

In these busy days when help on the farm is scarce, time means money to the farmer. Does it mean anything to you to be able during the busy season to save half an hour or more every day of the time usually spent turning the Cream Separator?



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The Link-Blade device gives a larger separating area in the same sized bowl than any other make of separator. This gives an increased capacity without having to have a larger or heavier machine.

Spend the same amount of time and strength into turning a"Simplex"Link-Blade Separator and you will do nearly double the work. How much time would you save each day if you could sep-

arate your milk in half the time? That is what the "Simplex" machine does. And it does the work better too.

The machine for you to buy is the "Simplex" No. 9. It has a capacity of 900 lbs. of milk per hour but turns as easy as the ordinary 500 lb. machine. When you are thinking of buying a new separator see our No. 9 machine. Write us for fuller particulars and the name of our nearest agent.





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

# Growers of registered seed (members Growers or registered seed (members of the C.S.G.A.) and others who may be interested will gather in the south wing of the City Hall, Guelph, on Thursday, December 9th at 2 p.m. for a special meeting to transact business of the Seed Growers' Association.

Papers upon the following subjects will be presented : 1 "Corn Breeding on the Farm."

Mr. L. D. Hankinson, Gravesend, Ont.

2 "Some Results Obtained in the Improvement of the Potato," Mr Alfred Hutchinson, Mount Forest, Ont. Discussion

Discussion led by Mr. John Clark Cainsville, Ont. 3. "The Choice of Foundation Stock and Its Importance," Mr Chester Nicholaen, Mount Forest, Ont. 4. "The Scope Open for the Pro-duction of Improved Seed in Ontario," Mr. T. G. Raynor, Seed Branch, Ot. iawa. tawa

### Winter Fair Lectures

The following programme of prac-tical addresses will be given at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair which will be held at Guelph, December 6th to 10th, 1909. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH. 7.15 P.M.

TOEBRAY, INCREMEND 7FR, 7.15 P.AC. Poultry session.-Address: "Profite able Production of Poultry or the Farm," by Mr. W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph. Address: "Poultry Feeds and Feed-ing," by Miss Yates, Guelph. WENNERSAY, BORCHMER FOR 4. Dairy Cattle Session. - Address: "Lessening Cost of Milk Production," by Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph. Address: "Breed Type of the Dif-ferent Breeds of Dairy Cattle." (Il lustrated). Ayrahires, John McKee, Norwich; Holsteins, R. S. Stevenson, Ancasier; Jenseya, R. Reid, Berlin. WENNERSAY, BORCHMER FER, 130 P.M. Address: "Under-draining." (IL) Address : "Under-draining." (11lustrated). By Prof. W. H. Day

O.A.C., Guelph. PEDNESDAY, DECEMBER STH, 3.00 P.M. WEDNERDAY, DECEMBER 57H, 3-00 F.M. Beof Cattle Session. — Address : "Breed Type of the Different Breeds of Beaf Cattle." Illustrated). Short-horns, Hereforda, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, by Prof. G. E. Day,

horns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angos, Gallowaye, by Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph: "HURBAN, BECKMRE irrit, 9.30 A.M. Horse Session.-Address: "Breed Type of the Different Breeds of Horses.". (Illustrated). Clydedalae, Wm. Smith, Columbus; Shires, John Guardhouse, Highfeld: Hackneys and Thoroughbreds, Dr. Hugo Reed, O.A.C., Guelph; Stancard Breds, Dr. Ruiledge, Lambeth; Ponies, Robert Miller, Stouffville.

Miller, Stouffville, Volkes, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Volkes, Robert Sheep, Session.-Address, "Breed Type of the Different Bireeds of Sheep," (Illustrated). Sbropshires, Robert Miller, Stouffville, South-downs, Lt. Col. R. McEwen, Byron; Dorsei-Horns, R. H. Harding, Tiorn-dale: Leicesters, A. W. Smith, M.P. Maple Lodge: Cotswolds, D. McCrao, Guelph; Oxfords, Lincolns, Hamp-shires, Suffolks, Prof. H. S. Arkell, Maedonald College, Que. "Aumany Meersman Pert, 3,30 P.M.

THURBARY, DECEMBER 9TH, 3.80 P.M. Swine Session.—Address: "Breed Type of the Different Breeds of Swine." (Illustrated). By Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph. THURBARY, DECEMBER OF 200

E. Day, U.A.C., Guelph. TRURANAY, BORZMINE OFTE, 7.30 P.M. Seed Session.—Address: "Best Types of Ensilage Corn for the Various Stock Raising Districts of Ontario," by J. H. Griadale, Central Experi-mental Farm, Ottawa. Discussion.—A. McKenny, Score-tary, Ontario Corn Growers' Associa-tion. Essex.

on, Essex. Address: "Olservations and Conclu-Address: "Otservations and Conclu-sions from the Work in Judging Seed Exhibits at the Winter Fair," by J Buchanan, B.S.A., O.A.C., Guelph. Address: "Seed Control Act and th Farmers," by T. G. Raynor, B.S.A. Ottawa.

Short Addresses, giving some prac-tical lessons obtained from the work in judging the fields of standing grain in Ontario, by Simpson Rennie, To-ronto and by B. J. Waters, B.S.A. Coldstream.

### **Items of Interest**

Those who will represent the On-tario Agricultural College in the stu-dents' judging competition at the In-ternational Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago, on November 27th, are R. Moorehouse, W. E. J. Edwards, O. C. White, W. R. Reek, and A. M. Shaw Shaw.

It is reported that Mr. Bert Kerr, a prominent farmer living at Commanda on the south shore of Lake Nipis-sing. Ont., made over 100 gallons of pure maple syrup from October 26th until the first week in November, The weather had just the necessary frost at night for ficeal sugar making. That sap would run well in November is regarded as very unusual. regarded as very unusual.

regarded as very unusual. The annual meeting of Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association will be held in the Wellington Hotel, Guelph, on Wednesday, December 8th, at 10 o'clock am, for the pur-pose of electing president and other officers, and the transaction of gen-eral business. The members are re-quested to attend and help boom the Hereford interest.-R. J. Mackie, sec-retary, Oshawa, Ont. retary, Oshawa, Ont.

Any who require work of any kind skilled or unskilled, men or women, will receive help in securing the same by communicating with Free Em-ployment Bureau operated by the As-sociated Charities of Toronto; com-municate direct with these bureaus.-Toronto Free Employment Bureau (for men), South-east corner of Queen and Jarvis streets, and the Women's Work Bureau, in the same building.

Note the Treads.—Our pig offer is still hooming. We are sending out a large number of young the interim for clubs of seven new lass in return for clubs and Dairy. We are obliged, however, to limit the breeds of pigs given away in this way, to Berkshircs, Yorkshires, Poland-Chinas and Tam-worths. Several requests have come to hand of late for the Hampshire breed, which is not a standard breed, and which, owing to scarcity of stock, we are unable to procure. Winners of clubs will kindly bear in mind the above breed, when ordering their pigs as premiums for new clubs.

Profitable Cows.-Mr. C. F. Whitley who supervises the work of the cow testing associations, draws attention in a recent press bulletin to some October records which intimate that orecost records which intimate the many cows are not expected to earn anything above the bare cost of feed from now until spring. In contrast to such cows, are those in another class altogether whose records as kopt class altogether whose records as kept by the cow testing association show them to have given as high as 700 pounds of milk and 23 pounds of fat in October and these latter were not freshly calved cows, but cows that freshened in May. These are cows that produce plenty of milk from a way produce plenty of milk from a reas-onable amount of stuff fed and such as any may have through proper feeding and eliminating the unprofitable cows.

Our Efforts Appreciated.—I appreciate very much the earnest effort Farm and Dairy made for the securing of free rural mail delivery and I believe thas the articles it published helped very materially in bringing this blessing to us farmer...-W. K. McLeod, Middlesex Co., Oct. Efforts Appreciated .-- I Our

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## Cold St



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FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25, 1909

No. 47.

Only \$1.00

a Year

THE COLD STORAGE OF APPLES AND OTHER FRUITS\* J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa

# Cold Storage should not be depended on to Preserve Windfalls and other Culls. All varieties do not require Cold Storage. The Function and Advantage of Cold Storage NY one who has followed the matter close-

ly, must be convinced that there is a fine opportunity to improve the fruit trade of Ontario by the intelligent employment of cold storage and refrigeration in transit. I could quote many instances where the value of apples stored or shipped in cold storage, has been greatly enhanced. As an instance, a sales catalogue from Glasgow of recent date, shows that cold storage Kings ex S.S. "Pretorian" fetched thirtyone shillings, while the highest paid that day for the same variety shipped as ordinary cargo in the same steamer was twenty-four shillings and six pence. Other varieties show similar differences : Wealthy in cold storage sold for twentyfour shillings, as compared with fourteen shillings and six pence for those carried as ordinary cargo, and so on. I quote these figures merely to indicate the possibilities of shipping early apples in cold storage and not as an attempt to prove that such results could always be ob-

# THINGS COLD STORAGE WILL NOT DO

As fruit growers, rather than shippers, you are more interested in cold storage on land and I shall confine myself to that phase of the question and get as near to the orchard as posible, for that is where cold storage will be the most effective. There are, however, some things which cold storage will not do and it is just as well that we should have at the beginning, a clear understanding of its limitations as well as its possibilities. Reference has frequently been made to the large quantities of apples which are wasted every year in Ontario orchards, especially when there is a heavy crop, and it has been urged that if cold storage was available, all this enormous loss would be avoided. I need hardly say to experienced fruit growers, that such an assumption is an absolute fallacy; that it is not cold storage which is needed primarily, but better orchard methods and management. The fruit grower who depends on cold storage to preserve windfalls, worm-eaten, bruised and skin punctured apples from early decay, will be grievously disappointed.

ONLY CHECKS GROWTH OF ROT, ETC. The lowest temperature which it is possible to employ does not absolutely stop either the life processes of the apple or all of those destruct-ive changes which include various forms of rot, etc. It only checks them, but some forms of decay are checked more effectively than others. Experiments at Geneva showed that pink rot, black rot and bitter rot developed very little in cold storage, but, that the ordinary soft rot, which is due to the growth of the common blue mould (Penicillium glaucum) and which is probably the most common form of apple decay, is not pre-

\*Extract from a paper read at the convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in Toronto.

vented to any marked extent. Fortunately, the apple resists the attacks of this mould, unless there has been some puncture or weakening of the skin due to fungus or bruising, until it begins to deteriorate with old age. The injury need only be of the slightest character-a mere pin prick, for instance-to provide an open door for the entrance of the spores of the destroying mould.

# MATURITY AND RIPENESS DEFINED

If you place over-mature or ripe apples in cold storage, they are bound to go down in a short time. Let me here digress to make myself clear on the two terms, "maturity" and "ripeness." I would call an apple mature when it is fully grown and well colored for the variety, and call it ripe when it reaches its best condition for eating. The length of time which elapses between maturity and ripeness varies greatly according to variety. In some earlier or quick ripening varieties, it is only a matter of days, while in others, it becomes a question of weeks and even months.

The foregoing is probably more of a practical definition than a scientific one, for I suppose nature intended all apples to ripen fully on the

I must congratulate you in the improvement in Farm and Dairy. Its name is a great deal better known than formerly. The reading matter is good and profitable .--L. Tennant, Brant Co., Ont.

trees, but man with his perversences has so shifted things around that he is growing many varieties in latitudes and climates where they cannot possilly do so. I do not say there is anything wrong in that. We call such apples mature when they reach the stage in which we are accustomed to find them as taken from the tree.

LARLY VARIETIES SHOULD NOT BE HELD

The earliest varieties should be rushed to the market as quickly as possible it take advantage of the trade. Prompt chilling before shipment is all that cold storage should be expected to do for apples of this class. Even with varieties whose qualities would commend them in competition with others past their regular season, some caution is necessary, because if an apple is carried much past the time when experience has taught every one that it has reached its best, and may be expected to "go down," dealers would hesitate afore handling it.

# KEEPING QUALITY IN COLD STORAGE

It is not an easy matter to determine experimentally as to the relative keeping quality of different varieties of apples in cold storage, because of the difficulty of securing the different varieties at exactly the same stage of maturity, and unless this is done, any test is unreliable and the results are misleading. Generally speak-

ing, those varieties which ripen most slowly will keep the longest.

Some varieties hold their quality much better than others. That is to say, certain varieties retain their crisp, juicy texture and characteristic flavor almost to the end, while others become mealy and insipid long before the structure of the apple breaks down. Of course, they act the same way in any kind of storage. This it seems to me is a rather important consideration.

LENGTH OF TIME IN COLD STORAGE

It is safe to say that any variety of apples may be kept as long as it is commercially desirable to do so. Late winter apples may be kept a year without difficulty; fall and early winter varieties, from two to four months. Canadian Fameuse of the previous season's growth were shown in good condition at the Dublin Exhibition in the month of August. Of course, only a percentage of those originally stored were sound at that time, and the circumstance does not prove that it would pay to keep the Fameuse to that date.

### COLD STORAGE MAY BE OVERDONE

The cold storage of apples might easily be overdone. It would be quite practicable, for instance, to preserve any of the early fall apples if placed in storage at the proper time, for several weeks or even months, but it would not be good business to do so, because the trade would be shy of such varieties out of season. It would be unbusinesslike to attempt to carry inferior varieties into the season for better ones.

### SEASON MAY BE EXTENDED

By degrees, however, the season for superior varieties might be considerably extended. The Rhode Island Greening is a good type of this class. The season for the Greening has been extended for six weeks or two months in the United States by means of cold storage, with the decided advantage that it misses the competition of cheaper varieties. The question of variety should be carefully considered in selecting a stock for cold storing.

# THE FUNCTION OF COLD STORAGE

The proper function then, of refrigeration in connection with our fruit trade, is two-fold. First, the rapid chilling of early apples and tender fruits, and their preservation in transit; and second, the storage and early checking of the ripening process in late apples intended for long keeping. When the cold weather comes on, natural temperatures can be utilized, but the damage is done before that time arrives, especially in those seasons when warm weather prevails late into October or November.

In these two fields there is a great opportunity. Of course, there is always the further advantage of being able to carry surplus stocks over a period of glut in the market. There is particular need for cold storage in those warmer localities where late apples approach more nearly the stage of full ripeness on the trees. There is this to be said also, that apples which are well matured and highly colored keep better in cold storage than greener and more immature ones do.

ALL APPLES DON'T REQUIRE COLD STORAGE

But it would be a mistake to suppose that all

Canadian apples require cold storage. In the cooler districts at least a portion of the late or slow maturing varieties may be preserved for early marketing if properly handled in ordinary frost-proof warehouses. While cold storage would lengthen the season of all apples, the gain in value would not be equal to the expense in all cases.

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As one whose duty it is, as a public officer, to give all reasonable encouragement to the use of cold storage, I feel that it would be unfortunate if these things were not well understood and clearly recognized before there is any large expenditure made in this connection.

### PACKAGES IN COLD STORAGE

The question of package is of some importance in the cold storage of apples. In the case of the early varieties, for which quick cooling is important, the box package on account of its smaller size and, therefore, greater extent of suface as compared with bulk, and the openings at the edges, undoubtedly facilitates the attainment of the object in view. With later varieties for which quick cooling is not so important; the barrel carries no serious objection.

### WRAPPERS AND COLD STORAGE

All apples will keep Letter if wrapped in paper. "The wrapper helps to prevent the bruises which may result from the handling and the pressure of tight packing, and it also prevents the spread of mould spores or other germs of decay from one apple to another. The wrapper offers the further advantage that it prevents, to some extent, the collection of moisture on the surface of the apple when it is changed from a low temperature to a comparatively high one.

The wrapper is obviously more useful on early and tender varieties than on later and firmer ones. Circumstances and labor resources must guide the individual in determining how far it will pay to carry the matter of wrapping.

### Diseases of the Horse's Foot - Thrush

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont. Thrush is a disease of the frog. It consists of a watery discharge of a very offensive smell which usually takes place from the cleft of the frog. An attack of this disease is usually the result of filth, the hind feet are more likely to become affected than the fore, because the former are more likely to come in contact with the filth

### TREATMENT

of the stall.

Thrush in the early stages is usually easy of treatment. Great care should be taken as to cleanliness. The cleft of the frog should be spread apart by a strong blunt knife-blade or other instrument and some disinfectant such as a solution of carbolic acid or creolin forced well up into the cleft. Sometimes lime or salt will be sufficient to effect a cure if introduced well up in the cleft and the parts kept scrupulously clean, in cases where those simple remedies do not prove effective, a small amount of calomel should be used in the way described.

The latter drug is always more effectual than the others, but it is expensive and as a matter of economy the others might be tried first. When the disease is of long standing it is often difficult to effect a cure even with the greatest care and in such a case the animal will receive much benefit by having the shoes removed and being turned out to pasture if the season of the year will admit of such a procedure.

