances on your roof by buying "extravagant claims," but get a good old-fashioned roofing of quality, made by a firm established in 1817.

Paroid Roofing Facts.—It has stood the test of years on Government buildings, mills, farm and poultry buildings. Easiest to lay—most attractive.

**PAROID
ROOFING**

Is not a low priced roofing, but the slight difference in cost over cheap roofings is made up by a big difference in quality.

OUR GUARANTEE. Buy one roll of PAROID, apply it to your roof. If you are not satisfied that you have the best, we will send you a check for the amount you paid for the roll and the cost of applying it.

We give you a sample of PAROID, also free booklet of plans entitled "Practical Farm Buildings" if about to build.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Established 1817,
Dept. 112 HAMILTON, ONT. Br's Office, Winnipeg, Man.



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

Creamery Department

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

Losses in Butter Buying

Last week Farm and Dairy drew attention to the losses recently reported in connection with the slump in butter. The Trade Bulletin of Montreal, referring to these losses says, "the fact has evidently been overlooked that a large amount of the butter held in Montreal was for outside account, in which Toronto and other outside firms figured. The statement of the Toronto dairies to the effect that one Montreal firm lost \$20,000 is so ridiculous says a very well posted dealer, who has very little stock, that it needs no refutation. It is stated that Toronto parties must have lost about \$3.00 to \$3.50 per package on butter held both here and in Toronto. Considerable shipments of butter held here on speculation for parties in England, the Lower Provinces, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, have been sent forward to the owners whilst other lots belonging to other outside parties have been ordered to be sold on commission which resulted in heavy losses."

THORNTONS LOSE BY DEALERS.

According to Toronto men who are in the trade thousands of dollars have been lost by dealers, and farmers are in the money. The Canadian Grocer in sizing up the situation, says:

"The cause in a nutshell seems to be that dealers last autumn bought up large quantities of butter at good prices, expecting a market similar to last year, when good prices prevailed. Things simply went against them the way they are apt to do in any deal and many have lost money. The

Grocer interviewed a number of produce dealers in Toronto and found that the chief cause was the fact that the Canadian makers got above the English prices and it became impossible to ship butter to our principal customer and the market went broke."

MONTREAL LOSSES HEAVILY.

In discussing the situation Wm. Ryan, of Wm. Ryan Co., wholesale provision dealers, said he would not be surprised if between \$15,000 and \$20,000 were lost by Toronto wholesale houses carrying butter, but that Montreal was by far the heavier loser.

"Butter was too high here at the price it was placed at," he said, "and it was impossible to export to the Old Country. The merchants were looking for very high prices in February when the Canadian manufacturers got their prices above what was paid on the English market and the butter was left here on our hands as the Old Country is our best market."

"If England had to depend on Canadian butter alone all would have been well, but she hasn't, and she could buy cheaper elsewhere. She gets butter from Denmark, Australia and many other places. Although several will lose money, it will have a good effect on the price next year, and will aid in cutting out a lot of foolish speculation."

"Last year the export demand was good and this continued all through the summer. But this year the prices got too high because the dealers bought too high and other countries came into the English market in competition."

Handling Cream in the Vat

Cream is placed in the cream vat for three purposes—for storage, for ripening and for cooling to proper churning temperature. The time that the cream will remain for storage

may vary a great deal. But for making the best butter the time should be as short as possible, consistent with proper ripening. Upon the change which the cream undergoes in ripening will depend to a large extent, the flavor and aroma of the butter. Therefore, the cream, when in the vat, should be watched very closely as the ripening process is controlled mainly by the temperature at which the cream is held. The cooling of cream to a churning temperature is also very important, as the butter may be injured by improper cooling. All grades of cream cannot be handled in the same manner to advantage. The maker will have to modify his method according to the kind of cream he has.

In handling sweet, clean, fresh hand separator cream, or cream separated at the creamery, though there is very little of the latter to be handled in Canada these days, from 25 to 30 per cent. of good starter prepared from a commercial culture should be added and mixed thoroughly with the cream. Hold this at a temperature of 70 F. for about four hours or long enough to produce an acidity of .45 per cent. Then, if the cream is cooled to the churning temperature and churned at once the best results will be obtained. The fat content in cream has, however, something to do with the degree of acidity the cream is to be ripened to. For instance, a 35 per cent. cream showing an acidity of .4 will contain more acid than a 20 per cent. cream showing an acidity of .45 per cent. owing to the smaller amount of serum in the richer cream.

But a great deal of the cream received at creameries is not of this sweet, fresh, clean kind, and will therefore be handled differently. A good thing to do with sour and overripe cream is to cool to a low churning temperature and churn it immediately. The butterfat should be kept out of this overripe serum as quickly as possible.

In handling pasteurized cream it is a good plan to add a liberal amount of starter as soon as it is pasteurized. Then cool to 48 degrees or 49 degrees F. Hold at this temperature for two hours and churn at once. Immediate churning lessens the chance of the spores, which are not killed by pasteurization of developing undesirable bacterial life in the cream.

In all cases care should be taken to have the cream cooled to an even temperature all through and have the starter thoroughly incorporated. This is very easily accomplished where cream ripeners are used. Where open vats are used more care must be exercised in ripening and cooling. Using ice in the open vat is not advisable as it is liable to injure the quality of the butter owing to impurities often found in the ice. It will pay every creamery to get a cream ripener as temperatures can be better controlled. It is estimated that a creamery can obtain a cent per lb. more for its butter if the butter maker has proper cooling facilities at his command during the hot weather. A creamery making 10,000 lbs. of butter per month will thus gain \$100 and a first-class ripener of ample capacity can be got for about \$400. In ripening cream keep close watch on the starter, the temperature and the acidity.

The large central creameries in the United States are evidently not having everything their own way. In several states legislation is being sought to compel centralizing creameries to pay the same price for cream less the cost of transportation, in localities where there is no competition as is being done where there is competition. Like all big organizations, the centralizing creameries have not always played fair and has had two prices for cream, one for places where there was no competition and another for places where there was competition.

She Showed Him

Show your husband how much work he can save you by getting a simple cream separator instead of a complicated one. **One woman did.**

Her husband took a common "bucket bowl" cream separator on trial. It had 40 to 50 pieces in the bowl. His wife said she did not want to wash all that tinware twice a day. But he said it was just a few minutes work. She had him wash it once, so he would see how hard it really was. **It took him almost half an hour. That set him thinking.**

Next day he took a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator on trial. The Dairy Tubular has just one tiny, smooth, instantly removable piece, about the size and shape of a napkin ring, inside the bowl. His wife had him wash the Tubular once. **It took him less than five minutes.**

That settled it. The Tubular stayed and the "bucket bowl" machine went back. He said no fair minded man would put that needless work on his wife.

How about your wife, Mr. Man? The Sharples Tubular is the very simplest cream separator. Runs easiest. Skims fastest. Develops twice as much skimming force as others, therefore skims cleanest. Lasts a lifetime.

He washed it once
—Then sent
It back.



Wife and Time-killing "Bucket Bowls."

29 Yrs



Tubular bowls hang from a single, frictionless, ball bearing. This bearing, and the simple gears that drive the machine, are all enclosed in the head of the Tubular. They are dust proof and self oiling. Tubulars run so lightly that the medium sizes can be turned by one who is sitting.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. 1908 sales were way ahead of 1907—out of sight of most, if not all, competitors combined. 1909 is proving better yet. Write for catalog No.—253

The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Can.

Winnipeg, Can.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to assist in the matter of relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Write your letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Letters From Cheese Importers

Editor Farm and Dairy.—Bristol and Liverpool cheese and butter importers have their innings in this issue, their letters following this introductory note. In speaking of "short weights" and "green cheese" the Bristol firms do not mince their words but, figuratively speaking, strike out from the shoulder every time. In reading over these letters from firms in Bristol and Liverpool, we are forced to the conclusion that such an unanimous complaint regarding short weight cheese must be well founded and that there is a danger, if this evidence is not removed, that Canadian cheese may lose, and New Zealand cheese gain, in popularity with the dealers simply because they get short weight on the one hand and full weight on the other.

STUFFED CHEESE PLIATED

In some of the letters reference is made to the stuffed cheese fraud. Prior to the 20th of July last there in fact no law which prevented the fraudulent practice of stuffing cheese with worthless curd or old cheese, but on that date the "Inspection and Sale Act" was amended by the insertion of the following section:

"This person shall not incorporate in a new cheese, during the process of manufacture, any inferior curd or cheese; (b) Knowingly sell, or have in his possession for sale, without giving due notice thereof, any cheese in which has been incorporated, during the process of its manufacture, any inferior curd or cheese; (c) Place in a cheese during the process of its manufacture, or of any time thereafter, any foreign substance not necessary to the manufacture of cheese."

