

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVIII

NUMBER 24

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 17.

1909



BLOOMFIELD CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY, PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.  
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BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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Note the Principal Advantages of the  
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1. Increased capacity of from 30 to 50 per cent. over the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming under a wide range of conditions as to milk, temperatures, etc.
2. Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be re-assembled in any particular order.
3. The device being expansible and fitting the bowl snugly, it can never become loose, or shift in the bowl, and throw the same out of balance.
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It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

### Swine Commission Appointed

Ottawa, June 10.—According to the provision made in the estimates for the appointment of a commission to investigate the swine industry in the most forward European countries the following men have been named as members of the commission: W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.; W. Jones, Zenda, Ont.; G. Garceau, Three Rivers, Que.; J. E. Sinclair, Springfield, Prince Edward Island; Joseph Rye, Duagh, Alberta. Mr. J. B. Spencer, assistant Dominion Live Stock Commissioner will act as secretary of the commission. It is understood that an interpreter will probably be secured in London, Eng. Arrangements have been made for the taking of a large number of photographs in Denmark and Ireland for publication in the Commissions report. The commission will meet in Ottawa on June 10th, and will hold a conference with Hon. Sylvania Fishery before proceeding to Europe for the purpose of deciding upon the best itinerary for carrying out the purposes of the commission, namely, to investigate the pork packing and hog-raising industries in England, Ireland, Denmark, etc., for the purpose of applying the lessons learned to the Canadian industry. The commission will sail from Montreal on June 19th.—P. D.

### Registration Fees for Shires

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of the Canadian Shire Horse Association, the fees for recording shires will on and after July 1st, 1909, be as follows: For members, animals under one year of age, \$1.00. For non-members, animals over one year of age, \$2.00. For non-members, animals under one year of age, \$2.40. For non-members, animals over one year of age, \$4.00. Transfer of Ownership, 50 cents. Duplicate Certificate, 50 cents. New Certificate, 50 cents. The age of all animals will be computed from January 1st in the year in which they are foaled.

### An Outing for Jersey Breeders

That the members of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club expect to have an enjoyable time on June 19th, is indicated by the elaborate preparations that have been made in connection with their proposed visit to "Moatfield," the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Dunean, of the Don, the well known Jersey cattle breeder. The Lakeshore Express will leave Toronto on the Canadian Northern Railroad at ten o'clock on Saturday morning and will leave on the return trip in time to allow the members of the party to reach Toronto at 20 minutes after four in the afternoon.

A most tastefully gotten up program has been printed giving a long list including "Canadian Dairying," which will be proposed by W. P. Bull, K.C., and responded to by Prof. H. H. Dean, of Guelph and Mr. D. Drummond of Ottawa. The toast "Our Parliaments," will be proposed by Mr. R. Reid of Berlin and responded to by Mr. W. F. McLean, M.P., Alex. McCowan, M.L.A., Warden G. S. Henry of York Co., and by Reeve H. Dunean. The toast to the Jersey Cow will be proposed by the chairman, Mr. R. J. Fleming of Toronto, and responded to by Mr. H. G. Chubb of Georgetown. Mr. D. Dunean of the Don, Mr. D. O. Bull of Brantford, and Mr. T. Porter, Toronto. For the press, the speakers will be J. C. Small, of The Farmers' Advocate and H. B. Cowan of Farm and Dairy. There will be other toasts as well. Jersey cattle breeders and lovers of

the Jersey Cow will be sure to have a splendid time if they take in this trip.

### The Coming Winter Fair

The next Provincial Winter Fair is to be held at Guelph, Ont., on December 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, 1909. Work is now being rushed upon the large addition that is being made to the Fair Building and in good time before the opening date this will be completed. The horse department, which is to be added to the Fair this year, will be a great exhibition in



H. C. Duff, B. S. A., Norwood, Ont.

Mr. Duff has been appointed as the District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Peterboro County.

itself at which will be seen the pick of the pure-bred horses of the Province.

The other departments of the Fair are not being overlooked and a number of changes have been made that will encourage exhibitors to put forth greater efforts than ever before. For the dairy cattle a model stable will be erected in the new part of the building. This stable will have con-



P. E. Angle, B. S. A., Simcoe, Ont.

Mr. Angle has charge of the Branch Department of Agriculture, recently opened in Norfolk County.

crete floors, a thorough system of ventilation, litter and feed carriers, water basins and improved stanchions. Two championship prizes will be offered in addition to the large regular prizes. These are for the cow giving the most pounds of fat during the test, prize \$15, and for the cow giving the most pounds of total solids, prize \$15.

(Continued on Page 10)

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXVIII

White

Dr. H. G.

White scours of calves. It does and, indeed, if it has become necessary treatment is desired life should be rendered as to enter come a well grown

The first symptom condition of the rhoea increases fluid and sometimes sour or foetid or fish tint, often due as the disease strength rapidly, of the time, eyes of the mouth and feet. These are symptoms of the disease, but in any animal su-

The cause of the for in the food, feeding of over that is too rich is no doubt, however by food of the op the elements of using food that is dirty or germ l stables always pro that are fed only engorge the stom two ordinary me liable to an attac Young calves sh care being taken enough to overtax superinduce diarr troughs oft. a pro be fed clean, var sweet pal and get be kept in clean, who follows out t likely to have any disease.

As already int important than th of this form of diarr only isolated cases are usually of a m possibly to cold, milk, or sometimes tive system of it is often used and supplement with a teaspoonful of b does not yield to t might be cut out s tstitute well boiled or eggs and beef t advantage.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

FORMERLY THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1909.

No. 24.

### White Scours In Calves

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., *Falton Co., Ont.*

White scours is one of the most serious ailments of calves. It does not yield readily to treatment, and, indeed, if a calf has had a severe attack and has become much emaciated it is doubtful if treatment is desirable. As a rule the patient might better be destroyed, for even though its life should be saved, it has received such a setback as to render it improbable that it will ever become a well grown, vigorous animal.

The first symptoms noticed are usually a dirty condition of the tail and hind quarters. Diarrhoea increases rapidly. The discharge is very fluid and sometimes mixed with mucus; it has a sour or foetid odor and is generally of a yellowish tint, often turning to a grayish or white color as the disease advances. The patient loses strength rapidly, remains in a lying position most of the time, eyes become sunken, saliva flows from the mouth and the hair becomes dry and harsh. These are symptoms of the most advanced stage of the disease, but a modified form will be found in any animal suffering from an attack.

#### THE CAUSE.

The cause of the disease may generally be looked for in the food. Sometimes it is produced by the feeding of over stimulating food such as milk that is too rich in the way of fatty matter. There is no doubt, however, that it is often produced by food of the opposite kind, which is deficient in the elements of nutrition, and oftenster milk by using food that is in bad condition, such as sour, dirty or germ laden milk. Filthy, unsanitary stables always predispose to an attack, and calves that are fed only twice a day and are allowed to engorge the stomach with food enough to make two ordinary meals are thereby rendered quite liable to an attack.

Young calves should be fed at least twice a day, care being taken not to allow the animal to drink enough to overtax the digestive system and thus superinduce diarrhoea. The use of dirty pails or troughs often produces the disease; calves should be fed clean, warm, sweet milk out of a clean, sweet pail and get three meals a day. They should be kept in clean, comfortable pens. The man who follows out these simple rules is not at all likely to have any trouble with this most serious disease.

#### TREATMENT.

As already intimated prevention is far more important than curative treatment in regard to this form of diarrhoea in young animals. When only isolated cases occur in a herd of calves they are usually of a mild and tractable form and due possibly to cold, or unsuitability of the dam's milk, or sometimes to a somewhat weakly digestive system of the young creature. In such cases it is often useful to reduce the amount of milk and supplement with a couple of raw eggs with a teaspoonful of baking soda. If the diarrhoea does not yield to this treatment the milk supply might be cut out altogether. Instead of it substitute well boiled gruel made of wheat flour; or eggs and beef tea may be administered with advantage.

### Don't Hurry the Commission

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has appointed the farmers who are to act on the commission that will investigate the wane industry in Denmark and Ireland. Their names are given in a despatch from Ottawa that is published on page two of this issue. Having due regard to the different provinces of Canada the commission, on the whole, may be considered a capable one.

An editor of Farm and Dairy while in Ottawa last week called at the Department of Agriculture and was informed that the members of the commission, except the representative of the Maritime Provinces, were to meet in Ottawa on Wednesday of this week and that they were to sail on Friday of this week. Farm and Dairy believes that such action will prove a lamentable blunder.

If the commission is to prove a success it is absolutely necessary that its members shall be afforded every facility for investigating conditions at home thoroughly before they proceed to Europe. Only by having a clear conception of all the different phases of the situation in Canada will they be competent to examine conditions abroad.

It is commonly charged that there are drovers in Canada, especially in portions of Western Ontario, who dominate the situation in their respective localities and who at times, have both the packers and the farmers largely at their mercy. A little enquiry among the packers and leading hog raisers would bring out important information on this point.

We are informed that the co-operative packing of hog products has proved a success in Denmark and Ireland. We know that it proved a failure in Canada. The fact that the members of the Commission should be given an opportunity to consult with the officers of some of the defunct co-operative pork packing companies in Canada. They thus would obtain information of great value.

There is not a pork packer on the commission. It is composed entirely of farmers. Canadian pork packers should be given an opportunity to make suggestions and to lay their views before the members of the commission.

The foregoing are some of the principal points about the home situation that require investigation. Unless the public knows about the situation the commission fully understand these matters, confidence in the final report of the commission will be lacking and it will be open to serious criticism from farmers, drovers and packers alike.

The task the commissioners have to perform is one of far reaching importance. Every step must be taken with care and deliberation. The least evidence of haste may do the work of the commission. If the members of the commission are wise they will do well to ask for time to examine the home situation and to refuse to be hurried. They had better resign their appointments than do that which may stultify their efforts from the start.

Farm and Dairy believes that if the matter is laid before Hon. Sydney Fisher in the proper light, the Minister of Agriculture will be willing to do whatever is likely to be in the best interests of the work in hand. In the meantime the members of the commission have the best wishes of our Canadian farmers for the successful completion of their important task.

However, in the early stage of diarrhoea nothing seems to act as well as the administration of about one fourth of lime water to each meal of milk. Any person can make lime-water suitable for veterinary practise by simply throwing into a clean bucket of water a couple of hands full of fresh lime, stirring up the mixture till the lime is dissolved and laying the pail aside till the lime settles to the bottom; then pour off the clean liquid and you have the lime water fit for use.

If those simple preventive measures fail to overcome the conditions there seems to be very little use resorting to the more powerful and drastic drugs, which seem too strong for the young and enfeebled system and often do more harm than good.

### Watering and Feeding Horses

J. A. Macdonald, Kings Co., P.E.I.

There is no disproving the statement that it is best to furnish a horse with an unlimited supply of water, which he can take at will. An animal under these conditions will not take too much. But we must take into consideration that few stables are so fitted as to allow this being carried out, and that horses are out on long journeys or employed at work, and come to the stable thirsty, hungry and tired. Seventy-five per cent. of the animal body is composed of water, and it is essential to bodily health that this proportion of fluid and solid constituents be maintained. The secretions and fluid excretions are constantly tending to reduce the fluid parts below normal, and at no time is this more apparent than after long and active work; the loss resulting from increased perspiration and respiration.

#### DON'T WAIT UNTIL COOLED DOWN.

At such times many would withhold water till the animal cools down. Contrary to the usual practice, I have always made it a practice to permit the horse to take what water he requires at this time. When the animal is warm in all its parts, with an active circulation, it is best able to resist the chilling effects of a draught of cool water. The stomach being empty, the fluid passes into the bowels and is rapidly absorbed, thus supplying the necessary fluid to the blood, without which the various secretions requisite to digestion could not be maintained. "The most dangerous time to give a horse a full draught of water," says Dr. Dunlop, M.R.C.V.S., Great Britain, "is after he has cooled down from fatiguing work and has partaken of a meal. The comparatively small stomach of the animal is replete with energy, the circulation weak, the whole system languid, and not in a state calculated to resist the chill. The water mechanically washes the undigested food from the stomach to the bowels, where it undergoes decomposition, evolving irritating and poisonous gases, finally causing flatulent and spasmodic colic or fatal enteritis."

#### WATER BEFORE FEEDING.

It has been the practice of the writer for several years to allow the horse a full draught of wa-



or Quack grass, Perennial Sow Thistle, Butter Cup, Toad Flax, Fleabane Daisy, Field Bindweed and Oxeye Daisy and the like. Most of these are pernicious perennials and able to propagate themselves both by root and seed. The dairy farmer must always be on the alert to detect any new weeds coming on his farm and at their first appearance destroy them.

These plants rob the soil of much plant food and moisture which should go to develop the grain or grass with which they are associated. The toll that dairy farmers are paying in this way every year is very hard to estimate. Often it is as high as 25 per cent. and more. No man can afford to pay such a heavy toll on the hundred acre farm. And what is more he needs it, if he will but study the nature of the weeds he has and go to the work with the determination that he will conquer them even if he has to barefallow a piece of his farm every year. There is need for rousing up over this weed problem. If we don't soon, the Perennial Sow Thistle will make us at the rate it is gaining ground every year. Let 1909 be a year of war on weeds.

### Eradication of Quack Grass

*It. Glendinning, Ontario Co. Ont.*

Quack grass has become a bad weed on many farms in Canada. It crowds grain crops and grasses. The plant has weak points. If we can attack it at these points it will be more easily dealt with than by trying haphazard methods.

How many have ever seen quack grass bad on our public road sides where they are closely cropped by a lot of village cows; or on a field where sheep have pastured it closely for a number of years? Few of us have seen it grow under these conditions. Why is this the case? The quack spreads by creeping underground rootstalks. These creeping rootstalks are built up largely from plant food taken from the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide. When closely cropped, the plant suffers from a shortage of leaf to take in plant food from the air and this is unable to build up strong rootstalks. Two or three years of this treatment and the plant is so weakened that it dies. The lesson is obvious. We should keep more sheep.

#### ERADICATION BY PASTURING

The pasturing system of eradication will be more applicable on farms where quack grass is very bad and where time is not available to treat many acres in the one season. The present season has not been favorable for destroying this weed by working the land owing to its wet condition.

By cultivating wet land where quack grass is present we only transplant it to other parts of the field, and make the second condition worse than the first.

Owing to the late season, many fields that were intended for such grain as oats and barley have not been seeded with these grains. If such fields are infested with quack grass an excellent chance is afforded to destroy it by planting the land shallow and cultivating and harrowing the rootstalks to the surface, where they will be killed by the sun. If very plentiful it will be better to rake them up with the horse rake and burn them. Follow this treatment by seeding thickly with buckwheat.

#### SMOTHERING BY BUCKWHEAT

All the quack grass will not be killed by this treatment. A number of plants will be found in the autumn after the crop is harvested. If those plants are carefully examined it will be found that they have very short and weak rootstalks, owing to the smothering effect of the buckwheat. We have here again applied the same law of nature as in close pasturing. The buckwheat by its smothering effect prevented the leaves of the quack plant taking in a full supply of plant food from the atmosphere.

By planting the buckwheat stubble in the fall and cultivating so as to bring the rootstalks to the surface, the frost will destroy them, and leave the field practically clean.

### Combatting Insects and Fungus Diseases of the Potato

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

In Ontario, the potato grower has two exceedingly aggressive pests with which to contend. These are the potato beetle or "bug," (*Doryphora decemlineata*), and the Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*). The remedy for both is spraying and since they both occur during the growing season, a solution combining a poison for the beetles and certain chemicals to prevent or check the propagation of the spores of the blight should be used. Even where there is no evidence of the presence of disease it is found advisable to include in the solution, when spraying to kill the beetles, those ingredients which are designed to preclude the spread of the disease.

The importance of "keeping ahead" of the bugs is a matter which no grower can afford to ignore. Since a healthy growth of foliage is directly correlated with large yields it is essential that spraying should be prompt and thorough. The best known insecticide is Paris Green. This should

be used at the rate of eight ounces to 40 gallons of water. In order to prevent "scalding" of the leaves about four ounces of lime should be added to neutralize the free arsenic which does the damage.

#### BORDEAUX MIXTURE FOR BLIGHT.

For the potato blight there is no better known preventive than the Bordeaux mixture. This is composed of Copper Sulphate, (bluestone), six pounds; unslaked lime, four pounds; and water, 40 gallons. In order to kill the beetle at the same time as treating the disease add eight ounces of Paris Green to the above mixture. Spraying should be begun early enough to ward off the attacks both of the insects and of the disease. As a rule, the first spraying should be done when the plants are about six inches high and the second and third sprayings at intervals of from 10 to 15 days. Where there are signs of disease the spraying should be continued about every two weeks until five or six applications have been made.

#### COST OF SPRAYING

For the cost of spraying an acre I quote from Bulletin 49, of the Central Experimental Farm, Bluestone, 72 lbs. at six cents..... \$4.32  
Spraying four times, horse and two men,  
eight hours at 30 cents..... 2.40

PROFITS FROM SPRAYING. \$6.72

The average increase in yield per acre realized by several different experiment stations as a result of spraying is about 90 bushels, or an added money value of \$45.00 an acre. Deduct the total cost of spraying an acre as given above and we still have left the very handsome net profit per acre as a result of our industry of \$38.28.