### Seasonable Horse Notes

The season is at hand when many horses which have become inured to hard work on the farm every day will suddenly be thrown idle. Any sudden change in the habits of a horse is always attended with more or less danger as far as his general health is concerned. In the case of the hard working horse the muscular system (as well

as all of the internal organs) have become hard and strong and fit for almost any degree of exertion but when subjected to suddenly enforced idleness, they become soft and flabby, lose tone and in too many cases derange the system to such an extent that the animal assumes an unthrifty appearance. Many of the minor ills so prevalent in farm horses in the early winter can be attributed to this condition.

When we take into consideration the fact that at the same time the food supply has also suddenly been reduced we find another reason for so many horses being out of condition during

to a greater or less extent. As a rule the draft colt is not sufficiently fed even in the summer. The most successful breeders will let their colts have a grain ration every day of the year and the result is invariably a better grown and more vigorous and valuable animal than where undue economy is practised in feeding. A liberal allowance of good food and plenty of exercise are essential in producing high-class colts of any kind and especially in the draft classes.

WEANING THE FOALS Many foals are damaged for life because of lack of care at weaning time. They are sud-



# Not Snow Banks, Simply Blown Sand - The Result of Deforesting Lands Unsuited to Agriculture.

and bank as shown and which is fully seven feet deep, has all accumulated in the last four or five The fence along the readside is faily buried. Traffic is bring diverted from the readsway in much the prasis caused by snow diffus on a side road in winter. The photo was taken on the north-western of the 9th concession of Clarke, north west of Leskard, in Durham Co., Ont. Mr. Thomas Smith owns d adjoining. Photo by the Editor of Farm and Dairy. ame way as is portion of the 9 the land adjoining.

the early winter months. While it is very true that an idle horse does not require so much food as when he is at hard work the change should be made gradually. If it Le made too suddenly the digestive organs become deranged and as a consequence the tissues of the body are not well nourished and the result is often a staring and unhealthy coat, swelling of the legs and a general unthrifty appearance.

### EXERCISE IS ESSENTIAL

The idle horse should have exercise of some kind every day. If there is nothing in the way of work for him to do he should be turned out and allowed to exercise himself. In cases where it is desirable to keep horses in good condition for sale or show purposes they should be covered with a blanket quite early in the season to keep the coat short, and should receive a good rubbing down every day to ensure that fine, silky coat so desirable in a horse and which always adds to his appearance as well as to his value in the market.

When a horse is going to run idle during the winter it is often good practice to remove his shoes, by so doing (if he has good strong feet) they will come out in the spring in better condition than if kept shod. In the case of weak hoofs shoes might better be kept on all winter. Many horses with naturally good feet and which are not expected to work in the winter need never be shod at all. They will perform any kind of ordinary farm work very well without shoes, a hoof which has not been shod will stand more friction than one that has become accustomed to wear shoes.

### CARE OF COLTS

Many colts come into winter quarters in good condition but before spring comes they have fallen off in flesh and weigh much less than they did the previous fall. To allow such a condition is a great mistake. A colt should increase in weight every month during his growing period. Any exception to this rule is a distinct loss to the animal. While this is true in the case of a colt of any breed it is especially true in the draft breeds. You cannot get your draft horse too heavy and any break in the growing period will mean a loss of weight to the animal

denly deprived of the mother's milk and are thrown on their own resources for a livelihood. The result is they become much emaciated, with a ragged coat, a pot belly and a ewe neck and have lost more in the first few weeks after weaning than the best of care can make up to them for months. In fact, a colt in this condition will never be as well grown as one that was always well nourished.

Be good to the foal at weaning time. See that he has comfortable quarters. Give him all the good clover hay he will eat. Let him have an oat ration three times every day. Allow him plenty of exercise. He will take it himself if he has a yard to run in and he will come out in the spring a well grown yearling in good shape for growth during the summer and will prove a pleasure as well as a profit to his owner .-- Centaur.

## Care of Farm Implements

T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

All observant farmers realize that the time of inactivity is more damaging to implements than is their periods of use, unless they are given proper care. Neglect to provide proper housing costs the farmers of Canada untold loss annually. Ontario farmers for the most part provide sheltter for their implements, much more than do those living on the prairies in the West, yet even in Ontario more and better care of implements would prove most profitable and would save what is now a great waste.

All implements should be run under cover even when temporarily not in use; an implement shed conveniently located and provision made for easy access to it by wide doors and plenty of them, wide gates and lanes, greatly facilitate the carrying out of this practice. Dry, hot summer weather is often as damaging to implements as periods generally thought to be the most severe. HOUSE THEM IN WINTER

It goes without saying that all implements should be housed for winter. No implement should ever be put away for the winter season until its owner is sure that it is in good shape for the following season. Repairs that are

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needed should be made before the implement is housed. Time, money and expense will most probably be saved by attending to these details before the implements are put away.

November 25, 1909.

The housing of implements is a problem easily solved to those who have plenty of buildings. With the farmer who has scarcely room enough to shelter all his live stock, the problem is quite a different one. It is often quite a task for him to find room for his Linder. Of all implements, the binder should be taken care of. It is expensive and is used only for a short time each year and when one wants it, the binder is wanted badly. Expense should not be spared in providing housing for all such implements and it will be found profitable to house all farm machinery.

## PROVIDING FOR THE HAY RAKE

One of the worst implements to put away, and for this reason one that is the most often left out in the weather, is the hay rake. By taking off the wheels and shafts, the hay rake can more readily be stored. While a steel rake or other implement that may seem to be indestructible, may be left outside, there is nothing that detracts more from the appearance of a place than to have implements left in the fields or driven up together outside the buildings.

Plows, cultivator shovels, hoe or seed drills, and other such parts of farm machinery should be greased with axle grease to keep them from rusting. One derives a pleasing sense of satisfaction to know that his implements are all under shelter and that they are not rusting and rotting out from exposure to the weather.

# Feed Management of the Dairy Cow

"There are many good cows in the County of Peterborough. That there are many cows as well, however, that are far from being up to the mark, goes without saying," said Mr. Henry Glendinning in addressing the district dairy meeting held in Peterborough last week. "It has been advised. and it is good advice, that these should be weeded out. There is no better way in which this can be done than by means of the scales and the Babcock test. It won't do, however, to weed out and condemn cows unless they have been properly fed.

was the largest constituent of milk, it being approximately 87 per cent. The fat, ash, sugar and the protein of milk all were dealt with in turn. "While fat is the most valuable constituent of milk," said Mr. Glendinning, "protein is the most important element in the production of milk viewing it from the standpoint of feed. The food that would be most profitable as a milk producer must contain a large amount of water, such as grasses. These are not available in winter. We can substitute them however, with corn silage and roots. A cow will not do her best work on dry feed no matter how much water you give her. Her food must be in a succulent form.'

### SUPPLYING CONCENTRATES

While corn silage is succulent, supplying water and carbohydrates, it supplies very little protein. Bran is good for supplying the protein that the silage lacks. All clovers are high in protein also. Timothy is low in protein. We know that it is poor as food for a milch cow. Straw also is poor, it being low in protein. The difficulty with such concentrates as bran and oil-cake, both of which are high in protein and well adapted to the dairy cow, is that they are high in price. Anyone who sells milk at market prices and feeds much of these concentrates will not have much profit left. Protein feeds are most expensive to get upon the farm, but there is one crop in which we can get protein comparatively cheap. It is alfalfa. I don't know any place where alfalfa will do better than in Peterborough County. There are hundreds of acres here that would grow alfalfa well." Mr. Glendinning then led a most interesting and profitable discussion on alfalfa. It will be reproduced later in these columns.

### A SUITABLE RATION

"We must get the right cows," continued Mr. Glendinning "and then feed them properly. They must have an abundance of water. No matter what you feed the dairy cow, she must have water, a liberal supply of salt, and be well taken care of. The feed must Le bulky. One cannot maintain a cow on concentrated feed alone. Pea meal, while rich in protein and quite suited to the dairy cow when fed in small quantities, would not do at all if fed alone. She would die if fed upon such a ration. Her stomach is made to and in doing so, did you get any butter?" answered Mr. Glendinning. "It would be just as reasonable to expect butter from clear water as milk from a cow that was not fed."

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# Something Worth Thinking About

# Wm. B. Leavens, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

At the time when the people of Prince Edward County were somewhat alarmed at the proposed expenditure of a considerable sum of money for county road purposes, an alarm which I am pleased to say has almost completely subsided since the roads constructed have been so satisfactory. I was led to examine the public accounts to see how our expenditure on the public highways would compare with some other public disbursements of which we bear a part.

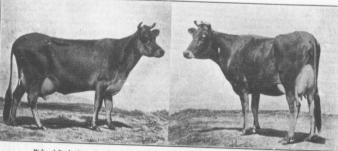
It is generally conceded that the revenues of the Dominion are in greater part derived from indirect (yet none the less real) taxes upon the people. Taking Prince Edward which is one of the smaller counties having a population well under 20,000, and having regard to the standard of living, which is beyond the average, it is a conservative estimate when I place our contribution to the revenue at three dollars to every one thousand collected and expended. When we find the total amount expended for military purposes (1907-8) to be nearly seven and one half millions it is easy to see that Prince Edward County's share is over \$22,000 per annum.

The latest proposition and one that has the support of many of our leading people is to expend \$20,000,000 on a Canadian navy. If the ratepayers understood that this county could not well escape a contribution of \$60,000 to the Navy fund, the proposal would meet with a chilly reception.

Just previous to the last general election it was announced by the Minister of Public Works that the policy of the government was to enlarge the Welland canal at an expense of \$30,000,000. A majority of the electors endorsed this anouncement and the minority found no fault with it yet this meant an assessment of no less than \$90,000 upon the County of Prince Edward, probably not

ten persons in the County will ever benefit to the extent of \$1.00 by the said improvement. Still many have expressed their disapproval of raising a smaller sum to be expended upon the County Road System, some part of which they use to their advantage every week of their lives.

I am not calling attention to government expenditures for the purpose of criticism but merely to point out the ease with which the average ratepayer will part with large sums of money if collected through the merchant or grocer for purposes in which he is only mildly interested, compared with his reluctance to assist in improvements of a purely local character.



Niobe of St. Lambert, 12,969, and Mary Anne of St. Lambert, 9,770, Good Examples of Jersey Type.

"A cow requires material from which to produce milk. There is nothing better than grass for this purpose. Blue grass and the clovers are excellent. They contain the right materials from which the cow can produce milk. Not so with timotay. A cow must have sufficient to eat. We must not only feed in large quantities, but we must feed those feeds that contain materials for producing milk."

### CONSTITUENTS OF MILK

At this juncture, Mr. Glendinning, by means of samples showing the various constituents of milk, showed how necessary it was that the right constituents be contained in the feed given to the cow. He demonstrated conclusively that water

handle rougher feed. If the cow is right and fed sufficient of a ration that is succulent, palatable and which contains the nutrients for milk production, there need be no worry about her milking. Such a ration can be made up of corn silage and alfalfa hay. The silage will supply the succulence and bulk and the alfalfa will give the protein. An abundance of this kind of feed is sure to give good results."

"Do you know of any breed of cows that will milk without feed," asked Dairy Inspector Ward, before Mr. Glendinning retired. "My cow at home is doing exceptionally well. My neighbors explain her performance by saying, 'Oh, you feed her',". "Did you ever try to churn clear water

Nowadays we seek to replenish the fertility of our land which has in too many instances been depleted by constant cropping and selling the grain off the farm. We seek to sell farm produc's in some concentrated form such as beef, lamb, pork and butter. To make the most out of live stock, we must encourage early maturity. In order to bring abovt early maturity, we must feed grain to young animals. This practice necessitates that all grain be ground .-- I. M. Law, Durham Co., Ont.

I am very well pleased with Farm and Dairy. It is improving very much .- E. F. Martin, Oxford Co., Ont.

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# Problems of the Bee Keeper

The beekeeprs of Ontario have this past season been blessed with good prices and good crops, a combination prices and good crops, a combination that the veriest pessimist could hard-ly find fault with, and, as might be expected, the recent convention held in Toronto was well attended by en-In ioronic was well attended by en-thusiastic members of the craft. Pro-bably the most serious problem con-frontine the beckeepers of Ontario at the present time is the fight against Foul Brood, that dire disease that has Foul Brood, that dire disease that images been devastating aplairies ever since we have had any authentic history of the honey bee. Last spring the Depart-ment of Agriculture placed H4 inspec-tors in the field to combat the disease as against only six in the work a year ago, and while the Department came in for much praise for their assign. in for much praise for their assist ance in the work, yet it was felt that still more aggressive measures must be taken if we wish to stamp out the but note accreasive measures must be taken if we wish to stamp out the pest. Three years ago a new form of the disease known a. Black or Euro-pean Foul Brood, made its appearance in Northumberland Co., and this is giving the Department as well as the beekeneners. considerable alarm or this epers, considerable alarm, as this beekeepers, considerable alarm, as this malady seems to be much more rapid in its spread than is the case with the old form of the disease. Resolu-tions were passed asking the Depart-ment of Agriculture to take the most radical measures possible to check the disease before it spreads any more over the province. the province.

The discrete neuron is spreaus any more over the province. The work of the Honey Exchange Committee came in for a good deal of praise, as it was felt that the work of this committee had cone a long way in helping to bring about the good prices prevailing as compared values the reinously low figures ob-tainable the way of the property set. The the set of the honey season, and after having to considered the ap-proximate cronsidered the ap-proximate crons of the ap-they then send out a crons deretary may have the names of the apertary other beekeepers whom the secretary may have the names of, suggesting a fair price that should be obtained for the honev the current season. The great majority of the beekeepers now great majority of the beekeepers now wait for this report before selling, and in a number of cases this year some sales were made before the re-port was issued, the dealers arreeing to abide by the committee's decision as to what price should be paid. This howas remarkable confidence in the shows remarkable confidence in the good judgment and fairness of the committee appointed to do the work.

Beekeeping is advancing by rapid neckeeping is advancing by rapid strides throughout the province, and with the recent appointment of a pro-vincial apairst and the establishment of an experimental apiary at Jordan Harbor, the industry is gaining a status that it rightly deserves. The beekeepers of the province have much to be thankful for in so far as the as-sociation is concerned, and the set o be thankful for in so far as the another ociation is concerned, and the won-er is that so many are not members if the same. The membership fee is der is une. The membership ice and of the same. The membership ice and only one dollar, and when the journ-als, reports and other literature re-als, reports and other literature reals, reports and other literature re-ceived as a member are taken into ac-count, the fee is only nominal. P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, is the one to whom all com-munications should be addressed.— I I B. L. B.

# Eastern Townships, Que., Notes

Then comes Autumn, rich in dyes, Crimson, gold and amber skies; Luscious fruit on bending branches, Ripened grain of sun-kissed brown, Bounteous stores all gathered in, Laden barn and bursting bin

Fitting time for glad thanksgiving, Autumn, wear thy well earned crown

Our beautiful Eastern Townships in a large measure can realize the import of the above lines. Few sections port of the above lines. Few sections of equal size in this great American continent can boast of its Autumn glories of crimson and gold like our hills and valleys. The variegated tints of the maple, the poplar and the birch interspersed with the deep green of the fir and the pine, with here and there the red berries of the mountain ash as a background to the green and verdant meadow all go to form a pic. from the painter who can give us the richest tints would be only a poor copy

And yet in this material age we find many of our young people leav. ing for less aesthetic surroundings because of apparently larger opportuni-ties in this old province of Quebec yet to be worked out, and it will take as virile and energetic a people to work them out as it will to work out the problems confronting pioneer life in our west. It would appear that the people who will do this work here are our French Canadian fellow countrynon, who are taking up the work of agriculture where our English speak-ing farmers are laying it down or migrating to some more congenial clime. It is to be regretted that a



NO TIME TO LOSE There is yet time to get your advertisement in our SPECIAL BREEDERS' NUMBER IF YOU WRITE AT ONCE We will hold our forms till Monday morning for late copy. That is your last Don't miss the best Special chance. Number of the Year. Write To-day. FARM AND DAIRY Advertising Dept. Peterboro, Ont.

large per cent. of our English speak-ing boys and girls will not stay on the land but are ambitious to get to the city where social conditions are more congenial and the pace more rapid.

SOLVING LABOR PROBLEMS scarcity of labor on the farm has something to do with these condi-tions and relief has been sought in immigration help. With that end in view our Government appointed Mr. E. W. Brewster to look after the securing of suitable farm help from British emigrants as they landed on our shores. In this way a large num-ber of suitable farm hands, both male and female, have been secured. This season 451 persons were secured and sent out among farmers, and nearly all were a good class of workers. The new regulations requiring that each emigrant have at least \$25 or a posi-tion secured at his or her destination precluded him from securing the num-ber required. It is to be hoped that he will be sent over to the old land with the object of securing men and women for work in our province next sesson, as is being done by the authorities in other provinces. According to the statement of Lord Northcliffe there many farmers in the old land who could finance some of our small farms in this province, men who would suc-cessfully till our lands and make the best of citizens, and we trust a move may be made to bring many of this class to our Eastern Townships.