The penalties for violations of this section shall not be less than \$25 or not more than \$500 for each offence, and an officer of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Branch is charged with the enforcement of the Act.

The Bristol and Liverpool letters follow:

Copy of letter from H. H. & S. Budgett & Co., Ltd., Bristol, dated December 18th, 1908:

CANADIAN CHEESE, 1908.

"As regards condition, we are pleased to be able to report 'wora'—, taking the season as a whole, sell 'as' of heated or badly carried cheese (which come under our notice. Early in the season, however, we will remember we had few cheeses which held some 'filled' curd."

"As to quality, this has also been good, although perhaps not as good as usual, the cheese having had a tendency to become 'tasty' rather sooner than in recent years. This may be accounted for by excess of moisture."

"Shrinkage—We now come to the most important and striking point of the season's trading. Whether owing to defective make, method of carrying, improper marking of weights at factories, or incorrectness of weights in use in Montreal, the loss in weight which has taken place between Canadian shipper and Eng-

lish importer has been phenomenal; differences of as much as 15 pounds on five cheese having been reported. "We lay particular stress on the importance of this point, the very heavy losses thrown upon importers thereby are bound in the end to militate against the Canadian article."

"The losses made by New Zealanders in nearly all cases are the loss sustained during a much longer period of transit."

Copy of letter from Gardner, Thomas & Co., Bristol, dated December 24th, 1908:

"In accordance with promise we are just giving you yesterday, our opinion of the general condition of cheese which we have received from Canada this season. The cheese themselves are generally been in good condition, there were just one or two shipments which showed heat, but we are of the opinion that this was the fault of the boat. Some of the parcels also appeared to us to be shipped much too young, and we think it must affect the consumption, as the cheese get into the process before they are really fit to be shipped. The losses from the parcels generally arrive in rather a rough state; they do not appear to be strong enough to carry the heavier cheeses, which we receive from the Brockville and Ingersoll sections are much stronger, and they are being sold at a higher price. This fault in the Quebec section has, we believe, been mentioned for several seasons, and it would help to make up for it if they could be brought over in a more presentable state."

Copy of letter from Price & Parker, Bristol, dated December 22nd, 1908:

"I reply to your inquiry respecting condition of arrival of Canadian cheese this year, we beg to say that with regard to summer heating we have had no cause to complain whatever, any parcel which has landed in good condition at that respect."

"What, however, we have found very serious cause to complain of is the excessive shrinkage of the goods in transit, but this we do not attribute in any way to the condition of the goods as they are, we feel certain, from the cheese being shipped before leaving the factory, and we are sure that it would help to make up for it if they could be brought over in a more presentable state."

"We do not know whether this is within your department, but we seriously think it should be brought to the notice of the Canadian Government, as it is not only the matter of shrinkage but also it is detrimental to the proper maturing of the goods altogether, and very injurious to the trade generally."

Copy of letter from Whitefield & Co., Cardiff, dated January 5th, 1909:

"With regard to the condition of Canadian produce, we find that bacon and butters are usually in a very good condition and there is not much to complain about in the condition and pack of the cheese, but what is a very serious grievance, and will have to be remedied soon, is the excessive short weight on the Canadian cheese. It is nothing unusual for a cheese to show a shrinkage of six, eight or even ten per cent. In our cheese could never shrink this much, and there must be some swindling going on on the other side. In fact, a recent occurrence but has been the general complaint for the last two or three years, and will ultimately lead against Canadian cheese as the only place where we are unable to get weight from in Canada."

Copy of letter from Bamford Bros., Liverpool, dated January 15th, 1909:

"We are pleased to say that during the past season we have received very few cheeses in a heated condition. We also find that the boxes are filled with cheese in a better condition than what they were a few years ago, the only exception as to this being the cheese from the Quebec section. The boxes of these goods are more broken than cheese consigned from further west."

Copy of letter from Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester, dated January 8th, 1909:

"For some years we have found a gradual improvement in the condition of cheese on arrival in Liverpool which can be ascribed to the improved means of transport, both by rail and steamer service. However, we had no cause for complaint, especially during the last two or three years, but we have found that with respect to the manufacture of cheese, we are of opinion that if less moisture was left in, much trouble would be avoided and a better weight, a very important item; our losses through

shrinkage or loss through exudation of moisture has at times been considerable."

Copy of letter from George Little, Limited, Manchester, dated January 29th, 1909:

"Very few of the cheese, if any, arrived in a heated condition during the past season. As regards the percentage of ten exact data on this question. We have not this point, but we have no hesitation in saying that not more than one per cent. of the cheese exported to us have arrived in what may be termed a heated condition."

"With regard to any suggested improvement, we do not know the exact weight of package of Canadian cheese can be improved. We have a fancy for, and our customers seem to like them, the larger weights of cheese, running, say, 20 pounds. We had some this year over, that figured round 100 to 104 pounds per cheese, and needless to say they look very imposing and command a good price. We have considerable difficulty in getting this, which is termed 'Bristol' suitable for the Midlands and Leicester districts. Factories seem indispensed to make cheese of this size."

Copy of letter from J. & J. Lonsdale & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, dated January 14th, 1909:

"In reply to your circular, it is impossible for us to say how much per cent. condition of Canadian cheese has improved but this improvement is very considerable, and we have no complaint to make at that score, but we regret to say that the weights of cheese have been most satisfactory this season; not only the average loss, which has exceeded any year in our experience, but also the box weights, or weight marked on the box, which we have found, not in one case, but in a great many cases, much in excess. Frequently by ten pounds of the actual weight of the cheese. This is a very serious matter and we hope something will be done to put a stop to it, or it will do a very serious injury to the Canadian cheese trade."

"We have also found some lots of Canadian cheese 'filled,' i.e., the centre filled with curd and stuff. (Stuffed cheese shipped early in season. W. W. M.) We refer you to James & Co., Montreal, our agent, for further particulars."

W. W. MOORE, Chief, Markets Division, Ottawa.

WANTED—Cheesemaker, with two seasons' experience. Apply to C. J. McCulloch, Sparks.

GOES LIKE SIXTY BELLS FOR \$65
GILSON
SEPARATORS, Cream Whips, Churns, etc. FREE TRIAL
ASK FOR CATALOGUE ALL
GILSON MFG. CO. 101 YORK ST. GUELPH, ONT.

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CONSULT
BELL AND TAYLOR
376 Water Street - Peterboro
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Simplest and Best Milk Cooler

THE CHAMPION MILK COOLING APPARATUS
cool, strain and aerate milk in less than a full
hour. It is so simple in construction that it can
be made by any one. It is made of galvanized
iron. Either running water, low water, well
or spring water may be used, and it will cool the
milk to within two degrees of the ambient tem-
perature.

CHAMPION MILK COOLERS

Requires no attention. Simple in
construction. Made of galvanized iron.
Strong and durable. 15 years on
the market. Write for free
catalogue, telling how to
order. Champion Milk Co.,
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No. 1.

WE SELL ALL KINDS OF
Dairy Supplies and Machinery
and make a specialty of installing
Cheese and Butter Plants
including
THE BAIRD CIGETER
WHITE & GILLESPIE
PETERBORO - - ONTARIO

"HORSES AND SPRING WORK"

Just here Herbageum is at its best. Horses that have been getting it in their feed all winter are well prepared for the strain of spring work. Those that have not been getting it should have it soon, regularly now. It is simply a condimental spice that assists in the digestion of food and thus ensures pure blood. A horse with pure blood does not get sore shoulders. In this way Herbageum prevents sore shoulders. One 50c package is enough to feed a horse for two months, and it is certainly a great help to the horses. Test it.

WINDMILLS

Towers Girted every five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders
Pumps
Tanks
Gas and Gasoline Engines
Concrete Mixers

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GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED
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Black Watch
Chewing Tobacco
Rich and satisfying.
The big black plug.
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LIVE STOCK FREE
PURE BRED PIGS GIVEN AWAY

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

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

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

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



OUR power over others lies, not so much in the amount of thought within us as in the power of bringing it out.

—Channing.

A Lively Swap

Elizabeth Ray.

SEEMS as if the Lord might manage better than to give some families all boys and other families all girls," remarked Mrs. Lane to her visitor. "Now there's you with seven girls-to dress and bring up and with seven boys and no girl to lend a hand."

Mrs. Lane sighed and bit off another thread which she, with much near-sighted peering, inserted in the needle and resumed her sewing. She had acquired pessimism by years of boyish demands on roused nerves. Her tall form was slightly bent, the face had lines not due to laughter or smiles but was, nevertheless, strong and rosy.

