

Issued Each Week—only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVIII

NUMBER 38

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT. SEPTEMBER 23, 1909



A PRIZE-WINNING FARM TEAM—THE SATISFACTION OF ITS OWNER

No one thing contributes so much towards interesting young men in the farm as do good horses. Such horses are profitable. They perform their work better than do an inferior sort, and in addition are a constant source of interest and satisfaction to the one who cares for and drives them. The team illustrated were prize winners at the recent Cobourg Summer Horse Show. They are full sisters, four and five years old, sired by Prince Alexander Albert, an imported Clydesdale, and out of a Percheron mare. They are owned by L. W. Smith, of Durham Co., Ont., who may be seen seated at the left hand of his brother, who holds the reins.

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BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# Why the Link Blade is Best

When buying a Cream Separator, you want the best you can buy. A poor Separator, instead of making money for you, will lose money. You might as well use the old milk pans as a poor separator. A good separator will not make as much money for you as the best will. Read over of the reasons why the Link Blade Separator is the best on the market:

- 1.—**INCREASED CAPACITY.**—The Link Blade device has an increased capacity of from 30 to 50 per cent. over the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming, under a wide range of conditions.
- 2.—**EASY TO CLEAN.**—The blades do not come apart, and so can be washed and handled all in one piece.
- 3.—**NEVER GETS LOOSE.**—The device is expandible and fits the bowl snugly. It can never become loose or shift in the bowl and throw it out of balance.
- 4.—**NO STRAIN.**—The pressure is distributed through a series of brass rivets, so there is no strain on the blades themselves.
- 5.—**EASY TO TURN.**—Being more efficient, it is lighter and smaller in order to do the same amount of work, and is accordingly easier to handle.
- 6.—**WILL NEVER CLOG.**—When making a long run, the deposit of sediment on the inner wall of the bowl will never clog or choke off the supply of milk. Link Blade machines have run for three or four hours continuously, and the test of the skim milk showed as close skimming at the end as at the beginning of the run.

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**RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited**  
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### Winter Fair Building

The contractors on the \$50,000.00 extension to the Winter Fair building at Guelph are nearing the completion of their work. The wall of cut stone extending the full height of the two stories has been finished and the large steel trusses to support the roof are being placed in position. Within the building a large force is at work laying the concrete floor of the new dairy stable and erecting stalls where the horses will be stabled.

The old building has been considerably improved. This is especially noticeable at the lecture room entrance, where a broad, well-lighted walk has taken the place of the one previously used. Two rings, with seating on each side, have been made for the use of the sheep judges. The old cattle ring will be used for swine judging and beef cattle awards will be placed in the large arena in the new part of the building. The stables leading up to the poultry and seed departments have been placed in different locations to make them more convenient.

### IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD NOT BE TAXED

#### Tax Land Values Only

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—To my mind taxing farm buildings and improvements is entirely wrong. If a man remodels his out-buildings, puts a verandah or a balcony to his house, gives it a couple of coats of paint, lays out a lawn, sets out a nice evergreen hedge and ornamental trees, makes a drive-way, puts up new fences and gates, what is the result? Along comes the assessor with a clean white pad and sharp pointed pencil and puts up the value of the house \$500 or \$1,000 and the land \$500 more, although it is the same old farm with a new dress brought with the proceeds of the farm by manual labor. Why then should a farmer or any other man be taxed for such "improvements"? The Council or his neighbors do not contribute one cent towards these improvements, yet all of these add to the total wealth of that section of the country.

The present mode of assessing and collecting taxes must have surely been devised in the dark ages, and we should look for something better. It discourages improvements and so farmers are afraid to have beautiful lawns, expensive front fences and barns, because they know their taxes will be increased in consequence. If, however, they were exempt from taxation, you would probably see farms everywhere tearing down old dilapidated fences and gates and renewing them, new buildings would be erected and old ones repaired and improvements of all kinds would be introduced so that farming would take on a more attractive appearance.

If we would assess only the land for what it is worth, no matter where it is situated, I believe you would see more improved farms and a better class of buildings. If we would arrange our tax laws so that all of the burden of taxation fell on the value of the land only we would make the path of the farmer easier to tread. Farmers as a rule are owners of land in large areas, but are not as usual rule owners of land that is very valuable. A single acre of land, on the Island of Manhattan, in the year 1908, sold for \$7,600,000. Did you ever meet a farmer who owned 160 acres of such land?

The proposition to tax only the value of land is the greatest boon that has ever been submitted to the farmers for consideration. And yet most of the men who advocate the taxation of land values and the exemption of improvements from taxation are not farmers. Most

of them live in the cities. The statement has been made time and time again that the farmer is the heaviest taxed man in the country. And it's true. Is it not true that you consider what is to your best interest? If this simple change is made our farmers will escape the burden of taxation will fall where the greatest land value exists, in the cities and towns, while the smallest burden will fall where the smallest land values exist, in the farming sections of our country.—Charles D. Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Standardization of French-Canadian Horses

The commission that was appointed by the Dominion Government to establish a standard for French Canadian horses has accomplished much good work. It is composed of four members and a secretary. Two of the members were appointed by the horse breeders' association. With the party are two veterinary surgeons. It has been the duty of the commission to visit the different counties in the province of Quebec to inspect all the French Canadian horses presented for inspection. These animals have to be accepted by the commission before they can be registered in the new book that has been started by the government. Last year about 4,000 horses had been examined by the commission of which only about 1,200 were accepted. A lot of horses were culled out and refused registry in the new book that previously had been registered.

One of the members of the commission is Robert Ness, of Howick, Que. An editorial representative of Farm and Dairy spent a night at Mr. Ness' comfortable farm home. The members of the commission, said Mr. Ness, "have worked for a type. Nothing above 1,350 lbs. for a stallion and 1,250 lbs. for a mare has been accepted. It was agreed that if we want to get to the type we had set it must be towards a Morgan type and not towards a Clyde. By working to this type we possibly have left out a lot of animals that have been accepted but of those that have been accepted but we had to establish a certain uniformity. Each county was visited only once.

DO NOT KNOW THE REED  
 "A lot of people do not know what a French Canadian horse is," continued Mr. Ness. "A horseman in Grey county, Ontario, wrote me some time ago asking me to send him a French Canadian stallion 1,600 lbs. in weight with a long mane and tail. The real French Canadian stallions are never that large. Many men think that French Canadian stallions can be bought cheaply. When they find their value we seldom hear from them again. They are worth \$500 to \$1,000 each.

"I met a man at the Bowman's fair who told me that he had bought a French Canadian stallion but when he described it I found that it was really an imported Clydesdale. Dr. Rutherford had a bill giving the breeding of a stallion claimed on the bill to be a French Canadian while the breeding showed that it had been bred in Scotland. There are 25 French Canadian horses in Scotland." These incidents show that it will be well for those who are interested in French Canadian horses to be very careful when buying or breeding to animals of this breed.

Enclosed please find \$1 to renew my subscription to Farm and Dairy. I like Farm and Dairy very much and would not like to miss a number.—T. Brown, York Co., Ont.

A pure bred pig free for only new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

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Vol. XXV

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

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a Year

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1909.

No. 38.

### SOME SYSTEM OF VENTILATION NEEDED IN FARM STABLES

Hg. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

**Few Canadian Stables Have a Satisfactory and Efficient System of Ventilation. Foul Air is at the Floor. A Practical Method of Removing it. Unventilated Quarters Favor the Spread of Disease.**

**B**ETTER ventilation is one of the great needs of the Canadian farm stable. Rarely can one find a stable that is well ventilated and at the same time, warm during cold weather.

Ventilation consists of open feed chutes, doors, windows and tile along the top of the walls. Any or all of these will give a fair amount of satisfactory ventilation when the weather is mild. An open chute or door leading to the barn above, however, will take away the hot air near the ceiling and cause a downward draught of cold air that chills any animal that may have the misfortune to be kept near it. The same may be said of the tile in the wall, the cold air will come from the side from which the wind blows.

#### CAUSE INJURY TO MILKERS.

If windows are opened from the bottom they give a downward tendency to the air current which is very injurious to milch cows. Many a case of garget in heavy milkers can be attributed to draughts from such windows. Having the window to open from the top by sloping inwards, is better, but it allows much of the warm weather to escape that should be retained.

A common fallacy is the belief that warm air is foul and cold air is pure. It is neither hot nor cold that makes air foul or pure. It is thought by some that if there is no smell of manure, decayed roots or silage in the stable, that the air must be pure. What

is properly known as foul air is that which has had the oxygen taken from it, by the animals in the act of breathing, and has been charged with carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas thrown off from the body through the lungs. This gas is poisonous. Carbon dioxide is about one and a half times as heavy as pure air, consequently it settles to the floor of the stable.

#### A SIMPLE EXPERIMENT.

This point can be settled by means of a simple experiment. Take some ground limestone and place it in a common glass fruit jar. Then pour a few drops of hydrochloric acid on the limestone. It will be seen to bubble and throw off gas. This gas is colorless. If a lighted match or tapers is put

into the jar the fire is at once extinguished. This colorless carbonic acid gas may be poured from one vessel to another not unlike water. It may be allowed to stand in a quiet room in an uncovered jar over night and even then it will extinguish a lighted match in the morning.

Any place where a light will not burn is death to animal life. This simple experiment demonstrates that we have to deal with an invisible, deadly foe to animal life in our stables, and that this "poison" is found in the largest quantities near the floor.

#### GETTING RID OF POISON.

Our aim should be to take this away from our stables without allowing the warm and purer air

that it will shoot the air towards the ceiling when it enters. This fresh air is heated by the warm air near the ceiling before being breathed by the animals. The hinged door can be made use of for closing the intakes when there is a strong wind blowing from that direction.

#### CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Complaint is frequently made concerning the flies leading from the stable to the roof in that they fill up with frost. This usually occurs from two causes. First, from the flies being too small, second from not having a full supply of fresh air coming into the stable to make a rapid current out through the intake pipe.

The blocking of these pipes is on the same principle as that of the kitchen stove that has the damper closed by the housewife whenever there is a good fire, and a good draught in the chimney. The closing of the damper causes a slow circulation of the smoke. This condenses and forms soot, which leads to a burn-out every three or four weeks. If the damper had been left open there would have been little soot from and no resultant burn out of the chimney.

#### CAUSE OF DISEASE.

The day of keeping our stables tightly sealed up and making no provision for an effective system of supplying fresh air cannot too soon pass. Disease, such as tuberculosis, is becoming more and more prevalent, and, in a measure at least, its spread is due to the unhealthy condition of the atmosphere in which much of our stock is kept.

#### Lessened Production

August records received at Ottawa from members of cow testing associations indicate that in most districts the flow of milk is well up to the average.

In some localities there is but a very slight decrease from July yield of milk, so slight, that the increasing richness shows a trifle higher yield of fat.

In other localities, unfortunately, there is a very marked shrinkage, as much as 120 lbs., and even 180 lbs. milk per cow less than in July. Many dairy farmers have, accordingly, vowed that next year will not see them caught without any provision for maintaining the flow, but they have determined to provide some soiling crop, and if possible build a silo, so as to ensure succulent feed for probable hot spells in July and August. Such men are wise.

(Continued on page 12.)



The Residence in Connection with a Noted Quebec Farm

The house illustrated is on the farm near Montreal, belonging to Mr. J. N. Drummond. This farm is a part of the farm owned by the late John Drummond, grand uncle of the present owner. It won first prize in the "sixties" as the best farm in the Province, gold medal in the "eighties," when farmed by James Drummond, father of present owner, and has several times since won prizes at the best managed farm in the County of Hochelaga.

near the ceiling to escape. Such can be accomplished through ventilation by means of a large abated pipe extending from the roof down to within about 10 inches of the floor. This will take the poisonous air out of the stable, but in order to work properly it must be replaced by pure air from outside.

If we make our opening for the fresh air near the floor or at the lower part of the windows, it is liable to cause a draught. This can be avoided by making an opening near the ground on the outside of the wall and conducting it through a flue or box in the wall and liberating it in the stable near the ceiling. It is well to have a small door at this opening hinged on the under side, so

### Levelling Corn in Silos

James E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Farmers in our section of Middlesex Co., have a unique way of levelling the corn in their silos while filling them. One man thought of this plan, and all his neighbors, after thoroughly testing it, have adopted the same device and are delighted at the excellent manner in which it does the work.

A number of old bags from which the bottoms are cut off are sown together loosely. One end of this improvised chute is securely fastened to the spout of the blower. The man in the silo takes the lower end, in hand and around he walks scattering the corn as delivered from the blower, evenly all over the enclosure. As the filling continues the lowest section of the bag is removed, the sections being removed again and again as required. The invention has no patent and it works splendidly.

### Alfalfa That Stands Pasturing

R. E. Birdsall, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Alfalfa can be pastured successfully and still yield a good crop of hay. I would like to encourage our farmers to grow alfalfa. When, however, they are told that they must not pasture it, they hesitate, and the result is that alfalfa is not widely grown.

The accompanying illustration shows the second cutting this year taken from a field of alfalfa. This is the second year that this particular field has given two crops. Last year I might have cut it for the third time in the season only pasture was scarce and I turned my lambs on it. The alfalfa is now (Sept. 6) about 10 inches high.

Peterboro county is a dairy county

pure and simple. What the Dairyman requires is pasture. There is nothing that gives better pasture than alfalfa, and I maintain that it will pay better to pasture it, even should it not stay as long in the land, rather than keep the cattle off it and perhaps have it for hay a year or so longer.

### Indigestion in the Horse

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

An attack of indigestion is more serious in the case of the horse than in any other of our domesticated animals. There are several reasons for this, the main one being the comparative smallness of the stomach. Another is the fact that it may be said that as a rule the horse cannot vomit. There are exceptions to this rule, but not many. Consequently in the feeding of horses greater care and judgment are necessary than in the feeding of the other farm animals, and indeed when a horse suffers from an attack of this disease, it is almost invariably the result of improper feeding and care.

In the case of some animals with a naturally weak digestive system a very slight cause will be sufficient to set up serious trouble. Such animals are usually subject to colicky pains, and although they do not appear to be of a serious character, soon passing off and leaving the patient apparently none the worse, yet such an animal is not a desirable one to own, for as a rule it is only a question of time when he will suffer from a more

serious attack, which will put an end to his career.

#### CAUSES.

The causes of indigestion are numerous. The most common one is probably an extra big meal, such as when the animal gets access to the oat bin or meal sack. Another fruitful cause is the giving of a heavy meal of such food to a horse that is very much fatigued. Still another is the habit, far too common among farmers of giving a horse an unusually heavy breakfast to enable him to endure an extra hard day's work. Mouldy hay or oats are very indigestible and never should be fed to horses. Imperfectly masticated food is a frequent cause, as in the case of old horses whose teeth has been neglected, also in the case of colts during the process of teething.

#### TREATMENT.

The treatment of indigestion in horses (aside from properly regulating the diet) is of little practical interest to the ordinary man because of the fact that the administration of drugs by the stomach has little or no effect in controlling the disease. The process of digestion being for the time arrested, the drugs are not absorbed or assimilated, but simply lie in the stomach in an un-



A Second Cutting of Alfalfa—A Crop that is a Profit Maker

Many of our best authorities contend that it is not advisable to pasture alfalfa. Mr. R. E. Birdsall, however, who has been growing alfalfa for a number of years, and that successfully, has sent Farm and Dairy the photo reproduced above, as proof that alfalfa may be pastured. Read what Mr. Birdsall says in the adjoining article, and send us your experience in this particular for the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers.

changed condition, and of course no results are obtained. A case of acute indigestion in a horse calls for a prompt and competent veterinary treatment in which the medicine will be injected under the skin or into the veins, thus ensuring its absorption. As this mode of treatment requires specially prepared drugs and the use of delicate instruments as well as skill on the part of the operator, the ordinary man is not prepared to practise it. But while curative treatment may not be of much practical interest to the farmer, preventive treatment (which is of far greater value) is of the utmost importance.

#### PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The farmer who has an animal of normal health and feeds it, at regular hours, a reasonable amount of good clean food and sees to it that the horse is not over exerted, nor unduly fatigued, is not likely to have a case of indigestion on his hands. The grain ration should never be suddenly increased for any purpose. A horse that is known to be very much fatigued should always have less rather than more to eat for his supper, and a horse that is going to be called on to do an extra hard day's work should never be given more grain for breakfast than he has been accustomed to get. The practice of these simple rules, together with seeing that the food and water are pure and sweet will prevent any attack of indigestion in an animal of normal health.

### Sow Thistle Costs a Million a Year

Every farmer has heard of the sow thistle. Some people call it milkweed. But its milk is not nourishing. It is a pernicious weed and does a great deal of damage to crops. The most said about it to-day is that "it is bad—very bad," says The World. That does not help the situation any, for the farmer in this case must help himself.

Of late years the sow thistle has wrought tremendous damage to the crops in Ontario. The value of some crops has been reduced five, ten, and even 20 per cent. A rough estimate places the gross damage at over one million dollars a year. The weed is spreading; it is spreading rapidly. Something requires to be done quickly if its progress is to be arrested.

#### SEVERAL VARIETIES.

There are several varieties of the sow thistle. The most unattractive member of the large family is the perennial sow thistle, known to botanists by the caption of *sonchus arvensis*. It is the most pernicious of all weeds found in Ontario at the present time. Every agricultural county in the province is affected, the farms are impoverished and in some cases the farmers are almost driven out.

Two varieties are commonly found in Canada; the annual sow thistle, has leaves which are deeply cut, and lobed, and scarcely spiny. The leaves of the perennial sow thistle, on the other hand, are deeply cut or serrated—not lobed—and only slightly prickly. The annual, as its name implies, lives only for the year, and can only be reproduced from new seed. The roots do not run deep into the ground.

The perennial sow thistle is quite the opposite. It is a tall, coarse growing weed with deep roots, and numerous thick underground stems or rootstocks, commonly spoken of as "roots." The stem is smooth, hollow, and is filled with a bitter milky juice. The leaves are deeply serrated, and irregular. This weed grows freely on a great variety of soils, but is especially troublesome on rich, low damp land. The first year it usually appears in a field in scattered patches, consisting of young plants, each made up of a rosette of leaves lying close to the ground; and thus when numerous they completely cover the ground. The young plants have only short underground rootstocks, and are comparatively easy to destroy. The second year a large stem bearing numerous leaves and flowers is produced and the rootstocks grow long, sending up large quantities of new shoots. Once established in this manner it is no easy task to destroy the pest.

#### SPREAD BY SEEDS.

The thistle is rapidly and widely spread by means of numerous seeds, which are blown far and wide by the wind, and also to some extent by the abundant growth of underground rootstocks, which are constantly sending up new shoots through the ground and choke off other vegetation. Each piece of rootstock broken by harrow or cultivator forms a new plant centre and carries on the work of destruction.

All this general discussion is to acquaint the reader with the enormous difficulty which confronts the agriculturist in striving for the extermination of this pest. Now see the damage it does—it simply kills. An isolated and unsupported effort on the part of an individual farmer produces an indefinite measure of success in destroying the weed, because the result of his work is usually lost when the wind carries a fresh supply of seed from the neighboring fields.

A number of methods for eradication have been devised. These consist mostly of crop rotation, summer fallowing, hood crops and digging by hand. Hon. James Duff, minister of agriculture, in an interview, said:

"There is no greater enemy of the Ontario farmer than the sow thistle. Its ravage are enormous. Any campaign having for its object

the lessening of the weed province. T ing the matten and I Remedies, costly. But and persistence county coun every year, f and muscle o

### Wintering

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the lessening of growth or ultimate extermination of the weed would mean added wealth to the province. The staff of the department is studying the matter, and we are glad to supply information and literature to any who will ask for it.

Remedies, if properly employed, might be successful. But it will call for an earnest, united and persistent effort on the part of farmers and county councils to save the million dollars lost every year, for those dollars represent the brawn and muscle of the men of Canada.

### Wintering Bees on Summer Stands

J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.

There is considerable difference of opinion among the bee keepers as to the best methods of wintering bees, whether out-of-doors or in cellars. From the writer's experience, one season with the other, bees do best on their summer stands, if properly prepared for the winter months. My hives are all 12 frame. About the middle of October I go through each colony and begin getting them in shape to feed for winter. I lift out all the centre combs or those containing pollen and just leave enough combs in each hive so that the bees will be able to cover them. Strong colonies will sometimes require seven or eight weaker ones, five and six frames, a division board is placed close to the outside comb in each case. I then place a queen excluder on top of each. If I find a few weak colonies I unite them by placing one on top of the other with the queen excluder and a newspaper between. They will soon eat through the paper and unite without fighting. If the weather is quite cold the paper is not necessary. After two or three days the

or lox setting inside without projecting above the top of the super. The bottom board of the hive is loosened and the hive lifted, while the super containing feed pan is placed on bottom board and filled with sugar syrup. This syrup is made by putting one of water to three of sugar well dissolved. This is put in feeders while quite warm, depending on the weather; if very cold feed it warmer. The rising heat will soon excite the bees and they will soon get to work in taking up the sweet. I feed in this way till their frames are full. It usually requires about from 20 to 50 lbs., depending on the strength of the colony and the amount of honey already in, 20 lbs. should easily be fed at once.

If the bees are not flying they can be fed in day time at such a season of the year. If earlier feed towards evening. I have often had them build comb down in feeders on very cold days.

### Appreciates Rural Delivery

I wish to thank Farm and Dairy for its efforts in securing for us free rural mail delivery. I have had my mail delivered in this way since Aug. 2 and am well pleased with it.—J. F. Playter, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Floats or fine hay should be placed in feeders to prevent the bees from getting drowned.

### PACKING FOR WINTER.

After feeding is completed I remove the super from below. If bees are still down in feeders lift up front of hive and place a block under. They will then soon crawl up on combs. Use a little smoke if they do not. Brush bottom board off

moisture from the hive to pass up and is absorbed in the packing.

Many hives are lost each winter by excessive moisture freezing on the combs, thus preventing the bees in steady weather from getting at the honey on the outside combs. A water tight cover is necessary for the packing case. I find roofing paper as good as anything that I have ever used. A lid that will last for years can be made and covered with this material.

### The Kind of Emigrants for Ontario

A. B. Clarke, Ontario Co., Ont.

The efforts being put forth by the several provinces of the Dominion to advertise their advantages to immigrants are worthy of consideration. Nova Scotia and British Columbia have some what the lead of Ontario in this respect, according to reports of some who have visited Great Britain within the last few months. This may possibly be accounted for by the fact that Ontario is already so well settled that the need for new settlers is not so urgent as it is in British Columbia, and that fruit, (apples especially) for which Nova Scotia is so justly famous, is not the first consideration in this province.

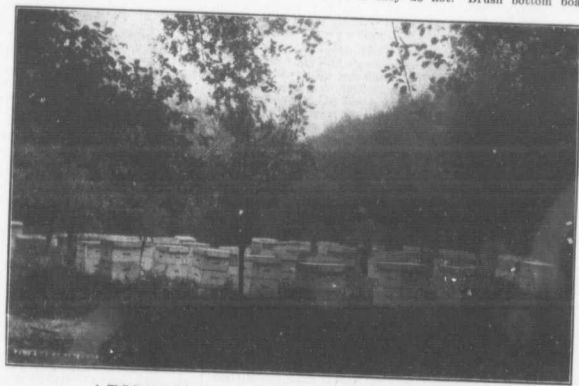
Considering the matter of new settlers: The removal of so many Ontario farmers to the west, chiefly in search of new wheat land, suggests the advisability of looking for intensive farmers, and this want might well be supplied by many experienced men in Great Britain who have sufficient capital to farm in this country in somewhat the same way that they have been used to at home, only to greater advantage. In coming to Ontario these people would be more at home than they would be in the newer provinces and the comparative cheapness of land in many of the good districts would be a sufficient inducement, without free homestead grants.

Genuine farmers, tenants or owners, are what are wanted and, in advertising Ontario, an effort should be made to get at this class directly. Nothing can be said against exhibits made in London or other great centres but the purely agricultural districts of England, Scotland and Ireland must be reached. More is known at present in England, about the Northwest than about Ontario, and many would be interested in a country that can grow other things than wheat and other hardy grains.

Ontario's length lies east and west. This gives the greater part of the country a position well down in the temperate zone. To add to this advantage, the Great Lakes affect the temperature most favorably. Between Lakes Ontario and Huron, peaches and grapes are grown in great quantities while plums are a sure and bountiful crop not only there but also in the northern part, near Georgian Bay, a branch of Lake Superior.

The intending settler in Ontario need not hesitate on account of the idea that he is threatened with any hardship due to want of civilization. Most of the rural districts are well supplied with the conveniences made possible by the latest discoveries in the application of electricity. The telegraph, telephone and electric train reach most sections and other conveniences are available. Ontario is the best province for immigrants who are experienced farmers.

Most of the silos in the Oshawa district erected recently are provided with an opening about 20 feet up, from which the silo is filled to that height. As most of the silos are filled in one day the start being made in the morning while the dew is on, it is found to take much less power and much less trouble is experienced where this opening is made use of than where it is attempted to blow the corn all in over the top. By the time the silo is filled to this first opening, the corn in the field will have dried and may be more readily blown to the full height of the silo than is possible in the morning.



A Well-Protected Bee Yard Where Bees are Wintered on the Summer Stands

The illustration shows the apiary of Mr. J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont. It is protected by evergreens on two sides. Mr. Clark describes his method of wintering, in the adjoining article.

upper ones can be smoked or shaken down with the ones below.

### WEAK COLONIES OF LITTLE VALUE.

Weak colonies seldom winter well and are very slow at building up in the spring. One good strong colony is worth three or four weak ones. After I get them all in shape I commence to feed them, which is usually about the end of October or Nov. 1. I feed from below. At this time the brood is nearly all gone and there is little danger of the queen commencing to lay again so late in the season, especially if they are fed quickly, that is as much as they will take up in one day. If they were fed from above it would have to be done much earlier, while the weather was warm, but from below it can be done at almost any time before it freezes solid.

I take an empty super, nail two cleats on each end, placing a thin board on top of cleats. This should be low enough to permit a milk pan

clean before setting hive on it again. I then pack each hive separately on same stand in a box large enough so as there will be at least four inches around each side; six inches would be better. A small dry goods box deep enough, answers the purpose well. There should be eight or ten inches of space above the hive for packing. I cut a hole about six inches long in one end of the box for an entrance to the hive. A bridge is necessary to keep packing from closing up the entrance in front of hive. This can easily be made with a piece of shingle and two small blocks one-half inch thick.

### PACKING THE HIVES.

The hive is then packed around with planer shavings, where they can be had. Oat chaff, or cut straw will answer. The top cover of the hive should always be removed, have nothing but a quilt between bees and packing. This allows the

## Central Canada Exhibition

The Central Canada Exhibition is excelling itself and is approaching more to the standard of what it should be. What it needs most is greater support from the Ottawa people and those living in the adjoining counties. With such support a great future for the fair is seen. As yet there are not enough people at the fair and a fair amount to little without people. With more people coming to the exhibition, more money can be given as prizes in the live stock departments, which would induce more opposition to come out and make the showing much better. A catalogue for the cattle exhibition is needed. Horses were catalogued for the first time this year. Cattle men are entitled to similar recognition and should request the management to include the cattle in the catalogue in future years.

The new grand stand of steel and cement and which is but partially completed is worthy of mention. It will prove a comfort and convenience to the public for years to come. The so-called special attractions are of the big feature of this exhibition, much to the detriment of the live stock interests. What our fair, the Ottawa fair in particular, needs is that more interest be taken in the live stock and more encouragement given to these departments. On the midway, fairs with their wheels of fortune, were all too numerous. Their thriving business showed plainly that our country youths, not to mention others, have time to learn that "it is hard to beat a man at his own game."

## AYRSHIRES

The Ayrshire exhibit was a great feature of the cattle show. This breed has always made a strong showing at Ottawa and this year it was a fair average with former shows, notwithstanding the fact that two of the strongest herds, those of R. R. Ness Howick, Que., and Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., were absent, their being in Seattle. All through the competition was close. Three strong herds were on exhibition as well as others of no mean order. Gus A. Langelier, of Cap Rouge, Que., showed a strong and useful herd. Alex Hume & Co., of Menie, Ont., showed a good bunch, and while he did not win as many prizes as others, he did not lose a single one. That was due him. Hector Gordon, of Howick, Que., was another exhibitor. His winnings speak for his herd. P. D. McArthur, of North Georgetown, Que., was on hand with his herd as exhibited at Toronto, and which contained what is said to be the best Ayrshire bull in America—Netherhall Milkman. D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Que., contained the best list of exhibitors. Jas. Boden, Danville, Que., placed the awards. It cannot be said

that his decisions were always popular.

## MALES.

Aged bulls.—P. D. McArthur got an easy 1st with his famous bull Netherhall Milkman. Gordon secured as easy a 2nd. Hume got 3rd on a three-year-old heifer, was 4th with an aged bull of good useful sort, but scarcely good enough to win in such class company.

Bull, two years old.—Three bulls were brought out, amongst them being Hume's champion bull of Toronto, and the 1st prize two year old from Sherbrooke, owned by Langelier. The decision was given in favor of Hume's Toronto champion. Langelier's bull is an animal of much promise and appears to be a coming champion. 3rd, D. M. Watt.

Bull, one year old.—This was a very strong class. Gordon 1st, Watt 2nd. This placing was a reversal from that given at Sherbrooke. 3rd McArthur 4th Robt. Moharry, Russell, 5th Hume. Gordon's bull was a deeper sort, of more substance, but did not have the development about the neck that was evident in Watt's bull, which was a very typical fellow, well finished, though possessing scarcely the depth of middle of his competitor.

Senior bull calf.—1st Langelier, 2nd Watt, 3rd and 4th Hume. The 2nd prize animal was a stronger appearing bull than Langelier's, probably too much so. Langelier's calf was a better finished bull though not so large.

Junior bull calves.—1st Langelier, 2nd Gordon, 3rd Watt, 4th McArthur.

P. D. McArthur's bull, Netherhall Milkman, came in to his rightful one again and was made the champion—a reversal of the placing at Toronto, but which was popular at Ottawa.

## FEMALES.

Aged cows.—1st and 4th Gordon, 2nd and 3rd Langelier, 5th Hume. Gordon's Emma of Nether Craig, was an outstanding winner. She is a fine representative of the breed and a good specimen of a dairy cow of average size, well proportioned, possessing large capacity for her age and carrying, though not a typical Ayrshire udder, a very capacious and well balanced one with splendid, well placed teats.

Langelier's 2nd prize cow was of a good useful sort and was shown in good form. The 3rd prize cow was not fresh in milk and while not possessing a most desirable udder, she is a fine type of dairy cow, being large and strong and with plenty of milk indication. Gordon's 4th prize cow, though smaller than the others, possessed a splendid udder with as much milk indication, proportionately to size, as any in the ring. Hume's cow was a large strong one, but hardly the depth of rib that some of the others possessed.

Cow, three years old.—Gordon had an easy winner in Scotland Meg, almost a perfect specimen of an Ayrshire cow, with a very typical Ayrshire udder. 2nd, Langelier with a heifer in good bloom and carrying a good udder. 3rd, Hume, on a somewhat finer type of cow and one of excellent quality. 4th McArthur. 5th Watt.

