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The harder a horse pulls the tighter he is held, you can see that. And you can see the strength—strongly seven double harness leather or russet boiling leather—and 16 inch hard leaved rope.

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Get your dealer to show you Griffith's goods. Get a list from him, or write to us for it. We can't give you one. Mention this paper and we will see that you are supplied.
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POULTRY, ADS.

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Have you any second-hand eggs?
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ADVERTISE in these popular columns which others find so profitable. It costs you only \$1.58 an inch

ONE PAIR OF Pure Bred Fowl

FREE

To anyone sending us FIVE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS to Farm and Dairy.



With eggs over 30 cents a dozen it needs no argument to convince people that chickens are profitable. But be sure they are bred right. Send us a club of five new subscriptions to FARM AND DAIRY at \$1.00 each and we will send you a pair of **Pure Bred Fowl** of any of the common breeds.

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Circulation Department

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Orchard and Garden Notes

STRAI^gH^t garden or orchard rows give a better appearance and are easier to cultivate.

These long evenings are good times to plan next year's garden and to study better methods.

How all grass and weeds away from the trunks of trees. This will destroy a winter home for mice.

Prune grape vines as soon as the leaves drop. They should be laid down before the ground freezes.

Potatoes should be stored in a cool cellar. A temperature of about 35 is good. If they are kept warm enough to sprout badly, a loss of from 10 to 30 bushels per acre in yielding power may result.

Store cabbages in a cool cellar, heads down. They should be hung from supports, or the roots may be cut off and the heads wrapped in newspaper and tied a shawl, but they should be hung heads down for a while to ensure draining the water out.

Mulching Strawberries

THE object of mulching strawberries in the fall is to prevent winter-killing.

Winter-killing is usually caused by the plants dying out too much during the winter months, or by alternate freezing and thawing.

The best mulching material to use is clean straw, this is placed on the plants four to six inches deep after the ground has been frozen.

In the spring after the ground is thawed, the straw is worked around the plants. This is done for several purposes, such as keeping the patch free from weeds, conserving the moisture, and forming a clean mat for the berries to ripen on.

After the fruit has ripened, the straw should be removed.

Tent Caterpillars

By F. L. Washburn.

TENT caterpillars come from eggs laid by a brownish moth of medium size. The eggs are laid in July, being deposited in bands around the smaller twigs of apple, wild cherry, and other trees. They hatch the following spring, and the caterpillars begin feeding upon the young leaves.

When full-grown, the caterpillars are about two inches long, somewhat hairy, and one form has a longitudinal white stripe in the centre of the back. At this time they leave the tree and wander off singly, to seek sheltered places where they spin their cocoons. Three weeks later, the moths emerge and lay their eggs.

Remedying is spraying his fruit trees faithfully with arsenate of lead in any shape, this, of itself, will prevent injury from tent caterpillars, since any internal poison is fatal to them; or, the tents may be crushed with the elevated hand, when they can be reached; or, they can be burned by a torch on the end of a pole; or, they can be twisted out of their place by means of a wire brush made for the purpose, attached to the end of a long pole. These remedies are effective only when the caterpillars are in their tents early in the morning, or in wet weather. Even on trees which are not ordinary sprayed, a single spraying of arsenate of lead,

when caterpillars are observed, would probably stop their depredations.

In the case of the forest tent caterpillar, the larvae may be destroyed when they collect in bunches on the trunks of trees. Prune off and destroy the twigs holding the eggs.

Anthraxnose forms grayish sunken spots with caterpillar borders on the cases, and air-lark spots on the leaves. It sometimes ruins entire plantations.



When Marketing

YOUNG geese are ready for market when the tips of their wings reach the tail, which is when they are eight to ten weeks of age.

It is claimed that it is much easier to dress a gosling in warm than in cold weather, as the feathers do not set so tight, and in picking them the flesh is not so apt to be torn. When scalding poultry for market, it is best to first dry-pick the legs, so that they will not necessarily be placed in the water and change color. Neither the heads nor the feet should touch the water. The water ought to be as near boiling point as possible, without boiling.

The way to "plump" a dressed fowl is to dip it for 10 seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately in cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out. Plumping gives the fowl a much more attractive appearance.

When the fattening season arrives, according to an experienced goose raiser, keep the fowls shut away from bathing water, and feed barley meal, cornmeal, and beef scrap and some chopped celery. Keep them in a subdued light for three or four weeks, which they can be let out for a couple of days to enjoy the use of a pond. Then return to clean quarters, and feed on barley meal, and milk, and chopped celery for two or three days, letting them go 24 hours before killing.