The visitor sitting in the cushioned rocker knitting while the ball conveniently unwound in a crock safe from the antics of a rough and tumble kitten, was a direct contrast to her friend. Nature had lavished, in her case, adipose tissue, comeliness and serenity. Emily Plumb absorbed comfort from life as plants take sunlight, and she was forcibly applied.

"That's so, Martha," she replied to the foregoing remark. "You need a girl about the house and there's my Hiram trying to run that grist mill with no son to do a turn."

The tone in which the speech was uttered was throaty after the manner of those afflicted with fat.

"Mary Jane?" she suddenly called to a freckled-faced child. "Come here this minute."

A short, plump, five year old replica of the mother advanced and received the significantly extended handkerchief which was forcibly applied.

Mary Jane screwed her face in grotesque contortions and whimpered. Whimpering was Mary Jane's chief characteristic.

"I do call that sort of poor management," continued Mrs. Plumb. "If half of yours had been girls and half of mine boys we'd had some to help in and out," she speculated, forgetting that an even division of seven produces fractions.

"That's Bob!" exclaimed Mrs. Lane starting for the kitchen door as a shrill scream resounded from the direction of the log barn behind the house.

Mrs. Plumb heard the shed door scrape hastily open then a pause broken by the reappearance of her old friend driving before her a small boy. The child kicked his heels angrily on the boards as he advanced. His straight, dark hair hung, dishevelled, over his forehead while in his round, grimed face flashed bright as that denoted an immense amount of nervous energy and a storehouse of ideas for its disposal.

"I never saw such a child for mis-

chief," said Mrs. Lane bringing up the rear short of breath. "He upset a hive of them bees and got stung for 'em."

"Yeth," said Bob who lisped, "an I'll set 'em agin, I will."

Mrs. Lane was busily applying wet soda to the chubby hand that showed a couple of stings on the brown surface.

"I should think he would cry," said Mrs. Plumb looking from the flashing eye of the boy to the freckled face of the girl who was regarding Bob's fearless endurance with the same feeling of surprise.

"Seem's if Bob goes all to mad; he's fire 'stead of water," said his mother. "Guess he's going to be a smart boy," commented Mrs. Plumb contentedly.

"Yeth it smarts but I don't care," said Bob catching the word and drawing his own conclusions as to what was meant.

"Martia," said Mrs. Plumb after an impressive pause, "suppose we spoke of the mismanagement you boys got. They're the same age almost and a fair trade; what do you say?" She laid her knitting down to give emphasis to the startling proposal. "You are just wore out waiting on all them boys," she continued, "and Mary Jane will be big enough in no time to help you set table."

Although Emily Plumb was "easy going" and not generally given to originating ideas yet when one gained possession of her mind it was not easily dislodged. This was exemplified in the present instance. She won the case by insistences. The husbands, Mr. Lane and Mr. Plumb, refused to take the matter seriously. They, seated on the woodpile, were absorbed in derided them oblivious of Bob's encounter with the bees.

When the Plumb family started up the old gray team for the five mile home drive, Bob, much elated at the prospect of a wage when he was promised the glory of being seaman and wielding the whip, accompanied them.

"I wouldn't have swapped young ones with any boy but you, Emily," was Mrs. Lane's parting word.

"Nor I with any one but you, Martha," was the reply.

In Bob's place was the lachrymose Mary Jane, who was not to be pleased by visionary dolls and new dresses for loss of home and mother. She interspersed her showers with while by drawing her upper lip over the lower and staring at the preparations for the evening meal with inexpressive, china blue eyes. Mrs.

Lane attempted to pacify the outbursts of intermittent tears but her own heart dumbly ached with loneliness for the small boy who was all "fire 'stead of water."

Bob, in his new home, was having the time of his life—this also extended to the Plumb family. The morning after his arrival found him awake and hungry at an hour the Plumb girls never attained. They slept heavily and awoke on compulsion. The ham and egg breakfast met Bob's instant approval; he awaited the formalities but stood on the rounds of his chair and swiftly conveyed an egg from the platter to his plate by means of his sticky fingers.

"Bob!" exclaimed Mrs. Plumb warningly but too late. Then, "I never saw such manners in my life," she said.

If he had not, the future held possibilities since Bob's estimate was of his own invention and remarkable for originality of design and execution.

The small boy revealed that day in a veritable wonderland; the water power mill, the river or brook and the lake that received it, the new farm scenes and a stately flock of geese all contributed to a land of enchantment. Best of all the back water of the pond swarmed with fish that were almost tame to occasional handfuls of feed from the mill. Bob, in care of two young Plumb girls, watched the yellow and red spotted heart rise to the surface for floating ban.

The following sunrise ushered in events worthy of record. Bob was familiar with the lay of the land and er Plumb, with their certain shyness that afflicts the best when abroad and among comparative strangers. He had, however, made note of investigations worthy of his attention. Mrs. Plumb, with the hands, had just inserted the dinner pies in the oven when she was startled by a series of piercing shrieks.

"Bob!" she exclaimed and hastened toward the sound proceeding by the more nimble feet of her daughters. None doubted the objective point would prove to be the mill pond and there the first of the hands, not clinging to the protruding branch of a sunken snag. He continued to emit a steady volume of angry shrieks in which the girls assurance of speedy rescue was as the first of the torment. The eldest girl, Lena, had meanwhile called Mr. Plumb from the mill where no sound can rise above the roar of the machinery except what is yelled into the ear direct. Mr. Plumb, like all husbands of large women, was contrastingly small as if absorbed by his "better half" to a degree that made him seem inadequate to the problem of providing food and clothing, not to mention other essentials, for a family of a wife and seven daughters. He was, nevertheless, of sufficient stature to lift the boy from a callings. He clung and stand him, dripping on the bank by the simple expedient of wading. Bob's noise ceased with a suddenness that attends the cutting off of steam from a callings.

"I didn't got him," said he.

An idea of Bob's quest dawned upon Mr. Plumb. "Do you mean that you were catching fish by hand?" he asked.

"Yeth," said Bob, "but I didn't got him."

"That boy is a corker," said Mr. Plumb. "And fishing's out of season too 'cording to game laws." The two younger girls were again detailed to act as a vigilance committee, so Bob, in fresh raiment, beguiled the time without infringing, further, on the law enacted for the protection of trout. During the evening Jack Lane, Bob's eldest and most diffident brother, made pretense of learning how the small boy fared to gain, for himself, a few precious minutes with pretty Lena Plumb. These calls were

becoming speculative and seldom so pleasantly explained. Mrs. Plumb claimed tidings from Mary Jane. Down in the bottom of her heart she sincerely regretted the arrangement, in honor, withdrawal. So she contented herself with sending a loving message. Bob hailed Jack's appearance with judiciously shown pleasure. His limited reasoning power was unequal to providing a suitable answer to the last "why" that was puzzling his brain. He long watched his brother's awkward disposal of his hat, at the hands and his feet. He listened to the exchange of news regarding himself and Mary Jane. This supplied the motive, he no longer wondered. He knew why.

"It's you swapped, Jack? It's you? What girl it's you swapped for? It's Ith Lena? It's Ith?" queried the small brother with persistence and directness.

And poor Jack, blushing furiously, achieved only his fictitious errand and departed.

Bob eluded his possibly remiss guard the next morning and was a time free to follow his inclinations. He had in reserve several investigations and conducted them so quietly that the Plumb family, busy at their several occupations entirely forgot his and again they approached the sound propensities. The customary scream soon recalled them to the folly of releasing a child. Hither and thither they vainly searched for the culprit but the child was invisible. Again and again they approached the sound to be baffled. In turn they proved by excited inspection that the mill pond, flume and river were to be abstracted from the problem. Finally the systematic method by which Mr. Plumb traced the noise immediately to its source, to wit, leads to the water revealed Bob bunched on the roof with his arms around the weather vane. Bob was above instead of below. The searchers had gazed in all directions and the vane was adjusted to the wind and the active might rescued. Then as before, the angry, terrified seaman stopped with startling abruptness.

"I wanted the pitty whooster," he explained, "but he wouldn't come off."

That was Bob; he admired the gilt rooster on the weather vane and went after it by the means of his low sooted lean-to that sloped obligingly upward. Having attained his object, he discovered that, for once, the rules of philosophy were reversed; achieving his ambition had been easy, to relinquish it, impossible.