Cow, three years old and upwards, Canadian bred.—Here the judge had a difficult task, partly on account of difference in age, and also on account of the difference in condition of the cows. The 1st prize animal was a heifer that settled on a large strong useful cow owned by D. M. Watt, first place. Langelier was given 2nd, on a nice three-year old, typical cow, in splendid condition. McArthur 3rd Hume 4th.

Heifer, two years old, in milk.—1st Watt with a large heifer that was a good representative of the breed, although the 2nd prize heifer was fully as good milk indication and was in excellent bloom. Some thought she did not get all that she deserved. 3rd McArthur, 4th, Gordon, 5th Langelier.

Heifer, one year old.—1st Gordh with Stonehouse Jenny, a very strong deep heifer with plenty of substance and plenty of quality. 2nd Langelier with a large heifer, but of scarcely the quality or finish of the first prize animal. 3rd Hume, who got an easy 3rd with a good type of heifer, but which was hardly as large as the others. 4th Watt.

Senior Heifer calves.—1st Langelier 2nd Hume, 3rd Gordon, 4th McArthur.

Junior Heifer calves.—1st Langelier, 2nd Watt, 3rd Gordon, 4th McArthur.

## A NOTABLE WINNING.

Female Champion, winning 1st for female champion, 2nd prize out of three splendid specimens all owned by Hector Gordon. They comprised the 1st prize aged cow, the three-year-old cow and the senior yearling, every one of which was good enough to warrant the prize, though the judge made no mistake in giving it to the typical three-year-old.

1st prize—1st Gordon, on his herd consisting of five of as good dairy cattle as any one could wish for. This herd, which landed the diploma, was made up of the 2nd prize aged bull, the 1st prize 4th prize aged cows, a prize three year old and female champion and 1st prize yearling. Langelier, 2nd, with the 2nd prize two-year-old bull and four very uniform cows. Hume 3rd, his herd being headed by the 1st prize two-year-old and champion at Toronto. 4th, McArthur, who had the championship bull and which first presented itself to the judge as a count for half the herd. His herd, however, was not as strong as the others in females. 5th, Watt with a very good herd, but which was headed by a yearling bull.

## HOLSTEINS

Holsteins made a much stronger showing than they did last year. Dr. L. de L. Harwood, of Audreuil, who had never shown at Ottawa before, had a most creditable string on exhibition. M. E. Woodworth, of Maple Grange Farm, Lacelle, Que., showed an excellent string of stuff, which as the judge rightly said "was fitted to a finish." Other principal exhibitors were A. E. Hulet, Northville, W. E. Bell, Britannia Bay and J. H. Caldwell, Fallowfield. Rosalind Hacker, the champion Holstein female at Toronto since purchased by Dr. Harwood and shown at Ottawa, was the 1st of Holsteins, numbering over 90 head, were exceptionally good ones and were well able to sustain the reputation of the breed.

## MALES.

Aged bulls.—D. M. McPhee, Vanhook Hill, St. F. R. Caldwell, Carr, J. J. James, Stittsville. The 1st prize

bull of Mr. McPhee's was an excellent type of the breed, possessing lots of size, handles well, and all told is a grand good bull.

Bull, two years old.—1 Woodworth, 2 Hulet, 3 Harwood. Woodworth's cow was a most satisfactory animal of good size and splendid quality. It was in good fit and handled well. Afterwards it was awarded the championship. Hulet's Prince Canary was a type of good type, though possibly slightly high from the ground. The 3rd prize animal was not in a condition to compete against the others.

Senior bull calves.—1 Bell, 2 Caldwell, 3 and 4 Hulet on a pair of good growth youngsters in good fit and form which would not have looked out of place higher up in the money.

Junior bull calves.—1 Woodworth, 2 Hulet, 3 and 4 Caldwell. Woodworth's diploma for the champion bull with his two year old.

## FEMALES.

Cow, four years old.—1 Harwood with Rosalind Hacker, 2 Woodworth with a low down cow of excellent type and carrying a tremendous udder. 3rd Hume, who carried her milk a day. Her udder is of that square sort so pleasing to the dairyman. All told, she is a regular milk-making machine and of perfect Holstein type. Woodworth also got 4th, Harwood 3rd and 5th.

Cow, three years old.—1 Caldwell 2 Woodworth, 3 Woodworth, 4 Bell, 5 Hulet. This was an interesting class there being some dozen entries and the judge had a stiff proposition to give them their placing.

Heifer, two years old.—Much dissatisfaction was shown by the onlookers and some of the exhibitors arose over the awards of this class. Harwood was given 1st, Hulet might have shown, 2nd and 3rd, but withdrew his animals from the show. The awards were placed, which brought Bell 2nd, Caldwell 3rd, Harwood 4th. Hulet's two heifers were 1st and 3rd at Toronto and took the easy winners at Ottawa. One of these especially was an exceptionally good one and was the envy of many of the other breeders.

Heifer, one year old, in milk.—A single entry, that of J. H. Caldwell's.

Heifer, one year old.—This class brought out a bunch of good ones. 1 Hulet, with an outstanding winner, 2 Woodworth, 3 Harwood, 4 Hulet, 5 Bell.

Senior heifer calf.—This was also a good class. 1 Hulet, 2 Woodworth, 3 and 4, Caldwell, 5 Woodworth. Junior heifer calf.—1st Woodworth on a calf that is something off of the ordinary, showing wonderful udder development already. 2 Hulet, 3 Caldwell, 4 Bell.

Champion female.—Harwood with Rosalind Hacker. She is a very fine strong, capacious cow, possessing a lot of finish and a lot of milk indication.

Herds.—1 Harwood, in whose herd was the championship female, 3rd prize aged cow, 2nd prize three-year-old, 1st prize two-year-old, and 3rd prize bull. 2 Woodworth.

Breeder's herd, under two years.—1 Hulet, 2 Woodworth, both showing splendid lots of milk.

The silver cup given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada for the champion grand dairy cow, secured by a registered Holstein bull, was captured by the 1st prize cow. The grades, for dairy purposes, made a very good showing. J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, placed the Holstein awards.

(Continued on page 9.)

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Write for our

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**The Feeders' Corner**

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

**Ration for a Two Year Old Colt**

What weight of hay would a light built colt of a driving breed eat if he was a fair sized colt and just fed what an able woe can up rise, (she is coming on two years old) she being fed during the month between December last and April (she and her) three colt. bran between times. The hay would be mostly timothy, with a few weeds, etc. She will be standing in a pretty good stall, and will be blanketed.—A. A. M.

A colt such as described would probably eat about 3,000 lbs. hay in the period of 135 to 140 days in question. I would suggest the following as a better method of feeding for the winter:

- Hay ..... 1,200 lbs.
- Flax ..... 1,000 lbs.
- Bran ..... 400 lbs.
- Oats ..... 160 lbs.
- Bran and oats mixed, oats whole.—J. H. Grisdale.

**Quantity of Food for Wintering Steers**

You would kindly advise us of the amount of hay and straw that would be required for a day or a week (without roots, grain or other foods) to winter two or three stock steers from 800 to 900 lbs. in weight. Also the extra amount, if any, such animal will consume in a couple of days following a fast of 24 or 36 hours.—D. M. McEneaney, Ont.

The amount of hay and straw per diem required to winter such animals, two-year-old stock steers, will depend upon a number of circumstances or conditions not given by you.

In the first place nothing is said of the condition in which it is desired that they should come through the season. Further, nothing is said of the kind of hay or straw of the sort of straw, both of which facts are important.

Supposing it is desired to bring steers through in fair condition so that they will go on grass ready to put on weights at once, then each steer would require about 10 lbs. hay and 20 lbs. straw per diem. This provided the hay was of fair quality and the straw good oat straw. With poorer quality of hay or straw somewhat more of each would be necessary to get as good results.

As to what was to get the steers through without any progress having been made then a small amount of hay might be fed, say five lbs. per diem and a slightly more straw. Steers will come through on less of both but they would lose very materially and so would lose profitable. Barley straw might take the place of the oat straw to a considerable extent. Wheat straw is of very small value. Wheat might make up part of the straw ration.

An effort should be made to have the steers go out on grass improving rather than losing in flesh. For this reason it is often wise to feed a somewhat heavier hay portion in the spring and so start steers along just before going on grass.

The steers are sure to eat considerably more for a day or so after a 24 or 36 hours fast. The amount extra will depend upon the quality of the food. They would no doubt eat in the two or three days would make up the average for the three days or so, but it would not be wise to give them that much. The better plan would be to feed a normal ration for a couple of days and then increase for a few days to make up for the loss.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

Write for our New Premium List.

**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Rape Treatment for Sow Thistle**

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—The article "Sow Thistle beyond Control," in Farm and Dairy Sept. 9, again illustrated very forcibly the need of co-operation in dealing with the Perennial Sow Thistle. Undoubtedly many of the seeds are brought down by the spring freshets as Mr. Smith mentions, but we think that some of them are also blown in from neighboring fields containing Sow Thistle which has probably not noticed.

He says that he finds that his cattle will not eat it. We should advise him to try sheep and hogs. Sheep, we know are very fond of this weed and will keep it closely cropped. If it is possible, we should advise him to plow the land this fall and next spring give thorough cultivation until about the middle of June. Then give the land a thorough dressing of farm yard manure, using about 10 loads per acre. Next ridge it up slightly and sow pasture rape at the rate of one and a half pounds an acre. When the rape begins to grow, cultivate frequently until it occupies all the land and makes further cultivation impossible. Should he get a good catch of rape he will find at the end of the season, provided his cultivation has been thorough, that the Sow Thistle has entirely disappeared. He will, however, require to keep the plants in the fence corners alert. They should be cut early enough in the season to prevent them from going to seed. We advise the rape treatment for this land as he mentions that it is rather low and damp. Rape thrives very luxuriantly on such land.—J. E. Horvitt, M.S.A., O.A.C., Guelph.

**Pure Bred Hogs Fay**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We have experienced a good demand for young pigs this season, but owing to the high price of feed we have cut down our stock about one-half. There are only about one half the hogs kept in our district that there was four or five years ago.

Were I not in the pure-bred hog business, I would not keep many pigs. If there is any profit in raising pigs, it is with the pure bred pigs. It is a great mistake that our farmers go to raising scrub pigs or grades, when they could procure the pure bred stock of either the Berkshires or Yorkshires at such a trifling expense. It is a good move and one that should be made by farmers in Quebec and Ontario as well as elsewhere, that papers like Farm and Dairy distribute through the provinces, pure bred stock at such a small outlet to the purchaser.—W. H. McConnell, Wright Co., Que.

**Manuring Alfalfa Land**

A light top-dressing of a manure after sowing, or, in case of fall sowing, any time during the winter, helps to conserve moisture as well as to give the plants some nitrogenous food. Applying a top-dressing of stable manure at least every second or third winter is certain to prove profitable. If it contains coarse straw or other litter it should be raised and hauled off later, but here the alfalfa grows too high, especially if the hay is intended for the city market.

Many successful growers in Kansas, who claim to cut from five to seven tons of alfalfa hay per acre in a season apply a top-dressing of manure every winter. The highest yields reported from the alfalfa fields where this practice is used are from an experiment station manure that where this is done the hay yield is eight or ten tons tend.

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the land instead of further improving it.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

**Feeding Fat into Milk**

It is a curious thing that the farmers as a rule, should believe that butter-fat can be increased or decreased in the milk by a certain course of feeding while every experiment on record to do that thing has resulted practically in failure. One of the most recent of these experiments was at the South Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, England; to produce the desired effect, oils of various kinds were fed to cows. The test was for sixteen and a half days with one oil, then seven and a half days another oil. A final period on grass of twenty days followed.

Now the result was that the flow of milk because of the oil feed was not increased nor was there any increase in the per cent. of butter-fat to any appreciable extent. The earth nut (monkey nut) oil made the butter soft and hard to work while the coconut oil gave more firmness to better flavor. But, as was said, no increase in the percentage of butter-fat resulted. Now what farmer in the land has undertaken as much effort as this to see whether his notion that butter-fat can be fed into milk is well founded? Is it not about time farmers gave up this unfounded notion.—Hoard's Dairyman.

**Convenient Farm Water Supply**

J. S. Williams, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Our home is watered by a never-failing spring. The water is brought from a distance through iron piping, to the house. It is so arranged that a tap in the house permits us to draw the water when we use and as soon as it is closed, the water flows on to the drive house and to a trough in the horse stable. The over flow from this trough supplies another one outside from which all outside stock is watered.

This trough will hold four milk cans and makes a first class place to cool milk. A device so arranged beside this trough that the cans are lifted out and into the trough or swung on the milk wagon as is desired. We intend to put this water in our new barn and have it so arranged that it will run continually through a long trough in front of the cattle, which trough will stand about half full at all times.

Milk regularly at stated hours and have the same person milk the same cows each time.

I received the pig and its pedigree which you sent me for securing a club of seven new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy. The pig was forwarded by A. A. Colwell, of Newcastle, Ont., and is a fine one. It is doing well, and will make a good sow.—A. Jefferson, York Co., Ont.

Don't put off seeing your friends and getting a club of subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**FALL FAIRS Attention!**

An opportunity to earn a little cash, or one of Farm and Dairy's subscription premiums, get your friends and neighbors who visit your Fall Fair to subscribe for Farm and Dairy. We will send same copies to anyone asking for same. Show them to your friends—they will need no urging to subscribe to the best agricultural weekly in Canada. Clubs easily secured.

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**CALVES** Raise them without Milk Booklet Free. STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., Toronto, Ont

## HORTICULTURE

### Fruit in Wentworth County

Joseph Tweedle, Stony Creek, Ont. The apple crop is variable. Well pruned, sprayed and cultivated orchards are a very good crop and very clean. Spya being especially heavy, except on trees that last year, which were only a small proportion. In uncultivated orchards, what may be called "farmers' orchards," a great part of the fruit is too small to pack being badly damaged by aphids and drought. Coding moth, though not so bad as the past two years, is serious enough, 50 to 75 per cent. being injured. It pays to give good attention to apple orchards.

Most of the apples in this locality are already sold for \$1.00 to \$1.25 on the tree and 25c. a barrel more when picked by the grower. The grower will so board the pickers and packers in most cases and hauls the apples to the station.

Peaches are a medium crop on the whole and are bringing fair prices, — from 50c. to \$1.00 for 11 quart basket. Yellows is not so bad as last year, but "little peach" is becoming more prevalent. Plums are heavy with fine quality but low prices. No nut rot in either peaches or plums yet, the weather having been too dry for that. Pears are light with considerable codling moth and other inequalities. Grapes will be fine in quality and a good crop.

### The Problems of Marketing

G. H. Carpenter, Wentworth Co., Ont. No greater problem confronts the farmer or fruit grower than that of marketing his product in a way satisfactory both to himself and the consumer. The great cry is that living is high and increasing every year. This is the case especially in cities where all the necessities of life must be purchased, many of them at an enormous cost. Where does the money go? Do we as producers of those necessities of life profit in proportion to the increased cost of living?

The question is a complicated one. We are producers of a perishable product. The great aim should be to get our products, particularly the most perishable, straight into the hands of consumers by the shortest and most direct route possible. Were such conditions to obtain, consumers would always have access to fresh fruit at a reasonable cost while producers would realize a comfortable profit by reason of the direct sales.

Under existing conditions that govern the marketing of fruit such results are impossible to obtain. For more than the consumers are dependent upon the growers of fruit and vegetables for a living. Many of these men are veritable parasites. Here is a case in point. This year strawberries were shipped from the Niagara district to Winnipeg. Retailers in Winnipeg secured these strawberries at a cost of \$4.00 a crate. The retail commission would be added to the cost before the

berries reached the consumer. The price to the grower averaged \$2.30 a crate. It became of the difference, and \$1.70 on each crate. The express companies did not swallow it all. It went to the middleman. This is but one case of many that might be cited. Is it any wonder that living is high and that we as growers do not profit proportionately in that increased cost of living when middlemen prey upon our products to the extent of 100 to 200 per cent? We know the remedy lies there. The establishing of co-operative societies is alleviating conditions to a great extent by reducing the number of middlemen. And is it not in cooperation that we find the salvation of the farmer and fruit grower lies?

