

first class example of the advantages of community breeding.

Breeding societies are now being talked of in Wisconsin, Ohio and other progressive live stock States. Just how far the idea could be developed to advantage in this country through Government aid, would be difficult to say. The subject should make a live one for discussion at Farmers' Club meetings and by Institute speakers this coming winter. It ought to be possible to get more farmers interested in good stock to that extent where they would follow along paths already blazed by the successful breeders, of which this country now numbers many more than a few.

Duty Above Protective Point

(The Globe)

"What, then, is the effect of a duty raised above the protective point? Take for example an article whose selling price from a foreign country is 100, and whose cost of manufacture, selling cost, and profit at home is 104. If a duty of five points be placed upon it, foreign manufacturer and home manufacturer can sell on equal terms at 104, but the home manufacturer can sell at 104. That is protection.

"If, however, a duty of 20 points be placed upon the article, foreign manufacturer and home manufacturer can sell on equal terms at 120, but the home manufacturer can sell at 119. That is robbery. And by means of combination the home manufacturer does sell at just the lowest point which will keep out foreign competition. The Mail and Empire will please observe that this is not taken from some disreputable Grit sheet, but from the editorial columns of its esteemed Toronto colleague, The Winnipeg Telegram.

The Trend of Our Fairs

(Ottawa Citizen)

But this year the attractions of the Midway at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, were not amusing nor edifying. The sideshows were almost without exception the worst aggregation of stupid fakes that have ever been got together. The good natured visitors to the Midway do not mind being hoaxed occasionally, and especially they enjoy it if it is in the nature of a clever hoax, but they rather resent being let in on a series of ruses and imitations, and are most objectionable of all were the appeals to depraved tastes, which only resulted in a failure to deliver the goods and an empty pocket. The dispenser "not to give it away to dem other guys when yuse got outside."

But the most reprehensible feature was the prevalence of gamblers, who were granted locations and allowed to fleece the public with various crooked gambling devices of such an open-and-shut variety that they would not have been tolerated even in a real gambling joint. These people conducted their business more or less openly, ostensibly under the auspices of the association, and were not closed down until noon on the last day of the fair, and then only on the complaint of the government inspector, who intimated that the exhibition might lose its grant of \$1,400 from the government for the season. In this sort of thing to go on. The only excuse that could be offered for the presence of these gamblers during the earlier part of the season was a culpable abatement of proper supervision. After a case had been brought to the attention of the police authorities on the complaint of a youth who had been touched for all he had at one of these joints, even that excuse could not avail. In future there should be a

stricter censorship of the Midway "attractions."

Records from a Grade Herd

W. G. Hoffman, Hastings Co., Ont.

The records of my cows for the past four months may be of interest to Farm and Dairy readers. Three of them are grade short horns, the rest high grade Holsteins, one of them being registered. Three of them are milking this year for the first time. The average age of the herd is four and a half years.

We fed a small quantity of grain until August, since when they have had no extra feed. It will be noticed that some gave a small amount of milk the first two months. That was on account of late freshening. No. 2 is a three-year-old Holstein with her first calf. Nos. 5, 7 and 8 are grade Short horns. We were going to sell No. 5 for a canner two years ago, but have changed our mind since starting to keep records.

	May	June	July	August
1.....	1460	1566	1423	
2.....	767	1374	1107	1212
3.....	1215	1249	1071	1116
4.....	1265	1230	1107	1136
5.....	1464	1524	1190	1334
6.....	1142	1142	1251	
7.....	940	984	891	955
8.....	936	1019	823	945
9.....	301	1267	1442	

When to Set Cedar Trees

What is the best time to set out red cedar trees? What size would be the most likely to "Please give specific instructions in detail as to how to handle them to as sure successful growth after transplanting them.—A. B. C.

Red Cedar trees may be transplanted about the end of August or during the month of May. Spring planting is preferable. The small evergreen from six to 18 inches in height is much more likely to live in transplanting than the larger tree owing to the difficulty in obtaining sufficient root system in the larger tree. A 12 to 18 inch tree would be the most satisfactory for moving. A small tree should be lifted with as much root as possible and the roots covered with wet burlap or wet straw to protect them from the sun and wind.