#### METHODS OF APPLYING SPRAY MIXTURES

In order to grow potatoes successfully it is considered absolutely necessary to have a spraying pump. Two or three farmers can easily club together in buying this machine if they do not care to undertake the expense of purchasing it independently. A good machine may now be had for from \$25.00 upwards, which expenditure is more than offset in an average year by the increased profits due to spraying a single acre.

We should always have a definite object in view when breeding. If for milk we should breed those animals that have the power of converting food into milk. If for beef breed those that have the predisposition of turning the food into beef. Few animals have the power of performing both of those functions profitably.—Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co.



Some Leading Men who are Behind the Movement Seeking to Reforest the Waste Areas of Durham and Northumberland Counties

At Cobourg last week, these men met in convention, at the suggestion of Farm and Dairy, to discuss the matter of reforesting the 14,000 acres of waste land that exists in the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland, preliminary to the holding of a monster convention next December to consider a policy whereby those now worthless lands may be made productive. Dr. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry at Toronto University, who addressed the convention, may be seen in the front row, fourth from the right. At his right sit respectively Prof. E. J. Zavitz, Forester at the O. A. C. Guelph; Mr. Thos. Southworth, Pres. Canadian Forestry Association; Mr. A. A. Powers, Warden, and Mr. A. A. Colwell, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the United Counties' Council. Others in the illustration are members of the Counties' Council and others directly interested in the forestry movement. A report of the convention appears on page six.

Photo by C. Krieger-Hoff, Cobourg



**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Cost of Building Silo**

What would be the cost of building a silo 35 feet in diameter by 30 feet high? Would you rather own a 1000- or 2000-gal. E. H. Mill-sap, Ont.

Unless G. E. H. has a very small farm indeed and wishes to keep only four or five cows, he would not advise his building such small silos. Such a silo will hold only about 25 tons of ensilage, or about enough for five cows, even when most carefully filled. However, if the dimensions suit G. E. H. I have no fault to find and would advise him to build of cement if gravel and sand are easily available. Such a silo strongly built would require about 20 barrels of cement and 20 yards gravel. The use of small field stones in the thicker part of the wall will slightly lower the cost. In addition to items above, there would be necessary some barbed wire to reinforce the cement, doors and the roof. This would bring cost of material to probably \$60.—J. H. Grisdale.

**Building a Round Stave Silo**

Kindly enlighten me regarding building a round stave silo. Would ensilage keep better if silo were built inside of barn, or how should staves be set on foundation, the concrete to be most outside or inside of staves, to prevent air coming in? I shall be very thankful if you can instruct how to build a silo complete (size to be 10 ft. dia. and 20 ft. high, with 2 ft. underground, and 2 ft. below level of stable floor.—E. D. B., Waterloo Co., Ont.

Ensilage will not keep any better in a stave silo built inside the barn than in a similar silo built outside. If the bottom of the silo is no considerable depth below the top of the cement foundation then the staves might be placed near the middle of the foundation, or wherever convenient. If, however, there is a considerable depth of cement wall or foundation, then the staves should stand near the inner edge of the wall so as to make the silo of uniform or nearly uniform diameter from top to bottom. No precautions are necessary to prevent air entering at the point where the wood stands on the concrete, except that care should be taken to cut the ends of the stave square. If I am correct in reading your statement that the silo will be 10 ft. in the ground, then I would say, let the underground part be built of cement; wood would rot in a very short time if used underground.

**BRIEF DIRECTIONS.**

Use red pine, spruce, white pine or hemlock timber. Staves should be dressed and sized and are better if tongued and grooved. Use the post plan, rather than the clip plan of bolting the hoops, especially if built outside. Do not economize too much on iron for hoops. Built strongly, it will pay in the long run. Leave a good wide chute or space down which to throw ensilage if building near another building or wall.—J. H. Grisdale.

**Fifty Cent Cows**

Cow testing association members are astonished, to put it mildly, at the revelations of the scales and test. In one herd of 17 cows the average yield was 4,890 lbs. milk, 4.2 test, and 183 lbs. fat. The highest yield of milk and fat was from a seven-year-old cow, whose test was only an average of 3.8 for the full period of lactation. Her total yield was 7,200 lbs. milk and 274 lbs. fat. Notice how high this is above the average. 2,800 lbs. milk more. The yield of the second cow, a ten-year-old, was only 3,020 lbs. milk, 3.7 test, and 111 lbs.

**Prize Farms Competition**

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont., the only farm and dairy paper published in Canada, has arranged for the holding of a great competition throughout Ontario during 1909, 1910 and 1911, to decide which are the best dairy farms and dairy farmers in the Province. During 1910 and 1911 a portion of Quebec may be included in the competition.

**60 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS**

Ontario, excepting New Ontario, will be divided into four districts. This year (1909), five gold and ten silver medals and handsome diplomas will be offered for the best farms in each district. The districts will be approximately as follows: DISTRICT No. 1.—That portion of Eastern Ontario lying East of a line running North of Kingston. DISTRICT No. 2.—The counties in Eastern Ontario between Kingston and Yonge St., Toronto. DISTRICT No. 3.—Western Ontario, North of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich. DISTRICT No. 4.—Western Ontario, South of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich. These districts are subject to revision after the entries have all been received, to facilitate the judging of the farms.

**JUDGING THE FARMS, THE POINTS OFFERED**

The farms will be judged twice; once in July and once in December. All departments of the farm will be included in the competition. One thousand points will be offered, subdivided as follows: House 150, viz., plan, finish and approaches, 25; lawns, 15; garden and orchard, 25; interior arrangement, 30; sanitation, 20; education, 25; total 150. Farm buildings 150, viz., provision and size, 25; location, 25; condition, 20; neatness, 20; convenience, 25; light and ventilation, 25; yard, 10; total 150. Live Stock 200, viz., number, 40; quality and condition, 40; breeding and methods of breeding, 40; feeding, 20; poultry, 15; horses, 30; swine, 15; total 200. Crops 200, viz., yield and condition, 75; freedom from weeds, 75; suitability, 50; total 200. Farm Management 150, viz., arrangement of fields, 20; rotation, 25; ice and water, 20; fences, ditches, roads, etc., 20; workmanship, 25; preservation of manure, 20; book-keeping and records, 20; total 150. Machinery 75, viz., supply, 25; repair, 25; housing, 15; character, 10; total 75. Permanent improvements, 75; total 75. Grand total, 1,000. The farms in each district scoring the highest number of points will be awarded the prizes. During 1910 and 1911 the prize winning farms this year will be allowed to compete in a final competition to decide the best ten dairy farms in the Province.

**THE RULES**

1. Farms must contain at least 90 acres. The whole farm must be entered. Swamp, stony or poor land cannot be left out but the judges will have power to leave it out if in the use of their discretion they so decide.

**FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

fat. Notice how much this is below the average yield, 72 lbs. of fat less. But this ten-year-old cow gave much less than half what the seven-year-old did; there is actually a difference between the two yields of 4,150 lbs. milk and 163 lbs. fat. Is one cow worth twice as much as the other?

Carry the figuring one step further in order to ascertain profit. Valuing milk at \$1.00 a cow that even putting the cost of feed at only \$30.00, one cow may make 50 cents profit on the milk she produces! Did that pay for supervision, or any return for supervision? But even assuming that the first cow consumed feed to the value, not of \$30.00 merely, but \$50.00, the profit is \$22.00, or just 44 times as much as with the second cow. Supposing one could just deposit the profit

made on each cow; with the kind that makes \$22.00 profit one could attain a bank balance of \$1,000 by keeping 46 cows, but with the other kind it would necessitate keeping two thousand! Who could afford that? Farmers, the point is evident; test your cows and ascertain definitely whether the fifty cent cow boards in your stables.—C.F.W.

**Seasonable Horse Notes**

The horse season is now on. Do not stick for a few dollars if by paying a little more you can secure the service of a first-class stallion of the proper conformation and possessing a long line of pure breeding. This breeding insures progeny. The difference of a few dollars may mean 10 to 15 times that amount when the colts are three years old. Mares that have spavins, ring

2. Farmers with 90 acres of land must have ten cows, 200 acres of land, 15 cows; 300 acres of land, 25 cows; and over 300 acres, 25 cows. The competitors must be sending the milk or cream of that number of cows at least, to a cheese factory or creamery, to the city, or making it into butter or cheese. Only practical farmers will be allowed to compete. If necessary, competitors will be required to furnish proof that their chief occupation is farming, and that they have been engaged in farming principally, for at least five years previous to the competition.

4. To assist in defraying the expense of the competition there will be an entry fee of \$2.00, and competitors will be expected to join either the Eastern or Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations.

5. Entries must be sent to the Secretary, H. B. Cowan, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., with the entry fee, on or before June 15th, 1909.

6. Successful competitors will be required, when asked to do so by the judges, to furnish essays on any two features of their farm work that may be called for. These, however, will not be counted in the awarding of prizes.

7. The committee of management reserves the right to refuse the entry or entries of farms, the acceptance of which it may deem would be unfair, owing to special conditions, to other competitors. These rules may be extended or amended if the committee deems such action to be in the best interests of the competition.

**CONTRIBUTORS**

The holding of this competition has been materially assisted by a contribution of \$250, that the committee of management has received from Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, principal of Macdonald College, Quebec by one of \$200, from the De Laval Separator Co., and by one of \$150, received from the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. Other similar contributions will be appreciated.

**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT**

The following well known farmers and dairymen have kindly consented to assist Farm and Dairy by acting on the Committee of Management that will have charge of the Competition: Chairman, Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont.; President, H. Gillespie, Peterboro, Ont., representing the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; D. A. Dempsey, Stratford, Ont., and S. R. Wallace, Burgessville, Ont., representing the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., President Dominion Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association; B. Malory, Belleville, Ont., President Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association; W. P. Bull, Toronto, Canadian Jersey Cattle Club; D. C. Platt, Millgrove, Ont., President Dominion Jersey Cattle Association; Simpson Rennie, Toronto, Ont., gold medal farmer; George McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont., prize dairy farmer; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; Gordon Gooderham, York Mills, Ont., and W. G. Ellis, Toronto, Ont.

For further particulars, entry forms, etc., write the Secretary of the Committee, or

**Peterboro, Ont.**

bones, side bones, curly hocks and bad feet should not be bred as these disease are likely to be transmitted to their offspring.

Secure the service of a stallion of good disposition. This is indicated by a broad forehead and a large bright eye.

A demand always exists for heavy horses that are sound and of good conformation. "Like begets like." We must breed accordingly.

There are three classes of cows; those that eat food and produce beef from it; those that eat food from which they produce milk; and those that eat food and no man knows what they do with it. We must have better cows.—C. B. Lane at Mary land Dairymen's Conventions.

## HORTICULTURE

### Fruit Crop Report

(Continued from last week.)

Peach leaf curl is quite prevalent this year on unsprayed trees, but is hardly noticeable where the peach orchards were sprayed with lime and sulphur.

Black knot is very prevalent on the plum and cherry. Cutting out a few inches below the knot and burning the affected branches is the only remedy. Spray uninfected trees with Bordeaux as a preventive.

#### FOREIGN PROSPECTS.

The season has been very backward in Great Britain on account of late, cold winds. Reports received in the middle of the month indicated a prospect for more than an average yield of all fruits in England with the exception of plums, which by blooming very light. Later reports of severe May frosts have been received which may alter the prospects.

The first early estimate of the conditions on the continent is favorable for a good fruit crop. In Belgium and Holland the trees are reported looking better than they have for a number of years.

### Canada's Fruit Exports

Report of Acting Trade Commissioner, Leeds, England.

It is generally admitted that last season Canada did not by any means send the quantity of apples to the British market that the importers were at one time led to expect, with the result that prices all round were above the average. Indeed, as it eventually turned out, the crops not only in the Dominion, but in the United States and Europe generally, were estimated to be 50 per cent. smaller than in the previous year.

The chief reason for this was attributed to the hot weather and drought experienced in September, which had the effect of maturing the fruit too quickly, with the result that a considerable quantity dropped off the trees. What remained the growers found was not keeping nearly so well as usual, and they were compelled to put them on the market at an earlier date.

#### MEANS INCREASED SALES.

During the past few seasons there have been distinct signs that the exporters of fruit to the British markets are awakening more than ever to the fact that improved quality and packing plays an important part in sales, and, in this connection, a great advance has been made, especially in fruit received from the Australian states. One authority writing on this subject says: "Purveyors in fruit in these days have to exhibit something which takes the eye. The Italians say that the people in England 'eat with their eyes,' and, although not literally true, there is a good deal in it."

Continental shippers have done their best to improve the quality of

the products they raise and Canadian growers are naturally animated with a similar desire. That their efforts have been attended with success is evident, and there is every prospect of greatly-increased consumption of imported fruits in England, chiefly because packers are paying more attention to the requirements of the actual consumer.

### Slugs and Millipedes

What is the best method of controlling the slugs and millipedes that injure garden produce?—A. F. STONE.

Little damage is done by slugs if poultry are allowed the run of the garden, as they are drab to morsels to the ordinary fowl. Frogs too, are very fond of slugs, and should be protected for their many kind offices to the garden.

There are, however, many other ways of dealing with slugs. If quicklime ground tobacco or salt is dusted about the vegetables after dusk when the slugs emerge from their hiding quarters in the day-time, especially in rainy weather, many of them will be killed. The use of poisoned bran-mash, also effective against cutworms, is also a protection from slugs. This is made by mixing thoroughly half a pound of Paris green with 50 pounds of bran, and sweetening the mixture with molasses. Sufficient water should be added to give a firmness to the handfuls of baits distributed about the plants in the rows. Slugs sometimes climb apple trees to eat holes in the fruit, but they can be readily checked by the use of the poisoned bran-mash, or by burlap placed about the trunks.

Millipedes often do much damage to the roots of plants. They also eat the roots of potatoes, strawberries and other plants. In some soils they are extremely abundant, and under such conditions it is almost impossible to grow new plants. A good plan is to mix thoroughly with the soil some tobacco dust or gas lime, to give the soil a good soaking with kerosene emulsion, or to give two or three light dressings of nitrate of soda. As millipedes usually move about at night, they can be trapped by leaving slices of mangel, potato, etc., lying about. They can be collected in the morning and destroyed. The value of poisoned-baits in their case has not yet been clearly shown.

Millipedes or myriapods are often mis-called blackworms or wireworms, but the latter are the young of click-beetles and have only three pairs of legs. The millipedes have many legs, often several hundred.—Prof. W. Lockhead, Macdonald College, Que.

### Potato Spraying is Profitable

The potato spraying experiments of the New York State Experiment Station (Geneva), for 1907 and 1908 are summarized in a single "popular bulletin," No. 307-311. These two years were almost dry, and the blight was almost wholly absent one year, and little in evidence the other; yet spraying was profitable both years, in the experiments at the Station, in business experiments in which farmers co-operated with the Station and in volunteer experiments reported by other potato growers.

The Station tests have now been continued seven years, with an average gain, at Geneva, of 110 bushels to the acre from spraying every two weeks and of 84 bushels from spraying three times during the season. On Long Island the gains were 54 and 29½ bushels respectively. Six years of farmers' business experiments, covering almost a thousand acres have given an average gain of 43.8 bushels to the acre, and an average net profit of \$17.94 an acre.

On 1700 acres sprayed during five years by farmers who have reported their results to the Station, the aver-

age gain has been 59½ bushels to the acre. Such results certainly prove spraying potatoes a most profitable practice.

### Ask Council for Grant

A deputation of fruit growers from Durham and Northumberland counties waited on the United Counties Council last week and asked that a grant of \$100 be made to assist in preparing a creditable exhibit of fruit for the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, to be held in Toronto this coming fall. Among others, Messrs. Gibson, and Capt. Dudley, of Newcastle, Mr. Fred Hoar, Mr. Westington, Mr. Reddy, and Mr. Geo. A. Stevens, made up the deputation.

It was pointed out to the Council that fruit growing was one of the greatest industries of the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland. The exhibit made last year by Norfolk County had put many other counties, that could grow better apples, much in the back ground. One of the members of the deputation pointed out that from the exhibits made at the Fair last year, a visitor would get the impression that Norfolk was the only place that apples could grow. When it is known that Durham and Northumberland produce the best apples that can be grown, some effort should be made to have an exhibit worthy of the Counties at this exhibition, in order that the fruit industry of this part of Ontario might be advertised and kept before the public as it should. Warden A. A. Powers promised the deputation the favorable consideration of the Council.

P. J. Carey, fruit inspector, has just returned from Norfolk County, where he has found prospects good. He reports that James Johnston of that place made \$2,500 last year from 30 acres of strawberries.