Herein we can take a lesson from Denmark, the home of co-operation. There all the products of the farm are produced and marketed on a systematic and business-like co-operative principles under government supervision. Our government goes to great expense in instructing us in the matter of production and marketing. Can they not go further and investigate the marketing of our products? This question calls for suggestions and we would like to hear the ideas of others upon it.

### Packing Apples in Barrels

One of the most successful co-operative fruit growers' associations in Ontario is the one in Norfolk County with headquarters at Sadsbury. A large measure of its success is due to the fact that the association is conducting an educational campaign among the growers as well as selling their fruit. The rules state that the duty of each member to prime and fertilize, and he must spray three times each season. All apples are to be packed with accordance with the grade adopted by the executive committee. Instructions in packing are given to the members. As they are of general interest Farm and Dairy herewith reprints them for the benefit of its readers.

"Drive all quarter hoops down firmly and nail with three nails in each upper quarter hoop. Then drive hoops well down on the ends, not barrel with poorest head and nail with four nails. Then headline by using four nails in each headliner. Exercise care in headlining and drive nails slanting down. The driving is not to be done until the ring is strong to outside of barrel don't clinch but cut out and drive right so it does not show through. Now take out the other end of the barrel and clinch the quarter hoop nails. Use 1½ inch wire nails. Next stencil your barrel. Now you are ready for packing.

"If using paper, place this in the end of the barrel. With great care the driving is not to be done, not the largest but average size of grade you are packing. See that every apple is a perfect one with the very best color you have to choose from. You should not use any rotten apples in size in your factors, but if you should have, place your smaller apples to the outside row and the larger ones to the centre. A good many of unexperienced packers do the opposite. Always place stems down, with the exception of long slopy varieties, as gillflower and bellflower which lay red cheeks down. The driving is not to be done until the ring is strong to outside of barrel several quick short shakes. You will have to be governed according to the size of the apples you are packing how full to fill the barrel before using the leveler. At all times level you will take one or two apples up, on top and leave your apples about ½ inch above staves. Care must be exercised in racking down very carefully. Nail and headline your barrel and same is ready for shipment.

"Size for Snows, Golden Bussnets and kindred sized varieties, 2½ inches and over, of good color, for No. 1's, and 2½ inches and over, showing some color, for No. 2's.

"Size for Baldwins and kindred sized varieties 2½ inches and over, of good color, for No. 1's, and 2½ inches and over, showing some color, for No. 2's.

"Size for Spies, Greening, Kings, and kindred size varieties, 2½ inches and over, of good color, for No. 1's, and 2½ inches and over, showing some color, for No. 2's.

"Don't pack any No. 2's in Talman Sweets or early fall varieties, such as Genesans, Colvers, St. Lawrence, Maiden Bush, etc. Pack very few No. 2's in odd winter varieties. Let No. 2's consist chiefly of Kings, Snows

### Played with his Pig

Mr. C. S. Garney, of New Brunswick, writes, "I have just received the pure bred pig sent me by Farm and Dairy from Senator W. Owens of Montebello, Que. I am much pleased with the pig and fully appreciate the trouble Farm and Dairy has taken to send it to me. C. S. Garney, Charlotte Co., N.B.

Greenings, Spies, Baldwins and Russets.

"The number on every barrel is the grower's name and each grower will be paid for his fruit according to varieties and quality, and it is the duty of each grower to see that his apples are packed according to the above instructions."

### Pruning Gooseberries and Currants

Success in growing either gooseberries or currants depends in a large measure on the pruning. There are two systems of pruning, the tree and the bush forms. It is best to prune to the bush form if the bush is left to itself so soon becomes a mass of shoots, none producing good fruit. The best fruit is produced on the one-year-old wood; however, older wood bears, but the quality of the fruit decreases as the shoots increase in age.

A large number of shoots are produced each year, many more than is necessary for the growing kind of stock. The weaker of these must be cut out, leaving from four to eight, depending on the strength of the bush, which is considered sufficient for a commercial plantation. The canes should be renewed every three years, that is, pruning should be so done that there will be no canes of over three years of age. When the plants are weak it is best to cut off the canes in order to produce good, marketable fruit. Proper pruning can be made to take the place of thinning with gooseberries; with currants, it is better to cut off the outer half of the flower cluster, larger and better fruit is obtained.

### Niagara Exhibition

Canada's best in fruits, flowers and vegetables were in display last week at the Niagara District Horticultural Exhibition in St. Catharines. The whole show was a revelation to the public. The uniformity in quality throughout brought forth encomiums in praise from the delegates in attendance at the convention of the American Pomological Society held at the same time. The visitors from the United States were much impressed. Some of them told an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, who was present, that the exhibition could not be excelled anywhere.

The showing of peaches was exceptionally fine. Large, beautiful and luscious they were and showed most

strikingly the possibilities of the district for the production of fruit. The grapes, pears, plums and apples were a credit to the country.

A feature of the show was the extensive display of the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co. The Central Experimental Farm had an exhibit of apples originated at the farm, which had won a gold medal, a coveted trophy. It is impossible in our limited space to mention the many outstanding awards. With few exceptions, the fruits were a superior lot.

Flowers and plants were there in great abundance and beauty. In the vegetable department the stuff was well grown, and of good quality.

The Niagara district expressed itself this year, but the management is not yet content. The success of the show has stimulated a desire to have a still better one next time.

### Packing Apples in Boxes

W. F. W. Fisher, Halton Co., Ont. About 18 years ago, a few apple growers at Burlington began packing No. 1 apples in boxes for export. The box in use at that time was 10x12x22 inches, inside measurements. The first shipment was Baldwins, and sold in Liverpool for 9 shillings per box, no deduction for slacks. After using this box a few years ago the size was reduced to 9x12x18 inside measurements, which held a fourth of a barrel. This we found to be the ideal box, the package being cheaper (9-inch being materially reducing the cost) more convenient and allowing of a larger quantity of fruit when opened in proportion to the contents, and selling for practically the same price.

Since the passing of the Fruit Marks Act, we have used the standard box, our company of shippers increasing in numbers each year. For many years we used a cushion of excelsior with sheets of paper next the fruit at top and bottom of the box. We now use a sheet of corrugated paper with white facing for this purpose. Tops and bottoms should be cut in pieces one of four inches wide and five plenty of spring. In pressing the boxes for nailing, the pressure should only be on the lid about two inches from each end.

Fancy fruit of thin skinned varieties, as Spys, Snows, etc., will pay for the additional cost of wrapping in paper. The British market, however, is not educated up to taking an unlimited quantity of apples in boxes, and will not pay any premium on No. 2 apples packed in this way. By continuous shipment of a given brand to one market and careful and uniform grading and packing, a profitable outlet for No. 1 apples may be opened up. This is a particularly suitable package for growers who ship their own fruit.

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## POULTRY YARD

### Canker in Fowls

B. Smith, Lambton Co., Ont.

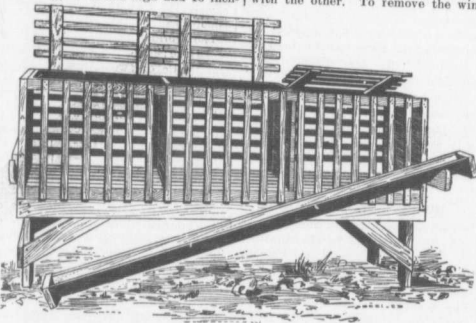
Canker bears a resemblance to roup, but is not so dangerous and may be cured with less difficulty. It is caused by uncleanness and the feeding of rusty food. The bird shows difficulty in swallowing and appears to have something lodged in its throat. Sometimes the neck swells, having the appearance of being stuffed.

It is very contagious and should be treated with care. It occurs in different parts of the mouth and windpipe in the form of a leathery substance. Remove this with a sharp knife, and apply sulphate of iron (powdered form) to affected parts. This is a positive cure and should be repeated till a cure is effected.

### Particulars of Fattening Crates

Editor *Farm and Dairy*.—Kindly give me some particulars and dimensions concerning the building of fattening crates.—W. F. Lambton Co., Ont.

We illustrate the recognized size and style of feeding crate generally used, though there need be no hard and fast rule. The crate shown is 6 feet long, 22 inches high and 10 inch-



A Standard Fattening Crate. (See article for instructions.)

es deep. The frame is made of 1 x 2 inch material. The slats are 1/2 inch thick, by 1 1/2 or two inches, or if the frame is made of correct size, ordinary laths may be used for all but the bottom. The slats in front run up and down and should be placed far enough apart to allow the chicks to enter from the trough. The slats in the bottom should be placed to fall apart to allow the droppings to fall through; about one inch will answer.

The trough might be made of 1/2 inch basswood if convenient, four or five inches wide and a little longer than the crate. It can be held in place by a notched board nailed on either end. A convenient height is such as will enable the contents of a pail to be poured into the trough. The fever supports the crate has, the easier the cleaning is done. The crate is divided into three compartments and will hold one dozen chickens, from four to six months old.—F. C. E.

### Preparing Poultry for Market

*Farm and Dairy* last week this article dealt with the time to fatten, fattening crates, feeds, market requirements and fasting. Other points relative to preparing poultry for market are dealt with in the following.

Never kill by decapitating. This is a disgusting and unsanitary method. The neck invariably crooks upwards

and stops the flow of blood, causing the formation of clots, which produce coagulation. Furthermore, the exposed portion of the neck leads to early decomposition and spoiling of the flesh. The simplest and surest method of killing is by cutting through the roof of the mouth by means of a sharp knife. If the operation is correctly performed, death follows instantly, and all blood flows through the mouth from the body.

Hold the bird under the left arm, and with your thumb on the neck force open its mouth. Insert the knife with the right hand, first severing one artery, and then the other, and next pierce the brain, it being necessary to drive the knife through the roof of the mouth towards the top of the head. If the work is done properly, the bird will shiver and give a convulsive flutter—it is paralyzed for the instant, and dead.

### PLUCKING.

All birds must be dry plucked. Sading is not satisfactory because the appearance of the fowl is destroyed. To dry pluck is a simple and easy task, the only proviso being that all feathers must be removed before the carcass has cooled. Having the bird suspended downwards, at a convenient height its back towards the operator, grasp the wings with one hand and pull the long feathers with the other. To remove the wing

and a weight is placed on the back to hold it down. Care should be exercised to shape and cool the birds in as low a temperature as possible, about six to twelve hours being usually sufficient.

### PACKING DRESSED POWL.

Poultry must be packed neatly and carefully in clean hewn barrels. Line the inside of the packing case with parchment paper—never use newspaper—and allow a good quantity to extend over the edges to be used as a top covering. In packing the first row of birds are laid with backs downward, and the second row are laid with breasts and heads extended across between the birds of the first row.

### FATTENING DUCKS.

Keep ducks in small pens. Do not permit them to swim; feed them a good food of drinking water at hand; for a duck will take all of the food it can and then clean the passage to the crop by drinking freely, when it will again return to the food, and so continue to eat until it can eat no more. Food must not be left before ducks continuously, but should be fed regularly. If these instructions are followed ducks will be in prime condition in 10 days or less.

### FATTENING GEESE.

Geese will not stand confinement, and if placed in a limited run and not being permitted to swim, in fact, giving practically the same conditions as ducks, they will show like results.

### FATTENING TURKEYS.

The best way to keep turkeys from roaming is to give them a small, rich range, such as clover field, and to feed a rich food, all they will eat morning and night.

The instructions previously given with reference to the killing, plucking and shaping of chickens are equally applicable in the case of turkeys, ducks and geese.—From pamphlet issued by the Poultry Yards of Canada, Ltd., Pembroke, Ont.

## Central Canada Exhibition

(Continued from page 6.)

### JERSEYS

Jerseys were much the same as other years and were on the whole a very choice lot. David Duncan, Don, Ont., and B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, were the sole exhibitors. Bull won both championships and the gold medal on both. The aged bull, Arthur's Golden Fox and the three-year-old heifer, Brampton Ruby Light were the champions. Duncan captured first on his aged cow Art's Queen of Don, a cow of grand dairy form, great veins and a well balanced udder. Duncan's yearling heifer, Mantinella of Don, 1st and junior champion at Toronto, was first at Ottawa, and was probably one of the best things ever seen at the Exhibition. H. C. Clairidge, Norval, Ont., was the judge. Several reversals on the placings given at Toronto were made.

### FRENCH CANADIANS

French Canadians were much the same as in former years. A. Denis, St. Norbert, and Sylvestre Bros., of Comte St. Bagot, were the principal exhibitors. The older stock were much the same as have been at Ottawa in previous years. A lot of good young animals of a promising nature were on exhibition. It is interesting to note in connection with this report that French Canadians are found in every county in Quebec.

### HORSES

Horses made a good average showing. Graham Bros., of Claremont, were on hand with much of their strong Toronto exhibit. Smith & Richardson, of Coburn, and R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., showed some very choice animals. Some of the mares and foals exhibited were not brought out in the condition that one would expect at a show like Ottawa. On the whole, the exhibit of heavy

horses was not so good as last year. The American firms that exhibited large strings of Percherons, Belgians and Coaches were missed. Only a few Percherons and Belgians were on exhibition. The Shires were also few in number.

Notable among the exhibits of heavy horses were Gartley Pride, the champion Glyndale of Toronto, and Royal Choice, exhibited by Graham Bros. Everlasting, the four-year-old stallion, and Queen Minnie, owned by Smith & Richardson.

And finally a good bunch of light horses were shown, they comprised the largest exhibit that has been in Ottawa for years. Graham Bros. got everything that was coming to them in Hackneys, Senator Edwards, Crowned, and Bay, and in Hackneys, Senator Beith, were among other exhibitors of the lighter breeds. A notable winning was that secured by Messrs. Rolfe, Newmarket, they secured first prize for the best carriage and coach horse on the grounds with their French Canadian stallion, Corveaux. The horse exhibit was well up to the experts and the opinion of the average that the best horses in Canada were at the exhibition.

### BEEF CATTLE

Beef cattle were scarcely in it, as least in point of quantity, but those of the dairy breeds, Senator W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, got practically everything in the Shorthorns. The English Herefords owned by H. D. Smith, of Hamilton, were the only exhibit for that breed. McCrear's Gallopays upheld their end of the exhibition, while Angus cattle were shown by Bowman, Toronto. All told the beef cattle exhibits were a good average lot and a credit to the breeds they represented.

### SWINE

The swine pens were well filled with entries of excellent quality. Although possibly greater numbers have appeared at the Central Canada Exhibition, the quality this year was above the average. Swine were especially strong in young stuff, even stronger than at Toronto. The bacon classes were of special merit. Yorkshires won all the prizes in these classes. Jos. Pen and Sons, of Streetsville, Ont., had 31 head of Yorkshires in his exhibit. Many of them were Toronto winners. Other exhibitors of Yorkshires were Foster, of Fort Erie, Ont.; Ottawa; and Forth, of Fort Erie, Ont. Berkshires were shown by Booth, and Wallace; Tamworths by Morrow, of Hilton, Ont., and Bedlow, of Brockville. Chester Whites were shown by Morrow and several others.

### SHEEP

The names of some of the exhibitors of sheep need only be mentioned in order that one may have a good

(Continued on page 12.)

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**FARM AND DAIRY**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Ontario, Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL

Sir Wm. Mulock, in an address delivered at one of the Directors' Luncheons held during the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, warned the management of the Exhibition against overlooking the importance of the agricultural interests of the Exhibition. Attention was drawn to the fact that there is always a tendency with such Exhibitions for the control to become centred in a few hands. Sir William referred to the fact that the great dairy interests are not represented on the Board of Directors.