The noon sunlight flooded the fields and glistened on the river before the long sliver of the Plumb family were destined to again be a teacup of alarm. The calm interval was evoked by the boy to a "running" commentary on the appearance and habitude of cats and dogs, but Mrs. Plumb used the forenoon for the manufacture of the Winter's supply of soft soap. The clothing of several daughters demands cleanliness, therefore a bucket of ash, brown jelly was placed under the shelves of cast-off articles at the side of the wood house. These shelves harbored a motley collection of trash too valuable to burn yet utterly worthless for practical utility. Above the soap barrel was an old clock. Childish hands had removed many of its parts but some of the chattering wheels remained. These, Bob espied and coveted. With him to therefore, quickly piled wood for a foothold then stood on the tilting cord of the barrel and grasped the cover in an effort to cover the barrel of soap. Fortunately, most barrels lack considerably of being three feet in depth so that the boy's head

surmon permit exceeded overflow pact lift face and his don instant closed w of th over indigna from th in a co wanton beyond of that gether Plumb b produc from "That Plumb "What Bob?" "The em," sa "The stranger breach of the matt of the b cision to all of Bob and requ



surmounted the soap by a margin that permitted Bob to shriek. In this he exceeded all his previous efforts. The overflow of soap displaced by his compact little body had splashed into his face and entered his eyes. Therefore his double volume of sound secured an instant audience. To them was disclosed a swift view of a round head with tightly closed eyes and wide open mouth apparently afloat on an overflowing barrel of soap, then the indignant Mrs. Plumb jerked him from the sticky mass and soused him in a convenient tub of water. The wanton waste of her late labor tried beyond endurance even the temper of that easy-going housekeeper. Together with the fresh raiment Mrs. Plumb applied something equally heat producing to the child that emerged from that excessive soaped bath.

"That boy is a corker," said Mr. Plumb when he came into dinner. "What were you after this time, Bob?" he asked him.

"The wealth in the clock and I got 'em," said Bob.

The spanking administered by a stranger seemed to Bob a serious breach of hospitality. He considered the matter at leisure in the seclusion of the back yard and confided his decision to Bronny, the house dog. Like all of Bob's conclusions it was concise and required energy.

"I'm doin' home," he said, and he went.

"Where's Bob?" asked Mr. Plumb entering the house some two hours later in search of a whetstone.

"I guess he's 'round somewheres, the imp," snapped Mrs. Plumb with nerves on edge.

The question gave rise to a search that was still unrewarded at the end of an hour. Every nook and corner received a second minute inspection in the next half hour, then the great team was harnessed and the greatly worried woman, who had attempted to improve on the natural distribution of male and female children, started for the Lane home to secure the added assistance of Bob's father and Jack.

Midway she saw approaching Mr. and Mrs. Lane with Mary Jane.

"Don't you fret, Emily," called Mrs. Lane as the teams met. "Bob's got home all right."

"Then," said Mrs. Plumb, her pent up suspense exploding in unwanted temper, "I hope he'll stay there for he's a little devil if I ever there was one."

"Maybe," admitted Mrs. Lane her own nerves worn to a thread with three days of Mary Jane's whining, "but I'd rather than put up with a fool. I guess," she added, thoughtfully, "that the Lord knew best where them children belonged."

Easter Customs and Legends



ASTER SUN. DAY was formerly called the "Sunday of Joy" and like many other festival days which have come down to us from earlier times, has been changed from its original character to a religious observance and is now the festival of the resurrection of our Lord.

There has been much discussion as to the exact date of Easter, but for many years it has been celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon on or after the twenty-first of March.

In ancient times the New Year was looked upon as the renewal of all things, and was celebrated at the Vernal Equinox, the feast of the New Year being held the last of March or the beginning of April, but in later years New Year's Day was removed to the winter solstice, and only the festival of Easter is kept in spring.

The origin of Easter eggs seems to be a mixture of Christian and pagan legend. The early Christians used the egg as the symbol of resurrection, as it is of new life, and the Romans had

egg games which they celebrated at Easter when they ran races on oval tracks, and received eggs as prizes.

There are a great many interesting egg stories, connected with Easter, coming from many different countries, and in many different forms.

In ancient Persia there was a legend of two jealous brothers who had a good deal of influence in the creation of things. One brother made an egg containing good spirits and the other one made one full of demons: they broke the two together so that the good and the evil became mixed in the world.

In memory of these a certain the Persians of to-day on a certain festival in March present each other with colored eggs, and it may be from this that we get our similar Easter custom.

Another symbol, quite as familiar as the egg, is the Easter hare or rabbit, which, strangely enough, is very closely connected with the moon.

As the time of Easter is reckoned by the phases of the moon, there are all sorts of legends and tales regarding the moon and the hare, and among some nations the hare is the type of the moon itself.

One of the stories is something after this fashion. Once upon a time when Indra, a heathen god, disguised as a famishing pilgrim, was praying for food, the hare, having nothing else to give him, threw itself into the

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fire that it might be roasted for his benefit, and the grateful Indra translated the animal to the moon. Some people have strained their eyes and their imagination and they think they can see him there.

These rabbit, moon and egg stories have been so mixed up in the minds of people of more recent days, that children in Germany are sent out early on Easter morning to find rabbits' eggs, and they really think that the Easter rabbit brings the beautiful colored eggs with which they are so delighted.

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What the Farm Home Needs

Some few weeks ago, President Roosevelt inaugurated a commission in the United States to ascertain what were the chief needs of the farm home of to-day. On this commission appeared only the names of men. The investigation which President Roosevelt is attempting, concerns the women of the farm first of all, and not a woman represented on the board of commission!

Following this announcement, the management of Good Housekeeping, one of the most admirable magazines for women published in America to-day, has instituted an investigation on its own account, which will be most searching in its scope.

A set of questions has been prepared which will bring out a volume of data far beyond anything hitherto attempted in the field of the farm family, a human literature of the richest and most varied kind. The immense value of such data can readily be understood from a brief review.

This will be the first opportunity of the farm women of America to make their voices heard as a unit in a great cause—that of their own emancipation from conditions which hamper their happiness, the best development of their home life, and especially of their children.

Following the Inquiry will be the choice of a National Commission of Women.

A few weeks will be required in which to inaugurate this great campaign.

The Good Housekeeping National Inquiry will supplement the work of President Roosevelt's Commission as nothing else could do. The newest and best developments in the farm home and the life of the family will be set forth to stimulate the interest and the ambition of the farm women, and call out the free expression of their desire and hope.

Following the announcement of its investigation, Good Housekeeping publishes the following article by Prof. Charles W. Burkett, in its February issue. As we think it will be of much interest to our readers, we publish this paper in full.

My personal experiences, based upon a life largely spent in the country, do not give the prominence to isolation that most observers have been inclined to emphasize. A stranger in the city is usually more isolated than one in the country. I am ready to admit, however, that some of the old-time isolation does exist yet; but I do insist that modern conveniences,

better modes of living and a freer commingling with other people have done a great deal towards the elimination of this objection to farm life.

ISOLATION IN THE COUNTRY

Before the telephone was known, before the free delivery of mail was introduced, and before the women's magazines and the daily papers were generally available, there was much isolation. But the isolation of to-day is not the solitude of the dunghill house of yesterday. I have seen more cheer, more real joy and happiness and more true fellowship mixed up among women who live in the so-called isolated farm homes, than among women of the city.

Nor does living in the country narrow. The charge that in going from city to country is to give up freedom, friends and social development, is untrue. What follows is a change of point of view. The very things so much prized in the city give way to more important duties, richer in feeling and deeper in satisfaction. There follows not less of freedom but more of liberty and independence; not fewer friends but more faithful and true companions; not less of social advantages but a redirected notion of social joys—a new outlook showing the real meaning of social activity and womanly sympathy. The country woman meets with her neighbors just about as frequently as does her city sister, and if she desires to increase the number of such visits it is within her power to do so.

COUNTRY PLEASURES

The social standards of the city are taken, as a rule, from the leisure class; of the country, from the busy, working class. The leisure class of the country gives itself over to recreation and social activity as freely as the leisure class of the city; and the busy, enthusiastic workers of the country have just as much time for recreation and for interchange of social duties and requirements as the working class of cities and towns. Indeed, it may be said that if there is anything in favor of either, it is with those of the country; for there are many seasons of the year when neither farm duties nor home duties are especially pressing, a condition which enables both men and women to enjoy these opportunities to their limit.

UNDESIRABLE CONDITIONS

In many cases—in the majority of cases, perhaps—the opportunity of visiting neighbors and of spending an afternoon or evening with congenial friends, is not utilized. Many, how-

ever, do so; why not all? The fault is not of the environment, but of the people themselves. Good roads have opened up many possibilities of social intercourse, and as being directed more and more is sure to come. So long as birds and flowers and household duties are required, there is neither solitude nor isolation, especially if the women are so busy as to know how to make the most of these.

The secret of the whole thing is to give woman a better chance. In too many instances she is a sitting-room and a slave. She works too hard and too much. She must be content with old contrivances, with old appliances, while her lord and master indulges in new tools and machines as fast as they appear. Woman's emancipation begins when books and magazines are delivered by the mail carrier, when a library or a sitting-room is fitted up, when water is piped into the house, when milk and butter are handled by the men or not at all, and when modern conveniences are made permanent fixtures of the home. When she has these things the home life is neither isolated nor barren.