### SHEEP FARMING NEGLECTED

Sheep farming has been much neg-cted in this most favorable sheep rowing locality and where flocks lected growing locality and where flocks could be enumerated by the dozens 10 years ago they may be enumerated by the dozens by units to-day. The wire fence, the dog nuisance and the low prices for wool were factors which induced the change from sheep rearing to more dairying. I think this was a big blun-der on the part of our farmers as no animal gives us as good returns with as little labor as the sheep. Many are turning their attention again to sheep farming in this age of scarcity of farming in this age farming in this age labor. With a view to encourage labor. With a view to encourage the different the different points at which a number of the dif-ferent breeds were represented. The terent precess were represented. The Shropshire and the Leicester breeds were the most sought after by the purchasers and all of these were sold at prices ranging from \$12 to over \$25 for lambs of this year and shearlings. One more comment in closing re our Il Fairs. The stock exhibited, takfall Fairs. ing our fairs as a whole, showed a pronounced improvement over that pronounced improvement over that shown a few years ago. This is large-ly accounted for to the increased in-terest taken by our farmers in good stock brought about by the employ-ment of exerct judges at our local shows who discountenanced the poor class of stock and encouraced the keeping of only the best.—"Habitat."

perennial nature and the reports of wonderfully productive and nutritive qualities might naturally lead the farmer, without better acquaintance to suppose that in alfalfa he has perpetual pasturage; that he will open the gate to his live stock in the in Gate to his live stock in the spring, send for the butcher or buyer in October, and then winter in luxur-ious leisure. But he finds that the easiest is not always the most pro-fitable way. Pasturing with any stock is an expensive and extrava-gant method of gathering a valuable crop from high-priced land. Where land is cheap and pasture is wild stock are not expensive help in gath-ering a cheap crop; but it is easily demonstrated that when land values are high and a crop value is in a like altitude, a man with machinery can do the harvesting more economically than can a cow, a steer or even a sheep.—From Cobourn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Pasturing Not Profitable, - Its

The pig that you sent me for se ring seven new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy arrived safely. It was sent me from Mr. J. Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ont. I am well pleas-ed with the pig and thank you for the same.--William Hill, Haldimend Co.,



## Rees FA 8000 Bee Our

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you n on su granu water, If you crocks and in ty sup jars w tain h arm. Journa to be a a 10 place i punch the siz tearing half in feeder. is 10 11 R. Low

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# FARM MANAGEMENT but it may be mentioned that besides for nitrogen, it is the constituent that exerts the most powerful and beneficial influence upon the physical text. Bees Not in Shape for Winter

Due bes have not done as well as we expected since we made the last extra-tion and as a consquence they are rather light for winter. Will you kindly tell me ting them that is the best means of put-ting them the performance of the single performance performance of the single performance of the light for winter and the single performance of the performance of the single performance of the single per-dependence of the single performance of the single per-dependence of the single performance of the single p

ting them in shape for winter-a. be Peterboro Ca. tast. It is rather rate to feed now, though you may succeed in feeding them yet on sugar syrup. Take two parts best granulated sugar to one part hot with the sugar succeed in feeding the start will completely dissolved. If you stir till completely dissolved, if you at a bit offers take jars or crocks, put a bit offers take jars or crocks, put a bit offer space around jars with old cloths or anything to re-tain heat. Feed the syrup while warm. If you can procure pails, the following from the Canadian Bee Journal for September, will be found to be good advice: Take the cover of a be pound advice the take the cover of a be pound advice. Take the cover of a be pound advice the take the cover of a be pound penny lever honey pail. punch 10 or 15 small holes in it, about the size of the lead in an ordinary lead pencil. Place three or four thick-nesses of newspaper over frames, first tearing out holes about two and a half inches where you wish to set a feeder. Probably one feeder full would carry your bees through, that is 10 lbs., 20 lbs, would be better.--R. Lowery, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

### Wintering Beer Outside or in Cellar

Cellar We have a kingle swarm of here that we caught hast summer and have hired them in a Langstroth hive. As we have had no previous experience with bees, would you kindly tell us how to bring these through the winter to the best advantage? Can they be packed in a hox on their summer stand or should they be taken into the missinge if row Would they not prove a missing of row Would they not prove a missing of row and the summer in the cellar?— L M., Halton Ca., Out.

Yes, they can be packed on their summer stand. Use dry sawdust or forest leaves, at least four inches—six forest leaves, at least four inches—six would be better—on sides and bottom. Have one foot or more on top. Cover well to keep dry. Place a cleated baard at entrance to keep entrance open. I would prefer however putting, them in the cellar. They would do no harm in the cellar. If it is not dark in your cellar place the bees in the darkset corner, up from the floor, and out a little from the wail. Do not disturb them in any way. If win. and disturb them in any way. If win-tering outdoors pack at once. If you put them in cellar put them in as soon as there is no prospect of them fiying again.—R. Lowery, Prince Edward Co. Ont again.-R Co., Ont.

## Fertilizer for Potatoes

Fortilizer for Potatoes What is the best fortilizer, other than manure, to use so air totilizer, other than integer? The manure that a crop of po-tions is dry, strawy stuff, and costs 60 cents a load. What will be the cost of commercial fertilizer, and where is the best place to great if? When should it be and has My field is six acres in size, and has My field is six acres in size, and has a good chy pool for eight place dearly, and has been dised two of ar. I intend to cultivate it again, ought 1 to get any results from this land if commercial manure is applied -H. 60 H. Would not be desirable for y

It would not be desirable for your correspondent to altogether neglight the use of farm or stable manure, the use of farm or stable manure, we if it is of rather poor quality. Man-ure is not to be valued merely by the amount of plant food it contains though this of course an important factor, but also by the quantity of numus forming (organic) matter it can furnish to the soil. It is in this latter particular that farm manures differ from fertilizers, which contain little or no organic matter.

# FARM AND DAIRY

exerts the most powerful and benefi-cial influence upon the physical tex-ture, the tilth of the soil, making both clays and sants into loams suit-able for the germination of seeds and the casy extension of the crops' root system. It is in many instances the controlling factor as regards the warmth, the moisture-content and the acration of the soil. Further, it is the organic matter that furnishes the aeration of the soil. Further, it is the organic matter that furnishes the food for the micro-organisms of the soil, and these have much to do with the preparation of available food from the stores of inert material in the

son. The fact that the soil has been in sod for a number of years must to a certain extent have enriched it in or-ganic matter, but nevertheless I am certain extent nave entrues I am ganic matter, but nevertheless I am inclined to advise some manure, ap-plied and plowed in this autumn if possible. It is generally better to direct

possible. It is generally better to manure the opprevious, as direct contact of the opprevious, as direct constact of the polymeric of the polymeric constant of the opplexity of the opplexity might be from 500 to 500 bia. (accord-ing to the present richness of the soil) of a brand containing, mirrogen 2 to 3 per cent., available phosphoric acid 6 to 8 per cent.; and potaba 6 to 8 per cent. The fertilizer is broadcasted or dirilled in on the prepared land in per cent. The fertilizer is broadcasted or drilled in on the prepared land in the spring, the point to be observed being that the fertilizer should not come into immediate contact with the

If the fertilizing constituents are bought we would suggest the follow-

Bone meal, 150 lbs. an acre; Sup Bone meat, 150 Ps. an acre; Sup-erphosphate, 150 lbs., an acre; Sul-nhate of potash, 100 lbs., an acre. Nitrate of Soda, 75 lbs. an acre. If it is desired to purchase a ready

If it is desired to purchase a ready made commercial fertilizer, our cor-respondent should reveal to the Depart-ment of Indual Reveal to the Depart-ing the Bulletin on Fertilizers for 1909, which gives the composition relative, addresses of manufac-turers values, addresses of manufac-sold in Canada.—Frank T. Shut, Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms, Farms.

# Milking Period of Heifer

value us relation before the response of the set of the

In advising the milking of a heifer after dropping her first calf, up to within six or eight weeks before freshening the second time, it is asumed that she will drop her second calf in 12 or 14 months after the first. The object is to get the cow to have a long lacteal period. In this case there will be about 16 months between the first and second freshening per-iods. It is probable that in the futlods. It is propose that in the lut-ure the cow will give birth to a calf about once every 12 months, and in that case there would be no advan-tage in milking her for 14 or 15

antha. It will be better to let her go dry the end of 12 months, feed her and have her in good fiesh—in condition when she drops her calf. She will be able to make a let a she will be able to make a large part of the extra flesh milk production when she freshens. Hy. Glendinning.

# Food Requirements of Swine

The constituents most desirable in latter particular that farm manures differ from fertilizers, which contain little-or no organic matter. The function of humus in a soil cannot now be entered upon at length, largely water, and to grow he must loss.

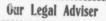
have food that will produce tissue. That is why the milk, primarily de-signed to furnish proper nourishment signed to furnish proper nourishment for growing animals, needs to be, as it is, so rich in nitrogenous substance. Later, when the tire comes that he is intended for quick-fattening, he should, naturally, be supplied with feed containing much fat-making ma-terial such it is that ouglity which terial, and it is that quality which has given corn its high place in finish-

has given corn its nigh place in misa-ing hogs for slaughter. It is readily seen, therefore, that different kinds of feed will be needed to furnish the most beneficial results according to the stage of growth of the animal, the energy required for its maintenance, and the end to which the animal is destined; yet it does not necessarily follow that a ration should be one-sided or be dominated by one element to the exclusion of a variety. Losing sight of this is a mistake that has been made more fremistake that has been made more fre-quently in the use of corn than any other feed; not so much, perhaps, because it is rich in anthonacous matter, as by reason of its conven-ience and cheapness in the regions where it *Amurchan Freq* Column's where it flourishes .-- From Coburn's "Swine in America."

# **Our Veterinary Adviser** ~~~~~~

PARALYSIS IN SOW .- Sow was kept PARALYSIS IN SOW.-Sow was kept in pen for some time before farrowing. Af-ter sihe farrowed she seemed to suffer some for a few days. In about a week she lost the use of her hind legs and could she lost the use of her hind legs and could her. Sh took her litter away from here. She took her litter away from here she heavily.-J. McK., Bruce Co., Ort. Ont.

She is suffering from parturient par-alysis which has become complicated with pneumonia. It is probable she will not recover. If you had alwith pneumonia. It is probable she will not recover. If you had al-lowed her her freedom and plenty of exercises and green food before farrow-ing it is probable she would not have savered as she has. Give her 10 grains and the same of the same she would not avere the same she has dive her 10 grains of the her appealing the will eat, but if her appealing the will eat, but if her appealing the same she would not quantities and often.



BREACH OF CONTRACT.—A neighbor and wished to scenare a trio of pigs-two sows and a boar of the same breed, they sows and a boar of the same breed, they interpret of the same breed, they want of the same breed of the March or April pics. We can also be them to be all of the same litter. One them to be all of the same litter. One dide the bigs an intructed, one to my neighbor and two to me, they all came the the pics an intructed, one to my neighbor and two to me, they all came in the one crate. I wrote the breeder stating that he had not followed my in-should not be corpeting the pigs, that I should not be corpeting to send me one of a July litter at half price to make g of a part of the same breeder to the same one of a July litter at half price to make g of whole matter and demanding that make whole matter and demanding that make whole matter and the matter bart of the same are indefined. I have received no fur-BREACH OF CONTRACT .-- A neighbor turning the certificates and explaining the whole matter and demanding that mat-ters be righted. I have received no fur-ther communication from him although that was a month ago. Can I compel him to make the matter right, and who should be liable for the loss of the sow?-G. G., H., Clarence, Ont.

The Breeder was guilty of breach of contract in sending you a boar of the same litter as the sow, but we would not advise proceedings being taken to recover damages, as any awarded would be merely nominal, and the matter could probably be ad-justed by exchange between your friend and yourself,

friend and yoursen, Unless you can prove the sow which died was not in good condition when shipped, or that proper pre-cautions were not taken in shipping the same, you will have to bear the



# Fennville, Mich., elaborated upon the value of co-operation and of central HORTICULTURE

### Marketing Apples

Marketing Appies In an address on the marketing of apples, given at the convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in Toronto, in November, Mr.c. Joseph Graham, Belleville, said that success depends upon fincing profitable cus-tomers, upon making them perman-ent and upon establishing confidence. He said that there were too many varieties in the country. There are immership things to learn and to varieties in the country. There innumerable things to learn and know about marketing apples. T to know about marketing appress. I us ideal condition is to make it a mat-ter between producer and consumer. Buyers and dealers are necessary in moving the crop. There is a splen-did opportunity to popularize our ap-les in Great Britain. Though many did opportunity to po ples in Great Britain. did opportunity to popularize our ap-ples in Great Britain. Though many thousands of barrels are exported, only a small percentage of the population of the British Isles eats Canadian ap-ples. Mr. Graham advocated the esples. Mr. Graham advocated the es-tablishment of a system of selling by hand carts and hawkers. These could sell our apples in three grades, three pence, two pence and one penny a pound. If apples are treated proper-ty of the property of the system of the system of the system of the system would get by this system \$3.70 net a barrel. barre

bonn etc. by this space we have a space of the second seco

### Orchards on the Lake Huron Shore

A report on orchard survey work A report on orchard survey wear done during the past season in the ap-ple orchards of the Lake Huron shore, was made by Mr. S. E. Todd, O.A.C. Guelph, at the convention of the On-tario Fruit Growers' Association, Mr. tario Fruit Growers' Association. Todd showed by charts that a large part of the district is admirably located for the production of fruit. He showed that most of Lambton county is farther south than the Niagara and Burlington fruit districts. Except very small area, the whole section along the Lake Huron shore could be

By charts and tables, Mr. Tode showed that it pays to spray, fertilize cultivate and to organize. He said Todd He said that much educational work is needed that district in respect to spraying and the control of insect to spraying and the control of insect pests. Much of the nursery stock used there is very good but the substitution of varieties is complained of by many of the planters.

### Co-operation

In an address on "Getting Together," at the recent convention of fruit growers in Toronto, Mr. Bassett, of



way a great many plants produced. Best results can be obtained if sown

best results can be obtained if sown in a preliminary seed bed of well pre-pared loam in rows about six inches apart, and transferred to their per-manent position at the end of the first

from blowing away, while larger seeds may be sown helf an inch deep. Au-tumn is the best time to sow the seed,

so it will be in condition to germin-ate in the spring. Transplants can

be plarted either in autumn or spring.

**Canadian** Apple Trade

(Continued from Nov. 11th issue)

ested in apple exporting are Mon-treal, Halifax, St. John and Annap-olis, and the importing places in Great Britain are Liverpool, Glasgow, Lon-don, Hull and Bristol.

To enforce the regulations many

grown to the seaport "cold storage" cars, are housed in "cold storage" warehouses on the wharves, and car-

ried in vessels fitted with chambers in which the temperature is kept so low as 40 degrees, and in some cases so low as 33 degrees. On arrival at

a British port they are, as a rule, sold almost at once, and appear en the market in a day or so after ar, tival, so that the necessity for cold

OUS MARKETS IN UNITED KINGDOM

During the last ten years there has

storage is not so great.

The Canadian ports chiefly inter-

Small seed should only sufficiently to

keep

season's growth. be buried only season's

and very small.

value of co-operation and of central packing houses. He said that it is a difficult thing to get good men head of these concerns and incidentalhead of these concerns and incidential ip paid a high compliment to the worth and work of Mr. Robt. Thomp-son of the St. Catharines Cold Stor-age and Forwarding Co. Mr. Bas-sett said that a good man should be paid a good salary. Co-operative as-sociations should not expect to secure calitons should not expect to secure calitons should not expect to secure and the should not expect to secure of the should get a share of it. The organized grape growers of Lawton, Mich., received on the average this secaon \$2\$ cents a basket for their grappes more than the price received by growers outside the association.

y growers outside the association. Co-operation saves also in the buy ing of supplies, including spraying materials and apparatus, baskets, fertilizers and so on. Mr. Bassett strongly advocated the establishment of co-operative fruit growers' associa-tions in all parts of Canada where they do not now exist

# don, Hull and Bristol. As in the case of grain, the Do-minion government exercises a care-ful supervision over the apple exponsi-in order to ensure the grading of the apples being in accordance with the marks set on the barrols by the grow-er and packer. Apples are graded in-to three classes-the best, seconds, and very small. Hardy Perennials for the Farm

Mac C. Cutting There is a wooful lack of effort on the part of the average farmer to im-prove the appearance of his home. He is usually so engrossed in the busi-ness of producing crops that he pays little or no attention to those details or no attention to those details which make his house and surround-ings attractive and pleasant to live in. The problem of keeping the children on the farm is a constant worry to him, but he does nothing towards strengthening that bond of affection which should hold them. And yet arrengizening that bond of affection which should hold them. And yet only a little thought and labor is re-quired from the year's work to create a change that will make the old home "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and help greatly to dispet that spirit of discontent in the minds of the Young neonals which contings up such

of discontent in the minds of the young people which conjures up such alluring visions of life in the city. Perhaps the greatest effect can be produced by the planting of flowers, and if the desire can be stimulated among the children to look after the flower garden themselves, the results will be so much the Letter. One rea-Will be so much the tester. One rea-son why more flowers are not grown on our farm homes is because of the erroneous idea that they will require a great deal of care and attention, and that the majority of attractive destination of the set o flowers are not suitable to our climate but if the farmer will confine himself to hardy perennials, he will find little difficulty in maintaining a beautiful display of blooms.