The warning is timely and should be heeded. The management of the Exhibition has done much to promote the agricultural interests of the country, and has it within its power to do much more. While the Exhibition this year was a great success in practically every particular, still there were numerous minor complaints that deserve immediate consideration if they are to be prevented from becoming more serious. It was a mistake

to take the exhibits of dairy machinery out of the dairy building and show them under the grand stand, and to replace them with honey and other exhibits, not relating to dairy. General dissatisfaction was caused by calling off the butter making demonstrations in the dairy building during the first week of the exhibition, in order that the dairy amphitheatre might be used for speech making. The exhibit of cheese and butter during the past two years has shown a great decline. This is only to be expected when the dairy interests are not represented on the Board of Directors.

Attention has already been drawn in Farm and Dairy to the manner in which the exhibits of dairy cattle were arranged. The Holstein cattle, for instance, were shown in three different buildings. It was a distinct disadvantage to the breed. Many people saw only one division of the Holsteins must have concluded that those they saw were all that were shown.

Last year the exhibitors of sheep petitioned the Board of Directors that sheep should be judged during the first week of the Exhibition. Apparently no attention was paid to this petition, as the judging this year did not take place until about the middle of the last week of the Exhibition. This is unsatisfactory, both to the exhibitors and to the sight seers. Numerous other complaints might be mentioned. These referred to should be sufficient to show the management of the Exhibition how necessary it is that careful attention should be given to the desires of the representatives of the agricultural and dairy interests, if their continued loyal support to the Exhibition is to be expected.

### SOMETHING TO LEARN ABOUT CORN

Corn is more widely grown this year than ever. Dairymen and farmers generally have come to recognize in the corn plant, a cheap wholesome fodder, well suited to the dairy cow and to other coarse-fodder-consuming live stock generally. One need not travel far in these early days of autumn to discover the fact that many have much to learn as to proper methods of growing this great fodder crop.

In districts where corn, in large areas, is comparatively a new-comer, we find it planted altogether too thickly. Rarely has there been enough space left between the rows to permit of cultivation through a sufficiently long period. More rarely still do we find corn planted at such a distance that good sized ears may form and reach maturity. While travelling through a considerable portion of the better dairy section of Peterboro County recently and particularly in the Norwood District, an editor of Farm and Dairy noted that with few exceptions, corn had been planted altogether too thickly. From two to three times too much seed, in some instances, had been planted.

The corn, while thick in the bottom had failed to reach more than two-thirds its normal height. Stalks were spindly and lacked that healthy, rank dark green color so noticeable in first-class corn. In addition to these defects, the corn, from being crowded

was poorly eared and so immature that in this climate it has not time to reach maturity before frost puts an end to its period of growth. Much loss will herein result. This corn, failing to mature and having but few ears, will be much inferior in feed-value to that properly grown and fully matured.

### INTEREST ARISTOCRACY IN STOCK

There was a time in the history of our fairs when all took an interest in the live stock. It cannot be said that they do to-day. At the Ottawa fair last week, particularly on the former days of the exhibition, there was a notable lack of interest evinced in these departments by the sight-seeing public.

Much of the prominence and wonderful advancement of stock-raising in the Old Land is due to the fact that all are interested in stock. The English people are born stockmen. The wealthy classes all go in for stock. It is fashionable. Even the King himself is a stockman. The encouragement that is given to live stock breeding through the English aristocracy being so largely interested in it, is inestimable. Fancy what encouragement a breeder at a fair would receive by having the King visit his pens and exclaim: "What fine sheep," "What splendid cattle."

Such encouragement given by our city people, not to mention the farmers themselves, who too often are side-tracked by the special attractions at our fairs, would give our live stock industry a great impetus.

### HORSES FOR FARM WORK

The general purpose horse has become so popular as an all round useful animal for farm work that the heavy horse has in many instances been ousted from his old time place. The tendency seems to be to get horses even lighter than what is properly classed as a general purpose horse. Various reasons may be ascribed for these prevailing conditions. Probably the one most accountable is that heavy horses have been in great demand and since they cannot have much lower prices they have been sold. The general purpose and light stock, not enjoying a similar demand, have been kept for farm service.

The general purpose horse and representatives of light breeds as well, have much to commend them. When, however, it comes to the heavy work of plowing or hauling the binder or other heavy machinery, these light horses are ill-fitted to meet the demands made upon them. Not long since, an editor of Farm and Dairy had this matter forced on his attention through seeing three comparatively light horses working on a binder, in which instance to operate the machine it required the services of a boy and a man, the former being employed in chasing the motive power and administering merciless whacks with a large pole in order that these ill-adapted horses might be enabled to haul the binder at the speed demanded by their owner.

This particular incident would have justified action being taken on the part of the humane authorities. The

farmer little realized just how his outfit and his means of driving it appeared to the outside observer. But, be this as it may, the incident is a sign of the times and is but one of the many indications pointing to the fact that we are going in too much for the lighter horses and to our loss sacrificing the services of heavier horses, which on the average farm will prove much more profitable and will command a ready sale whenever such is desired.

### CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SOW THISTLE

It is a source of much satisfaction to note that the general public is becoming aroused on the sow thistle question. There is possibly no greater enemy of the farmer than the sow thistle. Its ravages are enormous, as one may judge from the discussion on this subject that has been carried on in Farm and Dairy in late months. Any campaign having for its object the extermination of the weed, would mean added wealth to the country. In this connection it is gratifying to note that one of the great city dailies, namely The Toronto World, has interested itself in this question.

The World says editorially in a recent issue: "Did you ever hear of the sow thistle or swine thistle? If you are a farmer, or the friend of the farmer, you have of course heard of the sow thistle, for you will know it is the most menacing weed the Ontario farmer has to face. It and its ravages cause alarming talk on the farms."

"The World proposes beginning right now to alarm the members of the Ontario Cabinet, the members of the Legislature, the members of the municipal councils, and all others supposed to have the welfare of our farms and farmers at heart. No greater menace to the value of the agricultural lands in Ontario exists than that of the sow thistle. What is the minister of agriculture doing against it? What is your member accomplishing to rid Ontario of this rapacious weed?"

The editorial concludes: "Death to the sow thistle is the slogan." With the additional aid of the great city dailies, our farmers should speedily get some decisive action taken by the Legislature along the lines that have been suggested by Farm and Dairy.

One of the most practical and efficient methods of preserving the corn on top of the silo is to use a covering of chaff, cut straw, or better still, alkali clover chaff, and have this wet with a barrel of water in which has been dissolved ten quarts or more of salt. This method is recommended by Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Manilla, Ont., and has given satisfaction wherever tried.

Photographs of farm buildings, farm houses, farm machinery in operation, as well as photos illustrating handy devices, farm conveniences, rural scenes and others of a nature suitable for illustration purposes in Farm and Dairy are always welcome. Keep your district well represented and to the front by keeping our edi-

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or supplied with material of this nature, and the favor will be appreciated all round.

## Creamery Department

Butter Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making, and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your communications to the Creamery Department.

### Points in Butter Making

"The quality and flavor of butter is made or marred before the cream from which it is made is churned," said Mr. Stonehouse, of Port Perry, in an address given at the demonstration in the dairy building at the Central Canada Exhibition last week. "Cleanliness is the greatest factor in the successful manufacture of butter of high quality. Temperature is the determining factor in the making of butter in a specified time. The proper several factors in the handling of milk and cream. Of these, first comes the richness of the cream, next the time the cows are in milk and lastly the food of the cows."

"A better grade of butter is always extracted from rich cream because of the lack of milk sugar in such cream to turn into lactic acid as in poor cream. The poor butter which is sold on Canadian markets is made from thin or poor cream, which accounts for the inferior flavor produced."

### Home or Dairy Butter Making

T. B. Telford, Leeds Co., Ont.

Buttermaking depends primarily on the cow. She is the machine for converting fodder into milk, and from this milk we get the cream and then the butter. There is a wide difference in cows. Some will turn a larger percentage of the food into higher percentage of fat in the milk. The butter fat in the milk from some cows will be of a high color, from others it will be of pale color. Some will give a hard fat that will make a firm butter, while the butter from others will be soft.

The fodder has much to do with the flavor, color and firmness of butter. It is important, therefore, that we have the right kind of cows and feed them an abundance of proper food. The health of the cows should be carefully looked after. No diseased animal should be kept in the herd.

**IN THE EARLY STAGES.**  
The milking should be regular and cleanly done. The milk after cream separator as soon after milking as possible. The cream should be cooled down to below 60 degrees and not mixed with the older cream it is at least 12 hours. If warm, fresh cream is mixed with old cream it will cause white specks in the butter when churned.

The cream should be kept cool until about 14 hours before churning, when the temperature should be raised to 65 degrees and a starter of fresh milk put in to ripen it. There cream, which should have a fine satin like appearance on the surface.

**CHURNING.**  
The churn should be scalded and cooled before churning. The cream should be strained before churning and it should be churned at a temperature of about 60 degrees in winter, perhaps a little higher in summer. The temperature at which cream should be churned is hard to fix. Some cows give a butter that is much harder than others. This fat requires the cream to be several degrees higher in temperature than that produced from other cows. On

this account the maker should note carefully the temperature. If the butter fails to come in half an hour, the next time raise or lower the temperature a little as required. In a short time the proper degree of heat will be found for the cream from the herd.

Another factor that influences the churnability of cream is its richness. A rich cream will churn much more quickly and at a lower temperature than will a thin cream.

**WARNING AND WORKING.**  
When the butter breaks and comes the size of clover seed the churn should be stopped, add a little cold water and start the churn again. When the particles are the size of wheat stop the churn and let stand for a minute or two, then draw off the buttermilk, letting the buttermilk run through a strainer to catch any small particles of butter that may come from the churn. The buttermilk has drained off pour a pail of water at a temperature of about 55 degrees, into the churn. Rotate the churn a few times, then draw off the water. It is seldom necessary to apply the second lot of water if every detail has been properly attended to. In the winter time the water should be from 55 to 60 degrees.

After washing the butter should drain for about half an hour to take off the excessive moisture before salting. If salted on the worker about three quarters of an ounce of best dairy salt to the pound of butter will suit the tastes of most people. The salt having been evenly and properly worked into the butter, make it up in pound prints and wrap it in parchment paper, which package is most popular on the market.

### The Hand or Farm Separator

If a special course for agents, as suggested in Farm and Dairy last week, is not practicable, those in authority might well consider the advisability of issuing a special bulletin covering the ground we have indicated for the use of agents and for importers. Among those who buy separators, in fact, no hardships would result to anyone, if it were made compulsory for every manufacturer or agent to send to every separator sold a copy of this bulletin, which would be a very effective way of bringing to the attention of the buyer what a separator is and what it will do for him if properly cared for, and the cream taken from it handled in the best possible way.

**THE BUYER'S SIDE OF IT.**  
So far we have dealt chiefly with the selling side of the farm separator business. It is a very important, and has much to do with the future demand for separators and the advancement of the butter industry generally. But there is the buyer's side. There can be no question about it, for a farmer who has half a dozen or more cows and is making butter, a separator is a good investment. It will enable him to get more cream from the milk and if the separator is kept clean and sweet, that cream will be better quality than that got by the gravitation method. This cream, however, will not take care of itself. It should be properly cooled and kept covered in a place where it will not be contaminated by bad odors till ready to send to the creamery or to be made into butter on the farm. His common sense, no matter what any agent may say to the contrary, should tell him that no separator will do satisfactory work unless it is kept clean and sweet. It is a more complicated piece of mechanism than a milk pail or a milk can, and it is essential that these latter be washed thoroughly and scalded every day, much more so necessary is it that the cream separator should be scalded and kept clean also. If this is done and



# Do It Now!

When the frost is on the pumpkin,  
And the fodder's in the shock,  
There'll be some folks a skimming milk  
With creamer, pan or crock,

Or perhaps a Separator of an imitating line,  
Losing money every day a feeding fat to swine.  
There's money in the business for the man that gets in right.

Take for your pal

## The DeLava

The Machine That Wins the Fight

CATALOGUE FREE

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

173-177 William St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

the instructions as to operating the machine carefully followed, a farmer with 10 or more cows will make money by buying a separator. He will have the skim milk at home fresh for feeding young stock and can make the finest quality of butter if he goes about it in the right way.

The farm separator has popularized the cream gathering creamery and made it possible for a creamery to secure good cream over a wide area of country. The creamery's success, however, depends upon the quality of cream it receives. If the farm separator is not kept clean and sweet and the cream cared for in the best way, good cream cannot be received and the success of the enterprise is very doubtful.—J.W.W.

### Creamery Improvement

Mack Robertson, Creamery Inspector in Western Ontario.

In taking up the subject of creamery improvements and in looking over our creamery industry for the past 10 years, we are glad to find that the methods of operating creameries have greatly improved. There has been a marked improvement in sanitary condition around the factories; we have better floors, better drainage and cleaner and brighter factories in every respect, while better machinery and better cold storages are taking the place of old out-of-date structures. Still with all these improvements we must not be satisfied; much more remains to be done.

**BETTER CREAM REQUIRED.**  
The first improvement I would advocate would be a better quality of cream supplied to the creameries. The quality is not up to the proper standard and it is this poor cream which has brought our present cream gathering system into disrepute. Some-

thing must be done to raise the standard of the cream being supplied, but it is a difficult matter to suggest a good practical remedy. In the first place we need more discrimination regarding the kind of cream accepted. So long as cream handlers and butter-makers accept poor cream just so long as the patrons supply it to them. I believe that where practicable individual cans should be used so that the buttermaker can examine each patron's cream himself and know whether it is in proper condition or not. By this means he would be able to find out who were supplying the poor cream and have them keep it in better shape or refuse it altogether. Where individual cans are not practicable, I would advocate the use of jacketed cans and make a discrimination between good and poor cream by having the drawer keep them separate in the cans and giving the send poor cream. If this were done and each patron, who sent poor cream communicated with or visited, a great improvement could be made. Patrons do not like to be told that their cream is only second grade and under this system they would strive to improve the quality. Many creameries still use tanks for gathering cream. The man who invented or first used cream tanks did the creamery industry a great injury. Because every patron's cream is mixed together in a tank before it arrives at the creamery, the patron realizes that the buttermaker does not know who supplies good cream and who supplies poor cream. There is, therefore, no incentive for a patron to take or proper cream gets as much credit as the one who sends good cream, therefore, if say that tanks should not be used at all.

(To be continued next week.)

## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese, or to contribute articles for discussion. Address your letters to The Cheese Maker, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

### Cool Milk Without Aeration

*Geo. H. Barr, Chief Dairy Division.*  
It is gratifying to know that cheese factories patrons are realizing more fully each year the wisdom of paying a little more attention to cooling the milk.

The Dairy Division, Ottawa, has been carrying on further experiments this year regarding the care of milk for cheesemaking, but instead of taking care of the milk ourselves as we did last year, we have asked the patrons this year to take care of it in different ways. A close record has been kept of the condition of the milk from each patron by making a card test each day at the factory. The work fully confirms the conclusion we arrived at last year, viz., that cooling the milk without aeration immediately after or during milking, is the best method of treating the milk for cheesemaking.

We are also convinced that no method of treatment will give fine flavoured milk unless the cheese factories patrons exercise reasonable care in keeping everything that comes in contact with the milk scrupulously clean and that the whey tanks at the factory must also be kept clean. There is no doubt, many of the flavors in the milk and cheese could be traced to the dirty, bad-smelling whey which is returned in the cans at many factories. Heating the whey to 135 degrees in the lower whey tank seems to me to be the wise thing to do, for it will mean cleaner milk cans, and clean cans, reasonable cleanliness in milking and immediate cooling will insure the kind of milk from which Canadian cheese should be made.

While we are pleased to note the improvement in the milk supply and the increased interest in the matter, there is in it, there is another feature in our cheese industry, which is not yet receiving the attention that it should from the milk producers, and that is cool curing rooms.