More Eggs? Act Now

IF there isn't a dairyman raising pure-breds but will acknowledge the value of a well bred—well bodied sire. We have proven it consistently from season to season gives every care to the selection of his herd leader, will find he can send more milk to the factory—as much as 5,000, more cream to the city, and more cash into his own pocket. His surplus stock will bring a bigger cheque. But the supreme satisfaction is in the pride every true breeder must feel in producing a higher type of herd—setting for himself a new standard in yearly milk production, in fat content, and in a more perfect utility animal in every way.

But why not apply the same principle of breeding and selection to our other farm stock? We lag behind in these. The law works identically the same—and the improvement in many cases is even more striking in cash returns. Take poultry for instance.

The average Ontario hen doesn't lay 100 eggs in a year. On the other hand, Prof. Graham points out that 200 should be the standard. This standard is not attained by a single flock in Ontario. How near does yours come to it?

In poultry, experts state the light or heavy egg-producing tendency rests with the male. The matter of rapidly improving a flock thus reserves itself into selecting vigorous male birds of a good strain for the breeding hens.

If each h², in a flock of 50 laid but three eggs more per year, the margin would pay for a choice cockerel.

Now is a good time to put a new bird of proved breeding with your flock. Get him acquainted before the laying season. Don't delay doing this this fall. No matter what breed you keep, you can readily secure males at this season—and with greater choice from the flocks. In Farm and Dairy during the coming weeks, you'll find the names of many reliable poultry breeders. Secure a good cockerel of new blood and improve your flock just as you improve your dairy herd. Now is the time to start.

A Plow and More

THE main features of this machine, patented in Germany under No. 276098, are a number of sharp disks, mounted near each other on the same shaft, which cut into the soil by the weight of the whole machine and lift by friction a slice of chine and lift it then broken up by a series of knives mounted on a second shaft which may be situated over or

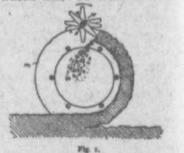


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

A New Disk Plow.

behind the disks. In order to prevent the rapidly revolving knives being injured by stones or the like they are not rigidly attached to the shaft, but are mounted in such a way as to allow relative motion between them.

Besides, they may be arranged in such a way that the lifted slice that only the outside of the latter is broken up and thrown backwards, while the inner portion is scraped off and allowed to fall on the revolving knives which break it up and throw it into the bottom of the furrow. Fig. 1 and 3 are cross sections of the working parts of the machine and fig. 2 is an elevation of the knives mounted on a shaft A and kept at the proper distances from each other by rings S. A nut A' presses them all tightly together, but it allows some freedom to each blade when the resistance exceeds a certain limit. In fig. 1 the blades are placed over the disks and in fig. 3 they are situated behind; with this arrangement the soil is completely turned over.

A YEAR ago last month, one of our known Ayrshire from his old farm a new one near Brantford had grown too pending business; he needed, and Mr. D. splendid Ayrshire he found on a farm of fully situated just a the city of Brantford. On the occasion of a Farm and Dairy found an Ayrshire the 153 acre. Twenty and the milk shag genic Dairy in Brantford will indicate ability of this herd, averaged 11,000 lbs. of mature cows average of milk a year, and



The New

S. Dymont, well known breeders of Canada, is noted. This illustration is the last visit one cow was milk a day.

This farm was a specialist in dairy not particularly dairy farming, Mr. Dymont has remodelled the stock with selected equipment newest additions is a two inches by 30 feet other silo on the farm and both of them was year.

The illustration gives Mr. Dymont's of the home which grace The big house of color rounded by grounds park-like in appearance and Sons have a modern

Some Breeder C

Farm and Dairy a letter from one whose husband had gone, leaving him alone. Financial distress ready cropping up, the very shortly of Holstein. Possibly Farm and Dairy had it is doubly more as worry to a woman suddenly thrust upon the management of her husband is with the therefore is un the usual Canadian meet the debt she part of her herd. Farm and Dairy to for a well-grown, calf. It is out of \$ and stood by France (1913), a richly bred the herd at the time. Who among our H or farmers in Ontario the very best of honest price? The of us looking after those who are right Some breeder will be in helping Mrs. Alce address is R. E. No.