With proper conditions to start, hardy herbaceous perennials require less care than probably any other flowers, and the greatly improved vari-eties of these plants make them peculiarly suitable for planting on farm. Most perennials thrive host where there is plenty of sunlight, and where there is picately or summary, and should be protected from cold winds if possible. A good loam soil is best, and thorough drainage is very essen-tial. Prepare the soil thoroughly in tial. Prepare the soil thoroughly in the beginning by working in a supply of well rotted manure, as, after plant-ing, perennials should not be disturb-ed for some time. When growth is well started, keep the surface soil loose well started, keep the surface soil loss and free from weeds. In the summer some of the taller plants will need staking to prevent breaking by the wind. After the plants have ceased blooming, cut off the stalks close to the ground; and before frost sets in, news with wulch of about six inches cover with a mulch of about six inches of strawy manure or leaves to hold the snow and prevent severe freezing. In show and prevent severe receing, in the spring be careful not to remove the mulch too soon, as the preadest damage is often done duing the period of alternate freezing and thawing. When light material is removed, the heavier manure can be dug in to en rich the soil.

A large number of hardy perennials

November 25, 1909.

can be sown from the seed, and in this been an enormous increase in the been an enormous increase in the number of orchards in the Annapolis valley, and the quantity of apples ex-ported io Great Britain and other countries is close upon a million bar-rels a year, and in a few geasons this will increase greatly. Of the variaties which are grown, many of them are known to the English fruis grows to here the second second second second second the second second second second second second and the second s and they consist of the following sorts: --Gravenstein, Blenheim Orange, Rib-stons, Kings, Baldwins, Fallawaters, stons, Kings, Baldwins, Fallawaters, Starks, Northern Spys, Nonpareils, ote

The great market for Nova Scotian The great market for Nova Schutan apples is London. A few go to Liver-pool and Glasgow, but the greater pro-portion come to London, as Liverpool and Glasgow prefer apples grown in Ontario to those grown in Nova Scotia.

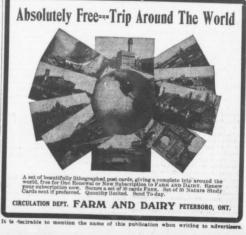
### Marketing Apples by Weight

During the past two years, much interest has been taken by wholesale fruit firms of this district in an idea by which it is proposed that apples should be sold by weight in prefer-énce to the barrel, reports Mr. J. M. Missen, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Leeds, England. Although this has not been carried into actual practice to any degree, there still remains a good deal of interest in the question more especially in view of the fact that it is claimed by fruit men here that an average barrel of Canadiangrown apples will be found to weigh more than a similar barrel of fruit from the United States. In this connection it is suggested

To enforce the regulations many inspectors are employed throughout the Dominion. They have power to open barrels when and the power to open barrels when and the second of 'facing' or placing large apples at the top, bottom and sides, and inferior ones in the centre of the harrel-a brand to that effect may be placed upon the barrels of that lot and the offender presented. This rule has had the require deflect, and one may new rely upon Canadian apples be-ing as the are graded on the out-side of the arrel. Every we is taken in the tran-In this connection it is suggested that Canadian packers should mark the gross weight on the top of their barrels before shipment. It would greatly aid the sale of Canadian-grown apples on this side in compet-tion with fruit from other sources, and resulting in an advantage loth to the buyer here and the seler in Consta in the ware of increased here. Canada in the way of increased busi-

side of the arrel. Every or is taken in the tran-shipmer of the fruit to prevent it suffer from the effects of climate and ararel. The apples are carried from the district in which they are grown to the seaport in refrigerator cars, are housed in "cold storage" warphouse and the whereas and one We like Farm and Dairy very much. It is a live farm paper. Every farmer should have it in his home.— H. Mills, Addington Co., Ont.

I received a premium from Farm and Dairy of two pure bred Poland China pigs, bred by Mr. W. R. Ash, of North Eidge, Ont., and I consider them fine specimens of the bread. Accept my thanks for the valuable premium, which has amply repaid my efforts for securing 14 new subscribers to Farm and Dairy.-W. E. Scott, Prince Edward Co., Ont.



Nov \*\*\*\*

20000 Crat

Robe Few of havin narket, be sold shipped sell mu starved ring more th The c recomme

produce the usus is more many ot for fatte any one few fowl of suital the usua crates is six feet inches hi rate is ments by Each con birds acc fowl. The cra

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The time the cra tent on th their cond coop and t ens that do well and and bother forcing. S forcing. S birds with short. stra avoid off-sh ing tails an Feed the

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other single all requiren moved. But feed a varie best rations two parts gr grade flour a possible us mix the r the thickness mash may b depending of barley may corn instead may be mad the hulls rer part, two pa November 25, 1909.

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Robert Smith, Lambton Co., Ont. Few farmers realize the necessity Few farmers realise the necessity of having poultry properly fationed for market, particularly in case it is to be sold privately on the market or shipped a distance. Fat, plump ford soll much more readily than half-starved looking specimens, and they wring higher prices, besides they more than pay for their feed when fattening. attening.

more than pay for their feed when fattening. The crate system of fattening is recommended in all cases. It will produce results more quickly than the usual method of feeding, and it is more satisfactory, besides having many other advantages. The crates for fattening may be constructed by any one in a short time. If only a few fowls are to be fattened a box of suitable size may be used. But the usual method of fattening by crates is to place the birds in crates six feet long, 16 inches wide and 20 inches high, inside measurement. The crate is divided into three compart-ments by two partitions of solid wood. Each compartment holds four of free birds according to the size of the fowl.

The crates must be placed in a shel-The crates must be placed in a shel-tred position out of the rain and wind. They require abundant venti-lation. In cold weather they must be placed in a shed or barn. Always keep the birds as quite as possible, keep the building darkened. When the crate is placed on a box the drop-nings must be kept from under them by duly cleaning, an inch or two of wind should be placed under the crate to absorb the droppings.

s'nd should be placed under the crate to absorb the droppings. Care must be taken to rid the food of lice during the fattening per-ied. The birds should be thoroughly dusted with sulphur before placing in the exc. After each lot of birds have been removed wash the crates thoroughly with six ounces of crude carbolic add to a gallon of boiling water.

### FEEDING

The time that the fowl may be left in the crates depends to a large ex-tent on the constitution of the bird In the crates depends to a large ex-tent on the constitution of the bird their condition when placed in the coop and the treatment given. Chick-ens dhat appear delicate will not do well and seldom pay for the ford and bother, as they will not stand forcing. Select the vigcorous looking birds with tread, square shape and short, straight legs set well apart; avoid off-shaped specimens with droop-ing tails and pale combs and watles. Feed them carefully for the first week, avoid overfeeding, never feed quite as much as they will eat at one time. Feed three times daily and give plenty of girt; and warm, water.

one time. Feed three times daily and give plenty of grit and warm water. Vigorous birds will stand heaving have had free farm range will gen-erally be hardier than confined stock. Oats come nearer the ideal than any other single grain, they supply nearly all requirements if the hull be re-moved. But it is always advisable to fred a variety of grains. One of the best rations is composed as follows: two parts ground oats, two parts low two parts ground oats, two parts low grade flour and one part wheat bran I possible use skim milk or buttermilk If possible use skim milk or buttermilk to mix the mash, mix till it is about the thickness of thin porridge. This mash may be varied in composition depending on the grain available, barley may be used instead of oats corn instead of four. Another mash may be made are followither mash orn instead of flour. Another mash may be made as follows: two parts ground oats, it is preferable to have the hulls removed; ground corn one ground cats, it is preferable to have the hulls removed; ground corn one part, two parts shorts, buckwheat or the hulls removed by the hull cover the hen house floor, into which all grain should be

POULTRY YARD Crate Fatter Your Poultry When milk is not used to mix the mash feed some green food. Sour milk

is more fattening than sweet milk, and is greedily eaten. Beef or pork scrap is valuable as a fat producer and some should be fed. During the second and third week feed to be determined and third week

During the second and third week feed twice daily giving them all that they will eat up clean at one time removing all that they leave, in half an hour. Never at any time leave the food constantly before the birda. Feed any food left to other fowl. If a fowl should become sick remove it, put it in a sunny house, or better still, on plenty of Freen grass, and give a tesaponful of Epsom salts and it will generally recover. generally recover.

## Marketing Eggs

There is as much science in the marketing of eggs as in any other branch of the politry industry. In the first place eggs should be gathered worthce twice a day during extreme weather and stored in a clean wooden box in the cellar which is cool, sweet, and clean. The eggs that are solid should be washed and dried with a cloth.

cloth. When the day arrives for ahipment. or delivery, such abipments being made as regular as possible, the eggs should be brought from the collar and before packing them in the cases time should be allowed for the sweat or moisture which is sure to collect on them, to become dried off. Small, undersized or misshapen eggs should be discarded as well as donble-yolked and thin abelled accas. Uniformity

be discarded as well as double-yolked and thin shelled eggs. Uniformity as to size and color should be acught after and white and dark shelled eggs should be packed by themselves. Such zers command the highest price. Cases or cartons in which eggs are sont to market should be as attractive as nowsible to attract the customer's eve. A private mark upon each egg is a good way of establishing one's reputation for fresh eggs. Neatness and cleanliness are to be greatly de-sired both in the eggs and the pack-age. 826

age. The same pains should be taken when marketing eggs to private trade. One's personal appearance as well as the appearance of his horse and ve-ricele must be looked after; for such times go a long way toward form-ing impressions.

Unics go a long way toward norm-ing impressions. Doubtful eggs should never be marketed, for one bad egg may lose one his best customer. "Do unto others as you would like to be done by" is a rule that is as applicable in this as in any other business.--Arthur G. Symonds, in Successful Farming. Farming.

## **Poultry Pointers**

Half-starved hens show a poor idea of economy. Better over-feed than under-feed.

If the chickens are confined to a run e sure that grit and lime are provided for them.

Clover hay cut in half-inch lengths cooked and mixed with bran and a little meal makes a good morning

Birds that are in the moult and desired for show, can be hurried along with a little oil meal in the mash.

Galvanized iron feed troughs are better than wood, as they are much easier to clean and are more sanitary than wood ones.

## THE EXQUISITE APPEARANCE

of the New Scale Williams Flanos. shows the result of our special study in the designing of cases and the selection of rare veneers

Our Period Pianos-Louis XV, English Art Case, Baby Grand, Mission, Sheraton, etc-are marvellous reproductions both as to detail and art.

The woods are finished in their natural colors-figured and inlaid Mahogany, White Mahogany, Green Oak, Circassian Walnut with dull satin finish, French Burl and American Walnut, etc.

Our beautiful new catalogue shows the new styles in New Scale Williams Pianos, and also describes the many exclusive features which make these planos the choice of pianists and singers, as well as the favorites in homes and schools.

Write for copy of the catalogue and information about our plan of buying a New Scale Williams Plano on easy payments.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED, - OSHAWA, Ont. BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, Man., 323 Portage Ave. Montreal, Que., 733 St. Catherine St. W. London, Ont., 261 Dundas St. 106A

fed. Straw and leaves makes about the best litter. You can always learn something from your neighbor's plans in poultry

matters.

Cracked oyster shell and grit is more necessary at this time of the year. See that the fowls have a good supply on hand.

Poultry that is sold upon the mark-et should be fat when sold. It is bet-ter flavored, sells more readily, and at a higher price.

The breeder who has a flock of pul-lets that are now in prime and just Leginning to lay has a bright pros-pect before him, and if given proper

care will continue to lay throughout the winter months and be very prothe win

"I want to ex-

satisfaction, and the plea-sure enjoyed on my recent Canadian tour, at

New Scale Williams

BLANCHE MARCHESI, (Prima Donna.)

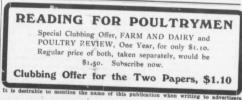
Conservation D

It satisfied me in th most complete manner. and I tell you this with sincerity, and beg you to believe in my best senti-ment."

Hens will lay as well or better with-out the attention of a male bird. It is better to separate them until mat-ing up the breeding pens; then the male will be more vigorous and better results are assured.



R. C. R. I. REDS. Partridge Wyandottes African geese-selling out: high class stock; for sale cheap. Write me. it pays. Robert Smith. Co'inville. Ont.



NEW SCALE WILLIAMS

### FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

CHE MAND

FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eestern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Ouebec. Dairymen's Associations, and of Western Ontario, and Bedrord Distinct Quebec, Dairymen's Associations, and or the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jer sey Cattle Breeders' Associations,

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Old and new Addresses must be given.
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6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agriculturnal topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 7.386. The actual circulation of ench issue, including copies of the paper of ench issue, including copies of the paper arrears, and sample copies, varies from Souto 12.390 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at leas than the full subscription and contained circulation. do not com-ting any dend circulation. rates. Thus our mailing tain any dead circulation

Sworn detailed statements of the c'rcu-ntion of the paper, showing its distribu-ion by countries and provinces, will be nailed free on request. Intion tion by

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

### FARMERS AND THE NAVY

Shall we or shall we not have a navy? Some would have us think that we must have a navy, whether we want it or not. With the Leader of the Opposition in the House in favor of the Government's policy, it looked at one time as if the bill providing for the necessary expenditure would pass with little opposition. Fortunately our farmers are awake on the question, and they have been making themselves heard; besides there is more or less of a split in the ranks of the Government, as well as the Opposition, on this question.

When the resolution favoring the establishment of a navy was passed at the last session of Parliament, it was thought that the people of Canada were unanimous in their views upon the question. This unanimity of opinion existed only among afterdinner speakers, boards of trade and the "jingo" element of our people. The farmers had not expressed themselves.

FARM AND DAIRY

their practice to advantage.

GOOD ROADS RIGHT NOW

drag as advocated by D. Ward King,

of Missouri, and previously described

in Farm and Dairy, are not as well

known through actual experience as

they should be. This implement,

crude as it is, has proved a marked

success in maintaining and improv-

ing ordinary earth roads. An out-

standing point in favor of the split-

log drag is that it can be used to ad-

Earth roads that freeze up while

muddy are a terror to those who per-

force must use them. Often they are

quite impassable until snow comes,

and the damage they do to wagons

and other vehicles, not to mention

the loss of time, is enormous. Those

who drag their mud roads on the eve

of a freeze-up are public benefactors,

the improved appearance of the land

adjoining and the favorable impress-

ion that it engenders in the minds of

those who pass that way, are, or

should be, ample compensation for

any inconvenience suffered, or time

spent. Nevertheless, township coun-

cils should encourage more of this

Nor is this all. Mud placed in cold

storage as it is in frozen roads, is

bound to be mud next spring. Lev-

elling up the surface through drag-

ging, even though it be in the mud,

will give water that stands in ruts

and pools a chance to escape. If left

as it is, each passing wheel goes

deeper and deeper, and in this way

the roads reach that condition for

READ MORE

The long winter evenings have

ments of agriculture and by experi-

ment stations. Everyone should avail

be had for the asking or will be deliv-

ered at the post office as it is pub-

on the various mailing lists through

being members of farmers' institutes

and other agricultural organizations.

The bulletin, in its plain cover, of-

ten goes unappreciated. Those who

are wise, however, know the value of

the information they divulge. Backed

by the information available through

these mediums and through the agri-

cultural press, without which no one

need a greater appreciation of the val-

and when we put it more generally

we attain a full measure of what our

Their success measures

which ours are famed.

vantage right now.

work.

The advantages of the split-log

know where they stand. A large proportion are flatly against the proposed navy. Such is the situation as learned by Farm and Dairy from farmer correspondents situated in all parts of

the Dominion. Our correspondents are agreed that the question should be submited to the people in the form of a plebiscite.

In view of the stand that our farmers are taking, the Government without hurting its dignity, might well come forward and take a plebiscite. Such action would strengthen the Government wonderfully throughout the Dominion. The taking of a plebiscite would afford an opportunity for this question to be discussed from all sides. Our people would then have a better opportunity to decide whether or not we need a navy, and if it is advisable to sanction the colossal expenditure needed for its equipment.

### FEED COWS TO THEIR CAPACITY

That anyone should expect returns from a cow that is not fed, would seem to be absurd. Farm and Dairy every little while, hears so-called dairymen explain high average records of milk production by saying, "Oh, they feed their cows!" Who ever heard of a breed of cows that would give milk without feed? The cow must be fed or her life ceases. Most cows are fed at least sufficient to maintain life. They should be fed enough to guarantee profitable production.

No one would think of running an engine without fuel or filling the stove with incombustible material that would not produce heat. Why then should we expect a cow to produce milk when she has no feed? The profit of milk production can come only from that feed over and above the amount required for the cow's maintenance

Many recognize this plain truth and come again. Men who appreciate practise it in feeding their cows, but and take advantage of the opportunithere are still a vast majority who ty these evenings offer to improve cherish the vain hope that somehow a their fund of information and their cow will pay even if she be handled knowledge in general, are easily recand fed indifferently. We who keep egnized. cows may as well recognize that 'we head and shoulders above their less cannot fool a cow,' and then set about thoughtful brethren. Literature of to feed her according to the most en- the most valuable nature is turned lightened practice.