### Pounds of Butter from Whey

Editor Farm and Dairy.—Referring to your article as published Aug. 23rd inst., "Making Butter from Whey Cream," by J. J. Hogan, Peterboro County, Ont., The Shearer factory was receiving 12,000 lbs. of milk daily. You quote they were making approximately 12 cheese. Surely there is an error somewhere. Cheese are not made about 100 lbs. each. I understand they are not so large. As I am a little interested just now I would like to know if the statement is correct.—"Constant Reader."

In reply to "Constant Reader's" inquiry. Referring to the amount of milk received and cheese made from same in Shearer Cheese Factory, would say that the statement made was quite correct at the time of writing the article. In my letter it was stated "at the present time," not during the month of July as it appeared in issue. We received much more milk earlier in July also during the month. In my letter it was stated that we then make this amount of butter from whey. This amount of milk, cheese and whey butter referred to was during the last week in July.

Referring to the amount of cheese, there was no error made in regard to them as "Constant Reader" thought by my statement. There is no factory that I have any knowledge of cheese in that gives correct weight for the amount of milk received that can make one lb. of cured cheese out of 10 lbs. of milk, especially where cheese are kept from 10 to 15 days at the factory, during the month of July, as there was no need of cheese being 100

lbs. to justify the statement which appeared in issue of Farm and Dairy Aug. 12th. Further information may be obtained from Auditors' report, when time comes, as I intend that it shall appear in Farm and Dairy after the close of the season.—J. J. Hogan, Cheesemaker, Shearer Factory, Peterboro Co., Ont.

### Dairy Products at Ottawa

A full and interesting exhibit of products of the dairy were displayed in the dairy building at the Central Canada Exhibition. Exhibits in butter and cheese were more numerous than last year, and attracted Geo. H. Barr and J. H. Echlin commenting upon the exhibit, said that though it was a large one, the quality was somewhat varied. Some of the cheese were not what they should be in quality, but for such a large exhibit the average was good.

Large crowds assembled in the building to witness the demonstration of scientific butter making. Mr. J. Stonehouse, of Port Perry was in charge of the demonstration. He was assisted by Miss L. E. Jayne and Miss A. B. Jayne, of Cobourg. The demonstration shows that of making butter, starting with the cream, which had been previously prepared, and taking it throughout the various steps necessary to put it in shape for the market. The butter produced was salted, worked and picked ready for sale. Mr. Stonehouse in his address touched on everything relating to the manufacture of butter.

The awards of the dairy department were: Best box of creamery butter—1st and Gold Medal, J. H. Leclair, Frontville, Que.; 2. A. Hamel, St. Amelie, Que.; 3. T. B. Hoffman, Cowansville, Que.; 4. W. Dunn, Cowansville; 5. J. A. B. Marchand, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Best creamery prints—1, W. H. Stewart, Frontville; 2, J. H. Marchand, 3, J. H. Marchand.

Best Dairy butter in tubs—1, B. D. Young, Massville, Que.; 2, Wm. Howe, Frontville, Que.; 3, D. W. McScott, Leclair, Que.; 4, W. H. McConnell, Aylmer, Que.

Best Dairy butter in prints—1 and Gold Medal, P. D. Young, 2, W. Howe, 3, D. W. Scott, 4, Mrs. Dunn, Cambridge, Russell.

Best Colored Cheese—P. H. Thompson, Atwood; 2, A. F. Park, Westmeath; 3, F. Brown, Farmer's Union; 4, Jas. Cox, Wabau; 5, T. H. Halpeny, Oxford.

Best White Cheese—1, Thompson, 2, Park; 3, G. H. Wylie, Leonard; 4, Livingston Alba; 5, D. A. O'Connor, Ramsayville.

The special prize of a gold watch, given by the Lawrence Dairy Supply Co., Limited, Ottawa, for the best two cheese (white or colored) in the manufacture of which Capital Rennet has been used, was won by Alfred Park, Westmeath, Ont.

### Cheese Prospects

Under the above caption the London Grocer of September 4th, says:

Beyond an occasional spurt there has been little animation in the cheese trade for some time past. The inclement weather this summer has probably exercised an unfavorable effect upon consumption as deliveries have been disappointing. Another adverse feature in the situation is the continuation of prices at a higher level than was the case a few weeks ago, when the possibility of cheese being sold at a popular figure gave a healthy stimulus to sales. During the first seven months of the present year the imports of cheese into Great United Kingdom comprised 1,158,703 cwt., as compared with 1,145,518 cwt. in the same period of 1908 and 1,106,032 cwt. in 1907. Included in the above quantities Canada sent 596,036 cwt. this year, against 582,766 cwt. in 1908 and 633,593 cwt. in 1907. The most striking feature in

the figures is the remarkable development in the exports from New Zealand. During the first seven months arrivals from that country have totalled 320,872 cwt., against 244,154 cwt. in 1908 and 169,871 cwt. in 1907.

The increased supply from New Zealand is having far-reaching consequences in the cheese trade, especially as there is every probability of the continued expansion of the industry. This movement affords many reasons for considerable reflection to operators on both sides of the Atlantic, and with the conditions under which the business is carried on still the holding, whereby the Canadian producer is getting all the profit, the question of paying much higher prices than are warranted by the circumstances, seriously discussed. At present prices are being paid which should only be obtainable in the winter. Current values may be regarded as really fair prices, and not more than 40c to 50c, perhaps not more than 40c to 50c per cwt. would be paid. These prices would pay the Canadian farmer well and men here risking their money would have a better chance to make a profit instead of a loss as is now frequently the case.

The future course of prices is being keenly watched, and there appears to be a general desire to see prices down to a lower level, otherwise the continuance of extreme rates only means carrying on business for a loss. In England the reason to believe that the make will be of very full average extent which cannot fail to prevent any inflation in quotations, but rather to have a steady and modifying influence. In New Zealand an increased production is generally anticipated for the coming season, some estimates placing the output at 25 per cent. more than in the season 1908. It is also expected in Canada since May 1 are 35,000 boxes in excess of last year, and exports are 938,000 boxes, against 886,000 boxes in 1908 and 1,046,000 boxes in 1907.

There is some desire in Canada to keep the prices of fall make down and to avoid those tactics, which, by raising values, give everything to the farmer, while the purchaser has to carry the good and ultimately sell them at a loss. As matters are now carried on, after paying the usual charges for holding Canadian cheese through the winter months, profits yearly become less, and operators find that they are only working for the benefit of the farmer. This has been the experience of recent years, and it is recognized that in order to meet the ever-increasing competition of New Zealand cheese, shippers must buy only at prices which can eventually show a profit. If the fall make in Canada is rushed after, factories there will not be disappointed in taking full advantage of the opportunity in asking extreme rates, and should the reports of an increased production in New Zealand this coming season turn out correct, little can prevent a recurrence of the lossy year in recent years. A return to somewhat lower prices for cheese would benefit all engaged in its distribution.

### Central Canada Exhibition

(Continued from page 9.)  
The idea of the exhibit in the sheep department. Hammer, of Branford, put up a beautiful showing of Shropshires. He won everything wherever he showed; others not being in it, they had not having their stock fitted. The Bros. Paris, had some excellent Southdowns, good enough to go anywhere. They also exhibited Hampshire. Dorsets were upheld by six head from Dr. Peterson's flock, Thorndale. There was a good show of Lie-lesters though only one flock was exhibited, that of H. & N. Allin,

## WHAT A DIFFERENCE

On the right is the light, simple, sanitary, easy to clean, wear a life time, Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. On the left is a common disk-tubular "12 lbs." "bucket bowl."

Compare them. What a difference! Tubular bowl weighs 64 pounds, "Bucket Bowl" 124 pounds. Tubular has one tin, instantly removable piece inside. "Bucket bowl" has 40 to 60 disks tubular simplicity makes easy cleaning, light running long life. All other separators are complicated, hard to clean, short lived.

Tubular for you? Of course! The manufacture of Tubularisone of Canada's leading industries. Sales Agents in all parts of the world. Others combined. Write for Catalog 253



The Sharples Separator Co.  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Newcastle, whose stuff were well fitted and were an all round good bunch. The Suffolk's had competition in South-Downs from Sylvester's of Clairvaux. Their stuff not being fitted had no chance against the Telfer competition. Other exhibitors from Quebec showed Lincoln and Cotswolds and Oxford's among which was some very good stuff had it been properly fitted.

### Lessened Production

(Continued from page 3.)

Some districts have as high averages as 270 lbs. milk and 29 lbs. fat in August. Some best dairymen had made provision for suitable feed. Others, less provident had to content with a yield of 180 lbs. milk and 21 lbs. fat per cow, while here and there the average yield was down to 300 lbs. milk and 16 lbs. fat. Such men might well copy the methods of their brother farmers who regularly secure the larger yields. Selection of the best cows can be made intelligently when records are kept of each cow.—C. F. W.

### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

BUTTER WRAPPERS—If you want a writer McMillan Printing Company Ltd.

FOR SALE.—Warmwater cheese and butter factory, township of Dummer, Peterboro County.—David Taylor, Waraw.

WANTED.—Cheesemakers and dairymen to represent us during the fall and winter months, on full commission. Liberal terms; pay weekly. Start now at best prices. Write to: J. H. Wilson & Co., Wellington, The Advertiser, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE exceptionally reasonable. Perfect in every particular. Fine bargain. One 500 lbs. Success power churn complete. Three extra large cream vats. One 400 lbs. Farrington water heater. One small steam engine. William, Nelson, Limited, 307 Gladstone Ave., Toronto.

WANTED.—A situation as manager in a cheese factory or creamery in Alberta or British Columbia. Have had 10 years experience in Western Ontario factories. Have graduated, and also hold a diploma from Unish Dairy School, Box 25, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ontario.

WANTED.—To rent a cheese factory with privilege of purchase at end of season. Western Ontario preferred.—Box 55, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.



STONORIS, consists of Mr. children. Pea Mrs. Burton P. is the main pet theories of Mrs. Francis' Dr. Hunter, th has a beautiful fit of genuerost an addition to Motherwell, an brought up to however, invite such "foolishn

THE CHA

THE prairi like a p beneath that, peering its seemed oerth to warm erth.

The grain h gathered into the fields, two or three the married coe turn of change of yellow straw, of cattle forage, life and color t less landscape, naked and bare, one the corn, hocks flaunted now lay a tan waiting the thr clear them awa the cart. The fruits and now be, worn and thought of comel depicted indiffer the North Wind, whirling snow to heal her unlove white mantle.

But although t brown and dust- in elevators. Th rich abundance, I trains loaded w fully up the long gr to slowly the pr and fill the loads ing in a row. T were full of the gardens—golden t loose and rows of hanging by their long an air of t long, cold, bright

Inside of John mile of November glasses reign'd, coming here? P



Camilla had given Jimmy when he ran over to tell her and Mrs. Francis that Pearlie had really come. Then everyone saw the advent of having their plates licked clean and not having more turkey than they knew what to do with. Danny was inarticulate with happiness. Lift me down, Pearlie," he murmured simply as he poked down the last spoonful, "and don't jiggle me."

When Fatsy and Bugsey and Tommy and Danny had gone to bed, and Mary and Mrs. Washburn washed the dishes (Pearlie was not allowed to help, being the guest of honor), John Watson sat silently smoking his pipe, listening with delight while Pearl related her experiences of the last three months.

(Concluded next week.)

## The Upward Look

### Be Steadfast

And, behold, a woman \* \* \* cried unto Him, saying, have mercy on me, O Lord, thou son of David, my daughter is grievously vexed with a devil. But He answered her never a word. And his disciples came and besought Him, saying, send her away, for she crieth after us. \* \* \* Then came she and worshipped Him, saying, Lord help me. But He answered her and said, It is not meet to take the children's bread, and cast it to the dogs. And she said, Truth, Lord, yet the dogs eat of the crumbs that fall from their master's table. Then Jesus answered and said unto her, O woman, great is thy faith: be it unto thee even as thou wilt; and her daughter was made whole from that very hour.—Matt, 15: 22-28.

When we are praying for blessings that we do not receive we should not be discouraged. God sometimes withholdeth them from the crumb that holds them. He may test our faith. He may even seem to refuse to grant them to us as Christ did with the woman described in our text. Notice that at first He answered her not a word," although she must have known that He heard her. Finally He even pretended to refuse her petition. But in the face of these discouragements she persevered. She was rewarded not only by the granting of her petition but by receiving the commendation of her Lord.

We can learn much from this woman. She was so much in earnest that she "cried unto Him." She did not ask Him for the desired blessing in a half-hearted formal way, but in considerable anguish of soul. Then, also, she worshipped Him. Sometimes, in our prayers, our thoughts are apt to be so much occupied with our needs that we forget that we are addressing the Supreme Being of all the universe and we do not give Him the honor that is His due. This woman did not make this mistake. She worshipped Him. Furthermore, she was full of humility. She did not present being likened unto a dog. Instead, she admitted her unworthiness to receive the desired blessing. She placed her whole trust in the Lord's power to save her daughter and in His mercy. Notice how great was her reward.

Some of us may be praying for the conversion of some loved one, for power to overcome our sinful natures. If the granting of our request seems a long time delayed we should still persevere. Difficulties are nothing to one who believes in God and His

Word; God is mightier than all obstacles and His word sure in face of all apparent impossibility of fulfillment. In the words of Dr. Torrey: "Reliance upon Christ for healing brings health, relying upon Christ for help brings help, relying upon Christ for pardon brings pardon, relying upon Christ for power brings power, relying upon Christ for victory brings victory." True faith overcomes all doubt and leads to the granting of the mercies desired. (Read Luke, 11: 5-10).—I. H. N.

### Heat Making Foods

Mention, Dallas, Frontenac Co., Ont.

During the warm season of the year, this question is asked so often, "which of the foods are the most heating?" In answering the enquiry the best way is to give the names of those foods which contain the greatest amount of carbon. It is the carbon element in food that gives it its heating properties. If properly digested and assimilated and therefore be true, that the food richest in carbon would produce the greatest amount of heat. Olive oil heads the list of foods, being 98 per cent. carbon. Next in order is fresh butter, 83 per cent.; bacon is 71 per cent.; chocolate, 69 per cent.; Roquefort cheese is 44 per cent.; dried peas, 44 per cent.; beans, 42 per cent.; rye flour, 41 per cent.; winter barley, 40 per cent.; buckwheat, rice, oatmeal, cornmeal, 39 per cent.; salt fish from 20 to 24. These are the most carbonaceous foods ordinarily in use, and constitute a fairly good list of heating foods. It would be well to keep this list in view during the hot season and avoid the foods which produce heat.

We might substitute such foods as fruit, green vegetables, squash, tomatoes, cauliflower, green peas, radish, lettuce and cabbage. Water plays an important part in our diet in summer. We should drink freely of pure fresh water. Every dinner should contain at least one vegetable, followed by a salad and dessert of raw fruit. A well balanced food ration supplies our blood with necessary constituents to build and repair our bodies. If we only understood these laws and acted accordingly, we would have better health and enjoy the warm summer weather.

### Don't Try to Luck

The most discouraging thing about the future of any girl is belief in "luck"—the expectation that because of some accident they will step into someone's shoes, or acquire the good they desire without working for it. It is of little use telling them that that which is not worked for and honestly earned by patient and persistent endeavor, is of little use to the possessor. They think they know better than they are, and are "old fashioned" now, not worthy of this progressive age. The fact that here and there one does seemingly "jump" into a good position, or into money, as sufficient, they think, to show that good fortune does not depend on personal effort, but on the question of being in the ranks of the lucky or unlucky ones.

Lucky people are, for example, either energetic, or so persistent that it becomes energy, and leads to the same and even greater results than a merely temporary expenditure of force. Unless they are such, or are "old fashioned" will power so effectually as to dominate their weakness, and make their courage take the place of strength. Often, nearly always, they are pleasant in their manners, and, what is still more, obtain to win, can be relied upon for performance of whatever they have to do. Sometimes they are aided by a good memory, or they cultivate it to such good purpose as to become as famous for remembering as many people are for forgetting.

