

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 1, 1909



THE CANADIAN FARMERS WHO WILL STUDY THE SWINE INDUSTRY IN EUROPE and Dairy, to find how it is the Danish and Irish farmers have been able to drive much of Canada's hog products out of the British market, are here shown. They are now in Great Britain and will soon leave for Denmark. Seated in the centre is Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., the chairman of the commission. On the left is Mr. W. Jones, of Zenda, Ont., and partly facing him on his right is Mr. J. E. Sinclair, of Springfield, P.E.I. Standing in the rear, on the right, is Mr. G. Garceau, of Three Rivers, Que., and on the left, Mr. Joseph Rye, of Duagh, Alberta. Seated, in the front, on the extreme left, is Mr. J. B. Spencer, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who will act as secretary for the commission. The printed report, of the conclusions reached by these well known farmers, as a result of their investigations, should be of great value to Canadian hog raisers.

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CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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

Canadian Farmers and Co-operation

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—In your issue of June 17th, in your editorial about the swine commission, you say that the co-operative system is a success in Denmark, and that you know that it was a failure in Canada, now I differ with you about the co-operation in Canada. I claim that we never had co-operation in Canada. We had joint stock companies. We had one in Palmerston. I was one of the provisional board and know the basis on which that thing was started. I never was satisfied with the basis on which the packing plants were organized. All the co-operation we had was for the farmers to put in money; they could put their hogs where they pleased or send no hogs at all; not much co-operation in that.

The farmers made a great big mistake when they went into the port packing business by forming joint stock companies. Had we known enough to have formed a true co-operative system at that time it would have been worth a mint of money to us now. I am expecting quite a bit of information from this swine commission. I am pleased with the stand that Farm and Dairy takes in all live questions of interest to the farming community.—Wm. H. Mallett, Wellington Co., Ont.

Remunerative Prices for Bacon

"The bacon market has undergone a considerable change, and a range of excessively high prices has set in, brought about by the falling off of supplies," says P. B. McNamara, Trade Commissioner, in Liverpool, in the Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. "Canadian bacon has had a great deal to do with it. Shipments to the United Kingdom are only a fractional part of former years and are entirely confined to two or three brands. There again, there has been a shrinkage in receipts of hogs in Ireland and England. Denmark has got well to the front in her killings and is the main source of supply. The shipments of American bacon have diminished; only 7,000 boxes of hams and bacon came to the port of Liverpool during the week. Whilst the weekly average consumption is 12,000 boxes, the shortage is very apparent.

"It is thought that the extremely high prices will check consumption which is the only factor that can stop prices further advancing.

Speculation in wheat and feeding stuff will, of course, have something to do with the situation, but there is every probability of stiff prices ruling, right on until the end of August. It is regrettable that Canadian farmers and packers cannot avail themselves of these splendid conditions of things to obtain remunerative prices."

Fair Dates for 1909

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific; Seattle, June 1 to Oct. 5.
Alberta Summer Fair; Edmonton, June 29 to July 2.
Inter-Western Fair; Calgary, Aug. 1 to 10.
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 1 to 10.
Inter-Provincial Fair; Brandon, July 19 to 23.
Canada Eastern; Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 2 to Sept. 4.
Canada National; Toronto, Ont., Aug. 28 to Sept. 13.
Western Fair; London, Ont., Sept. 1 to 10.
Central Canada; Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 10 to Sept. 18.
Fredericton Exhibition; Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 14 to Sept. 23.
P. E. I. Provincial; Charlottetown, Sept. 21 to Sept. 24.

Nova Scotia Provincial; Halifax, Sept. 25 to Oct. 2.
B. C. Provincial; New Westminster, Oct. 12 to Oct. 12.

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

The Montreal Milk Market

The Montreal market has been over-crowded with both raw and cream during the past few weeks. The increased consumption has not yet kept pace with the increased production. Warmer weather will cause an increased consumption of both milk and cream. The cream trade has been cut into by creameries putting in pasteurized cream at lower rates than that which comes from dairies direct. While the latter is a choicer cream for table use, yet the pasteurized cream can be held longer and is used extensively by the ice cream and confectionery trade.

Many dairymen are overhauling stables and dairies so as to meet the regulations to be enacted by the city in the near (or still distant) future. Reformers move slowly in Montreal City, therefore at the present rate of progress of these regulations, I think I am safe in saying that dairymen will have time to rebuild stables and comply with all these regulations call for ere they become law. We are glad to report progress in the improvement of the conditions surrounding the milk production for our city.—W. F. S.

Test of Roberts' So-called Anti-Abortion Serum

The act of Congress making appropriations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, provides as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins or antivenereal products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States for the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, to test the same and to publish the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best.

N.B.—For some time past there have appeared in certain agricultural and live-stock journals advertisements of "the Roberts serum treatment" for abortion in cows, by the Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Company, Vancouver, W. I. In the advertising matter sent out by that company there is an order sheet giving a list of "remedies," one of which is "Anti-Abortion Serum, for preventing and curing abortion in cows."

In accordance with the provision of law quoted, the Department recently examined a sample of the preparation referred to. A analysis by the Bureau of Animal Industry shows that the preparation is not a serum and contains no serum. The sample contained approximately 98 per cent. of water, the remainder consisting of phenols (carbolic acid), oil of cloves, and a very small proportion of what appeared to be some form of vegetable matter.

One of the largest wholesale provision dealers of England who is visiting Canada, while speaking to a representative of Farm and Dairy, recently said: "What is interesting in Britain most, is where are we to get our supply of bacon from. The United States are exporting every year less ham and bacon and are likely to soon become a non-exporting country. Denmark and Ireland cannot supply the demand and we have been looking to Canada to supply our wants. Yes Canada's can supply fine goods."

Issue
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Vol. X

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Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1909.

No. 26

THINNING APPLES ON THE TREES WILL INCREASE YOUR PROFITS

By Removing Part of the Fruit Now the Remaining Specimens will be Larger and More Uniform in Size and Better Colored—It Pays to Thin.

Thinning the fruit on the limbs is an operation in orchard management that should be more extensively practiced by our apple growers. Some important things are accomplished. The trees will be stronger and more shapely; they will not break or be injured from an over-burden of fruit; the crops of fruit will be more regular; the labor in culling will be reduced; and the fruits will be greatly improved in size, quality and appearance, and consequently will bring a much better price. Thinning the apple destroys a large number of codling worms and other insect pests, and removes many fungous enemies; it controls orchard troubles also by stimulating the growth of foliage and twig, and thereby enables the tree to better withstand such deprivations. These points were mentioned recently to an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy who visited a number of fruit growers in the Oshawa—Bowmanville—Newcastle fruit district.

THINNING MAKES WAGENERS PAY

To our representative, Mr. Elmer Lick, manager of the Oshawa Fruit Growers Ltd., stated that thinning pays in the case of many varieties. He referred particularly to the Wagener, which usually overbears to such an extent that all the fruit is small in size. As a result of thinning, Mr. Lick has six rows of Wageners in a ten-acre apple orchard that last year paid as well as all the rest of the orchard put together. "If Wageners are grown on proper soil and if the apples are thinned on the trees," remarked Mr. Lick, "this variety is one of the most profitable that we have. My Wageners are growing in three feet of gravel on a clay sub-soil."

The value of thinning was referred to also by Mr. W. H. Gibson, of Newcastle, who pointed out that, for the best returns from the orchard, heavy bearing varieties should be thinned early in the season. The work at this time saves much labor in picking, grading and packing when harvest time comes.

IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK.

One of the most enthusiastic followers of the practice is Mr. W. H. French, of Newcastle, who believes that thinning is as important as pruning, spraying, fertilizing or cultivating. He told Farm and Dairy that thinning makes the remaining apples larger and more uniform in size and better colored. "Thinning encourages annual bearing," said Mr. French. "It takes a tree two or three years to recover from over-cropping,

which condition can be prevented by removing the surplus fruits. I lost 10 Baldwin trees during a cold winter some years ago by allowing them to over-bear the previous season. By thinning, the vitality of the trees and the fertility of the soil is not wasted in growing No. 3's and culls."

Thinning should be done soon after the June drop. Remove first those that are imperfect and then the smaller ones. Leave the fruit evenly distributed over the tree. To show the value of the work, Mr. French gave the following information: "Two seasons ago I thinned 100 trees. From a block of 10 Snows, 10 Wageners and 40 Golden Russets, which were well loaded, I removed one-third of the fruit from all the trees but two, leaving these two for comparison. In a lot of 40



A Young Orchard with Peas and Onions Growing between the Trees

In the country surrounding Oshawa, Ont., many young orchards have been planted in the last few years. The fruit growers of the district know the value of clean cultivation and other orchard operations, including thinning the fruit, which is the subject of this article on this page. Inter-cropping is also practiced while the trees are young. The photograph was taken by an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy in an orchard adjoining that of Mr. W. H. French. The trees were started too high.

Spys, there were sixty heavily laden. Two of these were left unthinned, from two others, one-third of fruit was removed and from the remaining two, two-thirds were taken off. From the other 34 trees of this lot, I took off one-third from all but two, which were left unthinned. Part of the thinning I did in one picking and part was gone over twice.

"The results of the work showed that where there is much fruit to remove, it is better to thin twice than once, the second thinning to follow three weeks after the first. It is not quite enough to thin off one-third of the fruit when the trees are heavily loaded; one-half would be better; two-thirds is the extreme, the fruit being liable to become over grown and coarse.

"At picking time, I measured the results and compared the trees that were thinned with those that were left unthinned. I found that the removal of one-third of the fruit does not diminish the bulk, and even when two-thirds are taken off it is lessened but little. The difference is in the quality. Of the fruit from the two trees of Spys which were unthinned and so heavily laden, not 20 per cent. would grade No. 1 and not over one-half of the balance were even No. 2 in quality. Fruit from the two trees where two-thirds were taken off, graded 95 per cent. No. 1. On account of the unfavorable weather that prevailed, these two lots were not sorted separately, but after they were quite badly frozen, they averaged about 70 per cent. No. 1.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

"Last year, I had a good object lesson in a block of about 20 Baldwin trees, which were so high that I neglected going over them. As a result not 20 per cent. of the fruit was No. 1. Fully

one-third of the yield was nothing but scrubs. On trees beside them bearing only one-third of the crop, the fruit was 70 per cent. No. 1. These last mentioned trees brought me as much money with one-half of the work.

"All other varieties were well thinned except the Ben Davis. These were well filled, but not being thinned, over one-half were No. 2's. Beside them were some Bellflowers, carrying only a medium load, which with one good thinning gave 80 per cent. No. 1. I thinned six trees of Snows twice, removing in all one-half of the fruit. From these trees which averaged not quite 11 inches through the trunk, two feet from the ground, I had 44 boxes and 3 barrels, the latter being No. 2's.

"The indirect benefits of thinning will pay for the outlay and labor. One man while working on a ladder around the tree can oversee two boys in the centre and two women working on step ladders around the base, each. These five workers should pick fully as many apples as five good pickers in the fall for the same time. The price of pickers in the fall when we have a full crop is 20 cents an hour. By removing one-half the fruit in the summer you reduce the work in the fall one-third. This alone will nearly clear the cost of thinning. With one-third of the work done, one is not compelled to start in the fall before the fruit is thoroughly mature. At the same time we find that the thinned fruit is ripe and ready to be picked sooner than it otherwise would have been. A system that will enable us to let the fruit remain on the trees until it is fully matured should be welcomed by every fruit grower.—A.B.C.

Ensiles His Soiling Crop

A most satisfactory means of providing summer feed for dairy cattle is that adopted by Mr. J. K. Moore, Smith Township, Peterboro Co., Ont. Mr. Moore has a large herd of grade Holstein dairy cattle. He makes a practice of growing peas, wheat and oats in a mixture, sown three bushels to the acre, which he cuts as soon as it is headed out and places it in a silo.

This crop is cut and bound in sheaves with the binder. As soon as the patch is cut, and without stooking it, the sheaves are hauled to the barn and run through the cut box into the silo. Commenting upon this practice Mr. Moore said in an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy who called at his place recently, that it has proved most satisfactory and was a very cheap and satisfactory way of providing supplementary food for his cows during the months of late summer and early fall when pastures are never at their best.

Handling the Root Crop

Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

Hoeing and thinning roots is always a tedious operation. By good cultivation of the soil before sowing, we get many weed seeds to start. These are killed by the cultivators and harrows, which greatly reduces the labor with the hoe.

Early sown mangels, sugar beets and turnips usually have a great quantity of weeds come up among them. Many of our most progressive farmers find that they get just as heavy crops of these roots by sowing much later than formerly. They sow mangels and sugar beets as late as the first of June and turnips from the 20th of June to the last of the month. By following this plan it enables them to destroy many of the weeds before sowing the crop.

The frequent use of the scuffer is a great assistance not only in killing the weeds between the drills but makes the hoeing easier by keeping the sides of the drills broken. The (Breed) weeder helps greatly by running it across the drills if the plants are very thick, but if they are thin it is better to run it lengthways of the drill. This should be done the same day they are to be hoed, so that the top of the drill will be freshly broken. A man can hoe from 25 to 40 per cent. more mangels or turnips in a day by following this plan than if the weeder is not used.

When thinning, care should be taken to not only destroy all weeds but to see that double plants are not left in the drill. If the work is properly performed there will be little work to do with the hoe the second time. Do not fail to keep the scuffer going up to quite late in the season, even if there are no weeds. It makes a fine mulch that retains the moisture in the soil.

A Weed That is Spreading

The Orange Hawk weed is a plant that has spread over most of the Eastern Provinces and is extending westward in Ontario. This is a bad weed in pasture fields. Farmers should be on the lookout for it and destroy any plants that make their appearance on their farms or roadsides. It is a conspicuous plant owing to its fiery orange-red flowers. These are about an inch across. They are borne in clusters on top of a stem from a foot to two feet high. The seeds are about one-twelfth of an inch long and are furnished with wings that enable them to travel long distances by the wind. It also spreads by creeping root stems, by which means it crowds out the grass and takes complete possession of the land. It is not eaten by any kind of stock.

As it is likely to make its appearance in many portions of Ontario within the next few years, it will be well for farmers to be on the lookout for it and destroy any plants that may make their appearance by digging them up.

The plant is a shallow rooted one and surface cultivation will kill it. Where a short rotation is followed it is not likely to cause much trouble.

