

Tudhope Carriages

are light running, comfortable and stylish—and so strong that they will stand the roughest driving over bad roads.

The Tudhopes have been making carriages for over 56 years. They personally superintend every detail of the business—from the selection of the materials to the finishing touches. Knowing Tudhope Carriages to be as perfect as money and skill can make them, they unhesitatingly guarantee every one.

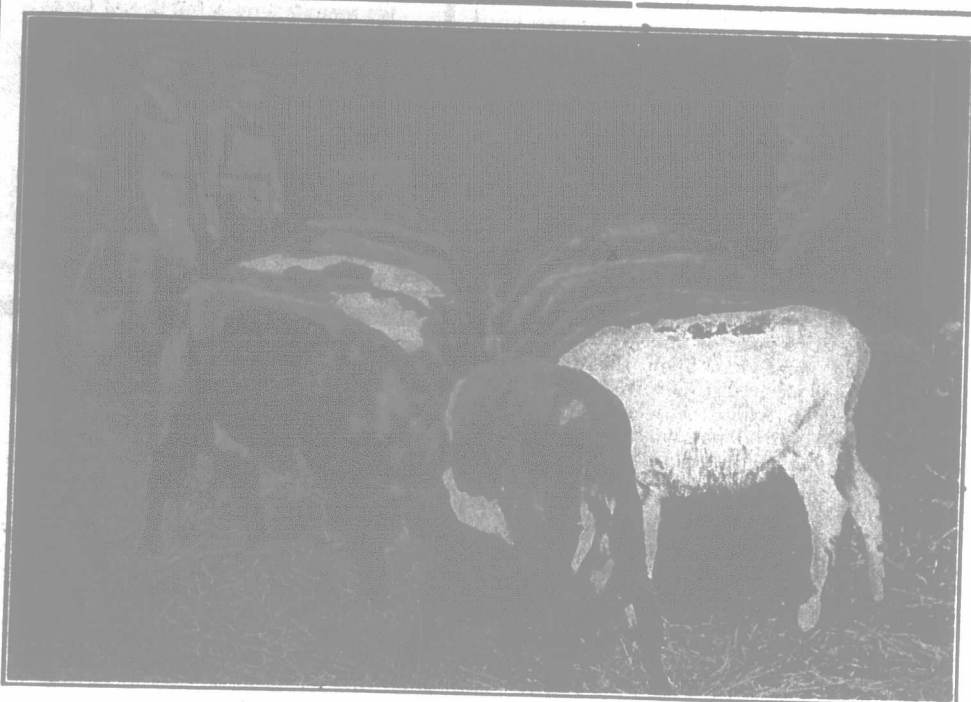
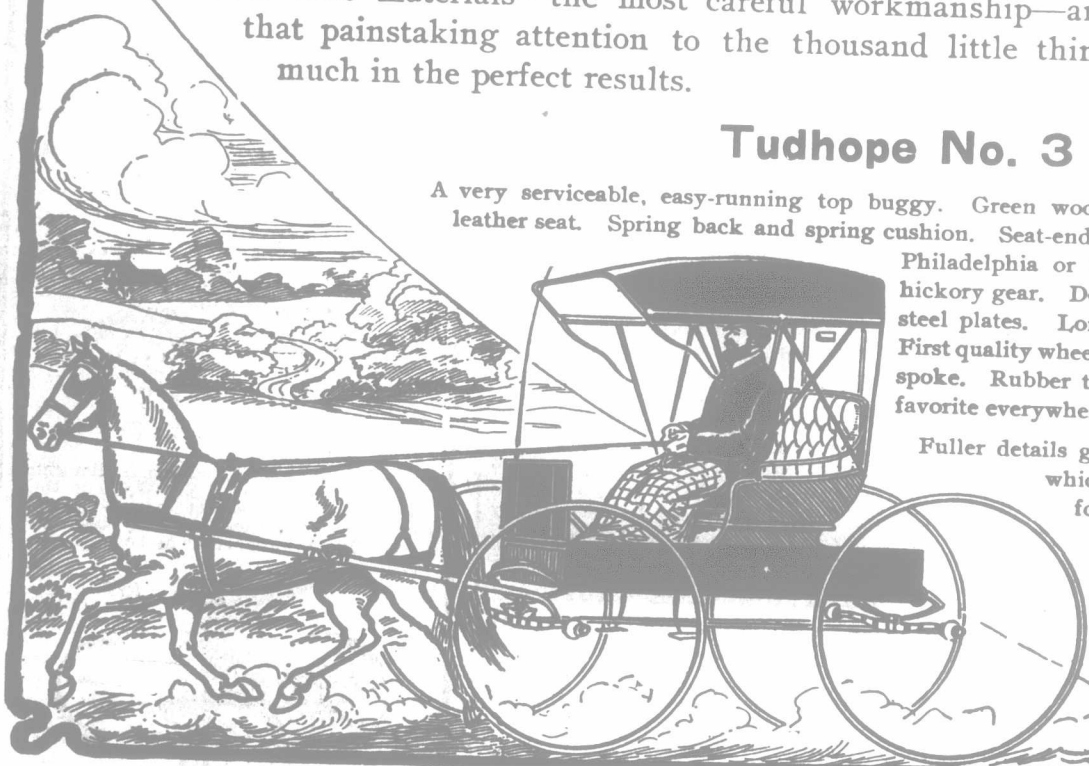
The best materials—the most careful workmanship—are combined with that painstaking attention to the thousand little things that mean so much in the perfect results.