If possible it is better to transplant trees upon cloudy, moist days. The tree should be replanted about two inches deeper than it stood originally. If time will permit part of the soil should be filled in about the roots and then water poured in and allowed to settle. In two or three hours the remainder of the soil can be filled in and tramped firmly about the roots. The most important point in regard to the roots is to keep them moist. Protect the roots from sun and wind at all times. Second: The soil should be well tramped about the roots after planting is finished. It is neglect of these two points which has accounted for much loss in evergreen planting.—E. J. Zavitz, M.S.F., Guelph, Ont.

Cattle at New Prison Farm

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The herd of cattle at the New Provincial Reformatory, Guelph, consists of about 130 grade Holsteins. Many of these were purchased in the vicinity of London and were being purchased wherever we could pick them up. The herd will no doubt be increased, but to what number I am unable to state at the present time.

Our future plans are somewhat uncertain, as we have so much work on hand that we are concentrating all our efforts in getting ready for the winter.—S. A. Armstrong, Assistant Provincial Secretary.

I like Farm and Dairy. It is the right thing in the right place. I would not like to be without the only dairy paper we have in Canada.—Chas. Jenkins, Oxford Co., Ont.



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Our Veterinary Adviser

TENDER FOOT.—A horse has a very soft spot on the sole of one of its fore feet. On hard roads it frequently goes lame. As it is a very valuable horse, I would like to correct this difficulty if possible. Is there any method of shoeing which would protect the foot?—N. C. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Get him shod with a leather sole between the shoe and foot. Pack well with tar and tow at the heel to prevent the entrance of gravel, and so forth. If the tender spot continues to exist, as soon as you can, give the horse a couple of months rest, and pare the sole down to the sensitive parts. Then apply poultices, and grow a fresh sole.

STERILE COW.—Have bred my cow several times, but she has not conceived. What is the cause or cause of this, and how can it be remedied?—G. H. Oxford Co., Ont.

Sterility in cows is often due to disease of the ovaries, for which nothing can be done. In many cases it is due to closure of the entrance to the womb. When she again shows oestrus get your veterinarian to operate, or you may be able to do so yourself. Secure the cow, oil the hand and arm. Insert the hand through the vulva and vagina until the fingers reach the neck of the womb. Then with a rotary motion dilate the opening and force a finger into the womb. When the finger is not strong enough a special instrument is used, but any perfectly smooth and hard substance about the size of the finger may be used. Breed an hour after operating.

Some claim success from using the "yeast treatment" on the theory that sterility is due to bacteria. This treatment consists in dissolv-

ing an ordinary yeast cake in a little warm water and allowing it to stand for 12 hours. Then add water to make a pint and let it stand another 12 hours. This liquid is injected into the vagina and the cow bred in the course of an hour or two.

JOINT ILL.—Many young colts in this section have died from hip joint disease this season. How can it be cured?—Sub. Hutton Co., Ont.

The trouble is doubtless joint ill or navel ill. Any of the joints may be involved; frequently but not always the hip. The disease is due to a germ that enters the navel opening and gains the circulation. The disease is very hard to treat, and usually proves fatal. Hence prevention is the better treatment. This consists in applying a strong antiseptic to the navel as soon as possible after birth and several times daily afterwards until the parts heal. A solution of corrosive sublimate 20 grains to a pint of water, a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid, creolin, zenoleum or formalin in water is a good disinfectant.

LAME HORSE.—My horse got its feet between the planks of a bridge and severely wrenched it, taking quite a chunk of flesh off the ankle. The leg has since swollen to twice its natural size to quite a distance above the knee. The horse is very lame and practically useless. What treatment would you advise?—K. G. Elgin Co., Ont.

Apply poultices of hot linseed meal to the ankle. Change the poultice every four hours. If any abscesses form, open and flush out the cavities three times daily with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid. Give him four drams hypsulphite soda, three times daily. As soon as soreness and lameness disappear, give regular exercise.