Curing Hay by Modern Methods

F. E. Caldwell, Carleton Co., Ont.

Our method of curing hay, which has been successfully practised for the past three seasons, is as follows: We commence cutting as early as possible in the morning in order to have a good amount ready for the side delivery rake. When the hay is partly dry, we start the rake, and keep it constantly at work turning the windrows. We use a Dain side-delivery rake. I do not whip



Heavy Hay Loaded with Ease

The illustration shows a hay loader (Dain) at work. Hayloaders are rapidly being introduced wherever hay is grown in quantity to justify the expense.

or tangle the hay, but shakes it up in fine shape for drying. In the afternoon we double up the windrows so as to leave as little surface exposed as possible. The hay being partly green is thus prevented from discoloring almost as well as if it were coiled. By practising this method the hay can be cured in a short time, with the result that the mow can be followed more closely, and if rain intervenes a much smaller acreage of partly cured hay is exposed than where the old-fashioned methods are used.

On the following morning before hauling the hay, we turn the windrows onto fresh ground with the side-delivery rake and so expose the underside to the sun. In a couple of hours the hay should be in good shape for storing. When the season is advanced we sometimes store on the same day as cut. When spreading the hay in the mow we sprinkle it lightly with salt, which decreases the chance of it heating.

Our Dain hay loader has given us good satisfaction. It is built on a different principle from other loaders that I have seen, and works equally well in windy as in any weather. One man and boy with the loader can load as quickly as three men working without it. When one is short of help it has the advantage that no hand forking is required except to spread and build the hay on the load. The loader and rake do their work so well that there is no hay left on the ground. We use a team of horses on the hay fork to unload in the buildings.

The method as described is for fine weather. The approach of rain can often be foretold by the ordinary weather-wise farmer. Being able to forecast the weather is a very necessary faculty to possess, if one would meet with the largest measure of success in hay making. In these days of swift communication, it is profitable to refer to our newspapers that go to great trouble and expense to publish the weather bulletins. If it is likely to be broken weather, we coil our hay, (but we have sometimes depended too much on coils and a whole field of hay is a sorry sight after a heavy wind and rain storm). We would like to hear from other farmers on this subject. Let us have a full discussion on this timely topic of hay making.

Importance of Properly Curing Hay

N. J. Kueneman, M.A.C., Winnipeg.

The time and manner of cutting, the curing, storing and handling of any hay crop decides the quality and the subsequent feed value of the hay. If left to stand too long before cutting, the hay becomes fibrous and woody. The same will be true if it is left lying or baking too long in the sun. In both cases the resulting fodder will have lost its succulence and palatability to a great extent. If exposed to the weather, rains, heavy dews, etc., or stored while damp or otherwise improperly stored, it becomes mouldy, musty and foul smelling. All of these must be reckoned with in deciding the value of the resulting feed.

Great care and judgment should be exercised in securing the hay crop. Many of the ills and the poor condition of stock are traceable to the inferior quality of the bulky feed provided for them.

Selecting a Brood Sow

L. C. Cameron, Halton Co., Ont.

In selecting a young brood sow try and see the whole litter to which she belongs. Select one from a large litter where the whole lot were uniformly good. We frequently see a litter in which there are two or three outstanding good pigs and the balance running from medium to poor. We should avoid even the extra good ones, in a lot like this, as their progeny are likely to be uneven.

A good temperament is indicated by a broad forehead and bright but mild eye. See that the animal has a good constitution as shown by the possession of a deep chest and sides with plenty of room for the heart and lungs. The back should be strong, with an arch from the ears to the root of the tail. The hams should come well down to the hock. The legs should be straight and she should stand well up on her feet. The body should be covered with a good coat of straight, bright hair.

Fewer Varieties of Fruits

M. S. Middleton, Ont. Agr. Coll. Guelph.

(Concluded from last week.)

We have a commercial fruit business in Ontario of no small importance and commercially speaking the most important consideration is specialization. By specializing we would get greater quantities of fewer sorts and more quality. These are two great factors in commercial fruit-growing. We have passed the experimental stage. By this I mean we are able to decide with a good deal of certainty, which varieties are best adapted to suit the soil, climate and markets of a certain section. We have numerous very desirable winter varieties, which grow and do well in some sections; but, in order to obtain the best prices and a reputation for ourselves, we must select, not more than three of the most suitable varieties. One kind would be still better, were it not for the fact that it is always advisable to have another variety, blossoming at the same time to ensure proper pollination.

The varieties best adapted to the different sections are fairly well known. Thus it becomes a very easy matter to recommend varieties, but it is a much more difficult matter to get the growers to stick to the varieties recommended. It requires a good deal of organization and encouragement on the part of the growers. As with every other reform the starting is the hardest. "The work of the reformer is hard."

Fortunately, when growers once know the advantages of reform, they will not be slow to follow up. Many places could be cited where specialization has proven most profitable to the growers and all connected with the business, but it is scarcely necessary to refer to them. The wide-awake fruit-grower cannot fail to see the many advan-

tages to uniform upon the barrels. The great trees will be at Second, never be it is always Great. Ontario compare hardy fruit and conceding to apted to

T. G.

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tages to be derived from fewer varieties, more uniformly graded, more neatly packed and put upon the market in more attractive packages.

The bushel box is much preferable to the barrels for the fancy dessert variety of apples. The greatest demand will be for this class of fruit. The greater quantity of the cooking or pie stuffs will be supplied by the evaporators and canneries. Seconds, or No. 2's, and inferior varieties should never be put upon the market as fresh fruit. It is always by this fruit that a country is judged.

Great are the possibilities for fruit growing in Ontario. In fact there are few places which can compare with this province in the production of hardy fruits. It remains for the growers to unite and concentrate their undivided efforts in producing to perfection fewer varieties of those best adapted to their particular section.

Canada Thistle

T. G. Raynor, S.S.A., Seed Branch, Ottawa

Some years ago it was thought that about the only weed worth noticing was the Canada Thistle. There is no weed about which so much legislation exists to-day, as in connection with this thistle. It is said to have been introduced by some Frenchman from Europe for the purpose of feeding his mules. It is a great pity that this Frenchman ever had a mule. Doubtless the thistle would have reached us at any rate through commerce sooner or later. While it spreads by underground root stalks it is most widely distributed in space by the wind carrying its seeds in all directions. Perhaps there is no weed so generally known, unless it be wild mustard, as the Canada Thistle. Where grain growing is the chief end of farming, there is where the weed lives, moves and has its being in liberal largess, not enjoyed by any of its confederates, although the Perennial Sow Thistle is contesting its freedom to a large extent in some localities. Canada Thistle, however, enjoys the distinction of adapting itself very well to all classes of soils, while the Perennial Sow is bad only in the heavier classes of soils.

SHORN OF ITS TERRORS.

In Ontario, at least, the Canada Thistle is shorn of most of its terrors to-day. The clover plant has given it its knockout blow. Some few years ago, the bare fallow was the only means thought to be worth while to fight this enemy. Even the bare fallow was not wholly successful as often the thistle would be neglected at a time when cultivation was most imperative to finish the job. That is to say about harvest time, the thistles weakened almost to the drying point, rallied again by securing time to make 5 or 6 inches of growth, and thus stored up more energy in the underground root stalks. Even bare fallows plowed four and five times were not altogether successful in its eradication.

However, by adopting a short rotation in which a hoe crop is followed with seeding down to clover, the riddle of the Canadian Thistle has been most successfully solved. In this way a three or four year rotation of clover, followed by grain, the stubble land manured and followed by a hoe crop; or the meadow may be left two years, one year in hay and the other in pasture, making it a four year rotation, by which method, one plowing of the land in four years is all that is absolutely necessary; the Canada Thistle will practically disappear and most other weeds will get their death knell as well.

FLOWING AT ITS DOMING STAGE

Canada Thistles have often been badly hurt by allowing the thistles to come to about the blooming stage. The land is then plowed deeply, eight to nine inches and when the surface is kept cultivated and a crop of buckwheat or rape follows, the few thistles left to tell the tale are few and far between.

Early after harvest cultivation too, is good practice to keep them in check, but will not kill

them out effectually. Continual cultivation of the soil from the middle of May with a broad shared cultivator will also do the trick pretty well if kept up faithfully until first of July and then sown with buckwheat, millet or rape; or it may be kept up until last of August and sown with Rye or Fall Wheat. The Canada Thistle handled in any of these ways is now one of the least of our troubles.

A Satisfactory Silo—Other Conveniences

The silo shown below is 22 x 17½ feet, and is located on the farm of Mr. John MacKenzie, York Co., Ont. "This silo," said Mr. MacKenzie, to a representative of Farm and Dairy, who took

More Words of Praise

Farm and Dairy is a bright, lively paper with lots of good things in it. I like the way in which Farm and Dairy tackles public questions, such as Rural Mail Delivery and the Hog Question.—Hugh McCully, Kent Co., Ont.

This photograph, was put up by my two brothers and myself about 18 years ago, and it has given excellent satisfaction. I could not keep as many dairy cattle as I do without it. Last winter we kept 42 head of cattle. I have found that it is a good thing for the farm to keep as many cattle as possible as it helps to increase its soil fertility." At one time Mr. MacKenzie used to buy young grade heifers in the fall to fresh in the spring. Now he is keeping pure bred Holsteins. He told the representative of Farm and Dairy that he did not intend to keep any more grades as he could not see any use in keeping grades when he could keep pure bred just about as cheaply.

In the back ground of the illustration may be seen an excellent milkhouse 12 x 21 feet, erected by Mr. MacKenzie in 1907. The cost of this milk



Stave Silo and Cement Milk House

These buildings, owned by Mr. John MacKenzie, York Co., Ont., are described in the adjoining article.

house was \$125.00. There were 27½ barrels of cement used and the work cost \$23.65. The walls are made of cement and are plastered on the outside. Near this milkhouse there is an ice-house. The floors inside the milk house are all of cement and there is a cement tank in which the milk cans can be kept in ice water. One end of the milk house has been walled across and made into a tank 7½ x 8½ x 9 feet, in which the water used in the cow stables is stored. The milk house is on higher grounds than the stables. The water runs from this tank to

the stables. The milk house is one of the best of the kind that we have ever seen and might well be copied by other readers of Farm and Dairy desiring to erect such a building.

A Farmers' Telephone Company

M. J. Morris, Glangarry Co., Ont.

In the spring of 1907 a few of the farmers in the Township of Lochie, Glangarry Co., Ont., were fortunate enough to cultivate an idea that the telephone to farmers was a necessity. They called a meeting in a central place and had farmers from different sections of the Township attend. At this meeting they decided to form a Stock Company with an unlimited number of shares of \$10 each and to set out at once and canvass the required amount of stock which was at the rate of \$135 a mile with a little extra for the organizing of the company.

The stock was all subscribed and the company—the Glangarry Telephone Co-operative Association, Limited—legally formed with three trustees and a secretary-treasurer.

Work was begun at once and was completed about October 15th, 1907, with 18 miles of pole line and 20 'phones. Fifteen 'phones were in farmers' houses and five in post offices. These latter were used as "pay stations."

We have a direct line between our Central and Bell Central at Alexandria, having a five cent connection with local subscribers there and long distance at the same rate as Bell subscribers. All persons other than 'phone holders pay 20 cents to speak to Alexandria and 20 cents to speak from Alexandria to any part of our line. This is where part of our revenue comes from. The rest of our revenue comes from 'phone rent which is \$10.00 a year payable half yearly in advance.

From October 15th to Dec. 31st, 1907 our net earnings were \$69, which we placed to a contingent fund. From December 31st, 1907 to December 31st, 1908 our net earnings were \$225 which we divided as follows, a seven per cent. dividend to stock holders, and the balance which was \$80 placed to the contingent fund.

A little difficulty was experienced in installing 'phones. Once they were installed however, all trouble ceased and the rent is paid without asking for it. I feel safe in asserting that 'phones could not be removed now if the rent was doubled.

Prospects look favorable for the building of 20 more miles of line with about 25 'phones. I trust that this information regarding our company may be of benefit to others, and that the time is not far distant when the farmer will stand up and say I must have the telephone.

Dogs and the Milk Supply

H. Johnson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

We know of a case where a small house dog ran a Jersey cow across a 40 rod field when being brought in at milking time. Her average for each milking had been 17 lbs., testing 4.3 per cent. The evening in question she gave 11 lbs., testing 3.5 per cent. This shows the care that should be taken in driving cows of the highly nervous temperament to and from the pasture.

Dogs, noisy and rough boys can soon change the balance to the wrong side of the ledger. Gentleness pays in the dairy herd.

In hay making, as soon as we start the mower, we follow it with the tedder. By shaking the new mown hay up well it dries much faster than if left in a solid swath as it comes from the mower. When it is dry enough, we start our side delivery rake and throw the hay into windrows. We then start to draw, loading by means of the hay loader. The loader is a fine thing. Last year we had 120 loads of hay and we harvested it all in good shape and handled it with four men. We use the hay fork to unload.—W. F. Blanchard, York Co., Ont.

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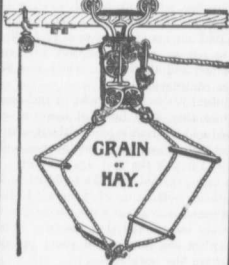
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Suggestion Meets with Approval

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The suggestion of Mr. Ben Rothwell, of Ottawa, as published in Farm and Dairy June 24th, as to why should we not have a law in Ontario similar to the one in the State of Ohio, which is doing so much for the roads that I write, meets with my approval. I am firmly of the opinion that if the Ontario Government would pass such legislation as is now in force in the United States, namely, the government pays one cent for every 25 per cent, the township 15 per cent and the property owner adjoining the improved road, 10 per cent., that would be wonderful improvement over our present roads and also all farm property that was in any way closely connected with such improved roads. I trust that the day is not far away when a similar system will be introduced into this Province, and our roads thereby much improved.—Reeve A. A. Colville, Durham Co., Ont.