The woman who never reads, who does not appreciate the society of birds, flowers or country people, who makes her work more drudgery, finds isolation indeed a harsh reality, and her lot one of weary toil and a hardship. This woman may be better contented in a city flat. To a woman with great strength of character, with clear ideas and warm sympathy, who knows what she wants, isolation is not a burthen.

(Continued next week.)

The Upward Look

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditations of my heart, be always acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer.—Psalm 19, 14.

Often, unconsciously, we sin against God. Our sin lies in the attitude of our mind. While doing a kind act we may have thoughts that are ungenerous and which, although unspoken, strip our action in the sight of God. The very thing that is what the apostle Paul meant when he said, "And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor and though I give my body to be burned and have not love it profiteth me nothing.—(1 Cor. 13.3.)"

Possibly we start out to do a worthy deed such as to raise money for our church. Before we are aware of it, our mind begins to work to raise more money than some one else connected with the church, or with some other church, who is engaged in the same work. Thus unconsciously the evil mission has as instead of our object being to raise money for the glory of God and the extension of His kingdom on earth, we are really endeavoring to gratify our selfish ambition to excel some one else and thus to pander to our self conceit. Sometimes, in relating to some friend or acquaintance what we have done on some occasion, we go out being aware of it, so color our words as to set forward too prominently the part that we played. While we think that we are telling just what took place we really are endeavoring to impress them with our own cleverness. The same the devil sets for us are wonderfully concealed. Unless we pray for wisdom we may sin for days and weeks and months and years and not of it. In olden days, David realized his danger and in consequence we have the wonderful prayer that is our text this week. As we consider the words of our month, let us meditations of our heart we feel like writing very humbly before God.—I. H. N.

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Easter Giving

By Fannie Medbury Pentleton.

The custom of giving gifts at Easter is increasing from year to year. There is, of course, the Easter card, tal, but, while these may answer for the majority of one friends, there are a chosen few whom the giver wishes to remember with some dainty trifle more suggestive of her own personal gift. For such needs, the following hints are offered, each and every one of which may be elaborated or modified to suit the taste of the giver.

First of all, there is the gift that suggests the religious significance of the Easter feast. For this, there is the dainty prayerbook, the testament, or the ribbon mark with silver ends, or the little picture of appropriate design.

For the giver, who caters to the sweet tooth of a friend, there is the pretty box of homemade candies. Cover a candy box with crepe paper, sew a bow of satin ribbon on the cover, and fasten it to a tiny, fluffy chicken or duckling. A small basket filled with candy and with a chicken perched upon the ribbon-bound handle is another pretty way of giving the delicate sweets.

Make a rule of colored, gelatine jelly, pour into the blown shells of eggs, leave until hard, peel off the shells carefully after dipping in warm water. Present the jelly eggs upon a plate garnished with sprigs of parsley or the leaves of rose geranium.

Gingerbread, molded into the forms of rabbits, eggs, ducks or chickens will delight the little folks.

A woman in the country, wishing to remember her city friend at Easter, send her a basket of fresh eggs. They were packed in moss, and upon each was written an appropriate quotation. A bow of ribbon upon the handle of the basket made the gift more attractive.

For the giver who embroiders, there is the doily or centerpiece in design of Easter lilies. The idea may be carried out in the innumerable, dainty things that are decorated at this point of the needle. The lily, unlike the holly of Christmas, is appropriate for use all the year round; and it lends itself admirably to the serviceable, white embroidery done in the mercerized cotton that lasts so much more satisfactorily than white or colored silks.

A common egg shell, in a covering of crocheted silk, or cotton and hung by a ribbon, makes a pretty match holder.

A needlebook, pin ball, glasses wiper, or pen wiper may be inserted in a cover embroidered to represent to full view of an Easter lily.

For the superstitious friend, a rabbit's foot, mounted in silver, and to be obtained in a jeweler's shop, is appropriate.

Postals of Easter flowers, chickens, rabbits and eggs may be utilized in making blotters, address and receipt books and match scratchers. Paste one upon the cover of the gift box of writing paper.

After all, in the Spring, when we are hungry for the great out-of-doors to burst into leaf once more, there is no more welcome gift than a pretty plant. This is especially true of the shut-ins, who watch each bud and leaf unfold, and think grateful, loving thoughts of the gentle giver.

Fruit and Nut Caramels

Take equal portions of nut meats, figs and dates; chop very fine, or, better still, pass through a meat grinder, mix together thoroughly, and place in a square, shallow baking tin; pack down tight and even, using a rolling pin or the blade of a broad knife. When packed, the layer should be about three-fourths of an inch thick. With a sharp knife cut into squares the size of ordinary caramels. The candy may now be easily lifted from the pan, for the cubes are firm and solid. Wrap each in a square of oiled paper if desired to pack.

These caramels may be varied by using different kinds of nuts. Walnuts and pecans are both favorites. A very delicious and slightly more expensive caramel is one formed of figs and Brazil nuts alone, using about one-third of the nut meats to two thirds of the fruit.

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For every new yearly subscription to Farm and Dairy, at \$1, we will give absolutely free, your choice of any three of the patterns you find illustrated in our Pattern Department. Or, we will send our Embroidery Stamping Outfit, absolutely free, for one new yearly subscription. Each new subscription received must be at the rate of \$1 a year. Send to Pattern Department for samples of Farm and Dairy to distribute among your friends. A chance to earn patterns for your spring sewing, free of cost.

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CHILD'S TUCKED DRESS 6235

Such a simple little dress as this one is needed by every child. The dress itself is as simple as to form the yoke and consequently making is a very simple matter, and the sleeves can be in full or elbow length, while the dress can be trimmed with banding or left plain as liked.

Material required for medium size (4 yrs) is 2 1/2 yds 24, 2 yds 32, or 2 1/2 yds 44 in width with 3 yds 24, 2 1/2 yds 32, 2 1/2 yds of edging to trim as illustrated.

The pattern is cut for girls 2, 4, 6, 7 yrs of age and will be mailed for 10 cts.

MISSIE'S TUCKED SKIRT 6248

The simple straight tuck skirt is always pretty for young girls and this model can extend slightly above the waist line to the becoming semi-Empire style, or be finished with a belt as liked.

Material required for 16 yr size is 7 1/2 yds 14 in width, 6 yds 32, or 4 1/2 yds 44 in width. The pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 yrs and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents in coin or stamps.

OVER DRESS TO WEAR WITH ANY GUMPEE 6231

Quilts gowns are always pretty and attractive. It is made in the semi-princess style, blouse and skirt being joined by a belt, and can be closed at either the front or the back. As the gumpie is separate it can be varied to suit the gown and can be made from any preferred material. The gown is made with 7 yds blouse and skirt, 16 yds over dress over the shoulders.

Material required for medium size is 7 1/2 yds 24, 6 yds 32 or 4 1/2 yds 44 in width. The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 in bust and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents.

GIRL'S DRESS WITH SHIELD 6256

Simple little frocks that are cut with the waist portions and skirts in one are pretty for the young girls and always in demand. This one with the scalloped edge is especially attractive.

Material required for medium size (10 yrs) is 4 1/2 yds 24, 3 1/2 yds 32 or 3 yds 44 in width with 1/2 yd 21 in width for the collar and cuffs, 1/2 yds 18 in wide for the shield.

The pattern is cut for girls of 6, 8, 10, and 12 yrs, and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents to any address.



MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

The continued cool weather has kept in check the expected improvement in trade during the spring season. The fact of the matter is the spring season has not yet arrived, and any great improvement in trade does not seem to be in sight until it does. Until warm spring weather sets in the retail trade will not show much activity. Trade is improving, nevertheless, and everything points to a better business. There are unmistakable signs of a business revival in the West, and the position of the farmer in the East is very much better than it was a year ago. There is plenty of money now to do business with. Not in ten years has the percentage of unemployed money in banks been as large as it is to-day, and banks are likely to have their dividends cut down at the end of the year. Any amount of money can be had on call at 4 per cent, though there is no change in discounts excepting in special cases.

WHEAT

Excepting in the speculative market, the wheat markets have ruled a little on the quiet side during the week. At the end of the week, Chicago was opened up, the favorable crop news. Higher cables and light shipments from the Argentine and Australasia, were reported. The Pattern crowd were large buyers of July wheat during the week and are evidently in the game to keep up the price. May will be here in another month and there will have to be something done if the price is to go to \$1.40, as predicted. On Friday May wheat closed at Chicago at \$1.37, or 2c a bush, higher than it was a year ago at this time, and July wheat at \$1.04. At Winnipeg, the same day, May wheat closed at \$1.15, and July at \$1.17. As compared with Chicago, Winnipeg wheat May quotations were only 1/2c a bush higher than at this time last year, which goes to show the strong hold the speculative has on Chicago prices. He seemingly can advance prices or lower them as he wishes. It is reported that exporters at Winnipeg are buying spot wheat at an advance price or lower than what is at local wheat market is quiet and prices are a shade lower than a week ago. Ontario wheat is not offering so freely as it was and the demand is slower. Dealers quote Ontario wheat at \$1.02 to \$1.06 at outside prices. On Toronto farmers' market fall wheat sells at \$1.07 to \$1.10 and goose at \$1.01 to \$1.02 a bush.