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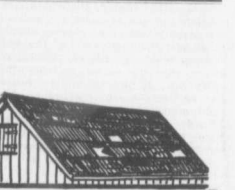
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**Dominion Entomologist.**—The position of entomologist and botanist of the Canadian Government, filled until recently by the late Dr. Jas. Fletcher, has been divided. Prof. Chas. G. Hewitt of Owens College, Manchester, Eng., will be the entomologist. The position of botanist will probably be filled by the appointment of Hans Gusow, of Breslau, Germany, who has been offered the position. For six years past, he has been employed in botanical work by the Royal Agricultural Society, of England. Professor Hewitt is expected to arrive in September.

Apples and pears promise half a crop; cherries, three-quarters; peaches and plums one-third.—J. McMillan, Welland Co., Ont.

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## POULTRY

### Yarding

The size of yard depends upon future prospect larger than that on the date the bird thrives if crowded poultry plants, pens and sheds, long and narrow. They are very clean. The grower who uses but is the poultry.

ENCLOSURE—It is an advantage to have a small poultry pen where it can be put up a good and have as few possible.

As a rule, one sufficient for a very little call are found on some plants. One such same bred will into several small accompanying phry plant in Ontario to accommodate the yards are and wire. They every 25 or 30 h for every 50 or more might suit 10 different broods were kept I w the internal fence hen would then liberty, and the be lessened mater

PERMANENT—A good plan is and which is to have two yards of the house. They be allowed into while the second crop. The next take the other yard Graham and satisfaction of crops, There would be becoming foul, often the case of the yards, which should have plenty shade.

A good poultry or the colony on up later.

### Details of Satisfaction

H. B. Webster, Until a year ago was kept in a bare damp and crowded few eggs were March 1st. My poultry winter eggs were some suitable birds. Consequently



**POULTRY YARD**

**Yarding Farm Poultry**

Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald Col. Univ., Ont.

The size of the farm poultry plant depends upon present conditions and future prospects. It should be no larger than is required to accommodate the flock, and still hens do not thrive if crowded. Too many farm poultry plants have a lot of old buildings and sheds that are used for the hens, far too many for the purpose. They are very inconvenient and hard to clean. These buildings have outgrown their usefulness for their purposes but are thought good enough for the poultry.

If such buildings were remodelled or half of them torn down and the rest fixed over so as to be more suitable for the purpose, then the hen house would be more attractive. The hens would be healthier. There would be less trouble in cleaning and a better revenue would follow.

**ENCLOSURES AN ADVANTAGE.**

It is an advantage where a permanent poultry plant is placed to have it where it can be enclosed. It should not be where the hens are forced to run in the barnyard, but where they can have, at times, a yard to themselves fenced away from the garden and grain. The yard or yards of a permanent plant should be simple. A poor outside fence is a source of temptation to the hens and afterwards to the owner. To avoid this, put up a good fence about the yard and have as few internal fences as possible.

As a rule, one breed of poultry is sufficient for a farmer, and there is very little call for so many yards as are found on some up-to-date poultry plants. One hundred hens of the same breed will do better running in the large yard than when penned off into several smaller yards. The accompanying photograph of a poultry plant in Ontario shows a house to accommodate 200 to 300 hens, but the yards are a net work of posts and wire. There is a small yard for every 25 or 30 hens and a larger one for every 50 or 60. This arrangement might suit a person who kept 10 different breeds, but if one breed were kept I would rather have all the internal fences taken out. Each hen would then have 10 times the liberty, and the cost of fencing would be lessened materially.

**PERMANENT YARDS.**

A good plan for permanent yards and which is sometimes followed is to have two yards, one at each side of the house. The hens could then be allowed into one yard at a year while the second yard was raising a crop. The next year the hens could move to the other yard. This, as Professor Graham says, would give a rotation of crops, chickens and grain. There would be no fear of the land becoming foul, or fowl sick, as is often the case on permanent yards. The yards, whether small or large, should have plenty of green feed and shade.

A good poultry house for the farmer is the colony system will be taken up later.

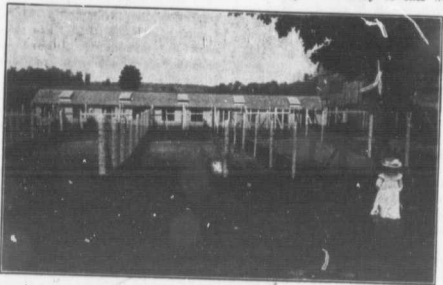
**Details of Satisfactory Poultry House**

H. B. Webster, Perth Co., Ont.

Until a year ago our flock of hens was kept in a bank barn. Owing to the damp and crowded quarters very few eggs were ever received before March 1st. We concluded that if poultry was to be kept at a profit, winter eggs were necessary, and that some suitable building should be provided. Consequently, we constructed

a building on the most up-to-date principles, as far as possible. It has been occupied now for over a year, and has been very satisfactory.

The building is of wood, made of scantling frame, set on a cement foundation. The top of the cement wall is about eight inches above the level of the surrounding land. This, with an underdrain insures a dry floor. The house is 50 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 6 feet high. It has a gable roof with a 5 foot pitch. The studs are set about 50 inches apart. On the outside of the sheds, on the back and two ends, are tacked two thicknesses of building paper. The siding is of hemlock, put on up and down, with



Permanent Poultry Yards that are Too Expensive

Too much fencing. It costs almost as much to build the fences as the house. The hens would be better without the internal fencing.

the cracks battened. The inside of the studding is lined up with 3/4 inch bass-wood, matched,—culls of house lumber. This makes a very neat finish and is easily cleaned. The front, which faces the south, consists of one thickness of lumber, with cracks battened for the first two feet; above that is all glass and curtains. The frames are about 4 feet square. There are five windows and six curtains. The curtains are hinged at the top, so that they may be fastened up. Cheap cotton was used for curtains and it answers very well.

The floor consists of a layer of field stone, covered with clay, packed, and topped with six inches of gravel. This is always dry. The loft house will loosely and is covered with a foot or two of straw. The roof is sheathed with fence lumber, and is covered with a felt roofing.

The interior fixtures are simple, consisting of a dropping board, the full length of house, 33 inches wide, and two roosts of similar length. Cotton curtains are arranged to be let down in front of the roosts at night, in cold weather. The nests are under the dropping board, with a hinged front and a rear entrance. The house is divided into four pens, wire being used for partitions. The pens will comfortably hold 125 fowls, allowing about five square feet of floor space to each. The approximate cost of the building was \$1 a hen capacity.

**Feed for Young Turkeys**

What kind of food do you advise to feed young turkeys, and how to take vermin off young turkeys?—A. S. Russell Co., Ont.

Most turkey raisers have their own method of feeding. The first feed may be bread soaked in sweet milk, squeezed dry, and hard boiled eggs. Don't coax them to feed until several days old. After eight or 10 days shorts mixed to a crumbly consistency may be gradually take the place of the feed.

To keep vermin off the young, keep it off the mother. Dust her often with insect powder or sulphur. Rub sweet oil over the youngsters heads occasionally. Keep them clean.—F.C.E.

**MORE ENTRIES RECEIVED FOR THE FARMS COMPETITION**

Farms Entered from All Parts of the Province.—This First Competition may be Limited to Two Years.

On Monday of this week, the day before the date set for the receiving of the entries in the prize farms competition, only 18 entries had been received, nine from Eastern Ontario and nine from Western Ontario. Letters were on hand from a considerable number of farmers who expected to have their entries in by Tuesday.

**THE ENTRIES**

The following is a list of the entries received up to Monday of this week

- W. C. Good, Brantford, Brant.
- R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Middlesex.
- Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Elgin.
- R. A. Penhale, St. Thomas, Ont. Elgin.
- DURHAM CO. SPECIAL COMPETITION
- A. Smith, Enfield.
- T. Baker, Solina.
- PETERBORO CO. SPECIAL COMPETITION
- None.

**STILL TIME TO ENTER**

Owing to the fact that a considerable number of farmers who are thinking of entering did not hear about this competition until last week and this week at their annual farmers' institute meetings, it has been decided to extend the date of receiving the entries up to Monday, June 21. All entries must be in the hands of the secretary, H. B. Cowan, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, by that date.

Some of the entries that have been received are interesting. The one from Wm. McAlister, sets forth: that his farm consists of 126 acres, and supports 60 head of dairy cattle. The entry of River Side Stock Farm, owned by Messrs. Matt, and J. W. Richardson but which is under the management of Mr. J. W. Richardson, adds interest to the competition in Western Ontario. The farm consists of 900 acres and is the home of a noted herd of Holstein cattle. The farm of Mr. Duncan, of the Don, which is a strong competitor in the eastern District. Among those of additional competitors are, John Gardner, of Bell's Corners; Geo. W. Anderson, of Mountain View; J. E. Caldwell, of City View and J. H. Clare, of Chapman; and Mr. Angus Gish, of Preston, all of whom have intimated their intention to take part.

**MAY ENLARGE THE DISTRICT**

The committee of management has decided that the judges may refuse to award a prize to any farm not considered worthy of receiving one. Owing to the small number of entries, it may be decided to restrict the competition to only two years instead of three as was first proposed. In such an event there will be only two districts this year, one for all of Eastern Ontario and one for all of Western Ontario. In such an event special prizes will be given to the farms that score the highest in each of the four districts as at present constituted. All the farms entered this year will be likely to win a prize. Next year the best farms in these two districts would compete for the championship of the province.

Farm and Dairy believes that as  
(Continued on Page 19)

**PRIZE FARMS ENTRY APPLICATION**

I desire to enter my farm in the Dairy Farms Competition being held this year in Ontario by Farm and Dairy, and herewith enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_ being the entry fee called for in the rules governing the competition. I hereby certify that now and for the last five years, my principal occupation has been dairy farming. My farm consists of \_\_\_\_\_ acres, and supports \_\_\_\_\_ head of dairy cattle.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# 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 the Beef, Dairy and Quebec, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

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## CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 7,200. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers by express, by mail, in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 10,000 to 12,000. All subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead names.

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

## OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any 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 immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the pages of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in your advertisements the words "I am your advertiser 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.

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## QUACK ADVERTISING

At a meeting of the Ontario Medical Association held recently in Toronto, some of the speakers dealt vigorously with the patent medicine and the electric belt habit. Speaking on this subject, Dr. J. Ferguson of Toronto, said:

"That this evil has grown to an enormous extent, is shown by the fact that last year \$62,000,000 was spent on patent medicines in the United States and \$5,000,000 in Canada. 'Let us do all in our power to take 'from these sharks' in human form, 'the opportunity of money making 'out of the public.

"Perhaps the greatest of all evils 'is the harm caused to the adolescent 'by these patent medicines. Notice 'the advertisements that are flaunted before the eyes of the young, 'of 'cures for lost manhood,' 'how to 'become strong,' 'discoveries which astonish the medical profession,' and 'of wonderful belts, braces, and the

"like, which 'never fail to cure.' These 'men are impostors, and murderers, 'and there is not an editor of a daily 'paper to-day, who would not voice 'the same sentiments; yet, their papers are full of advertisements of 'quacks and quack medicines. Quack- 'ery has killed more persons in Eng- 'land than the sword, pestilence and 'famine combined."

The speaker was well justified in taking the stand that he did. Many of these fraudulent concerns conduct their business largely by means of advertisements in the daily and agricultural press. Were the press to expose them and to refuse to publish their advertisements, they would soon be put out of business.

Farm and Dairy long ago refused to publish any advertisements of this nature. It is the only farm paper of its class in Canada that has taken this stand. We have refused considerable advertising of this nature within the past year. We endeavor to carry in our advertising columns the advertisements of only perfectly reliable firms. We want our readers to be able to purchase goods from our advertisers with the utmost confidence. We do not purpose allowing any fake concern to use our advertising columns as a means of defrauding the public. We believe that the time is coming when all the leading papers in the country will take the same stand.

## A HINDRANCE TO GOOD ROADS

Direct damage to roads by heavy motor cars is not the only way in which they affect our highways. Instances are not uncommon in which they have played an important part in the defeat of the Ontario Good Roads Movement.

The County of Ontario in 1907 at the November session of the Council, passed a by-law to issue \$80,000 in debentures for the improvement of their roads. Considerable opposition to this measure was manifested at the following municipal elections. This caused the incoming council of 1908 to pass a by-law to refer the matter to the ratepayers in 1909. The voice of the people was decidedly against the movement.

The County of Ontario as a whole has perhaps the best roads in the Province. The defeat of this measure in a county where the people have shown their appreciation of good roads by spending large sums on their construction in the past is worthy of note.

The County of Ontario lies east of the County of York wherein is located the City of Toronto; it also lies east of Lake Simcoe. The proposition was to make what is known as the Centre Road from Port Wherry to the Narrows bridge near Orillia, a distance of about 75 miles, an up-to-date road. Other shorter pieces of roads leading into various towns and villages were included in the proposition.

The principal argument raised against the proposed expenditure was the automobile nuisance. Large numbers of automobiles leave Toronto in the morning, going north by way of Yonge street. They pass either around the north of Lake Simcoe, or take

the shorter route south of the lake, and follow the Centre Road to Whitby, then back to Toronto the same night. The Centre Road has been a good gravel road for more than forty years. It is used much by the farmers and their families in attending markets and in driving to the towns and villages. Many of the older men and women are afraid of the reckless driving of some of these city motorists, and are consequently compelled to take by-lane roads to get in and out of the towns and villages. When the good roads measure came up for consideration the farmers in Ontario County concluded that better roads would only increase the nuisance, and that they would not be able to use new roads when built.

A large number of automobiles are owned in the County, being used by medical men and others. No complaints have been heard against these as their owners exercise consideration when meeting or passing a horse-drawn vehicle. It is the reckless chauffeur from the city that strikes terror into the hearts of women and horses.

The decision of the people in the County of Ontario to not spend a large sum of money on their public roads can be placed to the credit of the automobile. The Ontario government, at the last session of the legislature, should have dealt with this nuisance in a more drastic manner than it did.

## A DANGEROUS WEED

Blue weed has become a troublesome weed in many sections of Canada, especially in the eastern provinces and in portions of eastern Ontario where it is much at home on the limestone ridges. It is common on the roadsides and pasture fields. In some places it has taken almost complete possession of the land. It is not eaten by any kind of stock owing to its stiff bristles on the leaves.

The plant is a biennial and is propagated only by seed. It does not give much trouble in cultivated fields. It can be destroyed by cutting or pulling for two or three years in the pasture fields and along the road sides. This prevents it from producing seed.

There should be a united effort of the people in the neighborhood to destroy it. It spreads by the dead plants being carried over the fields in the winter. Weeds have become such a pest we are beginning to realize their danger. The time is coming when we will be willing to take concerted action for their extermination.

## WORKING HOURS ON THE FARM

The labor problem is always with us. Many have solved it more or less to their satisfaction. With others, it seems almost incapable of solution. No one thing tends to aggravate this question more than the indefinite working hours so commonly in vogue on our farms.

It is not always possible to drop farm work when the whistle blows, nor to stop at any stated time. Nevertheless, it is possible and profitable to have working hours on the farm that will not much exceed the ten-hour limit. The hours put in bear

but faint relation to the work done. Short hours tend to efficiency, to more interest being taken in the work. Hours of healthful recreation often have a direct and beneficial result on the next day's work. It is not the hours put in but the work done that counts.

The animal system is capable of but a limited amount of endurance. A man soon learns that this limit of endurance is and takes care to spread the given amount of work over the period he is obliged to work. Many of our more successful farmers have recognized this fact for years. We do not find them milking by lantern light in the summer and putting in hours quite out of keeping with human strength and endurance. As business methods more widely prevail, more and more consideration will be given to the adoption of shorter hours. It has been proven, beyond all argument, that the shorter hours pay.

## AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONS

(London Advertiser.)

As the largest of all Canadian industries, agriculture must always command, not merely the attention of all engaged therein, but also outsiders, who so largely depend upon its success for their own prosperity. At present two efforts are being made in the direction of improvement both of which, if successful, will have a marked effect upon the future of the country.

The Dominion Government is sending a Commission to Europe to investigate the Danish methods of bacon production in the hope of placing this industry upon a better footing. There are good reasons for believing that with information of the best means of production at their service, Canadian farmers can grow and market hogs in a way to command even more profitable prices in both the home and British markets. The old time habits are giving way to a careful consideration in the matter of feeding and no longer do haphazard methods in this, or any other portion of farm work, spell profit. Success in farming means the application of knowledge and judgment and any assistance given the farmers which will enable them to improve production must prove beneficial to the whole country.

In the second place the Provincial Government has appointed a Milk Commission, the members of which will investigate the methods of milk production and marketing at present prevailing in the province and suggest improvements in the light of experiments conducted in the States and in Europe. The members of the Commission will personally visit Canadian and States' centres and in this way obtain information at first hand.

The fact that Governments are giving attention to these matters ensures for Canadian farm productions a general excellence which will maintain the reputation of the Dominion and afford the best encouragement of all interested to come and assist in making the most of our unrivalled advantages in the way of vast stretches of agricultural land. All agricul-

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## Report of

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tural improvements mean a good deal to our present condition and still more to our future prosperity.

**Report of Scottish Commission**

"Men with a knowledge of agriculture will find many openings in Canada, but they must be careful," states the report of the Scottish Agricultural Commission which visited Canada last fall. Canada suffers from "honest exaggeration," as well as from a superabundance of land agents and speculators. It is "a country of almost boundless possibilities from an agricultural point of view," but "no man should farm in Canada until he knows the country and its climatic condition, and has learned from experience as a hired hand or otherwise what Canadian farming means."