### RAISE MORE HEIFER CALVES

While discussing dairy and other matters with a farmer recently, he pointedly asked of Farm and Dairy: How are we to get these good dairy lished to those who have their names cows that people talk about? They are scarce. When found, they are extremely high in price." We answered that if we all would have good cows we must raise them.

More heifer calves must be raised if we are to materially increase the av- these publications and eagerly seek erage milk production. In order to build up a herd of high producers, there must be a continuous string of youngsters coming on from which to select individuals to fill the place of should farm, the up-to-date farmer those cows that fail to qualify. The is equipped to maintain and to imcow testing association renders great prove his status. As farmers, we assistance in discovering cows that do not pay, but unless other cows are ue of this information at our disposal available to take their place, the "boarders" are apt to be continued into practice, then and then only, will on. Good dairymen raise all their Even yet, many farmers do not heifer calves. Such is the only logi- calling offers.

November 25, 1909.

### cal thing to do, and we may follow EXPERIMENTAL UNION AND FAT STOCK SHOW

Guelph will be the Mecca for thousands of farmers and stockmen during the second week in December on the occasion of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. This winter exhibition has been increasing in popularity for years. This year, with the much enlarged accommodation provided, and with a horse department, the Fair will prove more popular than ever. One cannot fail to acquire much information of value at this event, especially if he attends the le tures

While planning to attend the Wirter Fair, there is another event at Guelph that should not be overlooked. It is the annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, on Monday and Tuesday of the Winter Fair week. This organization has been instrumental in working great improvement in the crop yields of the Province and of the Dominion. Since the production of grains and fodder is the very basis of our live stock in dustry and without them, we would have no stock, the proceedings of the Experimental Union are of vital interest to all agriculturists. Those who attend its sessions are assured of b. ing amply repaid for their time and expense

### That Unfair Tax

(Watchman-Warder, Lindsay) One of the most alarming features of the present times in Ontario is the tendency and seeming willingness of the average man to be content with small, run-down and unsanitary homes. The Manufacturers' Association, at its last convention in Hamilton, pointed out this tendency in the following:

"If a man puts up a dwelling house he is treated by the assessor as if he had injured rather than benefited his neighborhood. The better his dwelling the more he is made to pay. If he materially improves his dwelling he is made to contribute, and sometimes even a smart coat of paint is sufficient to incur a penalty. A man in Montreal who had suffered from such a levy and was determinedly opout annually by the various depart- posed to the system, built a front in tentionally ugly that he might demonstrate the folly of taxing such themselves of this material which can forms of property."

### Farmers and the Navy

### (Port Elgin Times)

The next session of the Dominion Parliament opens about November 11. This is to be an important session, perhaps the most important gathering of the country's representatives since the federation of the Provinces in 1867. During this session it is expected that the federation will make practically her initial leap into the naval and military affairs of the world

It is just a little alarming, for we people in rural Ontario to think of aiding in the building of battleships. Looked at from the local viewpoint, these immense machines bring in no revenue; they do not directly increase commercial prosperity; nor do they elevate in any way the standard of

Nov

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Co J. A. R.

In the dairy ass of cheese principles members to "give will do th imbued v operation. on the pa onable be associates and distri ers, and it orthy en After the you may sioner, Ott specificati

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# FAT

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living or of life. When one sizes it his cows on short rations during the up that way all the talk of a navy time she is dry. seems foolish, but not long ago there came the voice of Lord Beresford, saying, "Keep the trade routes clear at any cost," and Beresford has been around more than most of us. There are others of the same opinion, too. So it looks as if the country would have to go down in its dip and hand over the necessary just as cheerfully as the average man gives to foreign missions

# ------

Creamery Department Tributions to this department, to add, using those on matter relating to builter making add to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Greamery Department.

**Co-operative** Dairying

J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa

Cooperative Dairying 1. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Dairy Commissioner, Dairy Commissioner, Dairy Commissioner, Dairy Commissioner, Dairy Commissioner, Commissi

The second secon

## FARM AND DAIRY

### Weakness in the Creamery Business

Business J. F. Singleton, Kingston Dairy School The greatest weakness in the cream-ery business today is the lack of cooling the cream. We shall have to use more ice. I would rather have a cream moderately dirty if it had been cooled than clean cream uncool-ed, as I can control it much better. There is no reason why neonle should ed, as I can control 14 much better. There is no reason why people should not put up ice. It does not require an expensive building and there is very little trouble in connection with

it. Cream containing 30 to 35 per cent. should be taken. It should then be cooled down aimmediately and the separator washed, then the cream will go through it all right. A separator that will not skim a 35 per cent. cream should have no place in the business. Many think that their machines will not do it. I would coun-sel them to try it and have tests mado sel them to try it and have tests made.

### How to Secure Good Raw Material \*

A. J. Vind, Carthage, S. D.

In nearly all lines of manufacture, quality, as a rule, mean success, and butter making is certainly process, tion. Therefore it is a vital profile good raw material from the patrons because without good cream we can hot make good butter. But at the time each individual creamery is ob-liged to consider quantity, it must have a certain volume of business in here a consider quantity, it must have a certain volume of business in how a certain volume of business in the second second second second problem is to be expenses. The problem is independent; he can sell bus for quality. The hand-separators on account, of the hand separators and the contralized creamery system to as: a, although both local and cen-trained creamerics are equally anx-tors for quality. The hand-separa-tors for quality. The hand-separa-tor sindependent; he can sell bus proon is independent; he can sell to take proper care of his compel him to take proper care of his compel him to take proper care of just as good vantage. The buttermaker in a hand separator reamery main all on account of the independent is all on account if there is no reason why hand-separator deream layers in the same town, all there is no reason why hand-separator of cream layers in the same town, all there at an in. Use areless where there are a special read of the independent is all on account of the soluter of the order or more in the soluton is patrons cream, whether he is situated in competitive



to do the grading, and it is hard to do without sometimes losing valua-able patrons. We are all glad to lose the patrons who always bring poor cream, but we can be always bring poor transport of the patron who have always the prings a can of poor cream. Always thage, S.D., we make a pretence of grading, and have the word "Grade" (Trinted on both cream receipts and statement, but practically all the cream is marked first grade. We ad-vertise a premium of 2 cents above cut first grade price for sweet cream and most of our second grade cream is marked first. However, it helps in marked first However, it helps the price grade price for sweet cream and most of our second grade cream. There about qual nut tried to hold meetings, etc., but almost out circular wisconsin or eastern Lowa and Min mestoda, it may be possible to work up enthusiasm for quality, but our South Dakota farmers are too buy making money in other lines of farming to get even interested in dairying. Jairying is not receiving as much at-tention in our state as formerly, and although we have twice as many farmers, only about half as much but to its produced as saven or eight years ago.

BUT IN OTHE CREAM REGULARLY But if our patrons devote so little time to the cream, we have to devote that much more. About the only way we can secure both quality and quan-tity is by gathering the cream with Cur own men and teams. In that way we get the cream regular, wheth-er the farmer is busy or not, and if our hauler understands his work he will soon manage to get his patrons to clean their separators and take proper care of their ream. It is personal contact and treating each case in-dividually that brings results, rather than lectures and circular letters, al-though both are beneficial. I believe SETTING THE CREAM REGULARLY

cream-gathering is the greatest level for quality in our part of the courty and perhaps it would be in courty and perhaps it would be in courty places. But we must have good mon-bired by the month and not on com-mission. We have made a specialty of gathering cream at Cartingo and we keep four men and 12 horses busy during the summer hauling to the home plant, lessides a few routes at other stations. The average expense is less than two cents a pound butter-fat and it costs nearly as much as that to operate a cream station. Of course is the stations of the station of the other stations of the station of the other is the same expense as another rate and it costs means and it one man can go to the farm and if one eream at the same expense as another sitting in town waiting for the farm-er to bring it, then the man who goes after the cream is going to get it and he will get the quality too. And, again, if we gather the cream our-selves we can keep up with the re-quirements of the market in regard to quaity. We can gather cream more or less

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quirements of the market in regard to quality. We can gather cream more or less frequently as we find it pays the hest. For instance if the difference in price received for a better quality of butter will justify the increased hauling ex-penses, we can gather the cream every day and get the cream absolutely sweet.

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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 letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

### **Registration of Cheese Factories** and Creameries

Proprietors, presidents and secretares of cheese factories and creameries throughout Ontario are being notified that only those factories, creameries and other establishments for the manufacture of milk products which are duly registered can legally manufacture milk products after the Leginning of January next. Those factories which are undertak-

ing the manufacture of milk products for the first time in 1910 will be required to have their plants approved of by the Minister of Agriculture sc far as equipment and sanitary con-ditions are concerned. Those who contemplate the erection of factories or creameries should notify the Di-rector of the Dairy Branch, when a representative of the Department will be sent to confer with the persons interested. A valuable service can be rendered the manufacturers of cheese and butter by having a representative of the Dairy Branch consulting with them and making recommendations before sites are selected and plans are completed for the building of new factories or the equipment of old ones

It has been the policy of the De-partment, etc., and often ser-ions mistakes have been avoided by following the advice of instructors who have had the opportunity of in-specting factories and creameries in different sections. These men are placed at the disposal of the Dairy-men of the Province, and it is hoped dist the Doartment will have the It has been the policy of the Dethat the Department will have the hearty co-operation of all interested in the cheese and Lutter business in its endeavor to place the industry

### Creamery Meeting at O. A. C., Guelph

Wednesday, December 8th at 1.30 p.m., is the time slated for creamery men and others interested in dairying to meet together at the dairy school of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Every one interested Every one interested in dairying will be welcome at this meeting and all are invited to come prepared to discuss any or all of the subjects up for discussion. The sub-jects will be:

1-Is the grading of cream practical at cream-collecting creameries? 2-Instructing and equipping the cream haulers. Sampling cream by the haulers. Individual cans for col-

lecting cream. 3-The chief sources of difficulty and possible error in making Babcock tests under average creamery conditions The scales and pipette for taking the sample.

4-Improving the cream supply

4-Improving the cream supply Visiting patrons. (a) By the butter-maker. (b) By the Instructor. 5-Increasing the individual and total production of cows in Cream-ery Districts. Cow-testing Associa. tions

6-Improving the quality of our butter. Pasteurization. Preventing mottles. Controlling moisture cones. Controlling moisture con-Caring for the churn. The best tont. kind of paint for churn, cream vats and so on. 7-Creamery Refrigerators. Cream-

FARM AND DAIRY

8-Creamery Competition. points in our creamery work. The Live Stock Show will be in progress at Guelph and reduced rates can be secured on all railroads.

### A Frontenac County Cheese and **Butter Factory**

The accompanying illustration is a view of Woodburn Cheese and Butter View of Woodburn Cheese and Butter Factory in Frontenac Co., Ont., of which Mr. Chas. Shook is the pro-prietor. The main building is 50 feet by 28 feet. It is equipped with two 12-gang presses and three 8,560 vats, steam hoist and steam Babcock inster. The coal curring room is built tester. The cool curing room is built after the Ruddick plan. The make this season was small on account of the shortage of feed last season in-ducing the farmers to dispose of their test. ducing the farmers to dispose of their stock. The largest amount of milk received in a day this season was 12,-220 lbs, which makes 14 cheese aver-aging between 82 and 94 pounds. In previous years as high as 14,600 In previous years as high as 1,000 lbs. has been received, making 16 cheese of about the same weight. In 1889 and 1890 Mr. Shook made

In 1889 and 1890 Mr. Shook made cheese in this factory for Mr. Mc. Alpine of South Lake. In 1891 he bought a half interest. In 1903, he bought out his partner, Mr. Crawley of

Weak the photograph has been used for seven years for elevating whey, I con-sider it one of the cheapest means of elevating whey."

### Composition of Milk as Applied in Cheese Making

"While protein is the most valuable constituent in milk from the stand-point of production-the feed for the nust take second place viewcow-it n ed from the commercial value, Mr. I. F. Singleton creamery in said Mr. J. F. Singleton, creamery instruc-tor for Eastern Ontario, and assistant to Mr. Publow, in addressing the dairy meeting held in Peterboro re-cendy. "Fat is the most valuable constituent. It is present in the milk in small drops. Just as fat or oil can-ternet with water neither does Singleton, creamery instrucconstituent. It is present to an in small drops. Just as fat or oil can-not be mixed with water, neither does it dissolve in milk. It is held in sus-pension. Eighty-seven per cent. of milk is made up of water, this being milk is canyet the other constit. the vehicle to convey the other constit uents from the cow. The ablumen of milk is held in solution. Casein, on the other hand, is partly dissolved and partly held in suspension, and it is n previous years as nign as 14,0000 bis. has been received, making 16 heese of about the same weight. In 1889 and 1890 Mr. Shook made heese in this factory for Mr. Mc. lought out his partner, Mr. Crawley f Brookville. The butter department of this factor

It is under | ing down of this sugar; one pound of milk will make eight-tenths of a pound of acid. Ash is another main constituent of milk, and it is present

constituent of milk, and it is present to the extent of 7 per cent. "Of these constituents, in butter-making, we use practically the fat alone, with approximately 14 per cent. of water. In cheese making, we use casein and fat, with some water. Cheese is said to contain about 31 per

Cheese is said to contain about us peo-cent. of fat, 34 per cent, of water, 26 per cent. of casein and albumen, and 9 per cent. sugar, salt and ash. "The casein and fat determine the value of fat for cheese making. The vane of fat for cheese making. The vane of fat for cheese making. The rennet acts on the casein, which shrinking envelops the fat with it."

### Pulp Wood Boxes for Cheese

Some time ago a consignment of heese that reached this district from Canada, was put up in boxes made of pulpwood in lieu of the usual wcoden box. Althou to the shipper Although every credit is due hipper for his enterprise in of this method of packing cheese is not advocated by local importing houses.

with two waters when a set and work. The is pointed out that in sending the butter is placed in the refrigerator, after which its is prinded half the refrigerator, its prinded half the rest of the butter is developed to the butter is dev It is pointed out that in sending

"HAT'S ester, you to wri gone, but yo good work. "I don't t," return 'stories" fo

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tended to hold the case in position, were found to have lost their grip enwhere found to have lost their grip en-tirely, owing to the pulp having by some means or other become damp. They are an admirable form of pack-age for home trade and also from an age for nome trade and also from an economical point of view, yet they are looked upon with but little favor here. It is stated that they do not afford the maximum of projection in accordance with the weight of the cheese. -J. M. Masson, Trade Commissioner for Leeds and Hull.

en look

Dairy Meetings .- At the district dairy meeting for Lanark County held at Carleton Place, November 17th, Mr. T. A. Thompson was re-elected as director on the board of the Eas-tern Ontario Dairymen's Association tern Ontario Dairymen's Associated on November 16th, at the dairy meet-ing for Renfrew County held at Ren-frew, Mr. J. H. Singleton was re-elected on the same board. The meetings were very interesting to those who were in attendance. The attendance was not as large as it should have been, the chief reason apparently be-ing that the mosting apparently being that the meetings are held a little too early or that the ground is late in freezing up and the farmers have not finished their fall plowing.—R G. Murphy, Brockville, Sec. E.O.D.A

Our "Pig Offer" is a dandy. Have you taken advantage of it yet? Read it elsewhere in this issue.

FOR SALE.-Cheese factory, with why butter plant, all in good condition, Good dairy rection, Western Ontario. Will be sold cheep, as owner has other business and is leaving the province. Box 5, Farm and Dairy.

# WE MANUFACTURE

Sterl Cheese Vats, Steel Curd Sinks. Steel Whey Tanks, Steel Whey Leaders. Whey Butter Tanks, Water Tanks, Steel Smoke Stacks, Galvanized Ventilators, Cheese Hoops. Everything guaranteed Write for new Catalogue

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd-Tweed, Ont., Can.



# A Frontenac County, Ont., Cheese and Butter Factory.

This factory, owned and operated by Mr. Oharles Shook, is described in the ad-joining article. A windmill, the tower of which appears in the illustration, is used for elevating the whey; it has been in use for seven years.

tory is 24 by 36 feet. the one roof with the boiler house, house, butter room, ice room refrigerator. Butter is made coal and from the whey.

The whey is run from the vats with a large leader to the vat in the Lutter room which is about three feet lower than the cheese room. It is then elevated by means of a rotary pump, driven by a six horse power engine, to a tank over the separator.

Writing of whey butter manufac-turing, Mr. Shook says, "I find that one of the main things is to have a good pure culture starter. I place my cream before the cream in has started to run. After the cream is separated, it is placed in a tank of cold water. My well is in the of cold water. My well is in the centre of the butter room which makes very handy for cooling the cream After the cream is cooled to 45 or 50 After the cream is cooled to 40 or 50 degrees, it is placed in the refriger-ator where it is still cooling until it is churned. I churn every second day. The churn and butter worker is driven by the same engine. It takes about one hour to churn, after the milk is drawn off I wash my butter with two waters which takes all the milk out; then I salt and work. The



country is I all alike. Y out there. I cure. Here's ready. Train morning. G "It isn't u fired Miss Fo but Mr. Lloy he began to u essly on some The next da untry, dull, thrifty countrance; the far ance ; straggling of many unpictur many unpictu Rambling tow there, some of work and ov finery, but suc a preference f show dirt; and ment against M unbearable. unbearable. A mounted at on seen her trun wooden platfor on its indiffer she was now u a desert islar from any of he tire male contin

he said prese drum and ce

tere assembled the train come her kind. "Will one of tell me how I er's farm-Mr.

she asked; and remainder of pushed a red-fa "Here's Simhis way to dr gate," said half A few moment

trunk were in

November 25, 1909.