COARSE GRAINS

Oats are offering in larger quantities than any other grain and the market is on the quiet side, though prices are no lower. Ontario oats are quoted at Montreal at 60c to 50c a bush. Dealers here quote Ontario oats at 50c to outside On the local farmers' market barley sells at about 52c a bush. The barley market rules firm. Malting barley is quoted at Montreal at 65c to 66c and Manitoba feed barley at 59c to 60c a bush. Dealers here quote 62c to 66c for malting barley and 57c to 58c for feed barley. On Toronto farmers' market barley sells at 64c to 66c a bush. Peas remain firm. At Montreal

they are quoted at 90c to 95c, and here at 95c outside.

FEEDS

Iran continues firm under small supplies. Ontario bran is very scarce and prices are high. At Montreal Manitoba bran is quoted at \$22 to \$23 and shorts at \$24 to \$25, and Ontario bran at \$23 to \$24, and shorts at \$24.50 to \$25 a ton in car lots. Dealers here quote bran, very scarce and quote it at \$24 to \$24.50 and shorts at \$25 a ton in bags in car lots outside. Corn rules firm. American corn is quoted at Montreal at 76c to 77c in car lots. Dealers here quote American corn at 72c to 74c, and Canadian at 71c to 71 1/2c a bush. In car lots, Toronto freight.

SEEDS

The only change to be noted in the seed market is a little lowering of values for alfalfa. Seed merchants are now busily engaged in the seed trade, and are dejected by their attention to the market. Alfalfa seed they have than to buying more. Seedmen here quote seeds as follows: clover, \$1.65 to \$2.25 for timothy, and \$9 to \$10 a bush for alfalfa. Local dealers are paying at country points, 85 to 87c for alfalfa; \$4.50 to \$5.50 for red clover; and \$1.50 to \$2.50 for timothy a bush, as to quality. For reclamation seeds free from all impurities Toronto seed merchants quote \$16 a cwt. for alfalfa; \$13 for red clover; \$12 to \$13 for alfalfa, and \$4.75 to \$6 a cwt. for timothy.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market shows no material change. There seems to be enough hay coming forward to supply all present demands. At Montreal dealers have plenty of stock for immediate wants. Baled hay is quoted here at \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 1; \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 2; \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 3; \$8 to \$9 for clover mixed, and \$7.50 to \$8 a ton for alfalfa. In car lots on track quote here at \$10.75 to \$11 for timothy and \$9 to \$10 a ton for No. 1, 2 and 3 car lots on track Toronto, and baled straw is quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.15 here. On Toronto farmers' market timothy hay sells at \$12 to \$13.50, mixed at \$9 to \$11; straw in bundles at \$12 to \$13.50, and loose straw at \$7 to \$8 a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market is firmer owing to larger buying for the American market. Several American buyers were on the Montreal market last week and prices advanced 5c a bag. Quebecs are quoted there at \$2c a bag in car lots on track. Ontario lots are quoted here at about 62c a bag in car lots. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes sell at 75c to 80c a bag. The bean market continues strong under light offerings. Both Canadian and foreign beans are offering at Montreal at \$1.85 in car lots for three pound pickers. It is reported that some big lots of Austrian beans are on the way to that market, and as these can be laid down cheaper than Canadian beans they may have considerable influence on the price of local dealers.

here quote beans to the trade at \$1.30 to \$2 for primes and \$2 to \$2.10 a bush for hand-picked.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts continue to increase, though at the end of the week the trade was a little falling off in Toronto prices. Prices, however, have been gradually coming down. The approach of Easter was a little to improve things and dealers are looking for a big trade as prices are reasonable and will ensue. The consumer is buying his eggs at comparatively low prices. Owing to large receipts egg prices have about 20c in the best lots. Dealers are paying 17c west of Toronto and 17c east of Toronto for eggs at 60c points. Dealers here quote eggs to the trade at 18c to 19c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid sell at 22c to 25c a dozen. Dealers here are looking forward to an increased demand for live fat ducks and geese at the Jewish festivals approach since the week previous to Easter. Outside of this there are no new features. The market in dried poultry rules firm under short supplies. Dealers quote chickens at 16c to 18c; fowl at 11c to 13c, and turkeys at 20c to 24c a lb. in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market dressed chickens sell at 18c to 20c; fowl at 15c to 16c and turkeys at 25c to 27c a lb.

APPLES

The 1909 apple crop has according to all reports, been set in a fine one for the dealers as the 1908 crop was a disastrous one. Some exporters have realized net gains of \$12 to \$15 a box, on their exports. It is reported that one Ontario dealer has made a profit of \$30,000 on the season's business. There are still a few apples coming on to Easter. No. 1 apples are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6; and No. 2 at \$4 a box; Greenings and Russets bring \$3 to \$4 a box.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Cheese stocks are nearly all exhausted, and the market rules firm. A few lots of fudder cheese are being marketed but not enough to establish a market. The continued cold weather so far has prevented some factories from starting so that there will be little fudder cheese made till April is well on. The low price of butter, however, may cause more cheese to be made than usual. Dealers here quote cheese to the trade at 13c to 14c for large and 14c to 14 1/2c a lb. for twins.

The butter market still shows a tendency downwards, excepting it be for choice quality which is in demand, and for which prices rule steady. A year ago choice dairy butters were quotable here at 27c to 28c and two years ago at 24c to 25c a lb. To-day the price is from 20c to 21c. Choice full creamery is quoted at Montreal at 21c to 22c and fresh receipts at 20c to 21c a lb. Dealers here quote choice creamery prints to the trade at 25c to 26c, solids at 21c to 22c, and ordinary dairy prints at 16c to 17c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market choice dairy sells at 20c to 25c, and inferior at 16c to 20c a lb.

HORSE MARKET.

The horse market continues active with a lot of business doing. A large trade was done at the West Toronto Horse Exchange last week, and prices are good in several classes, where the quality was especially good. Several matched pairs of heavy draft of choice quality, that is hard to get in the country, sold for \$350 to \$400 per pair. The regular run sold as follows: Heavy drafts, \$150 to \$185; wagon horses at \$140 to \$175; light draft, \$100 to \$150; general purpose, \$100 to \$150; and serviceably sound horses at \$30 to \$50 each. The sale of Clydesdale horses on March 25 was fairly successful. There was some disappointment in the consignments of 25 imported fillies not arriving on time for the sale. About forty solid bred stallions and stallions. Mares sold from \$150 to \$200, the average being about \$150 each. Stallions sold at \$100 to \$150, the average being about \$50. Hedgrye Corner, Stone, owned by Charles Grant, Brooklin, and first in the Canadian class of five years spring show, sold for \$530. The 4th prize horse in the same class sold for \$460, Durstroin sold for \$450.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock markets have ruled active and firm all week. Extra business was better than at any time this season. There was more good cattle offering in proportion to the number offered for many months past. Farmers have been holding their best stock for the Easter trade, and it is beginning to offer forward. The export market has ruled active and loads of good cattle are in demand at firm prices. At Thursday's market export

steers sold from \$5.40 to \$5.75 with some light weight cattle quoted as low as \$5.25. The bulk of the best steers sold at \$5.40 to \$5.70 a cwt. Export cows sold at \$4.50 to \$5 and export bulls at \$4.25 to \$5 a cwt. One extra quality bull sold at \$5.25 a cwt. London cables quote Canadian steers, dressed weight, at 15c to 16c a lb. Prices for prime butchers' stock last week ruled nearly as high as for the best

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FOR SALE.—A Fairbanks two-horse power gasoline engine, and a Clipper brand cleaner with travelling brushes; cheap. Write for particulars. The Chase Bros. Company, Colborne, Ont.
WANTED.—Four experienced men (Scottish) preferred on a dairy and stock farm. Must be good milkers and teamsters. Apply, stating wages wanted, to Box 0, Farm and Dairy.

WANTED.—New subscribers to Farm and Dairy. For every seven new subscribers at \$1 a year we will give a pure-bred pig, with pedigree for registration. Write to the Dairy Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. Sample copies sent on request.

WANTED.—Position by cheese and butter-maker, eight years experience, graduate school of dairy school. Address Box 354, Owen Sound.