The Commission is afraid that emigrants settling in Eastern Canada will be smitten, like so many of the Eastern Canadians, with the Western fever, as money is more quickly and easily made on the prairie; but its members see that the westward movement will not last forever, and even now, they consider the expert fruit-grower might well settle in the Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia or the Niagara peninsula of Ontario. "If a man has no ambition and no ability to be anything else than an agricultural laborer," the Commissioners say, "Canada is not the place for him. Everything considered, he will not be any better off in Canada than in Scotland." But if he is determined to "reach the top as an occupying owner, Canada is emphatically the place for him."

The Commissioners are not inclined to minimize the hardships of homesteading on free land. The ordinary man who does not care to be on the frontier of civilization they recommend to remain a hired hand on a tenant farmer till he has made £400 or £500. With this he could purchase a farm in a partially settled district at from \$10 to \$15 an acre, payable in instalments. There is a rich reward for such a man, and to the homesteader, too, if he perseveres to the end. There is independence; there has sometimes been, and there may be yet, great wealth.

"To make the pathway of the Scotch farm laborer to a homestead of his own a little easier," the report suggests the formation of a company to farm on an extensive scale, paying good wages to good men, making handsome profits for itself, giving its own farm servants the first claim to part of its land, breaking up the ground for them and other Scotch settlers by contract and so making them in bad years. For the dairymen and market gardener, who has some difficulty in making much money at first, there is no better chance than near the rising towns of the West, where cows and feed are cheap and milking machines get over the labor difficulty. In British Columbia there is at least equal need for care on the part of the emigrant, for land is selling at almost fabulous prices, but the settler has undoubted advantages in climate and soil and in an ever increasing market. Settlement on the colony system is more needed here than on the prairie, because such a scheme includes co-operation and transport facilities, which are of the essence of fruit-growing.

The unscientific and exhausting way in which prairie farms are compelled to yield crop after crop of wheat without intermission for a long series of years did not meet the eye of the Commissioners' notice. But, taking everything into consideration, wheat growing "gives more than a chance for the man of small means, and a great opportunity for the man of brains and money." Great efforts are being made to propagate early ripen-

ing varieties. As in other countries grumbling at railway rates is heard in the Canadian West, but "concessions have been made which seem to be reasonable." The Canadian wheat-grower pays from five to ten cents less per 100 lbs. for transportation over a given distance than his neighbor in the United States. To Canadians Great Britain must largely look to the Commissioners' judgment, for immediate and regular supplies of wheat. "Without pushing the margin of cultivation further back, Canada on virgin soil will by and by be able to make up for more than the deficiency of the United States, and produce wheat at prices which, while tending upwards, will not be exorbitant."

The parental care of all the Canadian Governments for the agricultural industry is perhaps the most striking fact brought out in the report, and this feature of Canadian administration of affairs is commented upon most favorably. Certainly, a most intelligent campaign for the education of the agriculturist and the benefit of agriculture has been carried on, and it would be strange indeed if all this faithful effort did not affect Canada's status as an agricultural nation.

**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.

**Qualities of First-class Cream**

James Stenhouse, Creamery Instructor, Kingston.

First-class cream is such cream as is in the best possible condition for the churn. Many have different ideas as to what constitutes first-class cream. It should be smooth, clean, glossy and velvety in appearance. It should have a pleasant acid taste. It should not be lumpy. It may be fair-cream, much acid, or with one or little acid if it is thick cream. It is not necessary to have cream sour to churn. We do not want to have a too high acid. Thin cream will take on a high acid when badly cared for. It will make butter that can smell 10 or 15 feet from the table. It makes a sour butter. Good first-class butter cannot possibly come from a poor cream of this kind.

**Take a 35 Per Cent. Cream.**

It takes a rich cream to be first-class. With rich cream, there is less to haul. I would advise a 35 per cent. cream, that is 35 pounds butter fat in every 100 pounds of cream. When such a cream is taken from more skim milk is left at home. There is no loss of skim milk and there is little in the cream to sour it. It is the sugar in the milk that turns it acid, therefore the rich cream will not get as sour as thin cream because it does not contain that milk sugar from which the acid must come.

With a 20 per cent. cream, there is as much more skim milk as in a cream testing 35 per cent. Such a cream would contain double the sugar acid and we would get this in the butter. Less acid will develop in the thick cream. The thick cream will make a milder flavored butter and slightly more butter than can be made from the same number of pounds of fat, when it is had in the thin cream; that is 15 pounds of fat in rich cream will make more butter than 15 pounds of fat in the poor cream. We should not lose sight of this.

**Many Want the Fat in Rich Cream.**

All want lots of cream from their separator. Rest assured, that if you have the right kind of separator, you will get all the fat out of the milk,



**DeLaval Cream Separators**

**A 100 % Investment, and We prove it. We are Responsible—Make us Do It.**

**ONE MILLION SOLD**

CATALOGUE FREE

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

175-177 William St. WINNIPEG MONTREAL VANCOUVER

so do not be afraid to make a 35 per cent. cream.

It is a well known fact among butter makers that the same amount of butter cannot be got out of an equal amount of cream of the same per cent. butterfat for two days in succession. There will be a difference of from five to seven per cent. in the overrun, in spite of everything and when conditions apparently are the same, in each case. Scientific men cannot explain just why this is. Many have studied it but as yet they have failed to explain it.

**Canada The First Dairy Country**

A summary of the report just issued of the Scottish Agricultural Commission points out that the Commission believe that Canada will become the first dairy country in the world. At the same time they consider the yield of milk per cow to be absurdly low. "If the Canadian dairymen had to pay our rents and work under our restrictions they would either have to make their cows give 200 gallons more or else quit the business. A 500-gallon record is not beyond anyone's reach even in Canada."

All things considered, the Commissioners declare, the excellent reputation of Canadian butter and cheese reflects the greatest credit on the makers and on the good work done by the government dairy schools.

We have contended for a long time, and the more we study the situation the more firmly we are convinced, that the only way to get good cream is to pay for it and we are never going to get it until this is done. During the first part of the present season the butter was fine, and we doubt if there was ever as fine a lot of butter put in storage as went in this spring; but when the farmers get busy in the

harvest fields, the dairy business is apt to become of only secondary importance and they neglect it. Then, take away the incentive to produce a good article by paying the same price for all and we get what might naturally be expected, a poor quality of cream.—Chicago Daily Produce.

I have been a subscriber to Farm and Dairy for some time and note with pleasure the rapid advance it has been making. I should not like to be without it, and think that every farmer and dairymen should take it. F. A. Keyes, Huron Co., Ont.

I have just received the fountain pen, you send as a premium for one new subscription to Farm and Dairy. I am delighted with it. It is a very good pen.—W. R. Carroll, Oxford Co., Ont.

There are some farmers who seem to think that the most profitable dairy cows are those that are good runners.—Senator D. Derbyshire, Brockville, Ont.

Be up-to-date. Renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy.

**Nitrate of Soda**

In Original Bags  
**NITRATE AGENCIES COMPANY**  
64 Stone Street, New York  
Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.  
36 Bay Street, East, Savannah, Ga.  
305 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.  
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1103 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Canada  
San Jose, Cal.  
321 Stimson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.  
603-4 Oriental Block, Seattle, Wash.

## Cheese Department

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

### Dairying in New Brunswick

Though from its natural condition of pasturage, water supply, ability to grow fodder crops cheaply and its comfortably cool nights, New Brunswick should be one of the best dairy provinces of Canada, her people are not enthusiasts in that direction, and progress is therefore but slow. Notable examples of what can be done are given by individual dairymen, here and there, and in a few instances, as at Sussex, where co-operative dairying has been very successful, but, as a general thing, for the last few years cheese and butter factories have declined. In 1902 there were in operation in the Province 55 cheese factories, and 40 creameries. In 1903 50 cheese and 42 butter factories showed an output of \$387,639.42, showed high water mark for the factories. Since then there has been a gradual decline till in 1908 the factories yielded \$298,370.61 and their number had decreased to 23 cheese factories and 23 creameries.

SEPARATORS RESPONSIBLE FOR DECREASE.

In commenting upon these figures the last annual report of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture states that the advent of the farm separator is responsible for much of the decrease, especially at the smaller factories. The hand separator makes butter making at home easier, and to that coupled with the increased value of sweet skimmed milk over whey, the falling off in cheese can largely be attributed. The quantity of milk and cream shipped to cities, has also greatly increased and the high price of dairy butter, owing to cold storage facilities, has induced patrons, long distances from the factories to make butter at home.

These are all good reasons, but added to this is a very perceptible decline in the cows kept in various sections. This decline is very generally laid to the great scarcity of farm help and the difficulty of engaging help, the banner dairy section, one of the chief difficulties is the high price of milk feeds. An effort is now being made in this district by Dairy Supt. McDougall to introduce the growing of alfalfa, and this spring some fifty farmers have undertaken to grow it with seed and nitro-culture furnished by Mr. McDougall. On small experimental plots last year Mr. McDougall got a most satisfactory growth and ripened some seed.

PROSPECTS FOR THE SEASON.

This season so far has not been especially favorable, cold dry weather retarding grass growth, but there is not much winter-killing, and with fa-

vorable weather there will be rapid improvement. The various factories which have not operated during the winter are opening up and it is likely the number in operation will be as large as last year. It is understood to be the intention of the Department of Agriculture to lend special efforts to encourage the transportation of cream from scattered areas to those central factories which can most economically handle it, and also to encourage the more systematic feeding of patrons out of dairy herds. While the general prospects for dairying in New Brunswick cannot be termed very bright, there is every indication that some improvement is being made, with the influx of agricultural labor already beginning to be felt for the Provincial Government's newly created Immigration Bureau, we may expect substantial increase in coming years.—MacAdam, St. John, N.B., June 9th, '09.

### Paying for Milk at Cheese Factories\*

F. H. Hall, Geneva, New York.

The Babcock test is now held to be indispensable by practically every commercial butter-maker. This simple rapid, accurate method for determining the percentage of fat in milk tells the butter-maker exactly how much milk-fat each patron furnishes; and on this basis each is paid for his milk or shares in the returns for the butter sold. For, the milk that a farmer contains other materials than fat, the amount of fat in milk is an almost perfect index to the quantity of butter that should be made from that milk.

If the cheese-maker's product varied in yield uniformly, as does butter with the percentage of any ingredient in milk, there can be no question that the milk would be paid for generally by some test, for in whatever form or for whatever purpose he disposes of his milk, each producer is entitled to his equitable share of the returns from the sale of products made from his milk. The milk which a farmer makes more or better cheese than that of his neighbor is as justly entitled to better returns as is he whose cow gives a better butter-producing milk. But cheese-makers, especially, producers of milk for cheesemaking find it difficult to settle upon a test which satisfies all.

Cheese is a more complex product than butter, with a foundation of water, casein and mineral ingredients with which the milk fat is thoroughly mingled. The foundation elements vary only within somewhat narrow limits; but the percentage of any one of these, as casein, or all of them, does not make a reliable guide to the cheese-producing value of the milk. One hundred pounds of milk containing 2½ per cent. of casein may make only 4½ pounds of cheese if all the fat is skimmed from the milk or may make 10½ pounds if the milk contains 4 per cent. of fat. To say, then, that the yield of cheese is greatly influenced by the amount of fat in the milk, though it does not increase directly with the percentage of fat. The quality of the cheese, however, which is an exceedingly important factor in fixing the value of the product, improves with each increase in the amount of fat.

BABCOCK TEST MOST FAIR

Both quantity and quality considered, milk fat is an accurate measure for the value of milk for cheesemaking. The Babcock test is the cheesemakers' best guide in paying for milk. This belief was held and taught by authorities 16 years ago after a most exhaustive study of milk and its constituents in their relation to butter-making and cheesemaking; and for a time use of the Babcock test in cheesefactories gained favor.

\*Extract from a Review of Bulletin No. 108 on Methods of Paying for Milk at Cheese Factories, by L. L. Van Slyke.

But one pound of fat in 5 per cent. of milk will not make quite so much cheese as a pound of fat in 3 per cent. milk; hence the producers of milk low in fat claimed that the method of payment by weight of fat alone was unjust to them. Such milk producers are, unfortunately, usually numerous in cheese-making sections and their influence has led to the abandonment of the Babcock test in many cheesefactories.

We believe this a lamentable error in judgment. Criticism of this test which it did not measure exactly the quantity of product may have been justified when we knew less of the factors that affect cheese quality; but all recent careful investigations along this line, by the Geneva Station and those of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and by the best dairy students of Canada and of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and by common sense cheese handlers, confirm the teaching that any deficiency in quantity of cheese made from rich milk is more than compensated for by added value of the product due to improved quality. That is, 4½ per cent. milk will not make quite one half more cheese than 3 per cent. milk, but, for 100 pounds of milk, about 0.7 of a pound in actual yield; 12.45 lbs. and \$3.10 lbs., as paid for by the Babcock test. This is, apparently payment to the seller of rich milk for 0.7 pound of cheese, say 8 cents more than his milk makes; but, as Prof. Robertson, Canada's leading dairy authority, and others figure it, each pound of the 11½ pounds of richer cheese is worth almost a cent a pound more than that made from the poorer milk, hence the extra 0.7 pound of cheese, or more of quality to make up for 8 cents apparent over-payment for quantity.

Use of this method removes all temptation to skim for to water milk, since each producer is paid for the amount of fat he brings, whether it be in 60 pounds of milk or in 125 pounds. It encourages improvement in the character of the milk produced and such improvement results in economy of production and increased profit. Until a very high limit is passed, if the cheese-maker's product varied in yield uniformly, as does butter with the percentage of any ingredient in milk, there can be no question that the milk would be paid for generally by some test, for in whatever form or for whatever purpose he disposes of his milk, each producer is entitled to his equitable share of the returns from the sale of products made from his milk. The milk which a farmer makes more or better cheese than that of his neighbor is as justly entitled to better returns as is he whose cow gives a better butter-producing milk. But cheese-makers, especially, producers of milk for cheesemaking find it difficult to settle upon a test which satisfies all.

Weak and pasty body is due to insufficient firming of the curd in the whey; to insufficient stirring when dipped, or to piling the curd too high while on the racks.

## Special Offer

With all orders received during the month of June, 1909, for our stenciling outfit, complete with all necessary for immediate use, we will give a rebate for making up the amount of fat in the milk, though it does not increase directly with the percentage of fat. The quality of the cheese, however, which is an exceedingly important factor in fixing the value of the product, improves with each increase in the amount of fat.

ALL FOR \$18.

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

ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY COMPANY  
Pastorizer, Curd Applier, General  
Cheese Factory and Dairy Supplies.

21 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL, QUE.  
Phone Main 4619

## 10 Feet of Disks



THIS picture shows the 52 disks used inside one of the many "bucket bowl" cream separators that farmers and their wives are everywhere discarding for the simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular. We have slipped the 52 disks onto two 5 foot sticks so you can count them. The manufacturer and his agents call this disk bowl simple. Looks simple, doesn't it? They also say the 52 disks can be washed all together—as one piece—and hung up to dry. What do you think of such a statement? Ten feet of disks to wash clean and dry thoroughly, on both sides, twice daily. What a weary job after a hard day's work or a late milking.

Why make the mistake of getting a "bucket bowl" machine? You'll very quickly wish you had a simple, sanitary, Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream separator instead. The dairy Tubular bowl contains just one instantly removable piece about like a napkin ring in size and shape. The entire Dairy Tubular bowl is easily washed clean in 3 minutes. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. 1909 sales exceed most, if not all, "bucket bowls" combined.



29  
Yrs

Write for catalog No. 253.  
**The Sharples Separator Co.**  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

## Perfect Steel Cheese Vats

During June we keep a stock on hand so we can ship promptly. Ask for our new catalogue. Cash Offer; it will interest you. Every vat guaranteed. We take all responsibility.

**THE STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., LTD., TWEED, ONT.**

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

SYNOPSIS—The children, Pearl, the daughter of Mrs. Burton. Pearl is the idol of P. Mrs. Francis's son's brain, who lady's the wife of the doctor of the W. Virginia, Mary, had was one of Mrs. Francis's sympathy for Mrs. Sam Motter and Mrs. Motter was the

CH.

The E.

Patey Watson, er of the street morning and P. a recent and soap and water. P. has been so home; his any minute and a coat; his mother some that he

It seemed long for the butcher, be sure of a rip spot. Sometimes getting away from a coat was one; worst of all, S. nail in his foot the hat question was still hard sible.