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Wow the sting of poverty, or small means, is gone, when one keeps house for one's own comfort, and not for the comfort of one's neighbours .- Mulock.

# -The Mountains of Peace

By Julia Truitt Bishop

By Julia Truitt Biahop Tester," said the managing edi-tor. "Of course we don't wat you be write a line while you ary gong be you ought to bring back any gong be you ought to bring back any good work," material-and apirit-for "I don't know where I would gei "I don't know where I would gei "tories" for the Sundarg writer of the sundary sundary sundary sundary from ster's data that Mr. Loyd and not herself, had chosen this rest."

metric Mr. Lloyd whittled at a blue pencil with leasarely deliberation. "That's why you are going there," he said presently. "Because it's humbrum and commonplace, because the country is level and the people are at latike. You won't have to think set there. It will be an absolute rest ears. Here's your transportation, all ready. Train starts at seven in the morning. Good-bye—have a good time."

"It isn't where I wanted to go," fred Miss Forester as a parting shot, but Mr. Lloyd only smiled sweetly as he began to use the blue pencil ruth-lessly on somebody's copy.

The next day's train took a discon-tented young woman down into a level country, dull, monotonous under the summer heat. It was not a rich or a country, dull, monotonous under the summer heat. It was not a rich or a lirity country, judging from appear-ance; the farmhouses unadormed, the straggling outbuildings presenting many unpicturesque stages of neglect. Rambling towns cropped out here and there, some of them smart with scroll work and overloaded with jig-aw fnery, but such of the citizens as had a preference for paint leaned to dark and serviceable colors which would not a signified the train went a significant. Mr. Lloyd became almost a strained the train went a significant Mr. Lloyd became almost about dirt; and Miss Forester's resent-mentable. And when she had dis-montable. And when she had dis-montable. And when she had dis-montable, and the train went as now undoubtedly at feit that he was now undoubtedly site feit that he was now undoubtedly site for the thet mail contingent of the bitle town a desert ising, a thousand min from any of her kind. True, the set it maile contingent of the bitle town were assembled at the station 'to see the train come in," but they were not of her kind.

"Will one of you gentlemen kindly tell me how I can reach Mr. Marn-er's farm-Mr. David Marner's?" the asked; and with one impulse the emainder of the male contingent ushed a red-faced youth to the front. passion a red-faced youth to the front. "Here's  $\operatorname{Sim}$ —'twon't be much out o' his way to drive right a-past the gate," said half a dozen at once. A few moments later she and the trunk were in the wagon with Sim

Hannah..." She stepped easily and swiftly back through the house, calling Hannah in a sweet, quivering old voice. Then Miss Forester, standing perplexed and annoyed beside her trunk, was aware of a shout, and turning, saw an old man running in stiff-legged leaps across a field toward the house, and waving his hands frantically as he came. came

Waving his hands tranucally as no came. "Hi, there! Hi, there, I say!" he shouted; and Miss Forester looked around curiously for the cattle he must be trying to drive. It was an absurd figure she saw as he came near er: the cowhide boots were so huge the face was so browned and seamed the straggling gray beard was fift-ing with the wind so grotesquely, the old felt hat slumped down so for-lorally, flopping wildly with every leap Goming on, sumbling with wearin-tes, he still continued to wave his armeand subut, "Hi, there" to Miss Fore the saw the commant to "Hi!" was undoubledly addressed to her.

track in the sand. "Here you new"; was Sim's first and only remark, as he draw rein at the ing him unessity. "One blind, and the other mad What a charming com-the trunk of the wagen and car." The old man stumbled through the ound; dumby dech derives ways also ound; dumby dech derives the observations of the steps. Forester stood still at the gate, half. Miss Forester began to realize that believing that she was abandoned in whatever else these people might bo,

### 13 MONTHS FOR \$1.00

Take advantage of our Fall Subscription Offer. Send in New Subscriptions now. They will be dated January 11. Thir-teen months' Subscription to Farm and Dairy for only \$1.00, in-cluding our Special December Magazine issue. Subscriptions taken for 13 months at \$1.00 are easily secured. Start a Club and work for our subscription to the subscription of the subscript and work for some premium shown in our New Premium List. These Premiums will make first-class holiday gifts. Write Circulation Manager, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont. for copy of Premium List.

some tenantless country. Chickens had scattered squawking, at Sim's abrupt entrance into the yard, and a puppy was giving utterance to, callow and self conscious yawps, every one of which lifted him clear of the ground but, no human being was in sight Well, at any rates she might go in and take possession; and the Sunday pa-per walked slowly up the path, the pupy paging joyrid hold of her skirts and worrying them with much growt-ing.

and worring. ing. And then appeared a little, thin white old woman-white faced, white-haired, with a large white handker-chief folded across her breast and a white apron that fell to the hem of her dress. She was feeling for some-her dress, an unstretched hand.

white apron that fell to the hem of her dress. She was feeling for some-thing with an outstretched hand. "Blind" with a distinct shudder. She had the momentary shrinking of the phys-ically perfect from the physically af "God examin" markam" and the

flicted. "Good evenin' ma'am," said the old woman. Her groping hand had found the trunk, and at the same time she had heard the soft step on the path.

mountaineous countyr questioned the old man eagerly. She stared at him. "Not a word," she faitered. "Mad-certainly mad" she said to herself, and edged a little further off. The old man followed and stoke human.

further on. I he old man rollowed and spoke lower. "You kin stay," he said impressive-ly," "any frien' o' Mr. Lloyd's is more'n welcome-but remember this! she thinks she's livin' in a mountaincous country, an' if you can't live up to that idee, you'd better hustle back. Which is it, now-mountains-or not mountains?"

path. "I was sent here by Mr. Lloyd," "Oh. mountins, to be sure!" she "oplied, looking around with immaa-replied, looking around with immeas-wished me to spend two or three weeks "Mountains, by all means?" Her voice

thrilled with contempt of the country and with amazement at the vagaries of insanity.

of imamity. "Mountains it is, then," said the "Mountains it is, then," said the old main. "You mus' e'scuse me for holderin at ye like ye was a cow-critter, but I had to keep ye lookin" my way, so's ye couldn't talk to 'er no more tell 1 got here. Come right along in. Three weeks in the moun-tains II take that peakid look out o' your face," he added jocularly, as he shouldered the trunk to woman, came from some-where at the back and helped lower the trunk to the floor.

where at the back and helped lower the trunk to the floor. "She kin hear, but she cain't talk," as id the old man. "But I don't know as you need to min' that. Most of "et talks too much, I've heard tall." "I blind, the most he horror. The blind, the most he horror. The blind, the don't block all in one house. And Mr. Llovil, all in one rately, to spend the only vacation also erately, to spend the only vacation also

erately, to spend the only vacation she would have this year! Her eyes filled would have this year! Her eyes filled with angly tears, when she was alone If she were not going to get away from this place somehow-anyhow-early in the morning, she would have written him such a letter. As they sat at the table in the great "back galry," flooded with the yel-low sunset, the little white old woman turned a wistful smile toward her ormest.

turned a wistful smile toward hes grant, and so a constraint of the smith of the in the mountains?" she said. "Well, wenned, for so many years-but after I lost, for so many years-but after I lost, so so and years-but after I lost years bavid public up stakes and buy years bavid public up stakes and buy years bavid public and buy years bavid public and buy years bavid public "Out of David" "Out of David" in the sunset's a shinin" on his throp till it's and an enter." The bind eyes were lifted toward the sunset sky, and there was an eager

The blind eyes were lifted toward the sumset sky, and there was an eager book on the withered white face. "That's good to think about," she said, with a strange liftle smile. "I wish Mr. Loyd could be here. He didn't like to talk about 'em much ats first, but later on he got so's he could tell more about how them mountains-looked than mos' anybody. "Miss Forester choked a little over her tes. This was presenting Mr. Loyd in an entirely new light. (Concluded next week.)

(Concluded next week.)

# \* The Upward Look How We Shall be Known

Let your light so shine before men Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your father which is in heaven.—Matt. 5; 16. Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them; other-wise ye have no reward of your father which is in heaven.—Matt. 6; 1.

which is in heaven .-- Matt. 6; 1.

which is in heaven.—Matt. 6; 1. Christ made it clear, when He was here on earth, that we are going to be judged, not by our long prayers or by our regular attendance at church or even by our gifts to the poor. In fact we may pray; go to church and help the poor and be simining all the time. "Not created be simining all the time. "Lot of a similar and the Lord, "that saith unio me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven." The test of our lives as Christians is to be decided by how we have lived in spirit. If the spirit that has promp-ted our good acts has not been a worthy one then they avail us noth-ing. When the widow, out of her powerty, cast but two mitse into the church treasury, her gift availed more

church treasury, her gift availed more with our Lord than all the gifts of the rich because the spirit that the rich because the spirit that prompted hers was a right one. When we become a follower of Christ we must, if we are to please Him,

partake of His spirit which is the spirit of love. If we do we will unconsciously so live that others will "The objects of Women's Institutes be quick to see our good works and thereby be led to glorify our Father who is in heaven. Through contact with us in daily life, others will realize that our strength comes from above and they will be led to seek the same source of power and love and wisdom

dom. The best way in which to show our good works is by our method of life. When things go wrong with us we must not complain. We must trust in God and show others that we are so doing. We must control our temso doing. We must control our tem-pers, forgive insults and wrong, do good to those who hate us and keep from pride. Such acts are the fruits of God's spirit within us. They are prompted by a power greater than our own

When our good deeds to others are the result of our love for them we will not need to think of God's warning not to do our alms before men. We will strive to hide them instead of make them public.

If we are not gaining the victory over sins in our lives then we should remember Christ's awful warning that every tree that does not bring forth good fruit will be hewn down and cast into the fire. (Matt. 3, 8). We are to be known by our fruits. (Matt. 7, 16).

It is one thing to believe in Christ and thus to be regenerated. It an utterly different matter to be led God's holy spirit. Many of us fail to draw this distinction and thus our lives are not as fruitful of good deeds as they might be. The disciples beieved in Christ but after He had risen they were not permitted to serve Him until they had received the bapt-ism of the Holy Ghost. When they had received this baptism they worked with great power. Every person who to desire the bartient so desire may receive the baptism of the Holy Spirit. If we have not got it we should examine our lives to find why. If we do possess it then our lives will abound in good works pleasing to God.—I.H.N.

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Renew your subscription and send for one of our Musical Folios. They are sure to please you.

Mrs. M. L. Watts, Clinton, Ont. "The objects of Women's Insti-tutes," as taken from their hand book, are the dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic economy, includ-ing household architecture, with apperelating to domestic economy, includ-ing household architecture, with spe-cial attention to home sanitation, a better understanding of the economic and hygienic value of foods, clothing and fuel; and a move scientific care and training of children, with a view of existing the science of the state of the science of the and training of children, with a view of raising the general standard of the health and morals of our people; or the carrying on of any line of work, which has for its object the uplifting of the home or the betterment of con-difference of the standard standard standard What do you think of the life, so they worthy of your consideration? Can anything be added to make them more complete, or is there a society on earth

anything be added to make them move complete, or is there a society on earth that should be more helpful to the home life of every one? Surely there is much to be gained by women attending the meetings of such an organization. There is no built of the superstructure does not en-

such an organization. There is phase of the work which does not phase of the work when does not en-list their sympathies. Benefits? Why I can see nothing but benefits and the ing from altendance at meetings, when everything pertaining to the bet-terment of home life is discussed. Where is the woman who cannot or will not find some new ideas that will be helpful to he? Here we get a clearer conception of the necessity of perfect sevitation in and around the home, rad what is more important than that which aids in procuring and retaining good health. in procuring

pladly and put them into practice. Economy can be practised in so many ways, not only in buying, but in a score of other ways in the home. Ev-ery housewife should study economy in the kitchen, in her cooking and at the table. Some are very wasteful of good edibles, of which there is no need in these days when we have so many recipes for making tasty dish-es out of left-overs. If you have not been schooled along this line I would say attend the Women's Institute meetings and receive an education that will put an end to all waste of good food. The want of economy springing gladly and put them into practice.

The want of economy springing from the ways of knowledge, the greasy food, the lack of delicacy and regard for the finer elements of health regard for the finer elements of health and life, is smazing; it is piteous. We do not want any French moral-ily; but we should like some French cuisine: the art of rendering the poorest, cheapset measu, such as are within the reach of all, into such feely says group dimes as shall per-fectly says group dimes as shall per-fectly says group dimes and teach young girls how wisely; outs and teach young girls how wisely; a foundation for their future married life that will avail much. life that will avail much.

life that will avail much. I pity the man who marries a girl who knows nothing about cooking. He'll find his path not all roses. I read of one such young wife who com-plained to her good greeer that the flour he sent her was not good. On his innicing what was not good. his inquiring what was wrong with she replied, "Why it was tough. I husband simply couldn't eat the bis-cuits I made of it." That husband

than 'that which aids in procuring and retaining good health. Santary science is a science that has my sympatry is abuld see that has a great or the second second

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brings out the best that is in us, and brings out the best that is in us, and makes us more generous and less nar-row minded. Our members yie wit: each other as to who shall produce the best recipes or give the most gen-eral information on any subject per-taining to the welfare of the home. Helpful women-better women. Then again we learn to look upon homework in a new lioh ago to

Then again we learn to look upon housework in a new light, not as a drudgery, but as an accomplishment. If we look upon life rightly, all its duties may become delightful. The true secret is to cultivate a cheering approximation of the second second second provide the health, comfort and happiness of ourselves and those around us, learn to be interested in all our hand finds to do and to gain pleasure, not annoyance from our ev-eryday duties.

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457 Design for Embroidering a Cushion Cover or Pillow Top 17 inches square.

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Geler 432 Design for an Embroidered Doyley six inches in Diameter.

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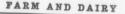
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Time the pudding goes on until it is done. If the water should stop boiling, the pudding will be soft and sticky, even if the boiling is speedily renewed. A large pudding requires 90 r 10 hours for the first boiling. After the pud-ding is done, hang away in a cool nlace until the day it is to be served Then, still in its original hag or mold, plunge again into boiling water for an hour or two: take out twenty min-utes before serving; turn out on a desser platter and let is stand ten minutes in the over to take on a rich brown color.—The New Idea Women's Magazine for December.

Two entrance. I wonder what "Cousin Eva," is doing and how she is? We have not heard from her for many weeks. Her thoughts on "The boys on the Farm," "How to keep Young," were so splen-did we would like to see her name once more in the Home Club.—"Aunt Faithle."

TRAFFREATOR REFORM The continued programs of the Tem-perance Reform is one of the pleasing features of the life of the pleasance for the life of the pleasance on, hand in hand, until by fagune larger number of our people do not use alcoholic stimulants for beverage purposes and the larger half of the haltable area of the country is un-der prohibitory law. The end is not yet.

yet. The same causes which have been in operation for the past half century producing the present gratifying re-sults are in operation still and will be looked for. Not only will the causes working for temperature centinue, but they will

for temperance continue, but they will go on in an increased measure. For

of many in its vicinity. This fact is seen in the large per-centage of municipalities in this pro-vince which on the adoption of local option, refuse to return to the li-cense aystem.—"The Parson."

TEMPERANCE REFORM

### BAKED PARSNIPS

BAKED PARSNIPS Scrape, split lengthwise and boil till tender in clear water enough par-nips for a meal. Then take them from the water, lay in a pan, and dot with pieces of butter, sprinkle with pepper and salt and sugar. Brown in oven in oven.

### POTATO PIE

FOTATO FIE Boil polatoes until soft, mash through sieve, and to 1 pt potato add 3 pts sweet milk, 1 cup sugar, 1 tab-lesp melted butter, 3 beaten eggs, ½ teasp salt, nutmeg or lemon to flavor, and bake till done, in pans lined with bottom crust only, same as custard rie.

### FRIED CABBAGE

PRIED CARBAGE Chop fine 1 qt firm white cabbage, Have ready in a skillet 1 tablesp each of butter or lard or nice bacon fry-ings. Put in the chopsed cabbage and season with 1 teasp salt and sean ½ teasp peper. Do not add any water, but sir with a wooden paddle till done, but not quite tender. Do not let it brown, or it will not be so nice.