BUTTERMAKER WANTS.—POSITION.—Twelve years' experience. —Diploma, Dairy School; (milkery, first-class references. Write for full particulars. Repairs. F. SMITH, Osgoode, Dairy, Toronto.

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 Bull Calves dropped this spring. By imported Bull. First prize Toronto, Ottawa, and Hamilton. Long distance phone. 6-25-09. W. WALLANTINE, Stratford, Ont.

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 Are large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Kincardine, Scotland, where some good of the Ayrshire are being raised. Orders on request to me will be carefully attended to. Take advantage of this great sale and replenish with good ones. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. R. R. NESS, 6-25-09. Newick, Que.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES
 Imported and home bred stock of a grade for sale. See our stock at the leading shows this fair. Write for prices. **ROBT. HUNTER & SONS** Maxwell, Ont. Long distance phone. 6-25-09

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES
 Are in such demand I will make another importation. Will attend great dispersion sale of the world renowned Harbottle's young of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Kincardine, Scotland, where some good of the Ayrshire are being raised. Orders on request to me will be carefully attended to. Take advantage of this great sale and replenish with good ones. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. R. R. NESS, 6-25-09. Newick, Que.

STONECROFT STOCK FARM
 Harold M. Morgan, Prop., Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Choice young of Yorkshire Bulls and heifers for sale. Yorkshires pigs from imported sires and Dams, February and March litters. Correspondence solicited. Highest quality. Write for prices. R. R. NESS, 6-25-09. E. W. BJORKELAND, Manager.

HUME FARM AYRSHIRES
 On hand young bulls for service. Several very choice August, 1908, also heifers in calf, young cows, and cows any desired age. Family cows especially. Orders booked for Yorkshire pigs, orders for importing Ayrshires solicited. Phone in residence. Hoards Station, Q. T. R. ALEX. HUME & Co., Monie P.O.

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FOR SALE
 Holstein bull, two years old, dam gave 70 lbs. of milk a day testing 3.6 per cent. fat. Bull calf, dam gave 63 lbs. testing 4.0 per cent fat in Record of Performance tests. 6-41-09
SAMUEL LEMON, Lynden, Ont.

BERTRAM HOSKIN
 Mount Pleasant Farm, The Gully, Ont. Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swines. High-Class young stock for sale. Long Distance Phone. 6-19-25-09

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 My present offering is a fine Royal Red young Holstein Bull, two to six weeks old. They will be sold cheap for the next thirty days. Write for prices. Address: **Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.**

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 R. G. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Breeders of Holsteins, Tamworths, and Outwards. Present offerings, 3 young bulls, boars fit for service, sows bred. Also young pigs, all choicely bred. 6-11-10-09 Telephone connection. Brighton, Q. T. R.

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 Head your Herd with a son of Sara Hougreville Kowalsky whose dam was recently sold for \$2,000, his 2 nearest dams average 26.12 lbs. of butter in 30 days. 1907-2 of his sons left. We still have a few sons of Paul and a few sons of George Paul, and a number of Heifers for sale. 6-1-27-10
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SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS
 Choice Young Tamworths, from imported sires and sows. Imported Keweenaw King David. A few rich bred Holsteins bull and several females. Bargains to quick buyers. 6-6-11-09
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FOR SALE
 The richly bred bull Hengerveld De Kol Keyes No. 5659, Vol. 8. Is 3 yrs. old. His name indicates his breeding. He is gentle and right every way. Beautifully marked, straight and level, nice soft hair and hide; all of the best of the best of the Canadian. Price \$150 to a quick buyer. Also young calves, both sexes, sired by Duchland Sir Hengerveld Macpocrot, and from 1st-class dams. 6-25-09
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 From Two Year Old
 They will improve your herd. Write for prices. 6-4-25-09

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We must sell at least as good as the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance to a lifetime and get a good bargain; I also have a few young bull, Pontiac, Herve, Imp. son of Hengerveld Defok, world's greatest head, of herd. Come and see them.
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 Putnam Stn., 1 1/2 miles C. P. W. 6-4-25-09

SECURE A SIRE FROM THE LARGEST MILK PRODUCING HERD IN THE WORLD

Dutchland Colantha Sir Ormsby, whose dam won first Prize at Syracuse, Hartford and Brockton. At Brockton was a two-year old she won the butter test over all other breeds, all ages. Her dam Pontiac Pauline Mahomet won over 27 lbs. of butter in 7 days, giving as high as 102 lbs. of milk in 1 day, at the time one of the largest records of the breed.

This bull is a son of Colantha Johanna. Lad, is about evenly marked, has a perfect back line, extra deep, long body, a beautiful head, nice racy neck, qualities showing an extra amount of vitality so important to the ideal sire.

Send to day for price and extended pedigree
W. W. BROWN, G. T. R.

UNION STOCK YARDS PRICES.
 West Toronto, Monday, March 29, 1909.—There was a run of 72 cars at the Union Stock Yards this morning, comprising 165 cattle, 71 sheep, 42 hogs and 86 calves. The market was not quite as strong as last week though prices ruled about the same. Choice export cattle sold up to \$5.60, and good cattle at \$5.20 to \$5.50; export bulls at \$4.40 to \$4.75; choice sheep at \$3 to \$3.75 a cwt. The run of sheep was light and not much doing. Ewes sold at \$4 to \$4.50; rams at \$3 to \$3.50; grain fed yearlings at \$2.50 to \$3 and common at \$1.50 to \$2 a cwt. Hogs are a little slow, and quoted at \$6.90 f.o.b. at country points, and \$7.15 fed and watered on the market here.—J. W. W.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET.
 Montreal, Saturday, March 27.—We had another slight advance in prices for

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BERKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS
 Choice Berkshire Boars fit for service and sows ready to breed, by imported sire. Choice Tamworths, all ages by a Toronto and London prize winning boar. Prices low, considering quality.
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LOCHABAR STOCK FARM
 Offers a fine lot of young Berkshire pigs, supplied not skin. Also eggs from the following varieties: M. B. Turkeys, eggs, \$2.50 per 3; Pekin and Rouen Ducks, \$1.00 per 11; Barred Rock and White Frizzle Wyandotters, \$1.00 per 15 eggs. Breeding stock of the above are all A1.
D. A. GRAHAM, Wanstead, Ont.

YORKSHIRES
 A number of young boars from a to 6 months old from imported large English stock. These are an exceptionally good lot of young boars and will be sold right. Full particulars on request. Also 3 AYRSHIRE Bulls rising a year.
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 651-09 **LINDSEY'S MILLS, QUE.**

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES
 For Sale are my winners at the late Winter Fair, 1908. They are all ready to breed; boars fit for service; Young ones of the best sires. Guaranteed as represented.
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 Georgetown, O. T. R. N. B. C. P. Station C. 6-6-9-09 **W. W. BROWN, G. T. R.**

exporters and business in this line was active all around at higher prices. On Thursday one lot of 13 imported butchers' cattle weighing 1300 lbs. each, sold at \$5.00 a cwt. Loads of good choice butchers' cattle sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium to good at \$4.75 to \$5.25; common, \$3.85 to \$4.50, few going below \$3.40 a cwt. for steers and calves. Cows sold at \$3.60 to \$4.40 and canners and common cows at \$1.50 to \$2.75 a cwt.

Quite a few milch cows and springers were on the market during the week and trade was good. Prices for the bulk ranged from \$35 to \$40 each with a few choice ones selling at \$60 to \$70 each. Receipts of sheep and lambs have ruled light with prices firm. Buyers are not able to get all the lambs they want. On Thursday export ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$5; rams at \$4 to \$4.25; grain fed lambs at \$2.25 to \$2.50 and common lambs at \$5 to \$6 a cwt. There were some spring lambs on the market which sold at \$5 to \$8 each. The hog market ruled about all week at \$7.15 fed and watered on the market here for select, and \$6.90 to \$7 f.o.b. on cars at country points. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of March 25th re hogs reads thus: "The market is dull, the advance having been checked owing to liberal receipts from Denmark. Canadian becomes to 62s."

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE.
 Montreal, Saturday, March 27.—The cheese market has been quiet all through this week, and as far as can be learned very little trade has been done. Of course there is very little stock left here to trade with, the few cheese left unsold consisting almost entirely of white cheese, which are not in great demand at present. Reports from the other side, however, indicate strong markets there, with colored cheese in great demand, and commanding a premium of three shillings a cwt more than white cheese, equal to about 14c a lb.

Some very fair shipments have been made this week, and stocks in store have been considerably reduced. Unless orders come for shipment within the next few days, there will be a considerable quantity left for shipment from Montreal after the opening of navigation.