Wilford Ducker ford had just h. ord artfully con. and he felt de. had often told h. any of the Wats. rough and unlaid. Perhaps that was over at one's. not care for Wil. he did not live. screen doors on f. not wear brace. white buttons on Patey's manner. "You goin' for ford asked. "Yep," Patey little warmth. "Say, Pat, let's

"None," Patey only. "Aw, do, Pat, Mrs. Ducker ha. shall about Wil. Once she dismissed her final g. sidered it more ser. than a dinner

**CURRENT TOPICS**

**A HAPPY man or woman is a better thing to find than a five pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of good will; and their entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted.**

**Sowing Seeds in Danny**

By Nellie L. McCleung, D. S.  
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.  
(Continued from last week)

**SYNOPSIS.**—The Watson family live in a small town in Manitoba. The family consists of Mr. Watson, a man of few words, who works on the "section," and nine children. Pearl Watson is an imaginative, clever little girl, 12 years old, and is Mrs. Barton Francis's favorite. Mrs. Francis is often employed to wash and work for the idol of Pearl's eye, and is a favorite of the "theories." "Wee Danny" is the name of Pearl's dog. Camilla Rose is a capable young woman who looks after Mrs. Francis's domestic affairs, and occasionally helps her to apply her theories. Mrs. Francis loses no chances to install her ideas and theories into poor Mrs. Watson's brain, whenever they present themselves. Mrs. Francis is known as the "pink lady" to the Watson children. They have an amusing time in Chapters 1 and 2, getting Danny presentable for a visit to the Francis home. Dr. Barton, the old doctor of the village, clever in his profession, but intemperate, has a beautiful hand was one of Mrs. Watson's neighbors. The Watson family. The mission run interested. Mrs. McGuire, the next door neighbor of the Watsons, has a special Mr. Watson gets tickets for them to attend a musical concert. Mr. Sam Motherwell and his wife and son live on a farm near the Watsons. Mr. Motherwell is well off but very stingy farmer. His dealings with the collector and the minister in Chapter 7 are a good indication of his character.

**CHAPTER X.**

**The Butcher-Ride.**

Patsy Watson waited on the corner of the street. It was in the early morning and Patsy's face bore marks of a recent and mighty conflict with soap and water. Patsy looked apprehensively every now and then at his home; his mother might emerge any minute and insist on his wearing a coat; his mother could be very tiresome that way sometimes.

It seemed long this morning to wait for the butcher, but the only way to be sure of a ride was to be on the spot. Sometimes there were delays in getting away from home. Getting on a coat was one; finding a hat was the worst of all. Since Bugey got the nail in his foot and could not go out the hat question was easier. The hat was still hard to find but not impossible.

Wilford Ducker came along. Wilford had just had a dose of electric oil artfully concealed in a cup of tea and he felt dazed. His mother had often told him not to play with any of the Watson boys, they were so rough and unladylike in their manner. Perhaps that was why Wilford came over at once to Patsy. Patsy did not care for Wilford Ducker even if he did not live in a big house with seven doors on it. Mind you, he did not wear braces, only a waist with white buttons on it, and him seven! Patsy's manner was cold.

"You join 'er butcher-ride?" Wilford asked.

"Yep," Patsy answered with very little warmth.

"Say, Pat, lemme go," Wilford coaxed.

"Noppe," Patsy replied, indifferently.

"Aw, do, Pat, won't cher?"

Mrs. Ducker had been very particular about Wilford's enunciation. She dismissed a servant for dropping her final g's. Mrs. Ducker considered it more serious to drop a final g than a dinner plate. She often

spoke of how particular she was. She said she had insisted on correct enunciation from the first. So Wilford said again:

"Aw, do, Pat, won't cher?"

Patsy looked carelessly down the street and began to sing:

How much wood would a wood-chuck chuck

If a wood-chuck could chuck wood.

Pat?" Wilford asked.

"What cher got?"

Wilford had stopped singing, but still beat time with his foot to the imaginary music.

Wilford produced a jack-knife in very good repair.

Patsy stopped beating time, though only for an instant. It does not do to be too keen.

"It's a good 'un," Wilford said with pride. "It's a Roger, mind ye—two blades."

"Name yer price," Patsy concended, after a deliberate examination.

"Lemme ride all week, ord'r in' and deliver."

"Not much, I won't," Patsy declared stoutly. "You can ride three days for it."

Wilford began to whimper, but just then the butcher cart whirled around the corner.

Wilford ran toward it. Patsy held the knife.

The butcher stopped and let Wilford on. It was all one to the butcher. He knew that he usually got a boy at this corner.

Patsy ran after the butcher cart. He had caught sight of someone whom Wilford had not yet noticed. It was Mrs. Ducker. Mrs. Ducker had been down the street ordering a crate of pears. Mrs. Ducker was just as particular about pears as she was about final g's, so she had gone herself to select them.

When she saw Wilford, her son, riding with the butcher, well, really, she could not have told the sensation it gave her. Wilford could not have

told, either, just how he felt when he saw his mother. But both Mrs. Ducker and her son had a distinct sensation when they met that morning.

She called Wilford, and he came. No sooner had he left the seat than Patsy Watson took his place. Wilford dared not ask for the return of the knife; his mother would know that he had dealings with Patsy Watson, and his account at the maternal bank was already overdrawn.

Mrs. Ducker was more sorrowful than angry.

"Wilford!" she said with great dignity, regarding the downcast little boy with exaggerated scorn, "and you a Ducker!"

She escorted the fallen Ducker sadly homeward, but oh, so glad that she had saved him from the corroding influence of the butcher boy.

While Wilford Ducker was unfastening the china buttons on his waist, preparatory to a season of rest and retirement, that he might the better ponder upon the sins of disobedience and evil associations, Patsy Watson was opening and shutting his new knife proudly.

"It was easy done," he was saying to himself. "I'm kinder sorry I jewed his down now. Might as well 'ave let him 'ave the week. Sure there's no luck in being man."

**CHAPTER XI.**

**How Pearl Watson Wiped Out the Stain.**

Mrs. Motherwell felt bitterly grieved with Polly for failing her just when she needed her most: "after me keepin' her and puttin' her up all



**Making Friends.**

There is an attraction in our calves that is founded on sentiment. We should make pets of them when young, so that they will develop a good disposition, which means contentment and contentment is conducive to good health.

summer," she said. She began to wonder where she could secure help. Then she had an inspiration!

The Watsons still owed ten dollars on the caboose. The eldest Watson girl was big enough to work. They would get her. And get ten dollars' work out of her if they could.

The next Saturday night John Watson announced to his family that old Sam Motherwell wanted Pearl to go out and work off the caboose debt.

Mrs. Watson cried, "God help us!" and threw her apron over her head.

"Who'll keep the dander out of me hair?" Mary said tearfully, "if Pearl goes away?"

"Who'll make me remember to spit on me wart?" Bugey asked.

"Who'll keep house when ma goes to wash?" wee Tommy wailed dimly.

Danny's grievance could not be expressed in words. He buried his tousy head in Pearl's apron, and Pearl saw at once that her son's house were about to be submerged in tears, idle tears.

"Stop yer bleatin', all of yez!" she commended in her most authoritative voice. "I will go!" she said, with blazing eyes. "I will go, I will wipe

the stain off me mouse once and forever!" waving her arm dramatically toward the caboose which formed the sleeping apartment for the boys. "To die, to die for those we love is nobler far than wear a crown!" Pearl had attended the Queen Esther cantata the winter before. She knew how poor Esther felt.

On the following Monday afternoon everything was ready for Pearl's departure. Her small supply of clothing was washed and ironed and neatly packed in a three-day case. It was Mary who thought of the bird-cage 'sittin' down there in the cellar dan' nothin' and with a 'andle on it, too." Mary wome in under the almost as smart as Pearl to think of things.

Pearl had bidden good-bye to them all and was walking to the door when her mother called her back to repeat her parting instructions.

"Now, mind, Pearlie, not to be pickin' up wid strangers, and speakin' to people yer don't know, and don't be showin' yer money or makin' change wid anyone."

Pearl was not likely to disobey the last injunction. She had seventeen cents in money, ten cents of which Toddy had given her, and the remaining seven cents had come in under the heading of small sums, from the other members of the family.

She was a pathetic little figure in her brown and white checked dress, with her worldly effects in a bird-cage, as she left the shelter of her father's roof and went forth into the untrodden world. She went over to Mrs. Francis' to say goodbye to her and Camilla.

Mrs. Francis was much pleased with Pearl's spirit of independence and spoke beautifully of the opportunities for service that would open for her.

"You must keep a diary, Pearl," she said enthusiastically. "Set down in it all you see and feel. You will have such a splendid opportunity of observing plant and animal life—the smallest little insect is wonderfully interesting. I will be so anxious to hear how you are impressed with the great green world of Out Doors! Take care of your health, too, Pearl; see that your room is ventilated."

While Mrs. Francis elaborated on the elements of proper living, Camilla in the kitchen had opened a little bundle in the cage, and put into it a pair of stockings and two or three little purses, containing ten shilling dit before she slipped in a little purple bundle to look just as it meant contentment and contentment is conducive to good health.

Camilla hastily ate the kettle to boil and began to lay the table. She could hear the velvety tones of Mrs. Francis' voice in the library.

"Mrs. Francis speaks a strange language," she said, smiling to herself, "but it can be translated into language and butter and apple sauce, and even know how to interpret stockings, when you wouldn't it be dreadful if she had no things to express it in the tangible talking about proper diet and aids to digestion to the fastidious girl. Well, it seems to be my mission to stop it."—she was smiling some cold man she spoke—"I am something of a health talker, too."

Camilla knocked at the library door and in answer to Mrs. Francis' invitation to enter, opened the door and said:

"Mrs. Francis, would it not be well for Pearl to have a lunch before she starts for her walk in the country, the air is so exhilarating, you know."

"How thoughtful you are, Camilla!" Mrs. Francis exclaimed with honest admiration.

Thus it happened that Pearlie Watson, aged twelve, began her journey

into the big unknown world, fully satisfied in body and soul, and with a great love for all the world.

At the corner of the street stood Mrs. McGuire, and at the sight of her Pearl's head stopped beating.

"It's bad luck," she said. "I'd as lief have a rabbit cross my path as her."

But she walked bravely onward with no outward sign of her inward trembling.

"Goin' to Sam Motherwell's, are ye?" the old lady asked shrilly.

"Yes'm," Pearl said, trembling. "She's a tartar; she's a skinner; she's a dammer, that's what she is. She's my own first cousin and I know her. Sassa her; that's the only way to get along with her. Tell her I said so. Here, child, rub yer fints with this whin ye get stiff." She handed Pearl a black bottle of home-made liniment.

Pearl thanked her and hurried on, but at the next turn of the street she met Danny.

"Danny was't tears; Danny wasn't going to let Pearlie go away; Danny

would run away and get lost and runned over and drowned, now! Pearl's heart melted, and sitting on the sidewalk she took Danny in her arms, and they cried together. A whirr or wheels aroused Pearl and looking up she saw the kindly face of the young doctor.

"What is it, Pearl?" he asked kindly. "Surely that's not Danny I see, spoiling his face that way."

"It's Danny," Pearl said unsteadily. "It's hard enough to leave him widout him comin' after me and breikin' my heart all over it again."

"That's what it is, Pearl," the doctor said, smiling. "I think it is mighty thoughtless of Danny the way he is acting."

Danny held obstinately to Pearl's skirt, and cried louder than ever. He would not even listen when the doctor spoke of taking him for a drive.

"Listen to the doctor," Pearl commanded sternly. "or he'll raise a gumble on ye."

Thus admonished, Danny ceased his sobs, but he showed no sign of interest when the doctor spoke of popcorn, and at the mention of ice-cream he looked simply bored.

"He's awful fond of 'ho-hung' candy," Pearl suggested in a whisper, holding her hand around her mouth so that Danny might not hear her.

"Ten cents' worth of 'ho-hung' candy to the boy that says good-bye to his sister like a gentleman and rides home with me."

Danny dried his eyes on Pearl's skirt, kissed her gravely and climbed into the buggy beside the doctor. Waterloo was won!

Pearl did not trust herself to look back as she walked along the deeply beaten road.

The yellow cone-flowers raised their leads like golden stars along the roadside, and the golden glory of the approaching harvest lay upon everything. To the right the Tiger Hills lay on the horizon wrapped in a blue mist. Flocks of blackbirds swarmed over the ripening oats, and angrily fought with each other.

"And it's not costin' them a cent!" Pearl said in disgust as she stopped to watch them.

(Continued next week.)

## The Upward Look

### Learn to Forgive

But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you.—Mt. 5: 44.

Many Christians find this command of our Lord a hard one to follow. People who love intensely often hate with the same depth of feeling. For those whom they love they cannot do too much; but when they feel that they have been wronged, their whole nature urges them to retaliate.

People with such dispositions have a hard battle to fight. And yet they must fight it with all the strength at their command, and they must ask God earnestly, to help them. As long as they have a spirit of revenge or hatred in their hearts they cut themselves off from God. This is an awful thought but the terrible warnings that are repeated again and again in the bible show how fearful a sin this is in the sight of God.

In the Lord's prayer we are told to ask we forgive those that trespass against us. Thus if we do not forgive others for what they have done to us we need not expect God to forgive us for our sins. The Lord has told us this in the plainest possible words for He has said, "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."

In James 2:13, we read, "He shall have judgment without mercy that hath showed no mercy," and in Romans 12: 19, we are advised, "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath; for it is written, I will repay, saith the Lord."

The spirit of Christ is the spirit of love. It is the spirit of love that we must strive to keep in our hearts. Our text tells us that we must not only hate but that we must love our enemies, do good to them and pray for them. When we can do this we have been born again in the spirit. God then will be able to reign in our hearts.

If we rely only on our strength we need not expect to be able to gain moral and spiritual victories of this magnitude. Only by confessing our weakness to God and by asking Him for the strength we need, can we gain the victory. When we do repent and ask God for help the victory is assured more likely to be won than if we do for He has promised to give it to us. His assurance that He will give us the aid that we need when we ask for it is one of the most precious promises in the bible.—

### Out of Your Garden

B. N. Lang, Durham Co., Ont.

We formerly bought canned vegetables in winter, but we have learned that home-preserved beets, beans and peas—if we have any peas to spare—are delicious. As all housekeepers know, the percentage of loss on home-canned vegetables, which are much more likely to become mouldy, is discouragingly high. The use of salt is used as to make them unpalatable, or some of the "brines" sold for the purpose. Vegetables can be canned, but only with exquisite care and the much skill. Nobody need fail, if she will use a little good vinegar, enough to make the vegetables just slightly acid, not to suggest pickles.

Both young beans, string beans, lima soft, and a tablespoonful of vinegar to each quart, or less, depending on the strength of the vinegar. Salt to taste, observing the old rule that roots or tubers should be boiled in salted water, while things that grow above ground are seasoned after

cooking. Seal, boiling hot, in glass cans.

### USING CANNED VEGETABLES

Vegetables canned in this way are delicious, cold, for winter salads. Either beets or beans may be combined to advantage with sliced potatoes, celery or celery and nuts. To serve hot, with a butter sauce, the slight acidity will be pleasant, but where milk is used, a pinch of baking soda is necessary to neutralize the vinegar. We find our home-preserved vegetables more satisfactory than the best factory-canned goods.

Okra, cauliflower, green peppers, parsley anything with a strong flavor which is liked, I boil with tomatoes, strain, and bottle for winter soup. Without the tomato, these vegetables would be likely to ferment.

Another wasted crop is lettuce, shooting up and going to seed before it could all be used. We now cut the stalks off at the ground before there is any sign of seed. The new crop is sweet and tender.

I like Farm and Dairy and would not like to be without it for twice the price. I think the Upward Look and Home Departments are fine, and would not mind if they were longer.—C. H. Tate, Brockville Co., Ont.

Rhubarb becomes strong by the middle of June, unless the summer is wet. When we wish to prolong its season, we use it plenty of water.

Where we live, fruit is scarce and expensive; and much of the vinegar on the market is composed of water and a chemical acid. For this reason I have for years made my own vinegar out of fruit-paring.

All this means work for the housekeeper, but it is work which will count in the expenditure of the housekeeper, a fair wage in return for her labor. To can twenty pints of beans is a long day's work, and the cans, if bought factory made, would cost you dollars. I never get more than enough to fill one or two cans at a time, and put them up, in addition to my other work, without missing the time; but I make it a rule not to spend my strength on things that will not return me a fair wage.

### How to Prevent Moths

This plan for preventing the ravages of moths was given me by a woman who tried it last year and was perfectly satisfied with the results. When she saw the first miller she went through her house, room by room, after this manner. She closed the windows and doors and opened the trunks and drawers while she burned about a tablespoonful of gum camphor in a tin plate set on top of a bean pot, and away from all draperies or anything which might ignite from the flames. The room soon filled with the strong fumes of the burning camphor, which penetrated all the closets and drawers, and it there remained for an hour because it discolors nothing.

She also told me of an excellent powder which she keeps in her closets as a preventive against moth millers. It was made by mixing an ounce each of cloves, mace, nutmeg, toman beans, caraway seeds and cinnamon with six ounces of Florentine orris root, all powdered. Put this mixture in bags and hang them in the closets, or lay them in trunks or drawers where clothing liable to be injured by moths, is packed away. There is no objectionable odor or clinging to the clothing—nothing but a sweet, spicy fragrance which pleases the senses. This is good all the year round.—Mrs. B. P. Erose, York Co., Ont.