Judging the Prize Farms

Judging in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition will start on Friday of this week, and will be continued all of next week. After last week's issue of Farm and Dairy had gone to press, one or two competitors whose entries had been received and who were asked to withdraw, while other entries were received. Mr. B. Rothwell, of Ottawa, in District No. 1, and Mr. George W. Anderson, of Mountain View, Prince Edward County, both withdrew their entries. It is likely they will both enter the competition Farm and Dairy expect to hold two years from now. Mr. Anderson has intimated his intention to do so. Right here, we would like to drop a word of warning. Any competitors who are thinking of entering the competition two years from now, had better begin to get ready now. There are farmers who are doing so. Those who start preparing the earliest are the ones who will be most likely to win. The new entries received after Farm and Dairy went to press last are those of Angus Grant, Moose Creek, in District No. 1, Fred Howell, St. George; Frank Ellis, in District No. 4, Holland, Brownville; and Mr. R. N. Ness, of Howick, Que., the gold medal farmer in his section of the Province of Quebec will be the judge in the Eastern division. Arrangements have been completed for Mr. Grisdale, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, one of the Judges in the last competition, conducted by Farm and Dairy, Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Aitahia, who will judge the farms in Western Ontario, and Mr. Ness, to meet in Peterborough on Friday morning, July 2. Early that day a report will be made judging the farms that are entered in the special competition being held in Peterboro and Durham Counties this year. It is expected that these farms will be judged on

Friday and Saturday. They will be judged by all three of the Judges. The object of this is to give the judges an opportunity of comparing notes and of deciding how to award points under the various conditions that are sure to arise in the judging of the farms. On the following Monday morning, Mr. Glendinning will leave to start judging in Western Ontario and Mr. Ness will leave to start judging the farms in Eastern Ontario. Both Judges will have the power, if they find the competition close between any of the farms, to call in an extra Judge to assist them in awarding the prizes.
 The farms entered include a number that have been visited by representatives of Farm and Dairy. These

Pleased with It

We are much pleased with Farm and Dairy as an agricultural paper. We would not think of being without it.—A. C. Wells & Son, New Westminster, Co., B.C.

farms are among the best in the Province, which means that the farmers who went into this competition are going to be deserving of great credit. During the summer Farm and Dairy expects to publish a number of illustrations of some of the farms entered in the competition.

Combating the Fly Nuisance

One of the finest herds of grade and possibly in eastern Ontario, is the herd owned in eastern Ontario, is the herd owned by Mr. J. K. Moore, Smit Township. Mr. Moore is milking 24 head this summer. As the flies did not seem to be bothering his herd to any extent recently, when seen by an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, enquiry was made as to how the flies were kept in check. Mr. Moore informed our representative that he was making use of Dr. Williams' Fly Destroyer, which he had used it for three years with very satisfactory results.

The mixture is sprayed on the cattle every morning. It only takes ten minutes to spray the whole 24 head," said Mr. Moore. "The mixture is great stuff and to use it on a herd of 24 cattle in fly time is time and money well spent. A light application every morning is all that is necessary and when put on light by means of a small spray pump, there is not the slightest danger from its use."

Eastern Townships (Que.) Notes

Despite the backward spring, vegetation is making good progress. With the advent of warmer weather we look for a rapid growth that will, in part, make up for the lateness of the season. Seeding was almost completed by the 30th of June, at least two weeks later than usual.

While there is better grass and prospects of a larger hay crop than last year, yet, it is a foregone conclusion that hay will be a light crop. There does not appear to be that thick bottom peculiar to our hay lands. In the lands of the Richelieu valley this is more marked, and it is the exception here to see a thick stand of clover. Elsewhere this is not so noticeable. In driving through the country we notice a vast difference between the stands of clover and grass on different farms. This is due, not so much to soil variations as to soil conditions owing to a better system of rotation of crops and cultivation, thus demonstrating the difference between good and bad farming. Possibly the best fields of clover and grass in large areas I have seen this year are to be found on the Macdonald College farm and the Morgan farm at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Anticipating a light hay crop even under the

most favorable climatic conditions our farmers are putting in a larger acreage of corn. The great bulk of corn is being planted and is coming on nicely.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

With good pasturage the milk flow has increased and our creameries and cheese-makers are now turning out a full make. Possibly a lesser amount of butter and cheese will be made and boarded than at this date last year. Prices have been well maintained. Cheese opened strong but has dropped a little and is selling at from 11-15 to 11-12, as against 11-10 at this date last year. Butter opened weak but has strengthened until it is now quoted at 22½ as against 21½ last year at this date.

The Condensary at Huntingdon is handling a large amount of milk, paying \$1.00 a cwt. as against \$1.10 last year.

Fruit trees have blossomed out in great profusion but it is too early to predict as to the crop of apples or plums. This is largely in the hands of the fruit grower and will depend largely on the amount of spraying and as to it being done at the proper time. In small fruits there is every appearance of a bountiful yield.

CATTLE AND HOGS.

Although calves were turned out thin in flesh they are now improved quickly. Grass beef is now being put on the market; it is of inferior quality as yet. Hogs are scarce and high in price. S.E. is being paid live weight and from \$5.00 to \$11.00 dressed. Not for many years have hogs touched these prices. Not in my recollection have hogs been and scarce in the Huntingdon section where so much milk goes to the Condensary and to the Montreal market. This will be more marked as the production of hogs for the trade increases. Fewer brood sows are kept in that section and young pigs can hardly be bought.

We congratulate the Minister of Agriculture in his selection of Commissioners to investigate this swine breeding, rearing, feeding and co-operative conditions which prevailed in the United Kingdom and Denmark. We trust that this investigation may be of great value to the swine breeders and feeders of Canada. In the Quebec representation in his report, Dr. Jarneau, we have every confidence. He is a man who thoroughly understands conditions governing agriculture in Quebec. We are optimistic enough to believe much benefit will be derived from the investigations of this Commission.—"Habitat."

Items of Interest

F. H. Brenton, the official prosecutor for the Eastern Ontario Dairy-men's Association, prosecuted a patron of the S.E. factory in the Napane District for adulterating his milk. The offender was fined \$50 and costs on two charges. Similar prosecutions are pending in the eastern district.

The extension of the meat inspection provisions to local meat business and compensation for animals condemned and seized were urged before Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Sydney Fisher at Ottawa last week by a deputation which included representatives of Blackwell & Davies, Toronto; Laing & Co., Montreal; Matthews, Ottawa; Hatton, Collingwood; Fearman, Hamilton, all big firms doing both interprovincial and export business. The delegation demanded that the provisions of the Pure Food Act, which they were subjected, should be extended by provincial legislation to local butchers and packers who do business in a single province. They are therefore not subject to the Dominion act. The ministers promised to use their influence to have the request carried out.

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POULTRY YARD

Most Modern and Cheapest Hen House

F. C. Elford, Macdonald Coll'ge, Que.

To house poultry successfully a good house is necessary. What is a good house? With some "good" means "warm," with others it means "expensive," and so on, but a good poultry house need be neither warm nor expensive.

A good poultry house should have

have a good circulation of air throughout the day. Good ventilation carries off the dampness which is the worst condition in the poultry house. The house should be free from draughts. A small house having window and door at one side is the simplest house to keep free from draught, and is a house in which poultry can be kept comparatively free from disease.

The advantages of the colony house is that we can combine all these good qualities at a very low cost. The house can be moved out in the spring to the orchard, or the pasture, later to the root field or the stubble, and if the hopper is filled with small grains the hens require very little attention, except to gather the eggs. If running

be made of two cedar poles from six inches square up. It requires about 1,200 feet of lumber to build this house. The roof can be made of lapping or rough lumber covered with felt. The attic should be floored with poles sufficient to hold straw above, which helps to keep the house dry in winter and cool in summer. If shade is not available the house may be set up on blocks.

Those who have used this style of house on the ordinary farm speak very highly of it. I prefer it to any continuous stationary house I have used. The studding for moveable house need not be so high as is necessary for a stationary structure; four feet will be sufficient and will make it much cheaper though it will not be so convenient to work in. The ceiling may be put up higher than is shown in the illustration.

Separate at Ten Weeks

At ten weeks old the chicks for marketing should be selected and the best of the birds, which are to be retained for breeding, separated from them. The stock intended for market may be fed mash and lots of it. They are now at that age that mash will suit them and help them lay on the fat. Place the chickens in coops and feed from suspended troughs. A mash which has proven successful on our plant may be made of 50 per cent cracked corn, 25 per cent ground oats, 20 per cent shorts and 5 per cent flour, the whole mixed and moistened with buttermilk.

The pullets and cockerels selected to make up the pens should be allowed on the ranges during the summer preparatory to the next season's work. Feed them whole grains, say 25 per cent oats, 25 per cent corn and 50 per cent wheat, the allowance being about four ounces a bird per day. Once a week give them mangels, and also once a week feed green cut bone or meat meal, one ounce per bird. Have fresh water before them all the time.

Poultry Keeping in Canada

Alex. M. Prain, J.P., Member of the Scottish Commission to Canada, 1908

In developing the agricultural resources of such a large new country as Canada, where the pioneer is forced to take from the soil the main essentials for a livelihood, poultry-keeping in an advanced form can scarcely be looked for. Thus it is that beyond the stock necessary to supply the immediate wants of the family little attempt has been made to raise poultry-keeping to the dignity of an organized industry. This applies particularly to the great prairie lands of the far West, where awaiting the advent of the pioneers and homesteaders to change the bare surface of the earth into waving fields of ripening grain. To the ardent poultry breeder there is the charm of mystery and veiled expectation about this undeveloped region, where

"The lovely sunsets flame and die;
The giant valleys gulf the night;

The monster mountains scrape the sky
Where eager stars are diamond bright."

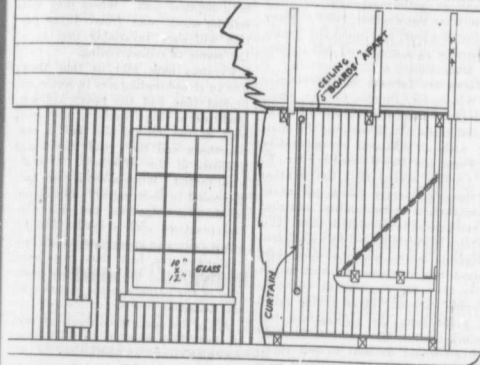
That profitable poultry-keeping will follow in the wake of the grain grows Small townships are everywhere springing up into large centres of industry; the mining and lumbering camps are requiring more and more produce of this kind, so that a ready home market may be depended on. Even as it is, Canadian exports are gradually falling off. That is not due to decreased production, for this is advancing by leaps and bounds; but the home consumption is developing even more rapidly. From the older settled Eastern Provinces the surplus production finds its way to the North-West and to British Columbia. The general agriculture in the Eastern and Maritime Provinces is being gradually transformed from grain-growing into dairying, and usually dairying and poultry-keeping go hand in hand, so that even further progress may be looked for in the near future in these advanced provinces. Co-operative methods of marketing the dairy produce are spreading rapidly, and were these same methods applied to the collecting and marketing of eggs an enormous stimulus would be given to the industry.

What cannot fail to strike the observer is the average good quality of the fowls seen at almost every farm. The ordinary mongrel collection, so happily at yet in our own country, is hand, pure-bred flocks. On the other hand, almost universally, pure male birds are being used. This can be attributed largely to the influence of college teaching, as well as to the number of pure eggs sent out for hatching purposes from the various experimental farms. An intelligent interest in the quality of the poultry stock on the part of the farmers is one of the hopeful signs for the future development of the industry. Bar-still the prime favorites. Probably 70 per cent. of the pure-bred fowls are of this useful variety. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, single and rose-combed Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds and white and brown Leghorns are, however, gradually gaining in favor.

Don't overlook a plentiful supply of grit and shells, as they are two of the things your birds can't do without and remain in a healthy condition.

Wet feet are not a good thing for baby chicks. Keep the floors of their coops dry, and arrange their drinking troughs so that they cannot get in them or spill the water.

AGENTS—Responsible, up-to-date poultrymen wanted to handle the Magic Egg Tester at State and Country Fairs everywhere. Tells before incubation best eggs for hatching strong, healthy chicks, Sells for \$2.00. Write to-day for particulars. Magic Egg Tester Works, Dept. 6, Bridgeburg, Ont.



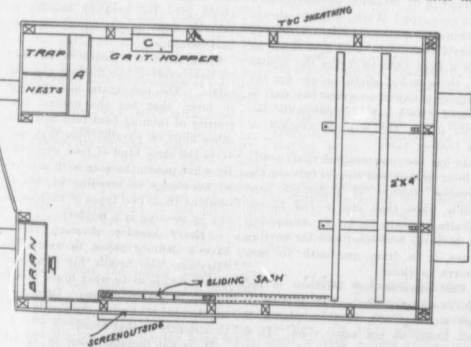
Colony Poultry House Suitable for the Farm Flock

The house as illustrated and which is described in the adjoining article, has proved very satisfactory at Macdonald Coll'ge, Que., and is well adapted for use on the average farm.

several qualities and the lack of these will make a most expensive house unsuitable. The house should form a comfortable both in winter and in summer, not too cold in the cold weather, not too hot in the warm weather. It should have plenty of

water is available it does away with the trouble of watering. When the frost comes it can be hauled up to the barn where it will be sheltered and be more convenient to feed the hens.

If more than 25 hens are desired, two houses such as shown might be built during the summer or after the



Ground Plan of the Movable Colony Poultry House

light. The sun is the best disinfectant we have, and windows should be put in up and down, not from side to side, so that the sun in passing over during the day can shine on the greatest portion of the floor. We must not have so much window that the day and night temperature will be too varied. Usually one-third of the front wall may be allowed for the window.

VENTILATION AN ESSENTIAL

It should have good ventilation. A house without ventilation is always damp. To have healthy hens we must

chicks are hatched the hens can be put into the one house and the other house used as an outdoor brooder house for the chicks. The pullets can be left in this house for winter and the hens can be culled out to sufficient number for the other house. Thus one house can be kept for pullets and the other for year olds.

DETAILS OF HOUSE

The illustration is 8 x 12 ft. floor can be built as high or as low as desired. It is single boarded, except at the roost end. The runners can

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

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

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

Room 305 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

FIXED PRICES FOR HOG PRODUCTS

It is urged by some hog raisers that a fixed price should be paid by the pork packers the year around or that they should never drop the price below a certain point. An arrangement of that kind could never be made. The laws of trade competition and of supply and demand make it impossible. Nor would it be desirable for the farmers to enter into such a bargain.

The Canadian packer has to dispose of a large portion of his output in the foreign market, where he meets competition from other countries, such as Denmark, Ireland and the United States. Britain, to which most of our bacon goes, has not got a steady market price. It advances and declines with the supply and demand and the Canadian market is affected accordingly. Were an attempt made to arrange a flat price for a year or a few months ahead, between the packer and farmer for hogs, the packer

naturally would want it fixed at a low level so that he would be safe whatever way the foreign markets might go. The farmer thus would be the loser whenever the foreign market advanced through shortage of supplies. It is very desirable that the highest price possible be obtained for live hogs, but it is evident from our experience of the past, that the producer of hogs as well as the producer of wheat or any other farm crop have very little control of the market.