### Our Laundry Contest

In the February issue of Farm and Dairy we published a list of questions relating to the doing of laundry work in the home. We offered a prize to the woman sending in the best set of answers to the questions asked. It has been impossible to go over all the questions answered until very recently, and we now have pleasure in announcing that prizes have been sent to Mrs. Philip McCLeod, Algoma District, Ont., and Mrs. Bart Calvert, Middlesex Co., Ont.

A great variety of replies was received to the various questions asked. Nearly every woman who replied, uses a washing machine, the reason for which, being given in every case, "because it saves work." None of the replies received, seemed to indicate that a water supply was in use in a washing machine, the reason for which, being given in every case, "because it saves work." None of the replies received, seemed to indicate that a water supply was in use in a washing machine, the reason for which, being given in every case, "because it saves work." None of the replies received, seemed to indicate that a water supply was in use in a washing machine, the reason for which, being given in every case, "because it saves work."

### A Reading Circle

I would like to tell Farm and Dairy readers how we planned and carried on a reading circle in our neighborhood last winter. We first held a meeting to which all who were interested were invited. Some one brought a catalogue of books from a large publishing house, and each woman interested selected one book that she wished to own. If anyone owned a book that she thought to be of interest generally, she contributed it to the circle. The books selected were by good authors, trashy ones being strictly barred out.

All the books were ordered at one time and from one firm. The amount for books and freight was computed and shared equally. Then a diagram of a wheel was drawn upon the spokes of each book and its owner, and also the dates upon which the books were to be exchanged. A carbon copy of this diagram was placed in each book.

When the books arrived each member took her own, and after reading it passed it on to the next in order on the diagram. We voted to keep the books three weeks, so as to afford the men a chance to read them, too. There were 15 in our circle. After all the books were read, each one came back to its owner. Mine was returned in very good order. We all covered our books before sending them out.

Where a public library is not con-

venient, this plan does very well. It might be broadened and made more interesting by holding occasional meetings and discussing the books read.—Mrs. E. V. Stewart, Halton Co., Ont.

### Children at the Fall Fair

Why not let the children go to the fall fair, and earn one of our new premiums for the home, while there? Send for our premium list cards for new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at the Fall Fair, and win some valuable and useful article for the home. They will enjoy it, it will give them a day's outing, help our subscription list, and give you a new article for your home. Many useful housewife premiums in our new premium list. Send for copy. Address, Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

### Of Interest to Our Women Readers

On October 6, the special Household Issue of Farm and Dairy will be of special interest to our women readers. Watch for its appearance. Send in the names of your women friends, who you know are not subscribers, that we may send them a sample copy. Now hints for saving work, plans and illustrations of up-to-date farm homes, garden work for October, etc., in fact everything of interest to the women. A full page advertisement of premiums specially adapted to the housewife will also be of interest.

Don't Throw It Away! Don't Waste Your Money! USE MENDETS! They mend all leaks in all utensils—the brass, copper, galvanized, tin—wear base, etc. Mends: 1. Solar, enamel or rivet. Anyone can use. 2. Mends all leaks in tin, copper, galvanized and solder pipes. 3. COMPLETE PACKAGES and SIZES. SEE COMPLETE CATALOGUE. Collectible 50c. Dept. V, Collingwood, Ont.

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To every lady and gentleman, girl and boy for sending only a pair of our patent hat fasteners at 25 cents per pair, we will give absolutely free a fountain pen; do not delay, send to-day; send no money, only your name and address, to:

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We have arranged with one of the largest music publishing houses in the country to supply our readers with any of the above folios, absolutely free of cost. The selections in each volume would cost you \$1 to \$2 if purchased separately. Look over the list. See which folio you want. Send in your renewal to Farm and Dairy, or One NEW Yearly Subscription, and we will send you your choice of the above folios, at once. Address,

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**THE COOK'S CORNER**

Our New Cook Book given free for two new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1 each. Recipes for publication are required, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the Gladly Answered Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Our New Cook Book free for only two new subscriptions.

**PIE CRUST.**

In making pie crust use 1 cup of flour to a scant  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of lard and a small teaspoonful of baking powder—which makes the crust easily digested. A pinch of salt is added lastly. Do not touch the fingers to the crust while preparing it and make it as cold and cut it in the flour, also have the water cold and do not get the crust too wet. When making a pie with one crust, insert the tin and

**Why We Are Stronger.**

The old Greeks and Romans were great admirers of health and strength; their pictures and statuary made the muscles of the men stand out like cords.

As a matter of fact we have athletes and strong men—men fed on fine strength-making foods such as Quaker Oats—that would win in any contest with the old Roman or Greek champions.

It's a matter of food. The finest food for making strength of bone, muscle and nerve is fine oatmeal. Quaker Oats is the best because it is pure, no husks or stems or black specks. Farmers' wives are finding that by feeding the farm hands plentifully on Quaker Oats they accomplish a double result; the men go to their work with greater vigor and the expense of such feeding is less than with other foods.

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put on crust. Bake, and then slip in the tin and fill with the mixture.

**STUFFED TOMATOES.**

Cut the tops from large, firm tomatoes and with a small spoon scoop out half of it, add as much minced boiled ham and two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs; season to taste and fill the tomatoes with this mixture. Set in a baking pan and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes.

**SWEET ONIONS.**

Peel and slice two large onions; put in cold water and add one teaspoonful of salt to the water; let stand for about half an hour and then drain. Pour over this one cupful of vinegar and a tablespoonful of sugar mixed. This makes a delicious dish.

**CREAM OF HORSE-RADISH SAUCE.**

To 6 tablespoonfuls grated horse-radish add yolk of 1 egg and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teasp. salt; mix thoroughly, then add 1 tablesp. vinegar, or if the horse-radish is in vinegar, omit vinegar and press horse-radish dry. Fold in carefully  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup whipped cream. This sauce is nice served with beef or mutton.

**MINT SAUCE.**

To make the mint jelly tasty with roast lamb pour 1 pt boiling water over a bunch of green mint, steep  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour covered, then strain over a box of gelatine that has been soaking for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour or longer in 1 cup cold water. Add 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  pts boiling water, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar, the juice of 3 lemons and a small quantity of the green vegetable coloring to make the mixture a pale green. Strain through a jelly bag and mold in individual cups or molds.

Add 1 cup of cream to a pot of baked beans the last hour in baking. A teasp of baking powder added to the sour milk biscuits (after adding the usual amount of soda) will insure their lightness.

**BOLLARD OLIVER PIE**

To 3 tablespoonfuls thick, boiled sides add 6 tablespoonfuls sugar and 1 teasp. flour wet with 10 tablespoonfuls water. Cook this mixture until it thickens, then pour in an under crust, sprinkle with seeded raisins, and bake. When done finish with a meringue and return to the oven a few minutes to brown lightly.

**HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS**

Why not send for one of our New Premium Lists and make a selection of several premiums which you would like to earn for the Holiday Season. You can earn them in a short time, and save buying gifts at Christmas time. A club of new subscribers for Farm and Dairy is easily secured.

**Our Music Folio Offer**

In this issue appears elsewhere an advertisement offering to send one first class musical folio with every new or new yearly subscription, received till the balance of the year. We have arranged to supply these folios, free to our readers, to give them the benefit of obtaining at no cost to themselves, some of the very best musical selections possible.

The selections in these volumes are lithographed from the original staves, upon first quality paper. Every page is full sheet music size, the title pages are works of art in three and four colors, and each folio is complete in every detail. Look up our advertisement and send in your selection at once.

**Denim Floor Covering**

One of the best coverings for a bed room floor is made of denim. It comes in all colors. I consider the brown the most desirable, but you can choose the color that will harmonize with the papers and furnishings. Use the paper at the side of the cloth for the centre, this one-half the width of the cloth. This is to go all around the outside of the room. Make the centre so it will just fit in this, allowing for seams.

Sew altogether on the machine. When it needs to be washed, rip it apart so it can be handled. If this is made and fitted nicely you have a handsome foundation for rugs. If these are used where there comes the most wear, your denim will last a long time before you need to wash it. Denim is the same cloth you use for overalls. Stretch it as tightly as possible when tacking down on the floor. Use linen thread to sew it.

Every farm house should have an elevator or dumb water built in it. It saves much running up and down cellar. Farmers' wives and daughters have so much cooking and work to do that everything that can be done, should be done to save them extra labor.

Putting a tablespoonful of salt into a kerosene lamp after filling it will prevent the lamp from exploding and will not mar the lighting quality of the oil.

To hang up tea towels in the kitchen, purchase a cheap curtain rod and fasten it in any convenient place. This is much more sightly than a string stretched between two hooks.

Write for our New Premium List.

**The Sewing Room**

Patterns 10 each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Department.

**GIRL'S COAT 647**



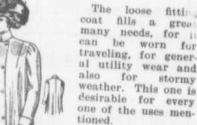
The long coats that entirely cover the frocks are always becoming to the young or girls and will be in the height of style for the coming season. It can be made either with a plain back or seam at the centre as liked.

**PLAIN BLOUSE 646**



The main blouse is available in so many ways that it is always in demand. Again, the model makes an excellent one for cutting from fancy material or from material which has been well-trimmed before cutting.

**LOOSE FITTING COAT 649**



The loose fitting coat fills a great many needs, for it can be worn for traveling, for general use in winter, and also for stormy weather. This one is desirable for every one of the uses mentioned.

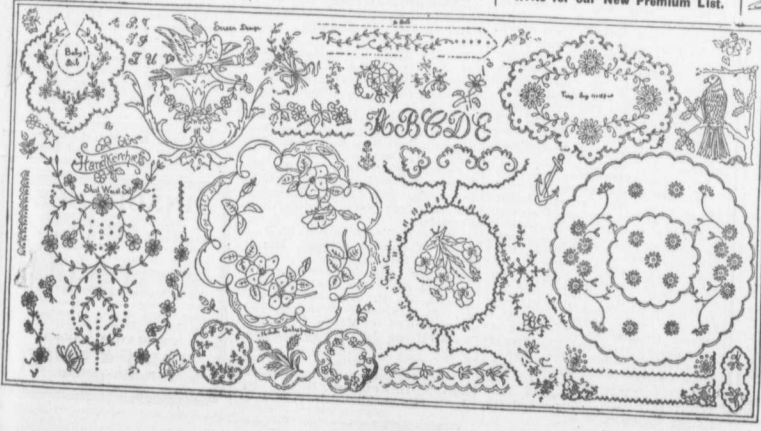
Material required for medium size is 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  yds 27, 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  yds 44 or 52 in wide for full length; 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  yds 27, 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  yds 44 or 52 for  $\frac{3}{4}$  length.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

**Art Embroidery**

No. 571. Special Perforated Stamping Outfit. This splendid outfit consists of about fifty up-to-date and handsome full-size designs, including a Shirt Waist, Corset Cover, Lingerie Hat, two Complete Alphabets (one 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. and one 1 in.), two Doilies (6  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.), two Turnovers, Borders, Belt, Book Cover, Sofa Pillow, and many other useful designs, in all the most modern styles of embroidery. The above designs are performed on a good quality of paper. We also include a cake each of the blue and white of the "Ideal," two white of the "Ideal," two Poncettes, and full directions for using the stamping preparation, at the special price of 75c for all.

These Perforated Patterns can be used an unlimited number of times.



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OVER \$13,000.00 IN PRIZES  
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SEEDS, JUDGING COMPETITION  
\$50,000.00 is being spent in order to give more space for live stock and poultry and to provide accommodation for an exhibit of HORSES.

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This volume is handsomely printed on fine paper from large, clear type, and is profusely illustrated, containing a large number of magnificent half-tone illustrations and drawings, many of them full page plates which are printed on a special plate paper. Another most interesting feature is the frontispiece, this being an anatomical and physiological model of the hog, which appears in a book of this character for the first time. It is entirely new and original, and should prove of the greatest value to everyone—teacher, student, stockman, farmer, or general reader.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT  
**THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO.,**  
LIMITED  
PETERBORO - ONT.

**The Western Fair, London**

The Western Fair has again proved itself to be one of the important events in Western Ontario. Good crowds passed through the turnstiles each day. While there were several stalls empty in the horse barns, the exhibit was quite up to, if not in advance of, past shows. Poor stuff was conspicuous by its absence. This applied to all classes of live stock, even including dogs and poultry.

**CATTLE.**

The cattle barns were well filled. For the most part it was stock that had already locked horns at Toronto. The Shorthorn classes were bigger and better than London has enjoyed for several years. Shorthorns were shown by Sir Wm Van Horne, John Gardhouse & Sons, W. G. Pettit & Sons, H. K. Fairbairn, Theford; G. H. Oke, Alvinston; J. T. Gibson, Denfield; T. E. and H. C. Robson, Ilderton; Mr. Geir, Grand Valley; J. H. Burr, Blyth. Herefords were practically the same as at Toronto. Dairy cattle made a very creditable exhibit, about the same as last year.

**HOLSTEINS.**

The Holsteins put up a good show but were not represented in very large numbers. The only exhibitors



A Champion that was much admired at the Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions

Brampton King Edward, first and Champion Jersey Bull at Dominion Fair last year, and at Edmonton and Calgary this year. Exhibited at Alberta Provincial Exhibition by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont. Now at head of herd of C. A. Julian Sharman, Red Deer, Alta.

were G. W. Clemons, St. George, and Rottie Bros., Norwich, both experts in the art of showing.

Bull 3 years and up.—Jas Rottie 1st, G. W. Clemons 2nd. Rottie had the only entries in one and 2 year old bulls. Bull calf, under one year.—Clemons 1st and 4th, Jas Rottie 2nd and 3rd. Cow, 4 years and over.—Rottie 1st, Clemons 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Cow, 3 years.—Rottie 1st, 3rd and 4th, Clemons 2nd. Heifer, 2 years old.—Rottie 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Clemons 4th. Heifer, one year old, in milk.—Jas. Rottie 1st. Heifer, 1 year (dry)—Rottie 1st, 3rd, Clemons 2nd and 4th. Clemons 2nd. Heifer, 2 years old.—Rottie 1st, Clemons 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Bull, any age.—Rottie, Cow, any age.—Rottie. Herd.—Rottie 1st and 3rd, Clemons 2nd. Herd of calves.—Clemons 1st, Rottie 2nd. A. C. Hallman, judge.

**ATRAHRES.**

Ayrshires were shown by the veteran showmen, Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, and N. Dymont, Clappison, along with a couple of amateurs in the business, viz., Luther Pinnegar, Dorchester, and Geo. Jackson, Pond Mills. Bull, 3 years and up.—Wm. Stewart & Son. Bull 2 years and up.—N. Dymont. Bull, 1 year and under 2.—N. Dymont 1st, 2nd, Luther Pinnegar 3rd. Bull calf, under one year.—Stewart 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Dymont 4th. Cow, 4 years and up.—Stewart 1st and 3rd, Dymont 2nd. Cow, 3 years.—Stewart 1st, Dymont 2nd. Heifer, 2 years.—Stewart 1st and 2nd, Dymont 3rd, Jackson 4th. Heifer, one year.—Dymont 1st and 4th.

Stewart 2nd, Pinnegar 3rd. Heifer calf, under one year.—Stewart 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Dymont 4th. Bull, any age.—Stewart. Female, any age.—Stewart. Herd.—Stewart 1st, Dymont 2nd. Herd of calves.—Stewart 1st and 2nd, Dymont 3rd. Geo. McCormack, Rockton, placed the ribbons.