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

## PIMPLES

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**BOILED ASPARAGUS**

Cut off the lower parts of stalks, wash, remove scales, and cook asparagus in boiling, salted water about 15 minutes, or until soft and tender, leaving the tips out of the water during the first ten minutes of boiling. Drain and serve with melted butter.

**BOILED BEET GREENS**

Wash thoroughly, scrape stems carefully, and cut off the tough ends. Drain and cook about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 hour, or until tender, in boiling salted water. When done, drain, season with butter, salt and pepper. Serve with vinegar.

**DANDELIONS**

Only the youngest and tenderest dandelion greens can be used for a fresh salad. When dandelion is a little older it is better cooked as vegetable. When wanted for fresh green salad, dig a little below the surface of the ground, and cut the plants off at the root. Remove flower buds, pick over and wash carefully the greens, and serve with any preferred dressing. To cook as a vegetable, proceed the same as for boiled beet greens.

**BOILED PEAS**

The quicker you can get the peas from the garden into the pot, the sweeter and more palatable they will be. Cook until soft in a small quantity of boiling water, adding salt during the last fifteen minutes of cooking. Use no more water than necessary. There should be none or hardly any to drain from the peas when they are cooked. Season with butter and pepper.

**SPINACH**

Spinach should be carefully picked over, and all tough leaves discarded. Wash in several waters to be sure that it is free from all sand. Drain, put in a stew pan, cover, allow to heat gradually, and cook about 25 minutes, or until tender. It will not be necessary to add water, since enough water will cling to the leaves from the washing, and it can therefore be stewed tender in its own juices. Only in the case of old spinach is it necessary to add boiling, salted water, and when done it is drained, chopped fine, reheated, and seasoned with butter, salt and pepper. Young spinach, however, need not be drained, but should be merely chopped and seasoned with butter, salt and pepper. Garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs.

**CREAM DRESSING**

Mix the following ingredients in the order given, adding the vinegar very slowly;  $\frac{1}{4}$  tablespoonful salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  table spoon dry mustard,  $\frac{1}{2}$  table spoon sugar, 1 egg slightly beaten, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  table spoons melted butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cream, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup vinegar. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until mixture thickens.

**LETTUCE AND WATER CRESS**

The curly curled lettuce that does not head is usually the first ready for pickling. It is of the cut-and-come-again variety. Cut while young and tender, sort the leaves carefully, and wash thoroughly. Serve with any preferred dressing, but do not add the dressing until the last minute, or the salad will present a wilted appearance. If the taste of onions is liked, add a little, very finely chopped, or only a little of the juice of the onion. Radishes, cut in slices, may also be added to the salad. Water cress should be carefully picked over, washed and drained, and served cool and crisp with the French dressing.

**Home Hygiene**

The hygiene of the home is a subject of growing importance and interests. The location and surroundings of the house are of the first importance from a sanitary standpoint. Folding doors and carved mantelpieces are attractive, but the satisfaction they give may be more than offset by the bad effects of a neighborhood marsh, a wet cellar, or a lack of sunshine. The ground air is more dangerous than the free atmosphere, because it is more apt to be the carrier of foul gasses and an undue amount of moisture. There should be the home and any source of contamination of the air, such as any opening of a sink, or other drain, any deposit of decaying material, any marshy spot, or pool of stagnant water.

Drainage and plumbing are intricate problems for the housekeeper. Closets should be separated from living rooms and sleeping rooms by a well-ventilated passage. A box of dried and sifted loam should be kept in earth closets, and thrown into the contents.

In deciding upon a country home, the first consideration is the character of the soil. An impervious clayey layer a short distance below the surface will often be the cause of surface drainage reaching wells and cisterns.

A deep sandy soil presents the most favorable conditions: the porous nature allows of quick drainage, and ready purification of all polluting material which is buried in it, or flows through it, so that the out-flowing water is freed from its former harmful ingredients of disease.

This is accomplished by an abundance of plant life of a peculiar character in the upper layers of the soil. This plant life is most abundant in the first two feet and in sandy loam.

The sink spout, so often seen delivering water at all hours of the day, on one spot, resulting in a wet, soggy soil, should be moved at its outlet each day, to a new area of soil may receive the water, while the old one is doing its work of purification. In from three to five days, according to the depth of the sand or loam, the same spot is ready for another flooding.

Some think the leaching cesspool wrong in principle since it delivers its foul liquid below the level at which the most vigorous plant growth occurs, and thus allows this unpurified water to mingle with the underground water, which is commonly held to be good, because of its freedom from surface contamination.

The purifying power of the upper layers of the soil is enormous, and should be utilized by all country dwellers to the profit of the agricultural crop which feeds on the nitrates that are the product of this other invisible plant life.

**FRESH WATER SUPPLY**

The well should never be used for cold storage. The practice of hankering dressed meat, poultry and milk cans in the well should not be tolerated.

**PURE AIR IN OUR HOMES**

The necessity of pure air cannot be too strongly urged. Pure air in our climate undoubtedly entails an expense for a great deal of fuel is needed to prepare outside air for our use. Several points should be considered. Not only should the bills for fuel be compared with the bills for doctors and nurses, but account must be taken of the increase in headache, listlessness, laziness, irritability and nervousness which follow as a consequence of breathing impure air.

A German experimenter proved that one-half of the cellar air made its way into the first story, one-third into the second. Therefore, it is seen the necessity of pure air in the cellar, which can be had only by its being perfectly dry, with a free circulation of air.

The ideal house is provided with an abundance of air by means of flues. However, in the ordinary house the windows have to be depended on for a quick change of air. It is more important to provide a chance for foul air to escape, than to furnish a special inlet for fresh air.

Air which is made impure by breathing and burning of lamps, being warmer than outside air, has a tendency to rise. If it can escape, its place will be filled by air drawn in from the cracks about windows and doors. The general outlet of air should be in the top story. During the cold weather, the living rooms and sleeping rooms should be thoroughly aired at least once a day. Pure air is much more easily heated than impure air. Bath room windows should be opened both top and bottom.

The room occupied by the family

during the evening should be thoroughly aired to prevent the foul air making its way through the house during the night.

Sunlight in our dwellings is also essential to good health. When the house is heated by a furnace, or by steam, or by radiators, some other means must be devised to bring in fresh air; open fires are the best possible provision for the removal of foul air.

It has been estimated that one ordinary gas jet will consume as much air as two people, and a kerosene lamp will use as much as four people, hence the necessity of a constant supply of fresh air.

Our sleeping rooms should have an open window during the night, the draught kept from the bed by placing a screen between it and the window, or by inserting a board at the lower part of window.

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One sack of this harmless, thorough and economical washing and cleaning powder will show you a heretofore unthought of way of lessening your work and yet doing more cleaning more thoroughly.

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OUR HOME CLUB

The Housewife's Allowance

The discussion in "Our Home Club" on the housewife's allowance interests me greatly, not because I have a wife to give or not to give money to, but because I like to read what other people have to say about it. My views on this subject may not amount to much because I am only the hired man, but I shall speak more from the viewpoint of one who has not got a housewife to give any allowance to—and that is what worries me (I mean the housewife, not the allowance part).

The letters on the housewife's allowance have made me think some times — and this job of thinking doesn't suit me very well; I would sooner hoe potatoes and dream of those summer girls that are coming. It doesn't need thinking to have thoughts of them come to my mind; they seem to get there naturally somehow. Well, when I wrinkle my al-

Do you eat enough of this

The great benefit in health and strength that always is enjoyed by regular eaters of good oatmeal is known the world over. Every year there are more and more eaters of Quaker Oats, which is recognized in this country and in Europe as the one perfect oatmeal.

All the experiments of the government food experts and the athletic trainers of one of our great universities prove that cereal eaters are the strongest and healthiest, and Quaker Oats stands at the head of the list of cereal foods. It is not only the best food, but it's the cheapest food on earth. Eat it daily for breakfast. It's one of the best foods in the world; produced in Canada by Canadians.

For city trade Quaker Oats is packed in the regular size packages, but for those who are not conveniently near the store for daily shopping the large size family package is just the thing. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table.

Advertisement for MENDETS, a medicine for various ailments. Includes text: "Don't Throw It Away", "They must all back to all ailments—like, bronchitis, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, influenza, etc.", and "Solely Made in U.S.A." with a small illustration of a bottle.

baster dome of thought (it's getting bald where the hair ought to grow) to analyze the rights of a wife to an allowance, the whole argument with me seems to dovetail down to the word "wife," minus the allowance (that is, in the argument). Of course, if I had a wife (which I haven't, please take notice) her allowance would be simple and it would come from my heart. Were I to follow the example set me by some of the men I have worked for, I would allow her to do all the housework, make the morning fire, make and mend clothes, tend to the children (if), hoe the garden, run the horse, rake, milk the cows, feed the hens, cury the pigs and anything else that she may have time for between her regular duties, which, of course, would be to make things nice and comfortable for me and to relieve me of all work and anxiety. Them's not my sentiments, however.

If I had a wife, I would—well, what's the use in me telling of what allowance I would give? After the old man docks me for time lost in wet weather and for breakages, I haven't enough left out of my princely salary to buy myself a new hat, much less to buy one for a wife, particularly one of those things that look like a cart wheel decorated with a sheaf of wheat, a feather duster and a bushel of mangels, that I see pictures in the papers. Well, as I am only the hired man and have no money, I suppose I shouldn't be thinking about a wife at all—but "The Doctor's Wife" is asked not to tell "The Daughter."—"The Hired Man."

Suggestions for the Housewife

No matter how long folks live, or how long they have kept house, there seems always to be something of value to learn, if there will, and a few helpful suggestions may be appreciated by some. Among them may be mentioned:

Every two weeks, fill the tea and coffee pots with cold water, and drop in a piece of washing soda the size of a walnut; bring slowly to the boiling point; and let simmer half an hour, then wash and drain them, and they will look almost like new inside, and the strong odors will be gone.

When making paste in large quantities, if washing soda be added, it will stick better, especially if it is to be used for wall papering.

Try a small green cucumber, a pinch of ground cinnamon and a pinch of ground cloves as seasoning in the tomato soup.

Meat without fat is usually tough; mutton fat is almost white; veal and pork the same; while beef fat must be firm and of a pale yellow shade.

Chickens with yellow skin and feet make the richest stew.

Ham bones have been used in innumerable ways, and the next time you have one on hand try boiling it with macaroni; it makes a very pleasant change; the bone and fat are simply put in the boiling water and cooked (with the macaroni) three-fourths of an hour, and allowed to cool (in the water); then drain and finish with cheese and milk, or tomato sauce, as preferred.

Horseradish is delicious and healthful, but most people are affected disagreeably by the fumes while grating it; the unpleasantness can be almost entirely overcome by putting it through the meat grinder.

Advice To Young Men

Remember, my son, you have to work. Whether you hant pick or wheelbarrow, or a set of boxes, digging ditches or editing a newspaper, ringing an auction bell or writing funny things, you must work. Don't be afraid of killing yourself by overworking on the sunny side of thirty. Men die sometimes, but it is because they quit at 6 p.m. and don't get home till 2 a.m. It's the interval that kills, my son. The work gives you appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumber; it gives you perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do not work, but the country is not proud of them. It does not know their names even; it only speaks of them as "old so-and-so boys." Nobody likes them; the great busy world doesn't know that they are here. So take off your coat and make dust in the world. The busier you are, the less harm you are apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied the world will be with you.—Rev. H. J. Burdette.

Pointers for Boys

- Six things a boy ought to know: 1. That a quiet voice, courtesy and kind acts are as essential to the part in the world of a gentleman as of a gentleman. 2. That roughness, blustering and even foolhardiness, are not manliness. The most firm and courageous men have usually been the most gentle. 3. That muscular strength is not health. 4. That a brain crammed only with facts is not necessarily a wise one. 5. That the labor impossible for a boy of fourteen will be easy for the man of twenty. 6. That the best capital for a boy is not money, but the love of work, simple tastes, and a heart loyal to his friends and his God.—Selected.

The Sewing Room

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

STREET GOWN 6223



This street gown is simple and is generally becoming. It is available for the great many occasions and at a variety of materials. This model is one of the best that can be made with high roll-over collar or be cut out to form a Y-shaped or round neck.

Material required for medium size is 9 yds 27, 5 1/2 yds 44, 6 1/2 yds 42 in wide with 3/4 yd 21 in wide for trimming. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 3 1/2 yds.

The pattern is cut for a 24, 24, 30 and 42 in bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

FIVE GORED WALKING SKIRT 6218



The plain gored skirt is always a satisfactory one and just now it is in the height of its popularity. This one can be made with inverted plaits or habits back.

Material required for medium size is 6 1/2 yds 24, or 27, 3 1/2 yds 44, 2 1/2 yds 42 in wide.

The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 in waist and 4 1/2 in length. \$5 in receipt of 10 cts.

BOY'S SUIT 6221



The boy's suit made after this model is certain to win his own approval. It is becoming and attractive and can be made from a great many different materials. The blouse consists of front and back portions and is finished with a big sailor collar.

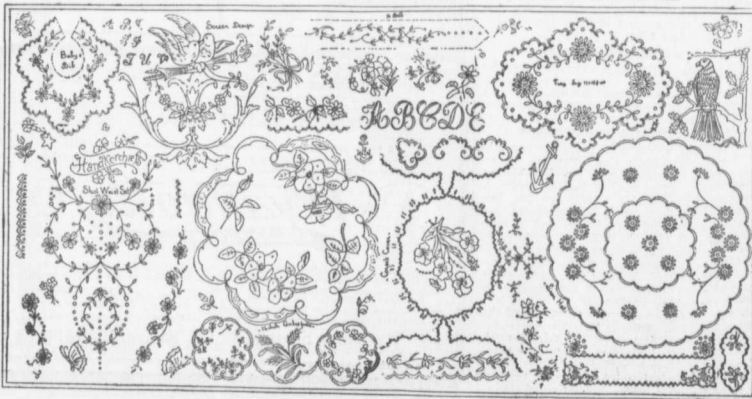
Material required for medium size (10 yrs) is 5 1/2 yds 24, 4 1/2 yds 32 or 2 1/2 yds 44 in wide with 4 yds of narrow, 1 1/2 yds of wide braid.

The pattern is cut for boys of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. \$5 in receipt of 10 cts.

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No. 571. Special Perforated Stamping Outfit. This splendid outfit consists of about fifty up-to-date and handsome full-size designs, including a Shirt Waist, Corset Cover, Linings Hat, Complete Alphabets (one 2 1/2 in. and one 1 in.), Center-piece (size 16 in.), two Doilies (5 1/2 in.), two Turnovers, Borders, Belt, Book Cover, Sofa Pillow, and many other designs. We also include a cake each of the most modern styles of embroidery. The above designs are performed on a good quality of paper. We also include a tin of white of the "Ideal" two Poncettes, and full directions for using the stamping preparatory to the special price of 75c for all.

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



OUR F...

WATERVILLE... an early spring... very late one... in May... bloom... in... water... soils it was... until late, and... some very few... light soils... on June 1st... 82 a bag for... has been bought... just been con... open. Bud-mo... over. The gene... fority of settl... in raising hi... infertile; how... fairly successf... often seems t... first swarm of... of the young col... ance, and hors... Eunice Watts.

CHABLEVILLE... spring, the crop... half of the... grain and pla... great rush now... The pastures a... are getting an... More clover th... this year. Som... of the low l... wheat and oth... is up in looki... cations point... to this year. The... paid for farm p... corn, 80c a bu... More; creamery... a lb. lambs, 85...

PRINCE EDWARD... banner contro... noted not only... factories in any... also for its fin... farms. An edit... Farm and Dair... large portion o... recently was ver... splendid appear... farm buildings... and butter facto... cover this week... best sections of...

MASTERS... TURBIFP.—Veg... but the farmers... come as the crop... for. Young gra... fairly plentiful... enough potatoes... is being plant... increasing need... We need allo... sulting in a muc... Considerable int... meetings to be h... is to lecture on... will be well att... noon be the ord... order works exte...

PETERS... APSLEY.—It ha... ward spring. See... all done except... The weather has... Crops are looki... be light. A good... winter killed... sing full time w... Seed of all kind... now at \$1.50. O... as \$1.75.—A. G...

LASSWADE.—We... warm weather and... Spring sown crop... of an enormous... in this and adjoi... in operation for... to milk supply... weekly increase... six a lb, and egg... 10c. Orchardist...

VICTOR... OAKWOOD.—The... taken over their... those which was fo...



**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Contributions invited.

**NOVA SCOTIA**  
**KINGS CO., ONT.**

**WATERVILLE.**—What gave promise of an early spring has really resulted in a very late one. April was fairly warm, but in May we had many cold rains and bleak windy days which retarded the blooms. In many parts of the county, especially on the mountains and on heavy till, it was impossible to work the land until late, and by the first of June there were very few seeds planted except in light soils. Apple blossoms opened on June 3rd. Feed is getting even higher \$2 a bag for corn meal, and much hay has been bought. The second spraying has just been completed before the blooms open. Bud-moth caterpillars seem plentiful. The general opinion is that the majority of setting bees have been unlucky in raising big broods, as many eggs were infertile; however, our own have been fairly successful. The secret of success often seems to be "eternal vigilance." The first swarm of bees flew on June 3rd. Several young colonies are being started, and horses are going up in price.—Eunice Watts.