It is argued by some that the price should be fixed at some figure that would give a profit over the cost of production. Who is to determine the cost of production? No two farmers will produce hogs at exactly the same price. Nor will the same farmers produce them for two years in succession at the same figures; his farm does not produce feed for these hogs always at the same cost.

Hog raising was considered profitable a few years ago when prices averaged much less than they do now. The present prices of grain and mill feeds are set up as an argument that hogs do not pay. Is it not a mistake for us to attempt to feed more for hogs than we have feed for that is produced on our own farms?

Is it not also an equally great mistake to figure that if we had sold the grain feed, that we would have realized as much money? By following such a system of farming we would rob our land of its fertility, and our farms would soon get back to the condition they were in fifteen years ago, when their fertility went off in ship loads to Britain and the United States in the form of wheat and barley.

If hogs paid a few years ago, when prices were on a lower level than now, they should pay equally well or better now. Instead of complaining so much about the prices obtained, and which we have not been able to control, will it not be better for each of us to enquire of ourselves, "Can I produce pork for less than I have in the past?" Those that have had to purchase large quantities of mill feeds might find it profitable to keep less hogs than formerly. All might be able to produce pork at less-cost by growing and feeding more alfalfa, red clover, rape and roots. These foods when fed in conjunction with the by-products of the dairy will give cheap production of feed judiciously to healthy pigs.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER

Perennial interest is centred in the weather. In the season of hay making and in harvest, this interest is raised to the highest pitch. Some gifted ones are weatherwise and use this faculty to their advantage in planning their work. With the vast majority, it must be acknowledged that they know little of what the weather will be. While to a great extent, even with the best authorities, the only thing that is absolutely certain as to the weather, is what we have had, it is interesting to note with what degree of exactness the weather can be forecasted.

The Government weather service is maintained at no little expense and taken on the whole, their reports as published by the daily press and as posted in bulletins by the telegraphic service, are extremely accurate considering the range of territory that they cover. Any one gifted even with ordinary wisdom and experience in forecasting the weather can tell quite closely enough by the aid of the weather service what the weather will be within the next 24 or 30 hours. Many annually profit by this service and conduct their hay and harvesting operations with reasonable certainty as to what the weather will be. Many others, however, look upon the weather service as a myth and fail to profit from it.

There are farmers in the vicinity of Winchester, Dundas County, Ont., who place much importance upon the probabilities. In discussing this matter with an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy recently, Mr. R. A. Christie stated that the weather service was largely taken advantage of by farmers in his locality, and that it had proved invaluable to them. This district is widely served by an efficient telephone service which enables them to get the forecasts on short notice after they are received at the telegraphic stations. Those having failed to profit from the information furnished by the Government Weather Bureau would do well to put themselves in touch with it and to govern their farm operations at this season to some extent at least according to the dictates of "Old Probs."

HARVESTING THE HAY CROP

The observant man cannot fail to notice the large percentage of hay of poor quality delivered on our city markets. Weeds of various kinds abound in it. Much is weather beaten and over ripe. While it is not always within the power of the farmer to control the weeds, and sometimes he has a hard time to do so, the weather, there is but slight excuse for the large quantity of overripe hay that is housed. Such hay is impalatable. Besides it has lost a large amount of its feeding value.

It has been ascertained that nearly all our grasses and clovers contain the greatest amount of digestible nutrients when they are in full bloom. Alfalfa appears to be an exception. It is in the best condition for cutting when it is from one-tenth to one-fourth in bloom.

Our common hay mixture is red clover and timothy. The mixture is not an ideal one, as these plants do not bloom at the same time. It is natural for one to try and get the greatest number of pounds of hay from an acre. On that account we are apt to let the clover get over-ripe, so as to get a full crop of timothy. In such practise we let the clover pass the stage at which it should be cut. Clover is much the most valuable plant of the two. This should be borne in mind and the crop cut accordingly.

When cut at the proper time and properly saved red clover hay contains about two and a half times as much

digestible protein as does the best timothy. While we may not secure as many pounds of hay by cutting before the timothy is ready we will secure a greater amount of food value by cutting when the clover is at its best, provided the crop is, at least, an average one.

SCRUB CATTLE—THEIR ORIGIN

The country is full of scrub cattle. It is impossible to drive far in any dairy centre without encountering numerous herds of dairy cows to determine the breeding of which would be a hopeless task. Where does this inferior stock come from? Investigation will show invariably that it is the result of cross-breeding.

Farmers have told us that their aim in cross-breeding was to secure an animal that had the heavy milking qualities of the Holstein, the rich milk of the Jersey, the beef of the Shorthorn and the good pasturing qualities of the Hereford. A high wale! Indeed. When asked if they had succeeded in securing an animal up to their anticipations the men who had practiced such a system had to admit failure in every case. They had overlooked the fact that they were as likely to get the undesirable qualities of the parents in the offspring as the desirable.

All of the improved breeds of cattle have been brought to their present high state of perfection by intelligent breeding along definite lines. With most breeders this has extended back for hundreds of years and has been conducted by skilled men who had a good knowledge of the laws of heredity. Breeds of dairy cattle have reached the highest ideals by keeping before them an animal that will produce milk and butter fat. In like manner the breeder of the beef animal kept in view the animal that would give the greatest amount of valuable meat on the carcass for the food consumed.

From these two classes of breeders we have evolved two distinct types of cattle. The one spare and angular in form, that has the natural propensity of turning food into milk, the other built on parallel lines that converts the same kind of food into beef. By what power the man with a limited knowledge of breeding expects to combine these two types of animals in one by crossing is a mystery.

Every breeder of stock should have a definite object in view. The dairyman who breeds his own cows should decide as to what breed is best suited to his conditions. Once having decided that point, he should stick persistently to that breed.

It is not necessary, nor is it advisable, for every farmer to buy pure bred cows. It is essential that he should use a pure bred bull of the breed decided upon. By the continual use of a pure bred bull of any one breed upon a herd, the cows can, in the course of a few years, be improved until they are almost if not quite the equal of the pure breeds. Impatience that leads to the changing of the breed of bull used results in mongrel stock, unless for no one special purpose. The thousands of examples that

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can be seen on every hand, of the disastrous results that follow these experiments in breeding should convince even the most thoughtless farmers of the folly of cross breeding. But! they don't.

To know and not to know often make the divergent point on the roads to success or non-success. The dairyman who knows what each individual cow in his herd is doing, will weed out the unprofitable ones and raise the heifers from heavy producers. There is no way this can be so well and easily accomplished as through the Cows Testing Association. There are few herds in the country but have some boarders among them that would be more profitable to their owners if they were converted into beef and the remainder of the herd given the feed that these animals consume. The regular weighing of milk at stated intervals quickly calls the attention of the dairyman to any falling off in the milk which often is the result of a shortage of pasture and which can be supplemented by some soiling crop.

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.

Co-operative Dairying in P. E. I.

Walter Simpson, Queen's Co., P. E. I.

Co-operative dairying in Prince Edward Island dates back to a beginning with one cheese factory started by the Dominion Government in 1802. During the 17 years since, it has had its ups and downs, but to-day it is established on a sounder basis than ever. Dairymen have now become educated to the fact that to make a profit in their business they must have in their herds such cows only as will return a good profit over the cost of their keep. Though there is not quite so much milk sent to the dairy stations as when the first boom was on some years ago, yet those engaged in milk productions are getting much more profit out of the business.

LESS COWS, MORE MILK CANS

The average of milk supplied per patron has increased very materially during the last few years. This comes from the fact that production per cow rather than from increasing the herds. Less cows and more milk cans is getting to be the motto of progressive dairymen. There will be a little over 40 cheese factories and some half a dozen creameries in operation on the island this season. These cover the Island pretty well and leave little excuse for making butter on the farm.

The high prices for factory butter and cheese during the last few years, and the low price for the home made article is helping to boom the co-operative dairy business. Milk cows that some years ago were only kept producing for six or seven months in the year are now kept at it to their full capacity for 10 months. Farmers have found out that the cow on full feed is the one that gives the profit and that it is only false economy to starve the milk cows, no matter what the price of feed is. Quite a number of our cheese factories are turned into creameries from November to May and a considerable amount of butter is made all through the winter season for which there is a brisk demand at good prices in the

cities and towns of the Maritime Provinces.

CREAM GATHERING BECOMING POPULAR.

Just now a change seems to be coming in our winter dairying. Our winter business in the near future will be conducted in cream gathering stations, and instead of drawing the whole milk to the factory, patrons will supply only the cream at much less expense for hauling. Cream separators are being introduced very rapidly during the last year, and already one of our largest stations has gone into business in winter on the cream gathering plan. This is a move in the right direction and will result in an increase in our winter dairying. Our butter to be made a profitable market must be found in factories and uniform in quality. There is no market here for dairy butter except in a very limited quantity. The dairy outlook is quite hopeful and the season just begun to be profitable.

Cream Needs Careful Attention

J. A. Farrell, Dauphin District, Man.

In conversation with patrons supplying cream to creameries in this district I find that a large percentage of them mix the cream after separation before cooling it down with the cream previously secured. This is a serious mistake. Cream should be thoroughly cooled, as low as you can get it, before mixing. If you do not cool it before mixing it takes on a very distinct flavor.

Cream should be delivered often than once a week. Unless you do this you are not furnishing a brand of cream that will make a first-class quality of butter. It takes on that unclean flavor even though it may be sweet, and it ages very rapidly. Considerable education along these lines is needed very much, and we, as makers, must aim to get more in touch with our patrons.

The proper stirring of cream during the time it remains on the farm is a point that needs much attention. The question often comes to me as to why the patron does not take as good care of his cream as of his grain. You are always anxious to get your grain harvested and protected from wet weather; but you separate your cream and hold it for five or six days until it deteriorates and then take it to the creamery. Your cream requires the best of care from the time it is separated until it reaches the creamery. It should be delivered in a sweet and sanitary condition. You expect the maker to turn out a good quality of butter which will stand inspection and command the highest market price.

If each patron would do his part in carefully looking after the chief essentials necessary in the proper care of cream he would get a very much in the turning out of a good product, as well as in helping to advance one of Manitoba's chief industries.

Using a Good Starter

A good deal of butter could be improved if more creameries used good starters. In many places it will be hard to keep a good starter which is needed the most. In order to get the best results it will be necessary to have a starter can. The majority of creameries have a starter can, but more need to put them into use, some of those attempting to make a starter do not always meet with good results. It is generally because, first: they don't know what a good starter is and don't know how to care for it properly; secondly, because they are not careful enough in selecting the right kind of milk to make a good starter; and thirdly, some are not fixed to keep the starter properly under control.

When the creameries receive milk

every day they ought not to have much trouble in keeping a good starter. When they get milk but two or three times a week, that is when the buttermaker is up against it. The man in the latter case should first, fix a place where the mother starter can be kept under control; second, take several milk bottles or fruit jars, one for each day, between the days he runs, fill them with milk on the day he runs, sterilize them properly and propagate one every day and the starter for the cream the day before runs or it might be possible to propagate both the day he runs and as soon as beginning to thicken cool down and hold them at a temperature low enough so that they do not get overripe.

Adulterated Cream

The Milk Reporter has the following to say about the recently enacted law in New York state, defining adulterated cream:

Governor Hughes has signed the bill recently passed by the New York legislature defining the term adulterated cream to mean all that does not contain 18 per cent of butter-fat or cream to which any substance whatsoever has been added. This shuts all hand skimmed cream out of the market, but will boom the sale of separators. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

Why Cream Tests Vary

A very common question among patrons of a gathered cream butter factory is, "Why does my test vary so?" This question has caused probably more contention and suspicion than any other one thing. The following, taken from a U. S. government bulletin, will answer the query. It would be a profitable investment

for a creamery to print this matter on cards and place one in the hands of every patron.

"The test varies with the speed of the machine, with the amount of milk run through the machine, and with the temperature of the milk. Every machine has some device for changing the test of the cream when these factors remain constant. It is for cream or skim milk. In most cases the adjustment is in the cream outlet. Directions for adjusting the cream screw are given in the books of instruction that go with the machines. There are some factors of separation not mentioned above which influence the percentage of fat in the cream. These factors are usually overcome by proper adjustment of the cream screw.

"In the summer, when the cows, on best and giving large quantities of milk, the milk is easy to skim. The reverse is true in winter if the cows are wholly on dry feed. It is usually the case that milk tests higher in butter-fat in winter than in summer. If most of the cows calved in the give the richest cream, rich milk will be equal. It will give no more milk, but the cream will be richer in butter-fat. Though the proportion of milk to cream may remain about the same the cream will test richer in fat. It thus happens that set so that it will make a larger quantity of cream for a given amount of milk than is customary necessary in summer. The cream allowance enables the operator to make character of milk in order that a uniform cream may be obtained under all conditions, if so desired."



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Cheese Department

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

Whey Butter in Eastern Ontario Factories

Whey butter manufacturing has become a recognized factor in all of the more important cheese factories in Eastern Ontario. While there is considerable work connected with making whey butter, and while it is doubtful whether or not it would be profitable on small factories to put in a whey butter plant, the larger factories especially those that already have a butter equipping factor in all of the more important cheese factories in Eastern Ontario. While there is considerable work connected with making whey butter, and while it is doubtful whether or not it would be profitable on small factories to put in a whey butter plant, the larger factories especially those that already have a butter equipping factor in all of the more important cheese factories in Eastern Ontario.

The Central Smith Cheese Factory is daily turning out approximately 25 lbs. of whey butter, which product is obtained from about 2,000 lbs. of whey—the by-product from manufacturing cheese from 15,000 lbs. of milk, which is approximately the daily run of this factory. The whey butter is put up in a very neat attractive package. It is branded "Finest But-

ter Manufactured from Clean Sweet Whey," and with the Company's name. "We don't want to take anybody in," said Mr. A. H. Campbell, manager of factory, "so we sell it for just what it is. It is bringing 21 and 22 cents a pound. I get 12 cents a pound for making the whey butter, the company gets the rest. The whey butter is a good thing, though it means a lot of work. I scarcely think it would pay small factories that are making say about eight cheese only per day. In our factory the butter machinery was already installed so there was no additional expense for machinery in order to manufacture whey butter."