**JERSEYS.**

In Jerseys the Brampton herd of B. H. Bull & Son had the show largely to themselves, they winning the best prizes. Thos. O'Brien, London, west, won 1st on bull calf; Mrs. Lawrence, London, west, won 3rd on bull calf, also 3rd on heifer calf. Jas. A. Patton won 2nd on heifer calf under one year. J. W. Harmpidge was judge.

**HORSES.**

The exhibit of horses was largely made by local exhibitors, who put up a splendid showing as to quality. Graham, Renfrew Co., Bedford Park; John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield; Dalgety Bros. London, and T. A. Cox, Brantford, fresh from the Toronto Fair, won a goodly share of the ribbons. The first named won practically everything. Gardhouse & Son had the best lot of it in Shires, while Dalgety Bros. did well in Clydes. The Horticultural Hall was well



A Champion that was much admired at the Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions

filled with prime stuff, considering the long and severe drought that has been so widespread throughout western Ontario.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**

The exhibit of dairy products, cheese, butter, etc., was much better than usual. A large number of entries were made. **Factory Cheese Colored (one)**—R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 1st; J. T. Donnelly, Union, 2nd; J. A. Hamer, Caledonia, 3rd; C. Donnelly, Scottsville, 4th. **Factory White (one)**—Mary Morrison, Newbury, 1st; L. H. Sekmiller, Rostock, 2nd; Conrad Kloekman, Carthage, 3rd; R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 4th. **Factory Colored (two)**—C. Donnelly, Scottsville, 1st; R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 2nd; Wm. Reid, Camlachie, 3rd; J. T. Donnelly, Union, 4th. **Factory White (two)**—E. D. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 1st; C. Donnelly, Scottsville, 2nd; R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 3rd; Mary Morrison, Newbury, 4th.

**Best Collection from 5 to 30 lbs.—**

R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 1st; C. Donnelly, Scottsville, 2nd. **For the Instructor whose group of factories secure the largest and best exhibit.**—J. R. Burgess, Listowel, 1st; A. E. Gracey, Dorchester, 2nd; Alex. McKay, St. Mary's, 3rd. Judges, T. Hens, Jas. Bristow and Wm. Grey.

**BUTTER.**

Creamery butter not less than 50 lbs.—W. H. Brubacher, Dresden, 1st; J. R. Almont, Silverdale, 2nd; A. G.

Paterson, St. Thomas, 3rd; J. A. Waddell, Kerdwood, 4th; E. B. Lowe, Nunee, 5th.

**Creamery, rolls or prints.**—J. R. Almont, Silverdale, 1st; J. H. Scott, Essex, 2nd; A. G. Paterson, St. Thomas, 3rd; W. H. Stewart, Frontenac, 4th; W. H. Stewart, Frontenac, 5th.

**Farm Dairy, 20 lbs.**—Miss M. Johnston, 1st; Mrs. T. W. Crealy, Stratroy, 2nd; Mrs. McRoberts, Devises, 3rd; Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill, Ont.

**Farm Dairy, 1 lb rolls or prints.**—Mrs. McRoberts, Devises, 1st; Mrs. T. W. Crealy, Stratroy, 2nd; Miss M. Johnston, Bowood, 3rd; Mrs. T. A. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 4th.

**Special on 1 lb. prints.**—Lonia Pound, Sparta, 1st; Miss M. Johnston, 2nd; Mrs. T. A. Gregory, 3rd; Mrs. McRoberts, 4th. J. B. Muir placed the awards.

The exhibit of sheep was largely made up of Toronto stuff, which stood almost the same in relation to their weight as the former show. The exhibitors were as follows: Shires; J. and D. J. Campbell, Woodville; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; and J. D. Ferguson, Mapleton. South-downs: Col. B. McEwen, Byron; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; J. W. Bartlett, Kimbo; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Hampshire: John Kelly, Shakespear; Geo. L. Teifer, Paris; Cotswold: John Looe & Sons, Glanworth; J. H. Campbell & Son, Jura; and Geo. Allen, Burford; Leicester: Jas. Lovell, Clinton; Hastings Bros. Crosshill; J. F. Barr, Waubun. Lincolns: John Looe & Sons, Highgate; R. L. Robson, Ilderton; Leithridge & Campbell, Alliance; J. Stevens, Mitehu; and McLean, Lambeth. John Gardhouse, Highfield, judge.

**SWINE.**

The swine exhibit was good, but not as large as usual, exhibits being in a few hands only. Berkshires were about altogether in the hands of T. A. Cox, Brantford, who put up a splendid exhibit of lengthy hogs. Yorkshire were shown by D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove and Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, both of whom had strong exhibits, which met with similar results as at Toronto last year. Judge A. C. Hallman, Brantford.

D. Douglas & Sons had the Tamworth exhibit all to themselves. Chesters were shown by D. DeCourcy, Borholm; J. W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Hampshire, the breed that received a separate class from the Western Fairboard, put up a very creditable exhibit showing by A. O'Neil & Son; Birr and Hastings Bros., Crosshill, and Porter Bros., Appleby. F. R. Shore, White Oak, judge. Other district breeds were Essex, shown by Featherstone & Son.

I believe Farm and Dairy is a truthful paper, and that much information can be gained by reading its pages.—Wm. M. Cobb, Bonaventure Co., Que.

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

**INSURANCE**

In return for one new yearly subscription to Farm and Dairy, we will give an Accident Insurance Policy to the amount of \$100, good for one year, through the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. of Canada. This is given only through the balance of the year. Send in your subscription to the

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO., P. E. I.

RICHMOND.—Harvest is practically over. A grain crop of good average yield. Oats yield excellent to the cook. Potatoes for tipfins and potatoes are good. A liberal supply of rain makes pastures excellent, resulting in large quantities of milk being received at the factories. Plowing and thrashing are now the order of the day.—J. D. McL.

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO., QUE.

WATERVILLE.—Grain crops have been average. They are lighter than the average. The pastures owing to the drought, are poor but the recent showers have improved the after grass and have been replenish and green and well. Apples are scarce and much smaller than usual generally grown in this part. Potatoes promise to be a fair crop. We were visited on the last of August, and the crops of this month by severe frost which has done a great deal of damage to vegetables, and also to the corn, which would still continue rather low considering the early supply of milk, selling from 22c to 25c a lb. Pork is still a good price. The farmers are disposing of a large number of their cattle at low prices, on account of shortage of feed.—J. W. V.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

STONEY CROSSING.—Pastures are getting very dry, although the early rains dry spell. Grain is a heavy crop; other crops are not turning out as well as the gang plowing is being done owing to the hard state of the ground. Corn stocks are fair but they have not been well, many of the ears being false. Timothy hay, 82c; clover, 60c; barley, 60c; potatoes, 55c a bag; eggs, 24c a doz., and creamery butter, 23-30 a lb.—J. E.

CHAPMAN.—The weather continues dry and pastures are getting short. Farmers have begun feeding corn to keep up the milk flow. Harvesting is nearly completed with the exception of some late and mixed grain for green fodder crop. Buckwheat also promises to be a fair crop. The average in corn is larger than usual, the yield will be fair. Silos cutting has already commenced. The ap-winds having blown down grain many farms bring \$4.00 each and hogs are worth 8c a lb.—E. B. T.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

WICKLOW.—Harvesting is finished. Those who have thrashed are fairly well satisfied with the turn over of straw. Many plowing which ought to help their next crop is to be doing well. The weather has made 25 cheese on a recent Monday, than was first estimated. Farmers should think of a start. It appears to be increasing rapidly. Carrot is also on the increase.—E. B. H.

ONTARIO CO., ONT.

OSHAWA.—The Oshawa exhibition on Sept. 14 and 15 was one of the best in the history of the society. Entries of live tendance was large and well filled. The attendance was large and well filled. The 12,000 passed through the gates on the occasion of three live stock judging competition, heavy horses and animals in beef cattle 22 young men under 25 years of age to compete. There was one of the best educational features was the fair and was conducted by Mr. J. H. Hare, who was the department representative of the Agricultural Department of Ontario. The judges allowed 70 points for placing and 30 points for proper reasons, and these were the winners in the competition: 1, W. H. Steadman, Oshawa; 2, J. Stark, Ingham; 3, P. L. Hancock, Foley. The prizes were \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

HARTLEY.—Farmers here have been lucky with their harvest for some time through early but they complain of the shortness of the straw; they receive grain in a dry condition. They have made harvest extra work. Some make a great deal of trouble to cut their grain on account of the water in the fields. A great many have finished haying. The sum of the threshing machine is heard in every direction, passing away. We have great reason to be thankful that the summer is fast but we had a serious storm, and the great many of a good average yield. A wives have taken advantage of the fine weather and paid the great National Exhibition in Toronto a visit, which no doubt, will be a relief to them.—W. M.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT.—Kinmount had all that which was desired for their annual fair, fine day brought large crowds. About 1,500 people were on the grounds the first day. The gate receipts on the second day amounted to \$1,000. The fair was a great success, and the exhibitors and visitors were well pleased. The horse ring was opened to their growth. All classes, several very fine draft horses were well contented. A little too much money was spent in that way.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

MOUNT FOREST.—Harvesting operations have not been completed, and threshing crop, though light in straw, the grain out very satisfactory, and the grain is heavy per measure, bushel. We had the usual experience of having the frosts August 15th, and the second about the 21st. The early frost which there was damage to buckwheat, of which there was considerable snow, on account of the late spring. The last frost was heavier than quite badly in all low lying places, etc., was a year or more earlier than it rather hard, it is at present, the ground is so much time for killing weeds, especially clover, couch grass, etc., such as now, tillage and the cultivator.—C. N.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

DELAWARE.—The things to note in agricultural concerns are chiefly the effects of the dry summer following a late wet spring. The hay and the crops were light, especially the latter. The pasture will be lessened. The potato crop will be a light one, and the ravages of something unusual.—C. N. H.

NILESTOWN.—Harvest and thrashing is about all completed; a little thrashing yet to finish. This is not a wheat growing district. Milk, oats and corn and potatoes are the principal crops. Most of the above have done very well. Oats averaged 30 bushels and over very well. Much of the corn is 12 feet high and very well; will soon be the employment of the mill. Mr. P. Lawson has just finished one of the best of the latest design for the product of the farm, and the Farmers' Day at the Long Fair, and to take in the sights, and learn some practical lessons.—J. E. O.

LIVE HOGS

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. For delivery at our Packing House in Peterborough, we will pay equal to Toronto market prices. If you cannot deliver to our Packing House, kindly write us and we will instruct our buyer at your nearest railroad station, to call on you.

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ELGIN CO., ONT.

TALBOFFVILLE.—Fall wheat seeding has been sown. A well prepared seed bed in nearly every case received the wheat. The principal varieties sown were: Abundance, Gold Coin and Niagara. Already some fields are displaying a covering of green. The wheat was excellent this year, averaging 50 bush, an acre. In many instances the yield was 60 bush, an acre. Spring grain was only half a crop, and often not that; straw was very short, and drawing it to London, and getting 45 and 81 a ton for it. Corn is all now cutting; it is just nicely commenced. The frost of a couple of weeks ago did not come from the west and is making arrangements to buy and pack cars of apples. He will have no trouble to secure them as the apple crop will be very direct to Sunny Alberta. Several farmers have had the misfortune to lose valuable horses this past summer. Various malaises have taken them away.—J. E.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS ACCEPTED IN THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

- Vida Princess 3rd (2774), mature class; 14,649 lbs. milk and 438.113 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. fat, 3.00. Owned by J. M. VanPatter, Luton, Ont.
Aggie Schulling De Kol (642), two year class; 13,272 lbs. milk and 428.3212 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. fat, 3.08. Owned by J. M. Van Patter, Luton, Ont.
Netherlands Aggie De Kol (649), mature class; 21,566 lbs. milk and 794.5325 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.65. Owned by J. M. Van Patter, Luton, Ont.
Favorit Butter (5671), three year class; 13,272 lbs. milk and 428.3212 lbs. fat in 342 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.22. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.
Nierop Netherlands Bess 2nd (6684), three year class; 13,622 lbs. milk and 454.477 lbs. fat in 360 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.32. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.
Bessie De Kol Tensen (782), two year class; 10,184 lbs. milk and 315.7965 lbs. fat in 342 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.10. Owned by Wm. E. Mason, Tyrrell, Ont.
Vera H. (499), four year class; 14,075 lbs. milk and 464.041 lbs. fat in 365 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.29. Owned by F. Leeson, Aylmer, Ont.
Netherlands Aggie (2478), mature class; 13,655 lbs. milk and 459.2665 lbs. fat in 323 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.24. Owned by J. M. Van Patter, Luton, Ont.
Breeders will kindly remember that all applications for Record of Performance must be received within 30 days after date of calving.
G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

COW TRANSFERS FOR JUNE, 1909.

- The publication of these transfers is paid for by the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association:
(Continued from our last issue.)
Lady Flobe De Kol, Munroe Pure Milk Co. to Geo. Ross, Portage La Prairie, Man.
Lady Sylvia, estate of Jas. H. Wylie to John B. Wylie, Almonte, Ont.
Lady Victoria, Wm. Higginson to James Allen, Scotch Line, Ont.
Lady Violet Lutsko, G. A. Gilroy to Bert Goodwin, Maniwak, Ont.
Lady Waldorf De Kol, W. W. Brown to A. C. Hardy, Brookville, Ont.
La Vata, John W. E. Armstrong to W. A. Paterson, Agincourt, Ont.
Lattie 2d, W. D. Mott to G. A. Gilroy, Glen Eglip, Ont.
Lilly Acme Abbecker, Gordon H. Manhard to John MacKenzie, Wildowdale, Ont.
Lily McInure Cubana, W. F. Tapley to Henry, Clerks, Strath, Ont.
Lucy Mac Nudine De Kol, H. E. George to J. W. Smith, Palermo, Ont.
Lucey Teake Fries, Pure Milk Co. to Jas. H. Davidson, Neopawa, Man.
Lulu Teake Fred, Munroe Pure Milk Co. to Thos. Laycock, Calgary, Alta.
Lulu Teake Fries, Munroe Pure Milk Co. to Thomas Laycock, Calgary, Alta.
Lulu Teake Queen, Munroe Pure Milk Co. to Thos. Laycock, Calgary, Alta.
Lullie McEachide, J. M. Searcy, Alta.
Mabel B. John, A. Biehn to T. D. Austin & O. Gaier, Welland, Ont.
Mabel Westwood, Stephen Hartley to Wm. C. Smith, Burgessville, Ont.
Mama, Halvill, Ont. Higinson to R. B. Hyndland, Fries, A. S. Hulet to Thos. King, Golden, B. C.
Madonna Teake De Kol, Estate of Jas. H. Wylie to John H. Wylie, Almonte, Ont.
Madonna Thylde, Albino, John Pieron & Son to Archie McLean, Barrow, Ont.

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COW TRANSFERS FOR JUNE, 1909

(Continued from page 17.)
Gonna Colville's Albino, Archie McLean to J. K. Livingston, Hephworth, Ont.

Nancy Lee De Kol, G. A. Gilroy to A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.
Nancy Pouch, estate of James H. Wylie to John B. Wylie, Almonte, Ont.

Royal Bell, National Manufacturing Co. to Thomas A. O'Brien, Pembroke, Ont.
Royal Newfoundland Queen, Wm. Higginson to A. N. Barclay, Leberman, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE-Boars and sows for sale J. W. Todd, Gorin, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

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J. H. M. PARKER

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H. E. GEORGE, CRAWFORD, ONT.

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STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

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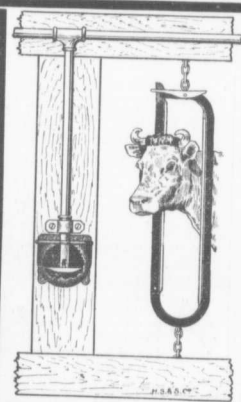
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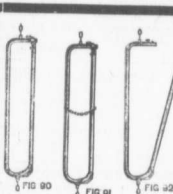
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