**ONTARIO**

**GREENVILLE CO., ONT.**

**CHARLEVILLE.**—Owing to the late spring, the crops have not as yet about half of the farmers are through sowing grain and planting corn. There is a great rust now over most of the farmers. The pastures are in fine condition and are getting an abundant flow of milk. More clover than alfalfa has been sown this year. Some have tried alfalfa on a lot of the low land will be sown to buckwheat and other crops. The grain that is up is looking fine promising. Indications point to an extra good hay crop this year. The following prices are being paid for farm produce: 100 lbs. of corn, 80¢ a bush; fresh eggs, 15¢ the dozen; creamery butter, 25¢ a lb.; hogs, 10¢ a lb.; lambs, 85¢ a head, W. C.

**PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.**

Prince Edward Co., Ont., is one of the banner counties of the Dominion. It is famous in any section in Ontario. It is also for its fine orchards and splendid farms. An editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, who traveled through a large portion of Prince Edward County, recently was very much impressed by the splendid appearance of the farms and about farm buildings. The Bloomington County and butter factory illustrated on the front page of this week, is located in one of the best sections of this productive county.

**HASTINGS CO., ONT.**

**TURBIEFF.**—Vegetation is very promising, but the farmers are anxious for rain to come as the crops will soon begin to suffer. Young grasshoppers are numerous, too. Now that seeding is over, oats are fairly plentiful, but it is difficult to get enough potatoes. The corn and clover is being planted this spring than ever. An increasing need is felt for cheaper fodder. We need silos. The silage is excellent, resulting in a much increased flow of milk. Considerable interest is being taken in the silos to be held by Miss Gilhoin, the silos to be lectured on butter making, they will be well attended. Statute labor will soon be the order of the day. This old system works satisfactorily here.—W.R.W.

**PETERBORO CO., ONT.**

**APSLEY.**—It has been a very cold backward spring. Seeding was late but is now all done except buckwheat and turnips. The weather has turned warm and dry. Crops are looking fair. Hay is going to be light. A good deal of clover is badly winter killed. Cheese factories are running full time with a good supply of milk. Seed of all kinds has been very dear: peas at \$1.50; oats, 70¢; potatoes, as high as \$1.75.—A. G.

**LAWSON.**—We are having very fine weather and hay is growing rapidly. Spring sown grains are showing prospects of an enormous crop. The cheese factories in this and adjoining townships have been in operation for over a week, and reports as to milk supply are very good. A weekly increase of milk. Butter is worth 25¢ a lb. and eggs are selling at 15¢ per dozen. Orchard are looking well.—G. E. D.

**VICTORIA CO., ONT.**

**OKWOOD.**—The local telephone union taken over their own late existing business which was formerly done by the Bell

Telephone Co. The rural systems have made remarkable growth during the past year. There were about 30 or 40 phones in operation a year ago. Now they total over 150. The phone proves very popular wherever it is introduced and farmers simply will not do without it once they have experienced its advantages. The wonder is that they did not install phones years ago, and that farmers in other sections do not go in more largely for phones.—H. C. P.

**HALIBURTON CO., ONT.**

**KINMOUNT.**—The early sown grain on high land is in fine shape. The rain which fell on the 27th did a large amount of good as the high land was getting dry. The prospects for hay are very good; the old meadows are better than they were last year. About all the corn and potatoes are planted, also the roots. The price of butter has fallen to a low mark—14¢ a lb. Eggs, 16¢ a dozen; pigs, 4 weeks old, 8¢ and 85¢ a pair.—S. T.

**MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.**

**LAMBETH.**—Mr. D. Anguish, who is an extensive bee man, told the writer that the bees had wintered fairly well. He is making preparations for a good honey harvest. He has saved about \$200 for his output of honey during the coming season by a speculator, the buyer to chance it. He has not yet accepted the offer for his bees. He is a great believer that the bees are a great benefit to the farmer in carrying pollen from plant to plant, and in many other ways. Nearly all the profit in bee keeping is received in the months of May, June and July, first the massed and apple blossoms, followed by the best of all the honey of the white clover, lastly the other clovers and some kinds of flowers. Where buckwheat is cultivated the bees may be considered as the fall sowing of this honey which is, of course, highly colored.—J. E. O.

**OXFORD CO., ONT.**

**NORWICH.**—Pastures are excellent. Crops are in a backward condition. Corn planting has just been finished. The weather is favorable for putting in a corn crop, and a large amount of corn has been planted. Fruit trees of all kinds bloomed most profusely for farm produce: first mixed, \$19 to \$1 in ton; oats, 55¢ a bush; wheat, \$1.35 a bush; bran, 85¢ a ton; middlings, 85¢ a ton; fresh eggs, 15¢ a dozen; creamery butter, 25¢ a lb.; potatoes, 75¢ a bag; hogs \$7.00.—J. McK.

**GOSSIP.**—Farmers are very busy with their finished, and some have hardly started. We have had a great growing weather for some time. The season is from now on. The wheat and hay are doing fine. Pastures are good and cows are milking at their best. Most farmers send their milk to the creamery; others separate the milk at home and send the cream to the state of Ontario. By sending the cream the milk is fed warm to calves and pigs. I think that it is far ahead of factory way. Calves are selling at 85¢ a cwt, and hogs at \$7.50.—A. M.

**ELGIN CO., ONT.**

**FROME.**—Although we had a very disastrous spring the seeding is finished at last and farmers are getting on their feet. Some ground is working toward the state of corn which have no silos are either putting their corn ground into beans or fallowing it for wheat. Pastures are looking well, and new meadows and wheat have given wonderful progress since the growing season commenced.—S. J. H.

**GOSSIP**

Original photographs of the group appearing on page five of this issue of Farm and Dairy, can be had from Mr. C. G. King, photographer, Box 363, Colburg, Ont. Mr. Kinghoff has fitted out an up-to-date studio, and proposes to execute all orders for portraits, landscape and architectural photography, souvenirs, post cards, kodaks, and kodak supplies.

**BRISK DEMAND FOR PIGS.**  
Those breeders who advertise pure bred hogs in Farm and Dairy, and who deal with this paper, all report a strong demand this spring for breeding stock. Farm and Dairy has ordered a number of Tamworth hogs during the past few weeks from Mr. A. Colwill, of Newcastle, Ont., as prices for some of our readers who have sent us clubs of new subscriptions. Mr. Colwill writes us in a following letter: "Your last order cleans me out of boar sows ready to mate, but I have several more on hand and other litters are coming on. I never had such a rush of orders at this time of year as during March, April and May. I thank you for the orders you

**LIVE HOGS**

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. For delivery at our Packing House in Peterborough, we will pay equal to Toronto market prices. If you cannot deliver to our Packing House, kindly write us and we will instruct our buyer at your nearest railroad station, to call on you.

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY  
**\$7.75 a Cwt.**  
FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 220 LBS.

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

sent me, and trust the pigs I have furnished you will all reach their new homes in safety, and that their new owners will be highly pleased with them. They were all young pigs but beautiful ones, and well bred, sired by a first class hog, and out of a sow that was sired by Colville's Choice."

**AYRSHIRES BOOMING**

A representative of Farm and Dairy, who called recently at the home of Mr. Alex. Hume, of Menie, the well known Ayrshire breeder, was informed by Mr. Hume that this has been the best season for the sale of Ayrshires that he has had for his 17 years' experience. Beyond from western Canada who have been east have pretty well bought up the surplus stock owned not only by Mr. Hume but by other leading breeders of Ayrshires. These western buyers have included J. G. Clark, Calgary, who bought two car loads for sale by auction in the West; E. W. Day, of Daysland, Alta., who bought one car-load of Ayrshires, including Ayrshire bull, and Gilbert MacMillan, manager for J. W. Clise, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A., the superintendent of the cattle department of the Yukon-Alaska Exhibition, who bought two carloads of Ayrshires, one from breeders in Quebec, and one from Ontario breeders, mostly those in the section around Menie.

Recent sales by Mr. Hume include six young cows two to five years old, to J. W. Clise, Seattle, Washington; two cows and two heifers to James Paisley, Mt. Elgin, Ont.; young bulls to Charles Dunsmuir, Wellman's Corners; John T. Rutherford, Colborne; John Campbell, Dalmeny; E. Sachridge, secretary of the Farmers' Club, at Hill View, Ont.; James Punnett, Belleville, Ont.; Jos. Thompson, Chillsack, B.C.; and Thomas Fry, Campbellford; two heifer calves to E. W. Smith, Clanbrasil, Ont.; two to Percy Caverly, Plainfield; one to Joseph Thompson; one to John Campbell, Belleville; one to J. G. Clark, Calgary; two heifers to James McQuinn, Ravens, Ont., as well as a number of sales made for other breeders to complete car lots. Practically all the surplus pure bred

Ayrshire stock owned by breeders in the vicinity of Menie this spring has been sold. About \$4,000 worth of Ayrshires have been sold out of the Township of Seymour, Northumberland County, since the first of the year. Every Ayrshire bull has been sold. Some new breeders are starting up.

**FREE ROOFING SAMPLE**  
Since the appearance on the market of ready roofings that need no painting, there has been a very lively curiosity on the part of many people to see the goods. Accordingly the makers of Amatte, the best of this class of roofings, have arranged to supply samples to any inquirer free of charge. All you have to do in order to obtain the sample is to send a postal card request for same to the nearest office of the Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

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**DUPONT SMOKELESS POWDER**  
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INCORPORATED 1886

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, June 14, 1909.—Trade conditions continue to improve as the prospects for a good crop grow brighter. Manufacturers and jobbers in all lines report increases in the past three months as compared with the same period last year. There is no boom on, and many are inclined to believe that there is more assurance that the crop will pan out as expected. There is, however, a steady, but healthy growth in trade and the progress being made is satisfactory. The money market rules steady at 4 per cent. for call loans, time loans on good mercantile paper at 5 1/2 per cent. and discounts at 6 to 7 per cent.

### WHEAT

The speculative market has been a little looser to follow during the week. The feature at Chicago has been the weakness in July wheat, which was of a rather sensational character. On Friday and the continued firmness in September and December wheat. On the other hand at Winnipeg there was an advance of 2 1/2¢ to 1 1/2¢. June and July options on Friday while Liverpool closed lower. On Friday at Chicago July wheat closed at \$1.15 1/2, and on September at \$1.00. At Winnipeg were \$1.34 1/2 for July, and \$1.09 1/2 for September. The United States crop report for June shows an increase of 6 per cent. in the acreage of spring wheat sown this season. The condition on June 1st was 85 per cent. as compared with June 1st, 1908, and an average of 92.5 on June 1st for the past ten years. The report of improved average of 135,000 acres has something to do with the weakness at Chicago. The high prices at Winnipeg may be due to extensive short interests. The high price of wheat in Ontario is due to the advance by the general trade, especially in Europe, where a more or less hand to mouth business market exists, awaiting the outcome of the new crop, when prices are expected to ease off somewhat. There has been some speculation in western wheat for export. Cash wheat is hard to get and the demand from millers continues good. Locally the market is somewhat in the situation. There is little Ontario wheat moving. Dealers here quote higher prices this week \$1.20 to \$1.40 a bush outside. On Toronto the market for all wheat sells at \$1.38 to \$1.40 and goes at \$1.30 to \$1.35 a bush.

### GRAINS

The oat market holds strong and prices have advanced several cents a bush during the week. The export demand is good. Millers have recently made some large contracts for oatmeal and are looking for oats suitable for this purpose, which are scarce in the supply of oats in Canada that is shipment from Buffalo is said to be on its way to Montreal. Western oats are quoted at Montreal at 61c to 62c, as to quality. Dealers here quote Ontario oats at 59c to 60c on track Toronto, and 56c to 57c outside. On Toronto farmers' market at the end of the week oats sold at 61c to 62c a bush; barley at 65c to 64c, and peas at 95c to 100c. Barley is firm and scarce, but little or largely nominal, as there is very little to be had. Malt barley is quoted at Montreal at 72c to 74c, and Manitoba feed barley at 67c to 68c outside. Dealers here quote barley at 60c to 65c outside.

### FEEDS.

The mill feeds situation is not so strong though prices have advanced a little. Nevertheless the demand has fallen off and is confined to buying in small lots. Manitoba feeds is more plentiful than in Ontario. Manitoba bran is quoted at 82c to 82 1/2c and shorts at \$3.50 to \$3.4 a ton in bags in car lots. Dealers here quote Manitoba bran at 82c to 82 1/2c and shorts at 82c to 82 1/2c, and Ontario bran at 82c, and shorts at 82c to 82 1/2c in car lots on track Toronto. Corn prices keep up. American corn is quoted at Montreal at 83c to 83 1/2c. Here dealers quote American corn at 83c to 83 1/2c, and Canada at 77c to 78c a bush in car lots on track Toronto.

### HAY AND STRAW

The hay market continues strong under a steady demand for all supplies. The feature is the demand for hay from country points during the week. Baled hay is sold to be in low demand at eastern Ontario points at \$15.25 to \$17.00. There is good export demand and prices are likely to keep up to their present level till the next crop is ready to move. Hay quotations here are favorable. At Montreal prices for baled hay show little change from a week ago. The market for straw is quiet. Quotations for baled hay here rule at \$15.50 to \$14 for No 1 timothy, \$10 to \$11 for inferior,

and \$7.50 to 8¢ a ton for baled straw in car lots on track Toronto. On the local farmers' market deliveries of hay have been fairly large and it has sold at \$14 to \$15 for timothy, \$9 to \$10 for mixed, \$15 to \$14 for straw in bundles, and \$6.50 to 8¢ a ton for loose straw.

### POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market rules steady. No change in prices is reported at Montreal. The offerings here were a little more liberal than a week ago, and there was an increase in demand. This was due to a clearing up of last season's crop, and dealers are looking for higher prices. Ontarios are quoted at 56c to \$1 a bag in car lots Toronto.

The bean market is very strong. Reports from Western Ontario state that there is little stock to be had. A good many Austrian beans have come in since maturation and these are supplying the demand from Ontario points. Holders of Ontario beans are asking \$2.20 a bush in car lots at Montreal. Austrian beans are quoted at 16c a bush lower.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

There is not much change in eggs. Supplies have ruled large at the leading centers, but owing to the good weather the quality has been better. Dealers here were packing freely. If supplies keep up and hot weather comes along a reaction may be noted for a time and lower prices expected. Prices are reported steady at Montreal, under a good demand. On Toronto the market for fresh eggs is strong. Eggs are quoted at 18c to 19c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs sell at 22c to 23c for fresh, and 15c to 16c for old. Hens and chickens, though more plentiful, still sell at 30c to 40c a lb dressed weight. Fowl are quoted at 12c to 13c for old fowl, and 15c to 16c for a lb for turkeys.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market took quite a sharp turn upward during the week owing to higher cable orders. It is believed now that Great Britain will want all the cheese it can get from Western Ontario. Dealers are quoted at Montreal at 12c to 12 1/2c and Eastern at 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c a lb. At the end of the week the market for more selling at the local cheese boards and they sell at below, prices ranging from 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c, with only one or two sales reported at 13c. Dealers here quote new cheese to be made at 12 1/2c for large and 11c a lb for twins. The demand for butter has increased, supplies the butter market is weaker and prices lower, though at Montreal a firm demand was reported for creamery at 22c to 23c a cwt. Prices, however, are not low enough to permit of exporting and consequently the market is more dependent upon local demand. There has been some export inquiry for butter but it would have to be bought at Montreal at a little over 20c a lb to meet the cable orders. The market here is weak, receipts of June creamery being large. Choice creamery prints are quoted at 22c to 23c a cwt. Ordinary choice dairy prints at 18c to 19c; ordinary at 16 1/2c to 17c, and large rolls and tubs at 16c. On Toronto farmers' market choice dairy sells at 22c to 24c and ordinary at 18c to 20c a cwt.

### WOOL.

The wool situation appears strong. There has been a lot of speculative buying in the American market. Wool has been bought on the sheep's back at higher prices than it could be sold for on the market at time of sale. That all such speculative deals have made good shows the strength of the market. The situation there cannot but have some influence on the market for Canadian wool. At Toronto unwashed, or shorted, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; washed at 17c to 19 1/2c and rejects at 14c a lb.

### HORSE MARKET

The horse trade shows little change over a week and continues to be strong. The demand and dealers still are difficult to buy in the country at prices that will enable them to do business at a profit on the market. The scarcity of good horses does not affect prices much and quotations show little change over a week ago. Dealers' receipts are reported at the week at the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, and brisk business is looked for. Some buyers' receipts are reported at 87c to 87 1/2c for Yorkers; at 87.50 to 87.50 for Friesians; at 87.50 to 87.50 for Friesians; at 87.50 to 87.50 for Friesians; at 87.50 to 87.50 for Friesians. Packers here report some increase in supply of hogs a few days ago, but quality is not as good as it might be.

# THE FARMERS' BANK

Capital and Surplus of Canada **Total Assets**  
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express and wagon horses, \$150 to \$190; drivers \$100 to \$160, and seriously sound horses, \$35 to \$80 each. Occasionally an extra fine horse will go above these quotations.