The skimmed whey from the factory is purchased by the farmers, or sold to whoever desires to buy it, for 3 cents a barrel or 50 cents a standard (3,000 lbs.). The Central Smith Factory makes the cheese for its patrons for 1½ cents a pound and the Company gets the whey.

More for Our Work

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—In regard to Mr. Nimmo's article on the Cheese Makers' meeting in Farm and Dairy, June 10th, it seems to me that cheese makers should not have to make for less than \$1.00 per 100 lbs. of cheese where he gets less than 500 standards of milk where help.

Wages are high for hired help, and living is also expensive, we should make some move to secure more for our work. A union might be all right if it were properly managed. I am getting 92½ cents per 100 pounds of cheese for making and have had nothing out of the business yet.—Chas. Calder, Peterboro, Ont.

Care of Milk in Summer

For all who find it a difficult task to prepare care for milk during the summer months, a press bulletin issued by the Oklahoma Experiment Station offers many valuable suggestions. After pointing out the changes which take place under unfavorable circumstances, the composition of milk, the bulletin proceeds: It is impossible, in practical dairy work, entirely to prevent bacteria from falling into the milk, but if the following suggestions are followed, the number gaining entrance and their rate of development will be greatly lessened:

1. Do not feed dry hay or fodder at milking time, and to prevent dust from rising from the floor use the sprinkling can, for dust means bacteria.

2. Do not brush the cow just before or at the time of milking, for the dead skin and hairs carrying thousands of bacteria, will be loosened ready to drop into the pail.

3. Do not permit the cow to switch her tail over her back, or she is certain to throw hundreds of bacteria into the milk at every flip.

4. Do not soak the teats or udder with milk or water so that drops fall into the pail, but if necessary use a cloth for a moist surface does not readily permit bacteria to leave it.

5. Do not regard milking as a dirty task and wear old and filthy clothes, for the handling of food for human beings should be made a cleanly task.

6. Do not wash pails and cans with cold water, but scald with boiling water and steam; and by all means avoid rinsing with cold water just before milking, for a few drops of water usually contain several thousand bacteria.

7. Do not wait to finish milking before beginning the cooling of the milk, but set the can in a tub of cold water so that each cow's milk will be cooled immediately after milking; for a high temperature causes bacteria to multiply very rapidly.

8. Do not fail to thoroughly clean and scald the parts of the separator each time it is used, for bacteria thrives in the separator slime.

Referring to some methods in common use for the preservation of milk we find the bulletin taking this ground: The heating of milk to destroy bacteria or the use of a preservative to prevent their growth has been resorted to, but neither of these take the place of cleanliness. The first insures the quality of the milk, the second makes it dangerous to health, and is prevented by law. If it is thought that there may be a case of tuberculosis in the herd, or that it is possible for the typhoid germ to get into the milk, heating may be resorted to as a safeguard. To render milk safe from these bacterial diseases it should be heated to a temperature of 165 F. for a period of 15 minutes. Milk obtained from tested herds under the proper sanitary conditions will, if kept at as low a temperature as possible, seldom need to be pasteurized. It is as true here as anywhere that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Dairy Notes

The time is at hand when the cheesemaker should instruct his patrons to take exceptionally good care of the milk so as not to get caught by "high acid" cheese when the warm weather comes on.

Low or flat flavors may be due to not ripening the milk enough before setting; in the whey, high acid on the curd in the whey; not developing sufficient dry acid on curd before or after milking, or when cheese is too fresh and the flavor not yet developed.

High acid body is caused by the development of too much acid during the cheese making process, especially before the whey is removed, by not firming the curd enough in the whey when the acidity has developed and by the use of too large amounts of starter.

Bitter flavor may be caused by using rusty milk cans and other utensils; by old starters that have developed too much acid; by the delivery of milk in cans which have been used for transporting sour whey taken from the dirty cheese factory tanks; by using too little salt in the curd and by keeping milk for several days at a low temperature before delivery to the factory.

Tough and curdy body is mostly due to getting the curd too firm while in the whey and then not mellowing it down before or after milking. When the cheese is curdy and not broken at the time of scoring, it may be due to the method of making rather than to curing. Firm bodied cheese, sometimes made for southern markets is quite different from the quick curdy cheese made for retail trade at home.

Old cheese holds at fairly high prices, 68c. to 67c., for colored and 64c. to 63c. for white, writes P. B. McNamara, Liverpool, Trade Commissioner in the Weekly Report of Trade and Commerce; the approach of new has not awakened their sale.

As the spring is late prospects will be firm for this month. Buyers are hopeful about a better season in Canada, and they look for lower prices. The market is hopeful that Canada can ship butter this year and re-assert her position in the market.

The season is at hand when "pin holes" are likely to appear in cheese. Cheesemakers should carefully inspect each can of milk at the intake and instruct their patrons to cool the milk immediately after milking to 60 deg. F. or lower. The milk should also be kept in a place where there is plenty of fresh air. The maker should also keep this factory and utensils clean. The whey tank needs special attention. Where the cheesemaker keeps his factory clean, he is in a po-

sition to insist upon his patrons delivering pure milk.

In handling gassy milk it is advisable to use at least one per cent. of good starter and ripen the milk to such a point that it will take about two hours from setting to dipping and at that time have one-eighth inch acid on the curd. Acid develops slowly in dry or gassy curd and it is therefore important not to get the curd too firm in order to develop the acid enough to keep ahead of the pin holes. Most of the curdling the pin holes are well flattened out, then use a knife mill, stir and air the curd well and hold it until it becomes solid.

I have received from Mr. A. A. Colwill, of Newcastle, Ont., a Tamworth pig together with pedigree as a premium for securing seven new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. I am very much pleased with it. It is doing very well and promises to make a good animal.—Alex. Johnson, Brant Co., Ont.

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WHAT the world needs is more day-to-day living; starting in the morning with fresh, clean ideals for that day, and seeking to live that day as if it were all time and all eternity.

Sowing Seeds in Danny

By Nellie L. McCaug
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(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 writes on the "section," and nine children. Pearl Watson is an imaginative, clever little girl, 12 years old, and is the mainstay of the family. Mrs. Watson often employed to wash and work for Mrs. Francis's domestic affairs, and is a favorite of the young woman who looks after her theories on Danny. Camilla Rose is a capable young woman who tries some of her pet theories on Danny. 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. Mr. Barber, the old doctor of the village, clever in his profession, but intemperate. Mr. Barber, the old head was one of Mary's special duties, and she endeavors to get the Watson children interested. Mrs. Medure, the next door neighbor of the Watson's, has a special sympathy for Mr. Watson. A treat was given and Danny in Chapter 6, when Mr. Francis gets tickets for them to attend a musical concert. Mr. Sam Motherwell and his wife and son live on a farm near the Watson's. Mr. Motherwell is a well off but very stingy farmer. His dealings with the collection of the Watsons are a good indication of his character. The collection was two previously in a fit of generosity, he donated the caboose of his rear or demands payment. After much discussion it is decided that Pearl Watson shall go and work with Mrs. Motherwell and thus "wipe out the stain."

CHAPTER XII.

From Camilla's Diary.

It is nearly six months since I came to live with Mrs. Francis, and I like housework so well and am so happy at it, that it shows clearly that I am not a disgraced heiress. My proud spirit does not chafe a bit at having to serve meals and wear a cap (you should see how sweet I look in a cap.) I haven't got the fear on my heart and all day that will make a mistake in a figure that will rise up and condemn me at the end of the month as I used to be when I was bookkeeping on a high stool, for the Western Hail and Fire Insurance Company (I place to its ashes!) "All work is expression," Mrs. Elbertus says, so why may I not express myself in blueberry pie and tomato soup?

Mrs. Francis is an appreciative mistress, and she is not so entirely wrapped up in Browning as to be incapable to a good salad either, I am glad to say.

One night after we had company and everything had gone off well, Mr. Francis came out to the kitchen, and looked over his glasses at me. He opened his mouth twice to speak, but seemed to change his mind. I knew what was struggling for utterance. Then he laid fifty cents on the window sill, and pointed at it, nodded to me, and went out hurriedly. My first impulse was to hand it back — then I thought better of it — and I expressed myself as easily to him. So he expressed himself in currency. I put the money into my purse for a lucky penny.

Mrs. Francis is as serene as a summer sea, and can look at you without knowing you are there. Mr. Francis is a peaceful man, too. He looks at me to explain the difference between the Elizabethan and the Victo-

rian poets — I don't believe he cares a cent for either of them.

Mrs. Francis entertains quite a bit; I like it, too, and I do not cry into the sink because I have to wait on guests. She entertains well and is a delightful hostess, but some of the people whom she entertains do not appreciate her flights of fancy.

I do not like to see them wink at each other, although I know it is funny to hear Mrs. Francis elaborate on the mother's influence in the home and the proper way to deal with selfishness in children, but she means well, and they should remember that no matter how funny she gets.

April 18th.—She gave me a surprise to-day. She called me upstairs and read to me a paper she was preparing to read before some society — she belongs to three or four — on the domestic help problem. Well, it hadn't help problem, but of course I could not tell her that so when she asked me what I thought of it, I said:

"If all employers were as kind as you and Mr. Francis there would be no domestic help problem."

She looked at me suddenly, and something seemed to strike her, and believe it came to her that I was a creature of like passions with herself, capable of gratitude, perhaps in need of encouragement. Hitherto I think she has regarded me as a porridge and coffee machine.

She put her arm around me and kissed me.

"Camilla," she said, gently — she has the softest, dreamiest voice I ever heard — "I believe in the aristocracy of brains and virtue. You have both!"

Farwell, oh Soulless Corporation! A long, last, lingering farewell, for Camilla E. Rose, who used to sit up on the high stool and add figures for

you at ten dollars a week, is far away making toast for two kindly souls, one of whom tells her she has brains and virtue and the other one opens his mouth to speak, and then pushes fifty cents at her instead.

Danny Watson, bless his little heart is bringing madam up. He has wound himself into her heart and the "whyness of the what" is packing up to go.

May 1st.—Mrs. Watson is going silly over Danny. A few days ago she asked me if I could cut a pattern for a pair of pants. I told her I had made pants once or twice and meekly inquired whom she wanted the pants for. She said for a boy, of course — and she looked at me rather severely, and cut the pattern out about the size of him. She went into the sewing room, and I only saw her at meal times for two days. She wrestled with the garment.

Last night she asked me if I would take a parcel to Danny with her love. I was glad to go, for I was just dying to see how she had got along.

When I held them up before Mrs. Watson the poor woman gasped: "Save us all!" she cried. "Them'll thank God, we're not formed!"

"I'll never forget the look of those pants. They haunt me still."

May 15th.—Pearl Watson is the sweetest and best little girl I know. Her gratitude for even the smallest kindness makes me want to cry. She told me the other day that she was a doctor. She bases her hopes on to be a doctor. She asks, "How do you know you haven't got a zizzard. How would you like to be ripped clean up the back? and where does your lap

not serious, for she talks quite freely of him. She is very grateful to him for helping her so often with her father. But those gray-eyed Scotch people never talk of what is nearest the heart. So I think the minister has the best chance. I wonder if he knows that Mary Barber is a queen among women. I don't like Scotchmen. They take too much for granted.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Fifth Son.

Arthur Wemyss, fifth son of the Reverend Alfred Austin Wemyss, Rector of St. Agnes, Tilbury Works, County of Kent, England, had but recently crossed the ocean. He and six hundred other fifth sons crossed the ocean in the same ship and had been scattered abroad over Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to be instructed in agricultural pursuits by the honest granger, and incidentally to furnish to nutriment for the ever-ready inquisitor or wasp, who regarded all Old Country men as their lawful meat.

The honest granger was paid a sum varying between fifty and one hundred and fifty dollars for instructing one of these young fellows in farming for one year, and although having an Englishman was known to be a pretty good investment, the farmers usually spoke of them as they would of the French-wood or the rust in the wheat. French-wood referred to his quite often as "that blundered Englishman" and often said, unjustly, that he was losing money on him every day.

Arthur — the Motherwells could not have told his other name — had learned something since he came. He could



A fine old residence at "Dunain Farm," Port Hope

What more delightful place wherein residence such as this? Many a farm house throughout our fair land could be changed from places that afford mere shelter to real homes for our families by its fullest sense. Would it not be worth while to start this spring to improve your surroundings?

When you stand up? She said, "Ma and all have hopes o' Danny."

Mrs. Frances has a new role, that of matchmaker, though I don't suppose she knows it. She had Mary Barber night. Mary grows dourer and sweeter often one girl praises another, but Mary is a dear, gray-eyed saint with the most shapely hands I ever saw. Reverend Hugh thinks so, too, I have no doubt. It was really too bad to waste a good fruit salad on him, though, for I know he didn't know what he was eating. Excision would taste like ambrosia to him if Mary sat opposite — all of which is very much as it should be. I know I thought for a while Mary liked Dr. Clay pretty well, but I know it is

pull pig-weed for the pigs and throw it into the pen; he had learned to detect French-weed in the grain; he could milk; he could turn the cream separator; he could wash dishes and churn, and he did it all with a willingness, a cheerfulness, almost, but he lines had fallen to Arthur in the stony place, and his employer did not notice him. Yet he bore it all with good humor. He had come to Canada to learn to farm,

The real grievance he had was that he could not get his "tub." The night he arrived, dusty and travel-stained after his long journey, he had asked for his "tub," but Mr. Motherwell told him in language he had never heard before — that there was

no tub of his around the establishment, that he knew of, and that he could go down and have a dip in the river on Sunday if he wanted to. Then he had conducted him with the lantern to his bed in the loft of the granary.

A rickety ladder led up to the bed, which was upon a temporary floor laid about half way across the width of the granary. Bags of musty smelling wheat stood at one end of this little room. Mr. Motherwell, who well wished to discourage sleep-walking in his hired help, for the floor ended abruptly and a careless somnambulist would be precipitated on the old flanging mill, hit his head against other debris which littered the floor below.

The young Englishman reeled unsteadily going up the ladder. He could still hear the chug-chug-chug of the ocean liner's engines and had to hold tight to the ladder's splintered rungs to preserve his equilibrium.

Mr. Motherwell raised the lantern with sudden interest. "Say," he said more cheerfully than he had yet spoken, "you haven't been drinking, have you?"

"Intoxicants do you mean?" the Englishman asked, without turning around. "No I do not drink."

"You didn't happen to bring anything over with you, did you, for sea-sickness on the boat?" Mr. Motherwell queried anxiously, holding the lantern above his head.

"No, I did not," the young man said laconically.