### PUMPKIN PIE

to on in an increasing, but they will a moral force, once as measure. For a ball started on top of a hill under the law of gravitation, that is, the longer it moves the gravitater its velo-city and more powerful the momen-tum. People who once have tasted of the fruits of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the community are not likely to go back to personal indulgence to a social condition in which the open bar stands as menace to the welfare of many in its vicinity. PUMPERN PHE Take 1 of stowed pumping, 4 beaten ezzs, 3 tablesp milasses, 4 rounded tablesp miles sugar, 2 rounded table-sp butter, 2 toasp ginger, 1 teasp cin-namon and ½ toasp cach of sait and rutmeg. This makes a very nice full. favored, rich pie.





soutache. Material required for medium size is 9 yds 27, 5½ yds 44 or 4½ yds 52 in wide, with 1 yd 27 in wide for piping and sou-tache according to design design.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 39, 40 and 42 in bust and will be mailed on re-ceipt of 10 cts.

BLOUSE WAIST 6451

717

WAIST 6451 The blouse waist which includes a chemisette, is a pret-ty one and will be much worn this see-son. Here is a model that can be utilized both for the gown and for the separ-ate blouse. Material required

at b house. Material required for medium size is 3 via 81 or 36 2%, yds wide, with 1%, yds of 3 wide, with 1%, yds of b and 3, 54, 53, 38, tucked silk and 5%, yds of banding. The pattern is cut be mailed on receipt of 19 ots.

The yoke dress for the younger girl is one of the latest. This one is smart yet This one is smart yet simple and childish in effect and can be made from a variety of materials. Light weight serge and cashmere are favor-ites, plaids also are much used, and shep-herd's checks are al-ways pretty and ser-viceable.

Viceshie. Material required for medium size (12 yrs) is 7% yds 21 or 24, 6% yds 32 or 4% yds 44 in wide with 1% yds of silk. The pattern is out for zirls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 yrs and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

PLAITED SKIRT WITH FIVE GORED UPPER PORTION 6471



for re-making. Material required for medium size is 7% yds 24 or 27, 4% yds 44 or 52 in wide, the width of the skirt at lower edge is 4% yds. The pattern is out





# **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS**

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein - Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send lems of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

### mannon HOLSTEIN MILK

Our milk supply comes from a selected Oth mitk suppy comes from a selected herd of tuberculin tested Holstein cows, where abundant pasturage, an ample sup-ply of pure water, sunshine, exercise, pure air and intelligent care, make the production of a good whole-some milk both pleasurable and profitable to the owner.

Holstein milk is characterized by fat Holstein milk is characterized by fat globules of small and uniform size, sep-arating slowly by the gravity method and uniform size of the fat globules insures and a size of the fat globules insures breed excels the Hold assimilation. No breed excels the Hold assimilation, the tutional vigor. The Holstein with the re-formation most complete all the refutional vigor. The Holstein milk, there-fore, fulfills most completely all the re-quirements when food for infants and in-valids is under consideration...From An-nual Report Milk Commission of Chicago.

### COW TRANSFERS FOR OCTOBER, 1998 The publication of these transfers is paid for by the Holstein Friesian Breed Association

Ont. Counters Bess Posch. C. D. Emmett to Rufus S. Hudson, Toronto, Ont. Countess Clora Clothilde, A. S. B'ack-wood to Can. Pac. Irrigation Col. Co., Cal-gary, Ont.

onry Ont. Daisy Isabelle, J. L. Davis to J. L. Davis i Son, Jaaper, Ont. Daisy of Cedar View, Hector Wood to W. Countryman, Tweed, Ont. Juay Texal De Kol, A. S. Blackwood to an. Pac. Irrigation Col. Co., Calgary, Iva. G Daisy Te.

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Allia and inframou con con construction. Dandy Possib Ard. A. E. Hulet to Jenseph Monigomery, Oakland, Ont. De Kol Pearl Hengerveld, A. C. Hallman to Roy Hewitt, Pietteville, Ont. De Winton Lass, De Winton Queen. A. S. Blackwood to Can. Pac, Irrigation Col. Diploma Srid. Bautty Goorge A. Fer-gusson to T. Merritt Moor, Springfield, Ont.

Co., Calgary, Ain. Daploma Norks. Result, George A. Fer-manna to T. Merritt, Moor, Springfield, Echo Pietertle, Verbelle, John Morrison. Berner, Agness Morrison. Newry, Ont. Berner, M. Berkon, A. E. Huiet to Mills Heritory Rowing, A. E. Huiet to Mills Heritory Roving, A. E. Huiet to Mills A. Machin, Cowley, Aita A. C. Hallman to A. H. Teeple, Unrease, Ont. Panny De Kol 2nd, George A. Fergusson to D. B. Cohos, Norwickl, Ont. Panny De Kol 2nd, George A. Pergusson to D. B. Cohos, Norwickl, Ont. Panny De Kol 2nd, George A. Pergusson to D. B. Cohos, Norwickl, Ont. Panny De Kol 2nd, George A. Pergusson to D. B. Cohos, Norwickl, Ont. Panny De Kol 2nd, George A. Pergusson to D. B. Cohos, Norwickl, Ont. Prances Guesen, M. P. Crosthwaite to William Marin, Oriel, Ont. Crosthwaite, Currics, Ont.

Hazel C., T. Laing to Mrs. A. Machin, Coviey, Alta. Homestead Minnie Rooker, Fred C. Clark to Logan Bros, Amherst N. 8. Lione, George A, Fergusson to J. W. Mo-Trene Schniling De. Kcl., Henry Bennett to W. A. Bowyer, Silver Hill, Ont. Isabelle Bakker. George A. Fergunon to C. J. Pearce, Ostrander, Ont. Jessie of Findley, Altred Curtis to Thoc. Jessie of Findley. A Street Sectors

FARM AND DAIRY

Asstwood, Gananoque, Ont. Jessie Tensen De Kol. Fred S. Fergurson o Robert Harpell, Cataraqui, Ont. Jewel Zozo De Kol, A. S. Blackwood to Jan. Pac. Irrigation Col. Co., Calgary, Mu.

Alin, and Hrigation Col. Co., Cangary, J., Davine & Kol. Elmer S. Davis to J., Davis & Son, Jasper, Ont. Judy Mercena Posch, R. R. H. Hicks to Judy Mercena Posch, R. R. Mullins to Katie of Brookside, W. H. Mullins to Ludyon Smith, Cover Bar, Alia. Lady De Kol Pietertje, A. S. Blackwood O'Gan, Pae. Irrigation Col. Co., Ca gary,

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Robhins to Sidney Heasilp, Weilandgort, O.C., Carbolnes, Nool, Kert, Bross, to David Gambie, Morton, Ontr. Bross, Ion David Carbolnes, Bonheur King, Mark, Mark Bong, Karbolnes, Singer, Markan, Markan Constantus, Pern Srd, Thomas Pestre, to See, Otterville, Onterville, Ont. Colatilus, Pern Srd, Thomas Pestre, to See, Otterville, Onter Ole, Ont. Colatilus, Pern Srd, Thomas Pestre, to See, Otterville, A. Bullet to Count Abholesker Posed, A. R. Bulet to Count Echo May Ibe Kol, Janes H. Mon-Cy to Brots Hiros, Lanistome, One, Count Scholmer, Santone, O. C. T. Wad David Devening, Santown, Oct. Count Scholmer, Santown, One, Count Sc

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A. Ferguason to J. G. Herron, Tillonburg, Orne Tei Rooker, James Harding to Gavin Harding, Graham's Road, P. E. I. Panay Irene Be Kol, David Smith to Bartichic Benner, O. Pauline Gerben 2nd, A. C. Haliman to D. R. Streicher, Wellesley, Ont. Pauline Herris David Berlo, Bennet E. Pauline Picteris David Berlo, C. Picto Berlo, Girt, Mana, Labovel, Ont. Picto Berlo, Girt, Mana, Standard, Mana W. A. Blair, Henmingford, Que

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nt. Paul Wayne De Kol, W. C. & E. J. lasgow to J. J. Black, Winchester, Ont. Pride of Brownsville, Benj. James to J. Barr, Harrietsville, Ont. Prince Abbekerk Peachdale, A. E. ulet to George M. Hillman, Stony Creek, nt.

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November 25, 1909.

HASTINGS CO., ONT. CILAPEAN.—Harvesting operations are completed in for another year. They returns for the for another year they have been quite astistations most parts have been quite astistations with the sepuly of feed for the coming winter will apply of feed for the agreesing quarters in good condition. The agreesing quarters in good condition. The agreesing quarters at present is being taken advantage of by the farmers to finish their fail plow-ine, and the recent rains have also assist at towards this end.—H.S.T.

et towards this end — B. A. T.
VICTORIA Co, ONT.
LITTLE BUITAIN.—Perhaps few read-weak farms and Dairy know that we have by a start of the star

association if formed in each of those counties—I, F. W. OK KWOOD.—A few severe froms of the first few nights have warned farmers the interpret of fast aproaching. The fail pow-mer request shows a severe from the fail pow-request shows a severe farmer to have a severe fast of the spring, the small is appointing in most case. Owing to the long dry apell of the spring, the small are very severe states and consequently are very severe states and consequently and consequently in the light crop. The severe severe severe severe to the long dry apell of the spring, the small are very severe severe severe severe to the severe severe severe severe severe to the severe severe severe severe the farmers are destrous to fast now the farmers are destrous considering the the severe severe severe severe severe severe severe to the severe severe severe severe severe to the severe severe severe severe severe severe severe to the severe severe severe severe severe severe severe to the severe severe severe severe severe severe to the severe sever

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better than a Ben Davis"-A. M. LITTL&WODD-LFORE Brock are settened formers of this place. One day that more all distinct on the average patch. Mangels and steens on the varage patch. Mangels and steens on the varage patch. Mangels and a steen the steens of the part of the summer and are all better part of the summer and are all better part of the summer and matured.-J. McK. The steens is a steen the steens of the summer and and matured.-J. McK. To a steen the steens of the steen of the steens of the steens of the steens of the steens of the steen of the steens of the steens of the steen of the steens of the steen of the steen of the steens of the steen of the

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PATNE'S MILL—The writer any on the farm of Mr. Davideon, something quite out of the ordinary. This was a home-made traction engine, which is used to supply power for a threshing machine, so the supply power for a threshing machine, we can be added and the supply power for a supply power for a supply power for a supply power for supply power for supply power for supply power for a supply power for a supply power for a supply power for the supply power for supply power for the supply power for the

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### ESSEX CO., ONT.

### BRUCE CO., ONT.

DRUCE US, UNI. CLUNY.-The fail wheat looks well and a great deal more has been sown this fail than a year ago. The lice made alight attacks on the turnips, but not to and estion to the average patch. Manged attacks and the article part of the summer and wheat ware corp. Goo-siderable buckwheat ware corp. grew well and matured.-J. Mor.

FARM AND DAIRY



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# THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY \$7.60 a Cwt.

## THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO., LIMITED PETERBOROUGH, - HULL, - BRANTFORD an destatem

### GOSSIP

### A BOOK YOU SHOULD HAVE

A BOOK YOU SHOULD HAVE These of our readers who have not al-readers as should write to the North-ern Evens and Mir. Co., of Montreal, and secure a and Mir. Co., of Montreal, and secure a model Mir. Co., of Montreal, technical and telephine systems are use which they are offering to give away. This bookt relies about the advantages of telephones, and also gives the farmer a great deal of valuable information in r-gard to the steps necessary to take in or-gard to the steps necessary in his sown, built, out the steps necessary in the south community, rand would strongly recom-mend these of our readers who are not a read familiar with its contents to see d for it at once.

## WHICH SPREADER SHALL YOU BUY?

WHICH SPREADLE SHALL YOU BUY?
WHICH SPREADLE SHALL YOU BUY?
The set where they discuss the value of the set where they discuss the value of the set of the set

PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR Will be held at GUELPH, Ont., DECEMBER 6th to 10th, 1909 HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, SEED GRAIN Every facility is offered visitors to examine exhibits and to study the individual merits of each one. The new \$30,000 addition to the building and the new department for florese will make the greatest educational fair An attractive Programme of Lectures in these prepared. A special feature of the lectures will be a discussion of the proper type between the special features of all the jocaling increds of its earlow. Expresentiative animals of the yardows threading all all the jocaling increds of its earlow. Special special special special of Milk Production. "Frontable Poulity will also be given on "Lowening the Cost of Milk Production." Frontable Poulity will also the given on "Lowening the Cost of the special special special special special special special special of Milk Production. "Frontable Poulity will also the special of the special spec LARGER and BETTER than EVER For programme of Lectures or other information apply to the Secretary Lieut.-Col. R. MCEWEN, Pres. BYRON, Ont. A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary TORONTO, Ont.

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distinguishing features, which have only been hinted at here. The same exact lent work may be appeted from each of the spreaders y range greatly less the work: or manure shey greatly less the work: or manure shey greatly and they greatly increase the sheat. and the ing it on the land in a form which make s ing it on the land in a form which make it immediately available to support plant life. Particulars regarding I. H. C. spread-ors may be had by writing direct to the lamenta and marketser Company of America at Charges, or by calling on 'ocal International agents.

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Toronto, Monday, November 23, 1997- Ontario's hay eron, according to the lat-Trade seems to be on a soil footing and extinct to be on a soil footing and extinct to be on a soil footing and last year. A good export demand con-tinues to the soiness door, This is due largely to the properous condition of long rule stocks are not accumulate largely to the properous condition of lines so that stocks are not accumulate pominion to the other is considerably better off than at this time last year. Instainess men generally are looking for inc, and \$736 to \$8 at on for bailed stras-in card to 1910 as one of the best years in commend to 1910 as one of the best years in the strate looks for the strate looks for the strate looks in the strate looks in the incommend to 1910 as one of the best years in commend to 1910 as one of the best years in the strate looks in the looks of the strate looks in the strate looks into the strate looks into the looks of the incommend looks into the strate looks into the strate looks into the looks in the looks into the looks in the looks into the looks in the looks in the looks into the looks in the looks in the looks in the looks into the looks in the looks in the looks into the looks into the looks in the looks into the looks in the looks into the looks into the looks in the looks in the looks into the looks inthe looks into the looks into the looks inth quality of the business doing. This is due largely to the prosperious condition of the farmer, who from one end of the Dominion to the other is considerably better off than at this time last year. Business men generally are looking for-ward to 1910 as one of the best years in the history of Causala. It is to be haped he history of Causala. It is to be made isfactory thing just now is the assumer in which accounts are being met. Wholesal which accounts are being met. Wholesal ers report a much better condition in this ers report a much better condition in this respect than a year ago. Money i.eeps in fair demand. Call loans have advanced to 5 per cent., white some banks asking  $5^{ij}_{2}$  per cent., which is a pretty good indi-cation that there is a big demand for money for regular business enterprises. WHEAT

WHAT The probable outcome of the Australian and Argentine crops is the factor curving the most figure in the wheat situation just now. Reports of serions damage to to arrive, and are having a simulative effect upon the speculative market. On Monday at Chicago, December wheat ran up to \$1.07 a bushel, largely on the atrength of bad crop reports from the Argentine. The damage may be all that Argentine. The damage may be all that or by Time alone will tell the geteen by by Time alone will tell the geteen reports say it is, and then again it may not be. Time alone will tell the extent of the locust plague in that country. In the meantime large quantities of wheat continue to find their way to European not be. the meantin continue to inue to find their way to European tets. Last week the world's exports the heaviest on record, including exmarkets were tra large shipments from fussia and the Danbian provinces. The United States was also a heavy shipper. At the end of the week there was considerable trading the week there was considerable trading in the speculative market. December wheat closing at Uhlcago at 8.16%, on a lessening of receipts being the chark cause. On the same day Winninge ex-perienced an easier feeling the chark closing at 50%. December at 55%, and the higher than a week ago and quota-tions rule steady at 8.16% to 81.06 for No. 2 winter outside. On Toronto farmery market fall wheat sells at 8.10% to 81.08 and goose at 50% to 81.0 a bubbl.

### COARSE GRAINS

COARSE GRAINS Three is little change in the sat situa-tion and quotations rule steady at shout list week's prices. Canadian western oats are quoted at Montreal at 41% to 43%. Dealers here quote Ontation onta at 37 to 380 outside and 380 to 480 a bushel on track Toronto. Three have been larger receipts of barley on the local market here and prices are a cent or two higher. They and prices are a cent or two higher track to a starter on the local market here quote barley at 560 to 560, outside as to quality, and peas at 560 to 560, outside as to quality, and peas at 560 to 560, and peas at 560 to 460, barley at 560 to 560, and peas at 560 to 160, barley at 560 to 560, and peas at 560 to houtside at 350 to 560, and peas at 560 to houtside at 350 to 560, and peas at 560 to houtside at 350 to 560, and peas at 560 to houtside at 350 to 560, and peas at 560 to houtside at 350 to 560, and peas at 560 to 160 to 160 to 560 to 560

### FEEDS

A firmer feeling in bran is reported at Montreal, owing to a demand for export, Manitoba bran selling for this purpose on a basis of \$19, though many millers are a basis of \$13, though many millars are refusing this offer, as they expect prices to go higher. Outrairo bran is quoted there as \$35,50 to \$21,50, and shorts at \$23 to \$3,50, and Manitoka bran at \$30 to \$30, there. Dealers here quote Manitoka here at \$21, and shorts at \$21 to \$34, and On-tario bran at \$22 and shorts at \$34 a ton in ear lots in bags on track Toronto, Dealers here quote old American corn ear lots on track Toronto. HAY AND STRAW

### HAY AND STRAW

While the hay situation shows little change from a week ago, there is a feel-ing that higher prices are bound to come.



in car lots on track lose timothy sells at farmers' market lose timothy sells at 816 to \$22; clover at \$10 to \$12; straw in bundles at \$16 to \$17, and lose straw at \$8 to \$9 a ton.

## POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are quoted higher at Montre-al at 50c to 57% of or Ontarios and Quebecs, in car lots there. Receipts are more pientiful here and the market is get to see out of an bag in car lots and 50c to 55c out of an bag in car lots and 50c to 55c out of an bag in car lots and 50c to 55c out of an bag in car lots and 50c to 55c out of an bag.

sier feeling in beans An easier feeining in beans is reported at Montreal, owing to the limited demand and larger arrivals of western Ontario beans, which are quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.65 a bushel in car lots there for three pund beans, which are quoted at \$1.00 10 \$4.3 a bushel in car lots there for three pum pickers. Trade is quiet here and whol sale prices are \$1.75 to \$1.80 a bushel fo primes and \$1.95 to \$2 for hand-picked. EGGS AND POULTRY

EGGS AND POULTRY The egg market continues very firm. Presh stock is scarce and the trade is depending very largely upon storage eggs. New laid are quoted at Montreal at 36 to 35 in case lots, but receipts are very small. Prices are very firm here. Presh gathered are quoted at 36 to 156 at dosen and held stock at 25c to 25c in ea.e dosen and held stock at 25c to 25c in ea.e dosen and held stock at 25c to 25c at dosen and held stock at 25c to 25c at at 35c to 35c at dosen and storage eggs at 36c to 35c at dosen at Dressed polutify is hedmines to action

In the set of the set 15c; turkeys to 12c a lb.

### APPLES

APPLES The apple market has not quite so strong a tone. Reports at Montreal indi-cate damage to receipte owing to warm weather early in the weak. There are also weather early in the weak. There are also the source of the ed at \$2.75 to \$5.50, and No. 2s at \$2.60 to \$4 = bhl at eastern Ontaric points at \$3 a bbl., at eastern Ontario point \$2.50 to \$3.10 for regular No. 1s and to \$3.15 for Spys f.o.b. On Toronto f Ontario pointe to \$3.15 for Spys f.o.b. On Toro and \$3.10 ers' market apples sell at \$1.50 to \$1.50 bbl. The apples at the fruit show a week ago sold at the high prices of \$2 a box and \$4 a barrel, one dealer taking everything at these prices.

### DAIRY PRODUCE

hees market rules quiet but Trading at the factories is mostchees steady. steady. Trading at the factories is most-ly in odds and ends of the season's make, for which present prices should be factory. At the end of the week 11% and 11 3-156 were the ruling prices at country boards. Dealers here quote cheese wholesale at 12% for large and 36 a lh for twing.

The state of the second are as follows: Ureamery prints, so to 27c; separator prints, 24c to 25c; holee dairy prints, 23c to 24c; tubs, 20c to 21c; and inferior, 17c to 15c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market choice dairy sells at 23c to 36c and ordinary at 25c to 27c a lb.

### HORSE MARKET

Trade in horses is picking up; at the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, business last week was the best in months. Horses that we fall using a rest to the south of orealities were shipped to the size mouths. Horses the United States and to various pace to outrato. The demand is more wide-spread and a much better feeling pre-spread and a much better feeling pre-sponse of the size of the size of the size of the regular trade. Heavy rest prices in the regular trade to the size drivers, \$100

The cattle market have ruled steady to strong all week, and everything, even the poor, uneven stuff that is largely re-presented on the market these days, sold readily enough at a price. Exporters were if anything a little easier. At the can of the week the best butchers' were up lot to ble act. The quality of the arriv-als was better in the butcher line. That is anything a larger preventiage of good new to not argue preventiage of good keep up well though more choice butch-ers' stuff would find a ready market. Receipts in the export line are begin-ning to dwindle. This trade is pretty well over for this season. Most of the ar-ivals moust odds and ends, though

well over for this season. Most of the rivals now are odds and ends, thou each week sees the arrival now of one two loads of good ones, which heip maintain quotations. At the Union Str Vande ar Duradowski the Union Str two loads of good ones, which henp to maintain outstions. At the Union Stock Yards on Tuesday the top price was §6 a wet, paid for a choice load. Another load sold for §5.75. But in a general way the builk of the sales were quoted lower than a week ago at §5 to §5.50 a cwt. Com-mon steers sold at \$4.35 to \$4.75; export non steers sont at 94.25 to 94.75; export heifers at 85 to 85.60; cows at 84 to 84.50, and export bulls at 83.50 to 84.50 a cwt. There were no export cattle on (ffer at the city market on Thursday, A lcad of export bulls sold at 83.25 to 84.75 per

The butcher market continues strong, with a premium for choice cattle, which are not arriving in large enough numbers to meet the demand. On Thursday to meet the demand. On Thursday s cral sales were made at \$3.55 to \$5 and others at \$5 to \$5.20, with the bu of the cattle on offer selling at \$3.75 \$4.90 a cwt. Cows sold at \$1.75 to \$4 and butchers' bulls at \$2.50 to \$4.75 \$5.40 \$4.60, cost.

A brisk trade in feeders and stockers continues, though receipts last week were a little larger than usual. All of good quality were bought up quickly on Thursday and even common light stockers Thursday and even common light stockers found a ready sale. Quotations rule about as follows: Best steers, 900 to 1000 (bs, each, 84 to 4540; steers, 800 to 900 (bs, each, 8530 to 8430; good stockers, 900 to 700 lbs, each, 8437 to 84335, and common stockers, 82 to 8225 a cwt. Under a moderate run veal calves sell readily. On Thursday more choice ones would have such than were, on the work.

Under a moderate run veal calves sell readily. On Thursday more choice onces would have sold than were on the mark-et, Vasis sold at 8556 to 556 for the solution of the solution of the solution extra quality. At limitable vesis a new of the strong market for milkers and springers. Steveral buyers from M.n-treal, Ottawa and other outside points were on the market on Thursday look 575 each, most of the comment to medium 535 oct, to 540 each.

875 each, most of the common to medium scillar at 820 to 890 each. The key harge bits tips of about and the key harge prices. On Thurnday export evens sold at 8,50 to 84i culls and rams at 82,50 to 83, and lambe at 85,50 to 86, or an av-erage of about 8575 a cwt. At Buffalo Canada lambs are quoted at 8750 to 87,60a cwt.

Hog prices remained steady all week Hog prices remained steady all week at 87.40 f.o.b. at country points and 87.66 fed and watered on the market here. On Thursday an easier feeling was noticable, and dealers, predicted lower quotations this week. At Buffah longs are quoted at 88.15 to 88.50 a owt as to kind and qual-ity. The Trade Bullstin's London cable of November 19th quotes bacon as fol-lows:

ws: "The market is firm with Canadian scon quoted at 68s to 72s." hace

## MONTREAL HOG MARKET

MONTREAL HOG MARKET Montreal, saturday, November 20, 1937-Lower prices have ruled here for the of-paid this week being 8263 a cwr. for se-lected lots weighed off cars. The demand was only fair, and although the supplice wore not at all heavy there was rather more than the trade could quickly disof. There is a good demand for dressed

hogs, quotations ranging from \$11.50 to \$11.75 a cwt. for fresh killed abatteir

### EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, November 20, 1999 – There has been very little trading in cheese this week. The offerings in the country have consisted entirely of Novem-ber make, and as it would be impossible to get these in to the market here in time for shipment before the close of navi-time for shipment before the close of navitime for singuent before the close of mari-gation, the exporters have been inclined to let them alone except at reduced prices, and as a consequence the siles-men at the few soards held this week have been obliged to accept less money than was paid last week, the prices of-

The design of the way large extent. Montreal quots the The re receipts from the country this

The receipts from the country this week were fairly heavy but the figures for next word of the heavy but the figures for next word of the start failing off, and and the present arrivals constitute its halance of the output from many politi-halance of the output from many politi-the quantity still shows a decided increase over last year, the total to due be ng years.

market for butter is strong with The market for butter is strong with a good demand from the local trade at full prices. Finest Eastern Townships cream-ery is selling freely at 25/4 c a lb. The lots, with ordinary finest at 25c a lb. The lots, with ordinary Innest at 25c a 1D. The present receipts from the country which are not choice quality, are being picked up at 26 to 24% of a 1b. according to sec-tion. The supply, however, is failing of steadily, and the trade here is turning on to stored stocks in order to supply the demand. demand

A number of the factories along the bor-A number of the factories along the her-der that have been shipping crean to the United States during the past few weak, have been obliged to discontinue the practice as the butter market on the other side has had a slump in prices for cream. The factories in many there is no consequently and able to pay very full prices for cream. ing on to the making of butter again, and the trade looks for a further supply of fresh butter for some time.

### CHEESE BOARDS

sold at 11 3-16c; 150 at 11/6c, and 174 at 11c. Ottawa, Nov. 19.-464 boxes boarded; 40 colored and 55 white; of which 170 sold at

### GOSSIP

OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN .- Do OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.—Do you turn your horse out for the winkey? It so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either had somet or farm, have quite likely had somet or farm, have quite likely had somet is not been caused. Do not have been caused to have been caused to have been caused to have the farmed is a not be indexed to have a direct days of days of the source of the sourc haps new life is needed to be influend in: their legs. Combusit's Caustie Balsan applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that advantage in using this remedy is that attention, a papiled it needs no care or attention, a papiled it needs no care or attention is not be now is harving a rest. Of course it can be need to be not a be now in the needs of time when the best is the needs of the needs of the needs of the ourse it can be needed to be not be not be not be needed to be needed to be not the needed to be course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they are reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder

# FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY wants man

to sell direct to farmers. Quick seler. Every farmer wants one: 70 per cent. profit. Experience valuatie but unnec-cessary. Postai today brings particulars. G. Clarke, Sarnia, Ont.

AGENTS make big money selling Vol Peek" Granite Geneent. Menda hole/ is Graniteware, Iron, Agate, Tinware, etc. Monds a hole in one minute. Freer Monds a hole in one minute. Free Monds a hole in

profik.-M. Naffe, Westmount une WANTED-Married man, an experience general farm hand and geometric State wares yearly with objionfor abb house, milk, garden, and pokutoe fa-nished, - W. W. Ballantyne, Straford Ont. (Phone).

CHEESEMAKERS-Can scoure good wints employment by working for Farm and Dairy. If you mean business and ar anxious to earn a good snm weekly, stik for full particulars to Chroniation Mass-ger, Farm and Dairy, Peserbero, Cut

### Our pr force for tandard in a cow age of f ument those fig of fat, an run betw

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milk is to others. As a physician desaling with infants I have many instances coming to my notice of cases where the weaker milk of the Holstein cow is the only quality the stomach of the infant will retain. The milk is pure and nourishing, and mot digest any recover quality given by other breeds. Yet outger quality given by other breeds. Yet outger quality diven by other breeds. Yet outger quality diven by other breeds. How yet and be be did-Dr. Thomas Morgan Botch, Harvard Medical

COW TRANSFERS FOR OCTOBER, 1909.

November 25, 1900. DRE NOURISHING MILK 18 Re-ULIR. Outpresent law, which has been fn fores for some time, recognizes as the single sector of the fats of the folder in sector of othe sector of the sector

PURE NOURISHING MILK IS RE-

response more closely to the quality of both the second second second second second second second or second secon

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Glasgow to Wm. Higginson, Inkerman, Onte, Jowel Daiy, Wm. Higginson to Mannell G. Gibnon, Yan Kus, Alil, Ont. Particles of Avondale, W. Alil, Ont. Particles of Avondale, W. D. Sinchafr to Pauline Juliete, Melvin D., Sinchafr to W. Bourger, Silver Hill, Sonkolar to Thos. Harticy, Downstew, Ont. Sackkin to Sack Sonko, Netherland Queen, Albert Glas-gow to Wm. Higginson, Inkergan, Ont. Princes, Alterna McDack, Melvin D., Sin-elair to Martin McDack, Melvin D., Sin-elair to Martin McDack, Melvin D., Sin-Princes, Micherona of Courtiand, Mevin D. Sinclair to J. Rutherford, Vandecar, Ont.

COW TRANSFERS FOR OCTORER, 1998. (Continued from points of the second s Xont. "more and to J. Hullerford, Vandecar, Princess Ella, Benj, James to F. Lee-son, Ayimer, Ont. Princess Kitty De Kol, D. G. Gooderham to Princess Thomas Deorphills, Ont. Norweis to John H. Marthall, Port Dover, Ont. Watson Asymptote Harley to Charles Watson Asymptote Theorem Charles National Sciences Prince Prince Prince P

FARM AND DAIRY

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# IMPORTED AYRSHIRES

IMPORTED AVRENTITES Having junk inded with 5 m has of eboics Ayrabires, mostly purchased at the great Barcheakies sain. I am prepared to fill orders for herd backing buils, selected fill orders for herd backing buils, selected for tor write and the Bootland; 10 from write and the Bootland; 10 from write and the Bootland; 10 for the selected back of the Bootland; 10 for the Bootland; 1 R. NESS, Howick, Que.

**RECORD OF PERFORMANCE COWS** 

PRICE :- \$35 when one month old

Cap Rouge, Que.

 Concerdia De, Koj Sh. Panny Cencerdia Wei (ab. commas Hostin to S Mackilli Borert Strates, Thomas John Taylor Borert Taylor Keene On. Borert Minos Status (ab. Commas John Taylor Borert Minos (Borert Minos (ab. Commas) Commas John Taylor Borert Minos (Borert Minos (ab. Commas) Commas John Taylor Borert Minos (Borert Minos (ab. Commas) Commas John Taylor Borert Minos (Borert Minos (ab. Commas) Commas John Taylor Borert Minos (Borert Minos (ab. Commas) Commas John Taylor Borert Minos (Borert Minos (ab. Commas) Commas John Taylor Borert Minos (Borert Minos (ab. Commas) Commas John Taylor Borert Minos (Borert Minos (ab. Commas) Commas John Minos (Borert Minos (ab. Commas) Commas John Minos (ab. Commas) Commas J CHERRY BANK SIGUR FARM FOR SALE-DBI calters, sired by Neth-erhait Milkman, the champion buil of Canada. One buil oait two weeks old, aired by Morton Mains Queeeby, Junior Champion at Torotot, 190, and by Neth-Campion at Torotot, 190, and by Neth-art of the second second second second a good milker, afrand Imp, heire, and a good milker, afrand Imp, heire, and a good milker, afrand Imp, heire, and best, is our motor. Viatory weloome.

HOLSTEINS MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

19

GORDON H. MANHARD Manhard, Ontario Breeder of Choice Holstein-Friesian Cattle. At present I will sell 20 young cows, due to freshen in the early part of the winte Also a few young bulls. E-11-3-10

### FUR SALE, HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

For DACE, FULSTEIN BULL GALF Born, Dec. 3. Dam's official record at three years old, 466 lbs. of milk and 21 lbs. of butter. Buil calt, born March 18th. ficial record at Champion of her age: of ficial record at the second butter. Also and 20 lbs. of butter. Also the second butter. Also stock bull, grandson of Sarcastic Lad, Ed DAVID CAUGHELL, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

## RIVERVIEW HERD

RIVERVIEW HERD POR SALE, 2 hull obres, sired by hir Aagrie Beets Segra, son of King Segra, world's greatest 5 year old sire, dam Aag-year old-2020 rike Paul, diampion Jr. 4 year old-2020 rike Paul, diampion Jr. 4 year old-2020 rike reasonable con-breating. Di & year old and 20 ib di year old. Price reasonable con-breating. P. d. BALEY E106-10 Lachter Repids, Que.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS LAREVIEW HOLSTEINS Herd headed by Gount Hengered Rayne De Koi, son of Pieure liengered Count averaging over 30 hs. butter a days everal young buils from the second sale, also a few heifers. G. T. R. and Hamilton Kadial close to farm. Visitors met by appointment. E.F. B. Caler, Branto. Opt.

E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont. SUNNYDALE Offers Hengerveld De Kol Keyes. His dam is now under yearly test; his two nearest grand dams have 7 day butter records averaging over 23 bs., in 7 days. He is nicely marked and is a good in-dividual of choice breeding. Write for particulars.

A. D. FOSTER Bloomfield, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

MOLSTEIN CATTLE If you are thinking of burging a choice young cov or helter in eall, come and see doom beauting helter and the set successful and the set of the set successful and the set of the set and a set or a set of the set of the set and the set of the set of the set and the set of the set of the set set of the set of the set of the set record as 4 year old with 3.50 he butter. Wile is what you want. We will margan will set of the set of the set of the tors met at families a described. Wel-tors met at families a described.

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HOLSTEINS

WINNERS IN THE RING

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E-5-5-10

## FARM AND DAIRY

November 25, 1909.



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