### LIVE STOCK

The live stock markets have ruled steady all week, and the week closed with the market a little stronger in some lines at the end than at the beginning. Receipts have ruled fair and everything was sold. The quality of the fat cattle offering was generally good. Most of the best quality fat cattle have been marketed and some deterioration in quality is looked for when the grass fed cattle begin to arrive. The export cattle trade has held firm all week though there were indications early for 85 to 85.50. The general run of butchers' cattle buyer from Glasgow who was on the market recently states the prices being contacted for here for export steers are too high considering the condition of the English market. This is somewhat offset by cable reports, which quote Canadian steers steady at 15c to 16c a lb dressed weight in London, which is higher than a week ago. The top price for exported steers is 16c a lb dressed weight, the bulk of the best lots of steers selling at \$6.00 to \$6.25 a cwt. These prices held steady at the Union Stock yards, where the bulk of the export cattle coming to Toronto are now sold, with some of it no good quality selling down to \$5.50 a cwt. Export cows and bulls held steady all week at 85c to \$5.25 a cwt. The top price a year ago was \$5.00 a cwt.

Butchers' cattle sold well all week. Choice cattle sold regularly at \$5.75 with some single animals going higher. General quotations are as follows: Good cattle, \$5.25 to \$5.75; medium, \$4.75 to \$5; butchers' cows, \$4.25 to \$4.50; and \$4.75; and the common grades at \$3.50 to \$4 a cwt. The top price a year ago for butchers' cattle was \$5.75 a cwt. The market for feeders and stockers is easier. On Thursday, feeders, 100 to 1100 lb each sold at \$4.70 to \$5.40; feeders, 800 to 900 lb each, at \$4.50 to \$5.50; and stockers, 500 to 700 lb each, at \$3 to \$3.75 a cwt.

Real calves have been on the market in good supply. On Thursday the quality offering was a little better than usual, and prices held steady at \$3 to \$5.50 a cwt for the best quality. The quality than the average sold at \$6 a cwt. At Buffalo veals are quoted at \$6 to \$7.75 a cwt, with few trucks at \$5.50 to \$6. There was a good trade all week in milkers and springers under liberal receipts. On Thursday, springers, 100 to 1200 lb, Cows sold at \$30 to \$60 each for the bulk with a few of extra quality selling as high as \$70 a cwt.

There was a falling off in the price of sheep during the week. On Tuesday export ewes and yearlings sold at \$4.50 to \$5.50 a cwt, and ewes at \$3.50 to \$4. Though the run was light all week Thursday's quotations were lower at \$4.25 to \$4.75 a cwt, and ewes at \$3.50 to \$4. Hogs started the week at a lower range of prices, \$20 to \$25 for pigs, \$25 to \$30 for Yorkers, and \$7.50 to \$7.75 a cwt for dairies. Packers here report some increase in supply of hogs a few days ago, but quality is not as good as it might be.

When prices are high there is a tendency to market hogs before they are properly finished.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of June 10th quotes bacon as follows: "The market is quiet under liberal imports from Denmark. Canadian bacon 66c to 69c."

### UNION STOCK YARDS PRICES

Toronto, Monday, June 14th, 1909.—The run at the Union Stock Yards this morning comprised 35 cars, consisting of 725 cattle, 17 sheep and 3 calves. Trade in butchers' cattle was good. The light run is attributed to the fact that there are now good prospects for grass and farmers prefer to hold their beef for a while. Export trade was dull, the best exporters brought \$6 to \$6.25 a cwt, the general run being from \$5.75 to \$6. Export bulls sold for \$5 to \$5.50. The general run of butchers' ewes was from \$5.75 to \$6 with picked lots at \$6.25. Medium cattle brought \$5.25 to \$5.50; the best butchers' cows sold for \$5 a cwt, with poorer lots at \$4.25 to \$4.50. The sheep and veal trade was fair at the following prices: Export ewes, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 c; hucks, 3c to 3 1/2c; spring lambs, \$3.50 to \$6 each; calves 3 to 4 1/2 c; hucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; and \$4.50 to \$5.00 each. Hogs are quoted at \$7.00 each, f.o.b. shipping points, and \$7.65 fed and watered at this market.—E. A. F.

### MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, June 12.—The market here for live hogs has been firm all through the week owing to the small of-

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fering, and prices have been fairly maintained, a slight advance in price being noted in some cases. This week's offerings sold at from \$8.50 to \$8.60 a cwt for selected lvs weighed off cars.

There is no change to note in the market for dressed hogs. There is a fair demand at \$12 a cwt for fresh killed abattoir stock.

**EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE**

Montreal, Saturday, June 12th.—The price of cheese last week secured a decided advance owing to the increased interest in the article manifested by the British importers, who bought freely at full prices for immediate shipment, with the result that the market was pretty well cleaned up this week, the shipments almost equalling the total receipts into the city. The market during the early part of the week sold at 17½ to 17½¢, but advanced steadily throughout the week, until towards the close as high as 17½¢ was noted, this price having been obtained at Kingston. Two or three other markets sold over 15¢, but the bulk of the cheese sold on Thursday and Friday fetched 15¢ a lb. There are already indications that the advance has been overdone, and that we are in for a reaction. The British dealers are not interested at the advanced prices, and as we are in for heavy receipts this week, which cannot be absorbed without a price lower. All depends upon the demand from the other side, however, which may decide to continue the advanced prices asked for this week's shipment, and in that event prices in the country this week will be fairly maintained. The receipts for the week into Montreal show a decided increase over last week, amounting to 40,000 boxes as compared with 65,651 boxes for the corresponding week last year. This indicates a slight increase over last year, and if the favorable weather continues we are likely to see a bigger make of June cheese this year than we had last year.

The market for butter is very strong, and prices have advanced sharply this week with the advent of a demand from Great Britain for extra good samples from the other side indicating strong markets there with prices advancing owing to the scarcity of supplies and they are beginning to look to Canada for butter. A little business has resulted this week, very full prices having been obtained, and as the receipts from the country show a falling off as compared with last week, indicating a considerable smaller make of butter this season, there was quite a scramble for the offerings in the country on Saturday, the prices were advanced fully one cent a pound, as high as 24¢ and 25½¢ having been paid at Cowansville.

Pigs given away, for clubs of seven new yearly subscriptions. Write Circulation Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**Well Drilling Machines**

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. All engines or hoists powerful. Strong and durable. All mechanical operations done easily. See for catalog WILLIAMS BROS., Hhaca, N. Y.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

**TWO CENTS A WEEK, CASH WITH ORDER**

**LUMBER FOR SALE.**—All kinds and sizes ordered on board cars at your nearest railway station. We have a large stock of lumber building this season can save money. Write for prices to William Eldridge, Haverhill, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—One Holstein bull calf; also one bull 5½ years old. P. Taylor, Cumberland Mills, Beauce, Que.

**IMPORT YOUR BULLS AND PERENNIALS** Direct from Holland at one-quarter price Get import list immediately. Morgan's Supply House, London, Ont.

**SOUTH AFRICAN LAND GRANT.** valued at \$800, for sale, or exchange for milch cows and farm horses; \$300 cash balance and stock. D. A. HARRISON, 341 Marlborough street, Montreal, Que.

**FOUNTAIN PENS, 14 K. GOLD.**—FREE IN return for one new yearly subscription to Farm and Dairy. Circulation Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**PURE BRED PIGS.**—Not for sale, but to give away, in return for seven new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Write Circulation Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**The Coming Winter Fair**

(Continued from Page 2)

In the beef cattle department the section for cow or heifer, three years or over is struck out of all classes. Instead, the section for heifer under two years is divided in the classes for Shorthorns and for grades and crosses making sections for heifer one year and under two and for heifer under one year, and in Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways and Devons the section for cow or heifer is now split into two, divided, making sections for steer under one year, and for heifer under one year.

For class is added for beef cattle, grades or crosses shown by amateur exhibitors. The regular prizes for both sheep and swine will be supplemented by large grants from the various breed associations.

**Entries for Farms Competition**

(Continued from page 3)

time goes on, the interest in these competitions will grow rapidly. Owing to the late date at which word of this competition was announced many farmers who would have liked to have taken part this year, had they heard about it earlier, have not cared to do so. They will be ready for the next competition when it takes place, two or three years from now. This year's competition will serve to arouse interest in the next general competition when it is held.

It is not too late for many more farmers to enter this year's competition. All they have to do is to cut out the entry form which appears in this week's issue of Farm and Dairy and forward it to this office with their entry fee so that it will reach us by Monday, June 21. This year every good farm that is entered is to get a copy of this week's issue of Farm and Dairy and forward it to this office with their entry fee so that it will reach us by Monday, June 21. This year every good farm that is entered is to get a copy of this week's issue of Farm and Dairy and forward it to this office with their entry fee so that it will reach us by Monday, June 21. This year every good farm that is entered is to get a copy of this week's issue of Farm and Dairy and forward it to this office with their entry fee so that it will reach us by Monday, June 21.

**Graduates in Agriculture**

The following candidates have completed the examinations set by the University of Toronto and are now eligible for the degree of Bachelor of the science of agriculture: R. J. Allen, P. E. Angie, C. F. Bailey, E. F. Coko, G. H. Cutler, A. C. Diaz, H. C. Duff, A. Eastham, N. Foster, W. H. Irvine, J. W. Jones, M. P. A. Joubert, A. A. Knight, C. A. Lavrenko, A. D. McIntosh, N. D. Macenzie, A. MacLaren, J. F. Monroe, E. W. Stafford, W. R. Thompson, R. C. Trobner, G. G. Urney, G. H. Urwin, W. M. Waddell.

The following candidates must pass supplemental examinations in the subject or subjects indicated before being admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture: A. D. Campbell, chemistry of insecticides and fungicides; C. G. Cunningham, English and German; B. Hov, forestry; W. D. Jackson, English; A. J. Lejusdale, French; M. S. Middleton, French; P. H. Moore, English and French; H. Sirett, French.

**Sheaf Exhibits at Fall Fairs**

For the encouragement of the sons and daughters of farmers in the work of agricultural societies, the Local Intendant of Fairs, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto, has sent us the suggestion to the directors of agricultural societies, that a Sheaf Exhibit be given a place in the prize list. Competitions must not be under 12 years nor over 25 years of age. The exhibits shall consist of selections of wheat, oats, barley or rye as specified.

Each exhibit shall consist of a sheaf of wheat, oats, barley, or rye

composed of a sufficient number of plants to make a compact sheaf of approximately eight inches in diameter. These plants are to be selected by hand from the standing crop and must show the full length of the straw (roots not included). A card must be attached to each exhibit, giving the name of the exhibitor, the name of the variety, his or her age, and address. The competition is to be confined to sons and daughters of members of the Agricultural Society. In placing the awards, the judge will consider the following points: (a) Type, uniformity, compactness and productiveness of the head. (b) Character of straw. (c) Quality of grain in the heads.



**ROCK SALT** for Horses and cattle, in tons and carloads. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

**WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM**

Lenoxville, Que.  
Breeds Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle, Leicester sheep, Chester white swine, all of choice breeding. Young stock for sale. Also several of the standard breeds of American poultry and Pekin ducks. Settings for sale. 6-4-21-10

J. H. M. PARKER

**HOLSTEINS**

**SILVER CREEK HERD OF HOLSTEINS** offers for sale a few exceptionally choice young cows, also bulls fit for service, born of A. R. O. dams.

A. E. TEEPLE  
Curries, Ont., Oxford Co.

**FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN BULL**

Corcoran Bull De Kol, 4 years old, kind and sure, 23 of his six sisters put up Advanced Registry Official Record in their two year old form, some of them with records better than 20 lbs. butter 7 days. 6-4-21-10

J. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont.

**LYNDALE HOLSTEINS**

Head your Herd with a son of Sara Hengerveld Kordyke whose dam was recently sold for \$2,000. His 3 nearest dams average 59.12 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Only 2 of his son left. We still have a few more of Count DeKol Peterloo Paul, and a number of Heifers for sale. 6-4-21-10

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

**SUNNYDALE**

Offers four grandsons of Pieterse Hengerveld Count De Kol, champion bull of the breed. These calves are from 6 weeks to three months old, nicely marked, and well grown, two with official dams of very choice breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars. 6-5-5-10

A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

**HOMB-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS**

We must sell at least six cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a few young bulls from Pieterse Hengerveld's son of Hengerveld DeKol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them. 6-4-21-10

H. E. CHAMPTON, ONT.  
Putnam Str., 1½ miles—C.P.R. E-4-21-10

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

If you are thinking of buying a choice young cow heifer in calf, come and see our herd. We will sell anything. Have a dozen beautiful heifers sale in calf to Sumner Hill Choice Goods (type) who has five sisters averaging 29½ lbs. butter 7 days and one sister that held world's record as 4 year old with 13.60 lbs. butter. Write us what you want. We will guarantee everything. Just telephone 571-10. Parties met at Hamilton by appointment. D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. 571-10. Telephone 2471, Hamilton

**STOCKWOOD HERD OF AYRSHIRES**

For sale—Stock of both sexes. Each desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

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JAMES MIDDLETON,  
421 George St., Peterboro.

**AYRSHIRES**

AYRSHIRES, males only, two fall and one spring calf. Country where the best are doing. James Begg, St. Thomas. Etf

DAVID A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que. Milkers, good testers and good lookers. Several young bulls for sale; prices right. 6-9-9-9

**SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES**

Are large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1909, male and female. Prices right. Write or call on 6-2-24-10 W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES**

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall sired by "Nether Hall Good-time" (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see. 6-4-21-10

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. (Phone in house.) 6-9-13-10

**SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES**

Imported and home bred, stock of a large for sale. See our stock at the leading shows this fall. Write for prices.

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Maville, Ont. 6-5-21-99

**STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM**

Here may be seen some of the best Ayrshires in Canada, imported and home bred. Record performance cows and heifers. Prices of stock quoted on application. 6-9-4-99

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**AYRSHIRE CALVES FOR SALE**

OUT OF RECORD OF PERFORMANCE COWS

PRICE — \$35 when one month old

GUS. LANGELIER  
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Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. If in need of good stock, write for prices with no charge. Write for prices with no charge. W. F. KAY, Philippsburg, Que.

**IMPORTED AYRSHIRES**

Having just landed with 50 head of choice Ayrshires, mostly purchased at the great Barchese sale, I am prepared to fill orders for hard heading bulls, selected from the best dairy herds in Scotland and 12 fit for service to choose from. Also show females of all ages. Cows with milk records up to 70 lbs. per day. Write and let me know your wants. Long distance phone. R. NESS, Howick, Que.

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Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires—Write for special prices on Bull Calves. 6-9-13-10

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**"La Bels de la Roche" Stock Farm**

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. AYRSHIRES of the best bacon type. WHITE, OPINGTON, COWS with WANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry. HOW. L. J. FROST, J. A. BIBEAU, Manager 6-5-26-10

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D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Que. 6-6-16-9

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## Just As You'd Buy A Horse

Look at it as carefully; examine it as thoroughly; consider the seller's reputation for fair dealing; and then think twice—and thrice. How it looks where it stands is no warranty for its work in the field. Investigate. There is, however, another way: look for the Cockshutt name on it. Then you know you're safe.

### Beaver Sulky Plow

Distinctly the easy-riding, light-draft, riding plow. Extra-large land-wheel and cushion-spring device makes it run smoothly on rough and bumpy land—keeps bottom cutting evenly by minimizing jolts and shocks. Stands hard work. I-beam of extra-heavy high-carbon steel; ample lift clearance; new lever with spring-lift; automatic adjuster for depth (7 to 9 inches) and width. Readily handled by a grown boy—saves labor-cost as well as horseflesh. Two horses enough on most soils.

### Beaver Gang Plow

With three horses and this plow an unskilled hand—a boy even—can beat an expert plowman using ordinary plows, and save a couple of dollars a day outlay at that! No neck-weight; new straightener corrects crooked furrows by a touch of a lever. Extra-sized land-wheel axle-arm makes both bottoms cut evenly at any depth, even on rough and ridgy ground. Adjustable frame sets width from 18 to 22 inches; fine adjustment ratchet lever fixes depth from 4 to 7 inches. The ideal gang for heavy clay soils. Write for details.



Beaver Gang Plow

### The Cockshutt Line

Includes, besides the two plows described here, more than 120 styles of modern plows, ranging from light garden types to 12-furrow engine gangs, and also comprises seeders, cultivators, and other up-to-date farm helps.



Beaver Sulky Plow

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

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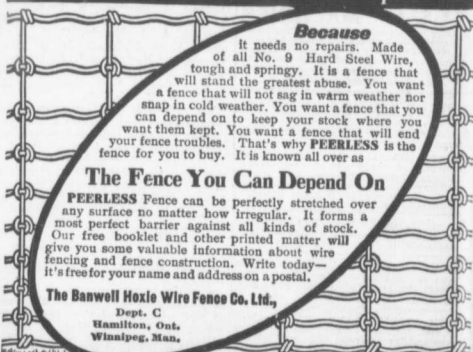
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