"Turn out at five to-morrow morning then," his employer said in evident disappointment, and he lowered the lantern so quickly that it went out.

The young man lay down upon his hard bed. His utter weariness was a blessing to him that night, for not even the racing mice, the musty smells of the hardness of his straw bed could keep him from sleeping.

In what seemed to him but a few minutes, he was awakened by a loud knocking on the door below, voices; a dog barked, cow-bells jangled; he could hear the harness everywhere, a faint streak of sunlight lay wan and pale on the mud-plastered walls.

"By Jove!" he said yawning, "I know now what a Kipling meant when he said 'the dawn comes up like thunder.'"

A few weeks after Arthur's arrival, Mrs. Motherwell called him from the barn, where he sat industriously mending bags, to unhitch her horse from the buggy. She had just driven home from Milford. Nobody had taken the trouble to show Arthur how it was done.

"Any fool ought to know," Mr. Motherwell said.

Arthur came running from the barn with his hat in his hand. He grasped the horse firmly by the bridle and led him toward the barn. As they came near the water trough the horse began to show signs of thirst. Arthur led him to the trough, but the horse tossed his head, unable to get at the feed near the water on account of the check.

Arthur watched him a few minutes with gathering perplexity.

"I can't lift this water vessel," he said, looking at the horse reproachfully. It's too heavy don't you know. Hold! I have it," he cried with exultation beaming in his face; and making the lather for the horse he unfasted the cupper.

But the exultation soon died from his face, for the horse still tossed his head in the vain endeavor to reach the water.

"My word!" he said, wrinking his forehead, "I believe I shall have to lift the water-vessel yet, though it is hardly fit to lift. If it is so and nasty," Arthur spoke with a deliciously soft Kentish accent, guileless of r's and with a softening of the h's that was irresistible.

(Continued next week.)

The Upward Look

Our Wisdom is Foolishness

For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. For it is written, He taketh the wise in their own craftings, 1:19.

It is so easy for us to think that we know what is best for our own good. Not, however, until we recognize that as long as we rely on our own wisdom, we are sure to fall into our lives, we are sure to fall into grievous errors will be truly wise.

When we stop and think, it is so easy to see how true it is that the wisdom is foolishness with God. If we are tempted to try and get rich quickly and take that which does not belong to us we are almost certain to be found out sooner or later. Even should we not be, our conscience will torment us and make us regret that we ever forgot God's command, "Thou shalt not steal."

If we overlook God's warnings about the dangers that lie in the accumulation of wealth and exert ourselves to that end the result will be that we will never be satisfied. We will find, all too many have, that the more we have the more we want. In the end, when we come to die, we will realize that our wealth has been a curse to us, if we have not striven to please God in its expenditure.

God has told us to love one another. When we forget this and give way to our cross feelings we find in time that we have enticed our nature, that our unkind words are returned to us sevenfold, that our children, possibly, have acquired the same fault and we have failed to accomplish many things that we desired.

If we are tempted, some times, to tell untruths, even very small ones, perhaps only to our children, the end is always disastrous. If we are not detected at first, success makes us bolder and leads us on to tell more and more until at last we are discovered or we find that people have lost confidence in our word.

When God's warnings about the indulgence of our appetites are disregarded we learn, in time, that our desires are our masters and that we are their slaves.

When, however, we have faith in God and strive earnestly to please Him we have a joy and peace that can be obtained in no other way. Our desires are tranquil, we fear no evil, not even death, and we are happy and rejoice in our many blessings. Only when we are content to submit our lives to God for His guidance are we truly to go.—I. H. N.

The Rose Leaf Hopper

At this season of the year, when the roses are in bloom, the damaging effects of the leaf hoppers, or "white bugs" under rose leaves, are most noticeable, because everybody is attracted to the beautiful blooms, and then confronted with the spectacle of bleached and withering leaves and bushes being denuded of foliage.

The rose leaf hopper is most active in its operations about the middle of June. Prof. H. S. Surface, Pennsylvania State Zoologist, Harrisburg, says: "It has a piercing or suctorial mouth, and consequently does not eat away the tissue of the plant, but injects a poison and sucks the juices. Owing to their immense numbers they cause considerable damage. The eggs are laid on the under side of the leaves. The young are hatched there, and first look like small, white plant lice, but are active and run quickly. The white cast-off skins remain on the under sides of the leaves. The young insects have no wings, and, therefore, do not fly, and cannot escape the insecticides applied as"

sprays. When full grown they are light in color and winged, and jump and fly quickly, and may escape the spray. Where the hoppers are at work the upper sides of the leaves will present a grayish appearance along the mid-ribs. The whitened leaf denotes their presence.

"Spray the under sides of the leaves with a solution made by dissolving one pound of whale-oil soap in six gallons of water, or with a very strong tobacco decoction, or eight per cent. kerosene emulsion or a very strong solution of any kind of soap. Being sucking insects they can not be killed by the arsenical poisons, which are used effectively against the chewing insects. If the insects hop on the ground you can destroy them by spraying the ground with a strong solution which will not there do any injury to the plants."

The Ideal Farm Home

There are model farm homes everywhere, and they are beautiful, sensible, homely and restful, and in keeping with the particular farm to which they belong. What is a model farm home? A home that satisfies the taste and meets the requirements of the owner may be an ideal home to them, but far from a model home.

Let me tell you of a lovely, old-fashioned place standing far back on a well kept lawn, bright with shrubs and flowers of any kind of color. The old maples in the pride of the owner; no vulgar display is visible but a quiet, refined, restful dignity marks the home.

The lawn at the back of the house is as trim and neat as at front, and and I think it a fine idea to have here borders of the dear old-fashioned flowers. You look in vain for the chip yard. The wood is cut and piled neatly in the wood shed early in the spring. This is a good setting for the home, I believe in economy of time, health and work. "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" is not economy.

HEATING THE HOME. The matter of heating is an important question and nothing is as satisfactory as a good furnace. This, with a hot water attachment, smooth away numberless drudgeries and hardships in the country home. Every room is comfortable and you will burn very little more fuel than would be used in a large heater, while the hot water tank is a luxury.

We should not let the town or city keep all the good things. We can afford them quite as well if we only

looked at it in the right way.

Another luxury that is a real necessity on the farm is a bath room, and it also, with its fixtures, give a host of conveniences, but there must be perfect plumbing to make it a success. There are different water systems given, but each person must use the one suited to his particular location. A cess pan or a septic tank is a necessity in connection with both room and sinks.

THE BARRMENT.


A room to attend to the dairy vessels is a great convenience and a basement with hot and cold water taps from furnace is ideal, as it is warm and comfortable. All confusion is kept out of sight. People are beginning to be sensible and washing machines are more generally used. It is hard to have patience with people who say they cannot afford to get a machine, when you know very well they can, and of course no one would be without a wringer. One woman I knew was in a dilemma this spring, her wringer played out, funds were short, for money does not grow on trees in the country, but she quickly disposed of the difficulty by buying a wringer instead of a new hat, and she looks much nicer in her old one than she would in some of the creations of this year.

MODERN CONVENIENCES.

What the electric battery is to the motor car, the kitchen is to the home.

Don't Throw it Away
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 They mend all leaks in all materials—tin, brass, copper, galvanneal, hot-water pipe, etc. It is the best for all purposes, two million in use. Sold in all sizes, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84, 90, 96, 102, 108, 114, 120, 126, 132, 138, 144, 150, 156, 162, 168, 174, 180, 186, 192, 198, 204, 210, 216, 222, 228, 234, 240, 246, 252, 258, 264, 270, 276, 282, 288, 294, 300, 306, 312, 318, 324, 330, 336, 342, 348, 354, 360, 366, 372, 378, 384, 390, 396, 402, 408, 414, 420, 426, 432, 438, 444, 450, 456, 462, 468, 474, 480, 486, 492, 498, 504, 510, 516, 522, 528, 534, 540, 546, 552, 558, 564, 570, 576, 582, 588, 594, 600, 606, 612, 618, 624, 630, 636, 642, 648, 654, 660, 666, 672, 678, 684, 690, 696, 702, 708, 714, 720, 726, 732, 738, 744, 750, 756, 762, 768, 774, 780, 786, 792, 798, 804, 810, 816, 822, 828, 834, 840, 846, 852, 858, 864, 870, 876, 882, 888, 894, 900, 906, 912, 918, 924, 930, 936, 942, 948, 954, 960, 966, 972, 978, 984, 990, 996, 1000.

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 It is desirable to

A miserable fire and poor kitchen makes a sorry house. A good range is a necessity. Next in order is a baking cabinet, a refrigerator or a dumb water and a large, well lighted pantry with all the necessary kitchen utensils.

The present fashion of stained floors and rugs is an admirable one, as it is sanitary and pretty and we do well to adopt it as fast as our carpets need renewing. It is a pity we have not an industry in the country for weaving old carpets into rugs, for I think he would be kept busy. The furnishings in a model home need not be costly. Let the motto "Simplicity is true elegance" be the guide in our home adornment. The real secret of a beautiful home is the harmonious blending of everything, the fitness of everything, and there must be beauty or it will not be a model home.

A luxury in a home is a little library or den, a home for books, papers, magazines, secretary and a real rest room.

Happy are they who have old-time fireplaces and who use them, for they are a treasure.

OUR HOME CLUB

BOYS ON THE FARM

"Cousin Eva" has suggested that it is the glamour of the city that attracts the boy; I think it is rather the dull outlook ahead that drives him from the farm.

There is no need for drudgery on any farm. Work properly planned

The first food of the day.

Every man, woman and child begins the day with more or less vigor of mind and strength of body according to the first food supplied to the stomach. The best first dish of the day is a bowl of Quaker Oats. The stomach can assimilate it more quickly and with less effort than other foods. There is little or no waste and every ounce of food is converted into muscle, vigor and brain activity. The strongest people in the world are the regular eaters of Quaker Oats. You should eat it for breakfast every day. Loyal Canadians are proud of this great industry. The mills are at Peterborough.

If you are convenient to the store you'll probably buy the regular size package. For those who live in the country the large size family package is more satisfactory. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table.

and carried out will yield larger profits in every way than the "all day," "all night," not know what to do work and stick to them, and above all take time now and again to fix up the place and make it look like a home. Few boys like to leave a real home, while a mere stopping place of toil and bondage has no attractions. The boy again, don't be afraid to let the boy have time once a while to attend, say a ball game, excursion, or other amusement. If necessary hire an extra man for a few days. 'Tis true, the boy's help may be made a bridge over which many dollars will be rolled into the family treasury, but the flood may come, and the chasm that dollars and cents cannot span.—"Uncle Dick."

SHOULD THE FARMER AND HIS WIFE HAVE A HOLIDAY

I surely think the farmer and his wife deserves a holiday. As to when they take it, of course depends on circumstances. There are some people who imagine they must take a trip yearly no matter where the means are found. That is foolishness. I think if there is any means we can make so many days during the summer like a holiday even if we don't go away from home. Some one may say, "how?"

Some afternoon go off to the woods and just see how many nice things you can see, or if there are young people in the neighborhood get up a little picnic and go fishing, even if you catch only suckers. You will have the fun any way. If, on the other hand you see your way clear to go with your husband (I always think holiday, go by all means, if only for a couple of days. You may come back tired, but in other words you will be refreshed for you will have seen some new ideas and will have something different to think about. No wonder we get old looking and are called hay seeds when we go to town. We try to get too much out of the world in hard cash and forget the pleasure we are missing.

Life is too short to spend all our time trying to accumulate wealth, and then we leave it all for some one else to enjoy. Our life is very often what we make it. If we try to take a holiday occasionally we will be benefited, but if we never take one till we see all our work done, or our link we will be a long time getting a holiday.—"Aunt Jane."

Strip off green prickles and young twigs of cedar and put in cheese-cloth bags. Remove all grease spots, sun and brush thoroughly. Pack furs and woollens away, with the bags distributed through them, and not a moth will bother them.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Inquiries pertaining to cooking are solicited, and after receipt of same. Our Cook Book sent free for two new year's subscriptions at \$1.00 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

Leg of Pork with Pea Pudding

To boil a leg of salt pork as our English cousins serve it, wash and put into a large crock-pot; fill this nearly full of cold water and add six carrots, as many turnips, a few stalks of celery and an onion stuck with three or four cloves; let it boil gently for three or four hours, the exact time depending very much on the size of the leg. While the pot is boiling, boil these separately and hold in reserve for garnishing the dish. When the pork is done, drain, trim and dish it up; put the small carrots and turnips alternately around it. Serve with gravy made by straining and thickening some of the broth the meat was boiled in.

A pea pudding is served with this dish. Soak a pint of dried yellow peas in cold water overnight. Drain and tie them loosely in a pudding bag and boil them with the pork for about 2 1/2 hours. Rub through a colander and add to them, the yolks of 4 eggs, 2 large spoons of butter, pepper, salt, if necessary, and a little grated nutmeg; mix well together. Dip a pudding bag in hot water, flour it well and pour in the mixture, drawing the corners of the bag up, so that it is so none of the peas escape. Then place it back in the pot again to boil for half an hour longer, after which, open the bag, place the pudding on a dish and remove the cloth and serve with the pork.

PRUNE ICE-CREAM.

Strain one and one-half cupsful of granulated sugar into three pints of cream; add one and one-half tablespoonsful of vanilla; mix thoroughly, chill, and pour into freezer. When half frozen add one small cupful of stewed prunes, stoned and chopped very fine.

ORANGE PUDDING.

Grate the rind of 3 oranges; mix the juice of one lemon and the 3 oranges with 1 lb. of sugar, 1/2 cup of butter and the beaten yolks of half a dozen eggs; pour into a deep pudding dish and set in a hot oven to bake for 15 minutes. Take out, spread with meringue, and then set back in the oven for five minutes. This appetizing dish should be served with lemon sauce.

RHUBARB SAUCE

Cut the young rhubarb stalks into small pieces, without peeling, and put in a stone crock. Add 1/2 cup of sugar to each cup rhubarb and put in a slow oven. Do not add any water. The sauce will not be mushy, but clear and delicious.

STUFFED DOUGHNUTS.

Make doughnuts after any desired recipe, roll thin and cut out with small cookie cutter. Have prepared some stewed prunes or apricots drained from their juice. Place some of the fruit between two of the circles, press the edges very firmly together, and fry in deep fat.

HONEY MUFFINS.