Tudhope No. 3

A very serviceable, easy-running top buggy. Green wool cloth or hand-buffed leather seat. Spring back and spring cushion. Seat-ends padded. Lined 4-bow Philadelphia or Crandal top. Selected hickory gear. Double reach, full length steel plates. Long distance steel axles. First quality wheels, bolted between every spoke. Rubber tires if desired. It is a favorite everywhere.

Fuller details given in our catalogue, which we send free. Write for it to-day.

The
Tudhope Carriage
Co. Limited
ORILLIA, Ont.



Reproduced from a photograph of part of a herd of 150 calves fed entirely on Bibby's "Cream Equivalent," without milk, since they were 14 days old.

Calf Rearing Without Milk

If you are short of milk, or have only separated milk for your calves, use Bibby's

"CREAM EQUIVALENT"

Calf Meal. All dependable dealers stock it.

Calves reared on "Cream Equivalent," even without milk, always make well-grown heifers, with nice loose skins and plenty of good hair.

If interested, write us for a free copy of "How to Rear Calves for the Dairy." A postal will do.

WM. RENNIE CO.,
LIMITED,
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36th Annual Fair

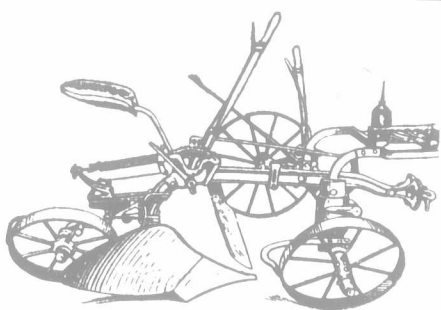
and Horse Show of the Oswegatchie Agricultural Society, will be held in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri., September 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1907. Arrangements have been made with the Customs Department for the admission of articles and animals from Dominion of Canada for exhibition without expense to exhibitor. WM. H. DANIELS, Pres., Ogdensburg, N. Y., U. S. A.

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Further information in our free booklet. Write for it.

PARIS PLOW COMPANY, LTD., PARIS, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ORIGIN OF MILKING SHORTHORNS.

How did the milking Shorthorn, gray in color, originate? Were they derived from the white Ayrshire or not? Kindly explain from what source they were derived. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There is no data known to us to support the idea that they were derived from the Ayrshire; indeed, it is only in the last 25 years that light-colored Ayrshires have become common. They were formerly mainly of dark brown color. The milking Shorthorn, so far as we can learn, had the same origin as the beef-type Shorthorn, the difference discernible now being due to the latter being bred more especially for early maturity and beef production.

ITCHINESS OF PIGS.

A litter of pigs—9—five weeks old, confined in a basement stable, cement floor, with plank sleeping platform, two or three weeks ago commenced to rub and scratch themselves a great deal. I examined for lice but found none, but their skin is red and covered with a pimply rash in places. I washed them with a strong solution of Sheep Dip, but they seem as itchy as ever. They seem to get about all they want from the sow as they do not eat much beside. They are thriving fairly well. Sow is fed a mixture of equal parts by measure of bran, shorts and chop, mostly oats. She also gets a good deal of sweet skim milk and some mangels. A. E. R.

Ans.—We would try rubbing them with a mixture of melted lard or raw linseed oil and coal oil, applied with a rag, and would give them liberty to run out on the ground and grass on warm days. Your feeding of the sow could not well be improved upon.

CEMENT - CONCRETE CATECHISM.

Below will be found a contribution of information about concrete, by a noted Chicago authority, who chooses this form in which to express the points he wishes to bring out:

What is the compressive strength of concrete blocks?

This depends on the richness of the mixture. Blocks recently tested at the Case School of Science, Cleveland, O., made 8x8x9 inches, the hollow space being about one-third of the cubic area of the block, showed a compressive strength of 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. per square inch (blocks being 10 weeks old). Two blocks, 22 months old, 6x8x9 inches, showed a strength of over 2,500 lbs. per square inch. The proportions used were 1:6:6; a 1:5 mixture should show about 1,000 lbs. strength in one month and 2,000 lbs. in one year.

What is the best material for concrete?

High-grade Portland cement, clean, sharp sand and broken stone or gravel, properly mixed, the mixture used being dependent upon the class of work for which the concrete is to be used. If gravel is used it should be thoroughly cleaned and free from dirt. With broken stone, some contractors do not seem to be as particular as others in regard to the material being washed, but it is best in all cases with broken stone to see that there is as little as possible of the fine dust clinging to the particles of stone.

I find that my cement sidewalk, constructed last fall, soon became covered with fine cracks. What was the trouble? And is there any danger of the walk breaking up and wearing out immediately?

The fine cracks, commonly called hair cracks, are due to over-troweling or too much neat cement on the surface. Over-troweling brings the water to the surface, and with it particles of pure cement. In drying, the neat cement contracts and forms the fine cracks, which are largely a surface matter only.

Can a concrete floor in a cellar that has cracked be permanently repaired?

The best way to patch a cracked floor or walk is to cut the crack into a dovetailed groove and trowel in a mixture of equal parts of cement and clean, sharp sand. Such patching, when properly done, will be permanent.

E. C. S.