It is reported that a number of factories are offering for sale, in the western part of the month there should be a fair quantity offering for sale. In the western townships there are a large number of creameries operating, but wherever possible there is no doubt that cheese will be made in preference to butter.

The butter market is dull, and holders are easy, and inclined to force prices somewhat to make sales. There is a large quantity of butter in store here that is not desirable in quality, and on this class of goods a sacrifice will have to be made to dispose of them before new butter comes on the market in quantity. There is a fair quantity of butter coming in, and it is meeting with a good demand and is selling at more money than the 10c. We are of course, quotations range from 20c to 22c according to quality, with undermost 22c according to 12c. Dairy is quoted all the way from 15c to 18c.

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live hogs this week. A stronger feeling has prevailed throughout the trade and as receipts were rather light at the beginning of the week with a good demand from packers, an active business was done with sales of selected lots at \$7.85 to \$7.90 a cwt.

Cable advices from London and other points in Great Britain reported stronger markets for Canadian bacon, with higher prices, and this fact probably accounts for the increased interest on the part of the packers.

There is a steady trade doing in dressed hogs, with prices practically unchanged from those current a week ago. We quote fresh killed abattoir stock at \$10.50 to \$10.75 a cwt; Manitoia dressed at \$10 to \$10.25 a cwt, and country dressed at \$9 to \$9.50 a cwt.

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AYRSHIRE NEWS

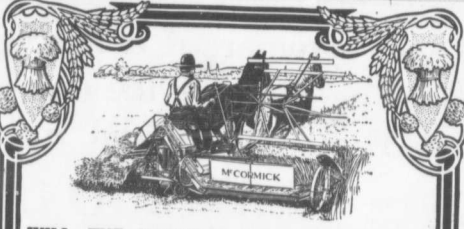
Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send their names of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column.

MORE AYRSHIRES FOR ALBERTA

Following the two car lots taken by J. G. Clark of Gilliston, Alta. (particulars of which we were unable to secure, was another one of choice Ayrshires, consigned to A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta., gathered together by E. R. Ness of Howick, Que. In all there were 20 head - 14 for Mr. Trimble, six for head for J. Richards, also of Red Deer. In the lot for Mr. Trimble were 10 males ranging in age from 12 to 24 months. They were selected from the best herds in this section. Stonycroft White Prince by McKinnon Victor (imp.), dam Barcheskie Snowflake (imp.), is fine type of Ayrshire and should leave some good stock, as he is of the right dairy type. Stonycroft Farmer's Boy by the same sire and an imported cow, Miss Roy, is an animal of excellent quality. About 18 months of age, and is very like the type of the same sire and from another imported cow, Miss Kilmorey Corwin is 14 months of age, and is very like the type of the same sire and from another imported cow, bred at the Morgan farm at St. Anne de Bellevue, near Montreal, where is kept one of the best herds of Ayrshires in that locality.

Greenbank Sam, bred by Wm. Hay, Howick, Que. from the celebrated sire, Barcheskie King's Own, has just passed his 21st month and is a fine quality animal. General White, bred by P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Ont. about 20 months of age, is from a milky strain. Sired by Monkland Hector (imp.) with the grand cow Sylvia as dam, about 20 months of age, is from the west. He can first be heard from in the west. He can first be placed wherever exhibited last fall. One first fellow was sired from the herd of Mr. Dunan, Howick. He was also sired by Barcheskie King's Own the champion bull of America and from a dam of high milking qualities. Honey Boy, from the herd of Mr. Ness, is a choice animal, and also was sired by Barcheskie King's Own. The quota from W. W. Ballantyne of Stratford, Ont. comprised two lusty young sires of merit. Both were sired by the celebrated Monkland Hector (imp.) dam, now owned by Mr. Niki in Japan. The two cows of great capacity and are making good records in the Record of Performance test. James Bryson, Brysonville, Que. contrasted a choice young bull. Among the females was a cow from the herd of J. A. Logan, Howick, Minkie of Sunnyside, by Leader of Meadowbank. She is a fine type of a dairy cow with grand udder and teats. She is five years of age. W. F. Stephen, Huntington, sent two cows, Hope 2nd, and Crown Princess, both sired by Comrades Last of Glenora. They are typical Ayrshires with splendid capacity and they carry handsome udders and grand teats. The former is six years of age, and has a milk record as a four year old of 643 lbs. milk and 33 lbs. butter. She is due to calve in May to Mr. Stephen's last imported bull, Auchenbrain Good Gift. Crown Princess is a two year old of 686 lbs. milk, and 33 lbs. butter. She is due to calve in May. Crown Princess, Crown Prince (imp.) W. Stewart, Howick, contributes a yearling heifer sired by Barcheskie King's Own, that has many commendable points.

In the consignment to Mr. Richards was the imported bull Barcheskie Scotch Earl sired by Mr. Ness in Scotland last summer. He is a large well developed fellow with lots of constitution and character, and was a noted prize winner in Scotland. Among the females is the imported cow Auchenbrain Craig 6th, a fine type of a producing cow. The breeding of these animals is sufficient guarantee that they are animals of merit. She is due to freshen in May. Violets of Arden, from the herd of James Cottingham, Ormstown, Que. is a good mate and is sired by an imported bull. She is due to freshen about the latter part of April. Violets of Arden, bred by Klondyke's Best, is a choice two year old due to freshen in May. This heifer is the correct form backed up with high breeding. A beautiful yearling and heifer calf, both sired by Barcheskie King's Own. She is a fine type of a dairy cow. The stable of Mr. Ness but the Violets cow.



WILL THE HARVEST FIND YOU READY?

YOU owe it to yourself to be ready to take care of your grain after it is grown. It may ripen all at once—you will need to cut it quickly. You will have neither the time nor disposition to finker with poor working machines, when you go into the field. Be wise in time. Give some McCormick binder will give you a sense of readiness for the harvest that you can get in no other way.

If you purchase a McCormick you know that when you go into the field with your hired help, you will not be annoyed with breakdowns and delays—you will be able to harvest your grain in the shortest possible time. You will do it with the least labor on your part, and the least worry to your horses—you will be able to save all your grain.

The McCormick binder has stood the test of time. Its capacity to handle tangled down grain, the simplicity and reliable work of its knoter, its strength, its light draft, easy handling, uniform good work and durability mark it as one of the greatest triumphs in harvesting machine manufacture.

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For catalogs and specific information on any McCormick machine, call on the local agent, or write to the nearest branch house named below. **EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES**—International Harvester Company of America, at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B. **INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.** (Incorporated)

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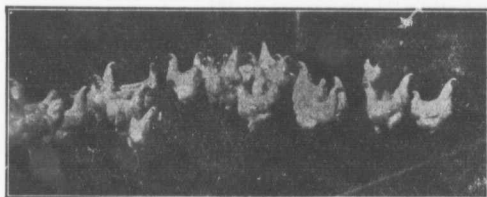
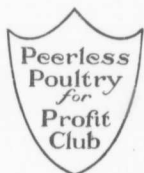
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It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

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The Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club Offers free advice and help to every Canadian farmer

EVERY farmer in Canada should raise poultry.

You will never realize what big money there is in this department of your farm until you start raising poultry right.

It has been estimated by an authority that the value of the table poultry and eggs produced by Canadian farmers during the year 1908 amounted to \$25,750,000.

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The first step towards becoming a member of the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club is to write for our booklet "When Poultry Pays." Write for it to-day and start raising poultry right—profitably.

The Peerless—the most successful Incubator because it is built to suit Canadian conditions and climate



WE who make the Peerless Incubators are closely allied with the largest and most successful poultry farm in the Dominion—the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited.

It was raising poultry on this farm, looking for every means to make it more successful, more profitable, that induced us to produce the Peerless Incubator.

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So we built the Peerless Incubators and brooders out of the knowledge and experience which actual poultry raising in Canada taught us.

Write for our booklet "When Poultry Pays"—it tells the whole story.

Why don't you try for one of the 103 Cash Prizes which we offer Canadian farmers?

WE want to help the farmers of Canada raise more poultry and make more money out of it.

We want them to investigate the poultry department of their farms and see what big money they can make out of it if they go about it right.

For this reason we offer 103 prizes to the farmers of Canada who meet with the best results in poultry raising.

The prizes are as follows:

First prize \$100.00

Second prize \$50.00

Third prize \$25.00

Ten prizes of \$10.00 each, twenty prizes of \$5.00 each, twenty prizes of \$3.00 each, twenty-five prizes of \$2.00 each, and twenty-five prizes of \$1.00 each, making a total of \$510.

Professor A. G. Gilbert

Chief of the Government Poultry Department at Ottawa, has kindly consented to act as judge and when the winners are decided upon the names will be published in this journal. This competition is open to every owner of a Peerless Incubator. Write to-day for full particulars of the contest.

We ship the Peerless Freight prepaid.

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