Sift two cupsful of flour with two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Rub in two level tablespoonfuls of sweet butter, two eggs well beaten, five tablespoonfuls of milk and two-thirds of a cupful of honey. Mix and pour into well greased round muffin tins, filling half full; bake in a moderate oven. These muffins may be covered with fruit pudding sauce or whipped cream and served for cottage puddings.

The Sewing Room

Patterns in each, (order by number and size). If for a child, give age; for adults, give bust measure; for waists and waists measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

GIRL'S PLAIATED PRINCESSE DRESS 6272

The dress that is made with a separate guimpe and becoming one. This model is made in princess style. In the illustration there is an attractive bertha but that feature is optional.

Material required for medium size (12 yrs) is 10 yds 24, 6 1/2 yds 32, or 4 1/2 yds 44 in wide with 3/4 yd guimpe as attached, 1 1/2 yds 36 in wide when one material is used.

The pattern is sized for girls of 8, 10, 12 1/4 yrs and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

NINE GORED SKIRT 6354

To be made in round or walking length. The skirt is made in nine gores and the fullest at the back can be laid in inverted plaits or the skirt may be cut off and finished in plain style.

Material required for the medium size is 10 1/2 yds 24, 8 yds 32, 6 1/2 yds 44 or 4 1/2 yds 52 in wide when material has figure or nap. 7 yds 24, 6 1/2 yds 32, 4 1/2 yds 44 or 3 1/2 yds 52 in wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

The pattern 6354 is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

BOY'S SAILOR SUIT 6355

This suit consists of blouse and trousers. The trousers are made in true sailor style. They are laced at the back and made in front which are buttoned into place on a support. The blouse consists of the front and back and is finished with a sailor collar. The sleeves are tucked at the wrist and plain at the shoulders.

Material required for the medium size (10 yrs) is 4 1/2 yds 24 4 yds 32, or 3 1/2 yds 44 in wide. The pattern 6355 in sizes for boys of 4, 6 and 8 yrs of age and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

MISSIE'S BLOUSE 6359

The blouse is made with tucks laid over the shoulders which extend to waist line at the back but only for a short distance at the front.

The sleeves are made in one piece each and are finished at the wrists to suit the fancy. The shirt waists sleeves are gathered and joined to straight cuffs. When the Dutch collar is used it can be either joined to the neck or finished separately and adjusted over it.

Material required for the 16 year size (16 yrs) is 3 1/2 yds 24, 2 1/2 yds 32 or 2 1/2 yds 44 in wide trimming same as the pattern. The pattern 6359 in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 yrs of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.



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A new sensation. A real pleasure.
The big black plug.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

INCORPORATED 1885

Toronto, June 28, 1909. — "Business is picking up," is heard more frequently now. With prospects growing brighter every day for a good crop, the business world is beginning to launch out a little more. There is a healthy condition about the long run, but the chief anxiety is to enlarge beyond present demands. This will work to the country's advantage in the long run, but the permanent growth and expansion in trade generally. The high prices farmers are receiving for all they have to sell is putting more money in circulation. The demand for call money has increased beyond the desire of the banks to meet it to the disappointment of some brokers. There is, however, plenty for commercial purposes at profitable rates for the banks.

WHEAT

The strength of the wheat situation lies in the higher European market. While Russia continues to export wheat in large quantities and a shipment from India was made a week ago, the world's shipments continue to decline. Small shipments from the Argentine and bad news of the crops there have strengthened the market, and the Liverpool price advanced a cent on Friday at the end of the week. In the United States and Canada the visible supply of wheat last week was over 10,000,000 bushels greater than at this time last year. Harvest has commenced in the Southwestern States and new wheat is being cut in considerable figure in the market. In Canada the prospects are for a good average crop though one can hardly tell what may happen between now and harvest time. Speculators are still doing business. Patents is reported to be on the bull side of the market and has predicted that July wheat will go to \$1.25 at Chicago before the month will close. At any rate there was a strong bull market there the end of the week and July wheat closed on Friday at \$1.15 and September at \$1.10, and December at \$1.09. At Winnipeg on Friday prices on all options advanced 1/16 to 2/16, owing to increased demand for export. July closed at \$1.27, and September at \$1.22. There is not much change in the local market at this time, but owing to the scarcity of Ontario wheat, Dealers still quote \$1.38 to \$1.40 a bush. On Toronto farmers' market the price is \$1.32 to \$1.40 and goose at \$1.23 to \$1.25 a bush.

COARSE GRAINS

Reports regarding the oat situation are somewhat conflicting. Some in the trade say there are plenty of oats; others tell a different story. The true situation is perhaps that speculators are hoarding most of the supply, and legitimate buyers find it hard to get what they want. There seems to be plenty of oat in the market, but they control the situation to a large extent. There is a good export demand but prices here are too high for profitable business. On the whole the market is not as strong as it was through quotations show little change. At Montreal western oats are quoted at 59c to 60c; No Ontario oats are offering there. Dealers here report more Ontario oats offering and prices are lower at 58c to 59c on the week. Ontario is being quoted at 58c to 59c on the week. Toronto, and 58c to 59c outside. On Toronto farmers' market oats sell at 60c to 61c; barley at 60c to 61c and corn at 59c to \$1 a bush. There is little doing in barley and prices are nominal.

FEDS

Milk feeds are strong. The demand is falling off and lower prices are expected. More Ontario bran is offering quotations are practically the same as a week ago. Some bran is being offered. The visible supply of corn in the United States is larger than at this time a year ago. Prices show a decline. Dealers here quote American corn at 81c to 81 1/2c and Canadian at 76c to 77c a bush in car lots. Toronto freight.

HAY AND STRAW

There is a strong feeling in the hay market. Supplies of hay are none too plentiful in Ontario, though receipts on the

farmers' market here keep up well. There is a good export demand and the demand from local centers helps to keep up the price. The new crop will soon be on the market. But until it arrives prices are likely to continue at about the present level. The Montreal market is higher than a week ago. Baled hay is quoted there as follows: No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.55; No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.40 to \$1.45; clover, \$1.50 to \$1.55; in car lots here. Baled hay is quoted here at \$1.25 to \$1.35 for No. 1 timothy; \$1 to \$1.10 for undergrades, and \$1.40 to \$1.50 for ton baled straw in car lots on lot prices were a little easier at the end of the week owing to large delivery. Loose timothy sells at \$1.35 to \$1.4; mixed at \$1.30 to \$1.35; and No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.3; and loose straw at \$1.50 to \$1.55.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market shows little change from a week ago though the arrival of new American potatoes on the market will cause an easier feeling. Quebec potatoes are quoted at Montreal at \$1 to \$1.05 here at 85c to 90c. Ontario are quoted here at \$1.00 to \$1.05. In car lots on Toronto farmers' market potatoes sell at \$1.10 to \$1.15 a bag.

Bean prices continue to advance. At Montreal most of the business is in foreign beans. Austrians are quoted there at \$2.10 prices in car lots. Dealers here quote \$2.10 to \$2.50 a bush, and hand picked at \$2.40 to \$2.50 a bush.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The warm weather has caused a shrinkage in eggs, and this has strengthened the market. Dealers were reported last week to be paying 16c west, and 16 1/2c east of Toronto for eggs. The demand for storage is falling off somewhat, but the supply arriving is not as good as it was for this purpose. Besides packers have already ordered large quantities. At Montreal eggs are quoted at 15c to 16c in case lots. Dealers here quote eggs at 20c a dot in case lots, which is higher than at \$1.75 to \$1.80 on Toronto at 15c; eggs sell at 35c to 25c a dot; chickens at 30c to 40c; young fowl at 15c to 15c; spring chickens at 12c to 15c; old fowl at 11c to 12c and turkeys at 16c to 17c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The make of cheese in the country is increasing under good pasturage and the desire to supply all the milk that can be at present high prices. The quality so far this season has been uniformly good. The "rain" spot has influenced the quality somewhat though the system of instruction now in vogue and the better conditions under which the business is carried on is a guarantee that the makers will not go very far astray on quality. The market is not as strong as a week ago, and quotations at the end of the week were fully 1/16 lower. A few markets reported cheese sold at 11 1/2c and in one case 11c, but 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c was the ruling price. At Montreal prices are quoted at 11 1/2c to 12c and easterners at 11 1/2c to 12c. Dealers here quote new cheese at 12c to 13c. The market is higher a week ago. The butter market is higher, and quotations are the advance, finest creamery being quoted at 27 1/2c. The market is firm at quotations. Large quantities of butter have been put in storage. Wholesale quotations for choice country prices are 23c to 24c; solids, 20c to 21c; choice dairy cream, 20c to 21c; ordinary, 16c to 17c; and choice tubs, 18c to 19c. On Toronto farmers' market choice dairy is 23c to 24c, and ordinary at 18c to 19c a lb.

WOOL

The wool market keeps firm and prices are advancing. Most of the market is the wide difference in price between washed and unwashed wool. Prices being paid in the country rule at 22c to 22c for washed; 12c to 15c for unwashed, and 16c a lb for rejects. In some cases higher prices than these are being paid.

HORSE MARKET

The horse trade continues active and receipts have been coming forward more liberally, yet the demand is sufficient to absorb all. Horse Exchanges, Union Stock Yards, over 100 horses were sold last week. This Exchange gets the cream

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of the heavy and general purpose hogs offering and not a few of the best light hogs. Buyers, who are looking for good stuff are increasing their buying at this time. There is still a good demand from the west, though it is not as strong as it was a month or two ago. Two carloads were shipped west last week and another carload to various Ontario points. The demand from west is for heavy hogs and good workers. Quotations show little change from a week ago. Drafters sold \$1.70 to \$2.00; general purpose at \$1.40 to \$1.80; export and good stall feeders at \$2.00; drivers at \$1.00 to \$1.50, and serviceable sound hogs at \$1.40 to \$2.00 each.

LIVE STOCK

Contrasted with a week ago receipts at the market last week were considerably lighter. A fair supply of stall feed cattle continues to come forward, though this quality is getting very scarce in the country. Because of the lighter run and good demand prices held firm at week end. Thursday at the City Market cattle sold as high as at any time this season, quality being better. The top price was \$1.10 becoming more numerous and as the quality will not be so good for a while, prices are likely to list higher. The general scarcity of meat animals all over the continent will however help to keep up prices to a profitable level.

The export market has held steady all week. At the Union Stock Yards on Tuesday over 1200 cattle were on offer, most of which were of good quality. The top price was \$6.00 a cwt paid for 28 head of extra choice steers weighing nearly 1400 lbs each. The bulk of the best exporters sold at \$6 to \$6.40; medium \$5.75 to \$6; and export bulks \$4.75 to \$5.25 a cwt. At the city market on Thursday a few exporters sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for steers picked from the butchers' lots. Export bulls sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25 a cwt. London cables quote cattle firm at 15 1/2c to 16c a lb for Canadian steers dressed weight.

The top price for butchers' cattle paid at the city market on Thursday was \$6 a cwt, which is higher than a week ago. Choice picked lots sold at \$7.75 to \$8; good cattle at \$5.50 to \$5.85; medium \$5.20 to \$5.40 and culling \$4.50 to \$5.15; 12 1/2c. Butchers' cows, \$3.25 to \$4.70; and calves \$3.50 to \$4.50 a cwt. The market closed on a high and things look good for a continuation of present prices.

There is not much change in the market for stockers and feeders, which rule steady at about last week's prices. Receipts have not been large. Should they increase considerably lower prices may be looked for. Packers, 200 to 300 lbs each, are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50; and culling, 400 to 500 lbs each, \$3 to \$3.50 a cwt. Good heavy feeders and short keep steers are in demand at about last week's prices. Receipts have not been large. Should they increase considerably lower prices may be looked for. Packers, 200 to 300 lbs each, are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50; and culling, 400 to 500 lbs each, \$3 to \$3.50 a cwt. Good heavy feeders and short keep steers are in demand at about last week's prices. Receipts have not been large. Should they increase considerably lower prices may be looked for.

The trade in milkers and springers has been steady with little change in the situation over the last week. There are a few choice cows offering, the bulk being of the medium to light kind. Dairywomen are not selling their good cows unless they have to. Pasture is good. Cheese prices are high, and the good cow does not reach the market. On Thursday light common cows sold at \$25 to \$35; medium to good at \$40 to \$50; and culling, \$25 to \$40 each. This is a lower range of prices than ruled a few weeks back. Yearlings were offered early in the week and prices ran up to \$5.50 a cwt. On Thursday at the city market, under moderate supply, veal calves sold at \$3 to \$6 a cwt.

SHEEP AND LAMBS
 Under a moderate run sheep and lambs have held steady at about last week's prices. On Thursday heavy export ewes sold at \$4 to \$5.75; light ewes at \$4 to \$4.50; \$3 to \$3.25, and spring lambs at \$3 to \$3.25, with few getting the later price. Receipts of spring lambs are increasing and lower prices are expected. We are nearing the season when lambs become plentiful.

The condition of the English market, and the prices of hogs here do not have much to do with the situation here. The situation here is acute from the packers' standpoint. Hogs are so scarce that one or two large plants have had to shut down because of the shortage. One of the week ago one packing house with a weekly capacity of 1000 hogs only handled 75. Consequently one of the factors in keeping up the price of hogs is their great scarcity and competition among packers to get them. Prices strided out last week at \$7.50, \$7.00 and \$7.00. On Thursday quotations were \$7.80 and \$7.50 f.o.b.

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country points and \$8.10 a cwt for selected red and watered on the market here. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of June 24 re bacon reads as follows: "The market is weak and lower. Canadian bacon 53 to 57; average sales 63 1/2."

MONTREAL HOG MARKET
The market for hogs here advanced this week and prices for the small quantity packers and dealers were marked up 25c to 35c per 100 lbs. The demand for 25c off cars sold for \$8.75 to \$8.85 per 100 lbs. The market for dressed hogs is steady and prices are two cents higher. The weight of abattoir stock is quoted at \$12 per 100 lbs. with the demand fair.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET
Peterboro, June 23, 1909.—The delivery of Danish hogs on the English markets last week was 30,000. The demand for bacon was very poor indeed. The George Matthews Co., Ltd., quote the following prices for this week: 7.50 country points, \$7.65, weighed off cars, 8 cwt; delivered at abattoir, \$7.75 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE
Montreal, Saturday, June 26th, 1909.—The price of butter on the English market here, owing to a falling off in the demand for export, and at some markets a decline of fully 1/2 a lb. has been recorded. The country markets ruled from 11c to 11 1/2c, and at this level there is more business done than at any other time. The demand for firm markets this week. To meet the demand from Great Britain prices in the west we see still higher prices in the Montreal market. The demand for receipts are increasing rapidly, the boxes as compared with 75,000 boxes last week. The make this year is practically the same as last year up to date, and reports from all sections of the country indicate a slight increase in the make going on at present so that the receipts into Montreal should show an increase from now on in comparison with last year. The shipments are comparatively light. The total for this week amounting to only 75,000 boxes as compared with 105,000 boxes for the same week last year. This means about 25,000 boxes of cheese to be added means quite an accumulation of stock, and early price of the season. There is nothing to drag the market down, and coupled with the heavy receipts from week to week, should help to bring about lower prices unless the British demand comes in force sufficient to absorb the offerings. The butter market has declined about a week ago, when the price was 22c, and is now at 20c. The offerings at that market to-day selling for 22c to 22 1/2c, while the market at St. Hyacinthe ruled a week ago were largely due to the speculative demand for June creamery for the cold storage purposes, but as this demand

appears to have been satisfied, and dealers realize that the market is unnecessarily high, prices are coming back to a more reasonable level. We will very likely come down to an export level that can be rather more than handled by the home trade. The market of butter is small as compared with last year, the receipts for the week being over 20 per cent. short of the figures for the corresponding week last year.

AYRSHIRE NEWS

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

Mr. W. F. Stephen, Sec.-Treas. Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, left on Tuesday, June 29th, for the Calgary Convention, and a trip through Alberta. His address until July 20th will be care of J. A. Stephen, Alberta. Any correspondence sent there will be attended to in usual manner.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF AYRSHIRES FOR ALBERTA

On June 12th, Mr. A. H. Trimble of Red Deer, Alta., left Hovick, Quebec, with another fine lot of Ayrshires to the number about 24 head. Among the lot seven two-year-olds, a number of yearlings, and a number of young bulls. The whole were a very choice lot. Of the seven head were selected from the herd of W. F. Stephen. The cow "Wattie" is truly a peach. She is low set, deep bodied, with a beautiful spring of the right eye, but best of all she has a model colour she is white. Her tests well set on. In and is a beautiful animal. As a markings, she has never been recorded for a large record but has a record of 5,246 lbs. in 12 mos. She is from Klondyke of St. Anne by Gloucester III. She is bred to her imported bull "Auchenrain and Wattie". The young bull, "Spring Brook Prince (Imp.)"—1906—is of a fine stock dairy type. His dam is Favorite of Spring Brook, 2939, and has a good lot of calves. Prince blood in her veins. The heifer, also a fine lot, Spring Brook Elsie—293—Princess, as well as the heifer, is a really a cow of wonderful capacity and of fine goes well over the 4,000 lbs. testing about 4 per cent. fat. Spring Brook Garland is a beautiful calf, almost all white in color. Spring Brook Pansy and Alice—2941—and from dam with a record of over 7500 lbs. of milk. From Mr. Thomas Levers, Ayrshire, Que., he selected a pair of fine yearlings, heifers bred by D. M. Watt, St. Louis, pair are of fine type and are splendid specimens of the breed. The young bull selected from the herd of D. A. McFarlane, Kelso, Que., is a fine specimen of the breed. He is bred to a lot of style and vigor as was the one selected from John Taylor of the same place. The heifer from the latter herd is also of choice breeding and is a fine cow of fine type and splendid capacity. From the herd of Mr. Ness, Hovick, Que., were taken the cows, Burnside Ivy, Duke of Clarence and the heifer, Burnside, a pair of splendid Ayrshire cows of fine form and grand dairy type. The lovely, by the celebrator, King of the Woods is a model of perfection. The same may be said of the heifer, Woodside Amy, also by Barcheskie King of the Woods, also two heifer calves bred by Davey and Lachlan, which will make good stock. They are Success and the Willows and Melba of the Willows. Then there is another cow, the Pandora of the Willows from the herd of Hector Gordon of the same place. Also a fine young cow that will be heard from in the next. Also a Burnside heifer

calf out of Barcheskie King's Own. There were several other youngsters that we did not get the data of. On the whole they were a fine lot. On the 23rd inst. Mr. R. E. Ness shipped another carload of Ayrshires and Clydesdale horses to Alberta. The Ayrshires were consigned to D. McNaughtan (now of Huntington) and comprised two cows of splendid type, two two-year-old heifers, two yearling heifers, and three Arthur, North Foregather, Que. Also a two-year-old imported bull of Lindsay of Mr. Ness, making 11 head in the herd. In this car lot there were three yearling Ayrshires from the firm of R. Ness & Sons, Hovick, and consigned to Harry Louke, Okotoks, Alta. As we did not have cannot give a description of them, although we know they were all choice animals, as none but the best are bred at these farms.—W. F. S.

GOSSIP

One of the most commonly mispronounced words in the English language is "RUBBER-OID". Many people call it "RUBBER-OLD", although the correct pronunciation is as though it were spelled "RUE-ROID". It is commonly supposed

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM LENOXVILLE, QUE.

Breeds Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle, Leicester sheep, Chester swine, all of choice stock. Young hard bred of American poultry and Pekin ducks. Settings for sale. 6-4-10

J. H. M. PARKER

HOLSTEINS

SILVER CREEK HERD OF HOLSTEINS offers for sale a few excellent choice young cows, also bulls fit for service, bred from G. O. Ham, and

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Cornucopia Alhan De, 23 of his half sire bull, kind and sure, 23 of his half sire bull, fat in 12 mos. See in Registry Official Records in with records better than 30 lbs. butter, 7 1/2 days.

J. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont.

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Here your herd with a son of Sam Hengerville De Kol, champion bull, dam was recently sold for \$2,000, his 3 months old calf was average 30 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Only a few sons of Conk Dicks left in Paul, and a number of Heifers for sale. 1-37-10

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Offers four grandsons of Pieterie Hengerville's Conk De Kol, champion bull of the breed. These calves are from 6 weeks well grown, two with records of very choice breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars. E-5-10

A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

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We must sell at least 25 cows for the natural increase of our herd. This is a bargain; we also have a few young ones. Contact Hensley, Imp. son of Henderson's Jack, one of the greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see this.

H. E. GEORGE, Putnam Stn., 1 1/2 miles—C.P.R., E-4-10

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

If you are thinking of getting a choice young cow or heifer in calf, and see down beautiful heifer, call to a Sumner Hill, Choice Goods (Imp.), who has five sisters averaging 30 lbs. butter in 7 days and one sister that has 30 lbs. butter in 7 days and one sister that has 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Write us what you want and we will guarantee everything just as described. We are met with you by appointment. D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. L. D. Telephone 2471, Hamilton

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In this Dairy Breed, Our success in the show yards prove the excellence of our herd for SALE—Stock of both sexes. D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Que. 6-6-10

ed that RUBEROID is a "rubber" roofing but nothing could be further from the truth. RUBEROID contains no rubber, and is really useless as rubber rots under slight exposure to the weather. The base of RUBEROID is an exclusive processed gum known as Huberod gum. This gum is made of a rubber and is as flexible as the rubber it is made from, and retains its durability and flexibility after years exposure to the weather. Do not confuse the genuine RUBEROID with the cheap substitutes commonly known as "rubber" roofing.

A copy of a coal machinery catalogue illustrating elevating and conveying machinery as manufactured by the Gifford-Wood Co. of Hudson, N. Y., has come to hand. Anyone interested in coal handling machinery will do well to write for this catalogue. It is well illustrated and contains much descriptive matter relative to the machinery manufactured by this firm.



ROCK SALT for Horses and cattle, in tons and carloads. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto. G. J. Cliff, Manager

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AYRSHIRES, males only, two fall and one spring calf. Enquire what their dates are doing. James Heger, St. Thomas, E-4

DAVID A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que., milkers, good looking stock, 100 lbs. Several young bulls for sale; prices right. 6-9-09

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Are large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock, 100 lbs. and booked for calves of 1909, male and female. Prices right. Write or call on 0-3-4-10 W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

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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. 6-9-09 HECTOR GORDON, Hovick, Que.

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RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. If in need of good stock, write for prices and we will be very reasonable. W. F. KAY, Phillipsburg, Que. 6-5-10-10

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Having just landed with 50 head of choice Ayrshires, most of which were purchased at the 9th orders for hard heading bulls, selected from the best dairy stock in the world. Fit for service to choose from. Also 12 females of all ages. Cows with milk records up to 70 lbs. per week. Long distance. Know your wants. Long distance phone. R. NESS, Hovick, Que. E-9-15-09

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FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

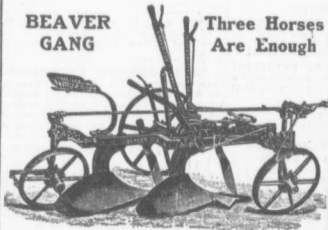
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Lightest Draft—Not a bit of neck-weight strain on the horses, because the pull is straight—every ounce of horse-muscle utilized by our ingenious close-in hitch. It's a cold fact that in almost any soil—ANY, for that matter, except tough and sticky clays—three horses really will handle this plow with less effort than two can handle the ordinary single-furrow walking-plow.

BEAVER GANG Three Horses Are Enough



Easily Handled—It may be hard to believe, but it's true, that an unskilled hand—a grown boy, say—can do better plowing with this Beaver Gang, and do it with far less exertion, than an expert with the ordinary plow. That's due, partly, to the clever helper-spring on the straightening lever, which straightens crooked furrows easily with the least muscular effort. Due, too, to the extra-large land-wheel, always under driver's control,—it makes the bottoms ride evenly and smoothly, and cut uniformly, however rough, sloped or irregular the land surface.

Can't Plow Badly—Poor plowing is practically impossible with the Beaver Gang. For one reason, the cushion spring device, on the land-wheel's axle-arm, takes up the shocks and bumps and prevents the bottoms from jolting up or sideslipping.

Handily Adjusted—It's a moment's work with the New Adjustable Frame to set the furrow-width anywhere between 18 and 22 inches; and the fine-adjustment ratchet lever changes the depth between 4 and 7 inches, by quarters of an inch—just pull it and it will stay there. Ample lift-clearance. Beaver Gang No. 1 (pictured here) is shipped with knife colters, shares, triple-trees and wrench; No. 2 has our S12 bottoms, or breaker bottoms, as ordered, rolling colters and weed-hooks. Both are fitted with **DUST-PROOF WHEELS**. Send for full particulars. The price is right. Write direct.



"I tell you, Governor," (said Son Roger to me) "your way of plowing isn't just merely out of date. It's wasteful! It costs too much for any live farmer like you to follow. To-day you used four horses and two men to plow four acres with those old-time one-furrow walking plows of yours. If I couldn't get the same work done with three horses and a boy and a Beaver Gang Plow—I'd eat my hat."

"Kind of emphatic, Son Roger is, since he graduated from that O. A. C. College down at Guelph. Says I to him:

"'But we can't afford to buy a Beaver Gang just for the eighty or a hundred acres that we're going to crop this season.'

"'We can't afford not to,' said Son Roger. "'Of course we can't afford not to, when three horses and Brother Bill on the Beaver Gang will do as much work as two men and four horses the old way.'

"'But,' I says, 'Bill is only fifteen. He can't plow good enough to get even the truck patch in shape.'

"'Bill is plenty old enough to do better work with a Beaver Gang,' says Son Roger, 'than your best man will do with an ordinary plow. Try it, Governor,' says Roger.

"I gave in. Just to keep the boy satisfied I bought a Beaver Gang.

"'Wah now I'd bought one year ago, it saves me money—time—horseflesh—both about ignorant help. It cuts two furrows at a clip, and young Bill makes it work like a charm. Can't plow wrong with it. Handles twice as easy as a one-furrow walking plow; isn't but a very little harder on the horses; and the plowing is better done by a boy than a man who knows how can do it in the old-time way.'

"'To get the same amount of plowing done in a day with the Beaver Gang, I save the labor of a horse and of a man, and more—'

"I save, too, the difference between a boy's wage and a man's. Because, though of course I pay Bill for his work, I'd have to pay a man considerable more to do less with the one-furrow walking plow.

"'And it doesn't tire the boy, nor the team, nor do I have to tag around seeing that the plowing is being done right.'

"'Yes sure, I'm certainly glad Son Roger talked me into buying that Beaver Gang. Next spring I'm going to add a Beaver Sulky—that's another easy-running, easy-handled riding plow.'

"'I'm tired of worrying over help that can't plow well enough to keep warm! I'm going to have plows that almost run themselves,—as these two do.'

For the man who doesn't want quite the capacity of the Beaver Gang, but does want a high-class, smooth-working riding-plow, the Beaver Sulky is the ticket. No easier-drawing sulky plow has ever been built.

It Runs Itself—This plow rides like a buggy, almost—draws not more than a fourth harder than a walking-plow, using the same horses. Like the Beaver Gang, with which it is identical except for the number of bottoms, it has the extra-large land-wheel feature that gives the driver absolute control of the work at all times, and makes it cut smoothly and run nicely in the bumpiest kind of ground.

Great For Heavy Work—The Beaver Sulky is built to stand the hardest kind of work—very few sulky plows will. The beam that carries the plow proper is extra heavy special formula high-carbon I-beam steel that will stand much greater strains than you'll ever put on the plow. The whole thing weighs but 450 pounds; and yet the cut can be made from 7 to 9 inches wide, as you wish.

Rides Easily—Cushion spring device (same as on Beaver Gang) absorbs shocks and keeps the bottoms cutting evenly at the fixed depth, on roughest land. New lever and spring-lift raises the bottoms easily, with plenty of clearance. Needn't raise the bottoms to turn sharp corners, even. Absolutely automatic adjustment to soil conditions—just the plow for the farmer who finds it hard to get skilled labor.

More Work Per Day—Actual field tests, by practical farmers, have shown that this riding-plow will do more work in a day, with the same horses, than an ordinary walking-plow of the same capacity. It saves time, it economizes labor cost, it reduces plowing expense, and it is anything but hard on the horses. Send for full particulars,—write direct to our works as below.

BEAVER SULKY Wonderfully Light in Draft



The Cockshutt Line includes, besides the two up-to-date plows described here, more than 120 styles of plows, ranging from light garden models to 12-furrow traction gangs; and also all modern types of disc drills, disc and drag harrows, weedeaters, cultivators, etc. Glad to send you illustrated details upon request. Of course, we pay the postage. Write to us before you invest in any farm-tool.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **BRANTFORD**