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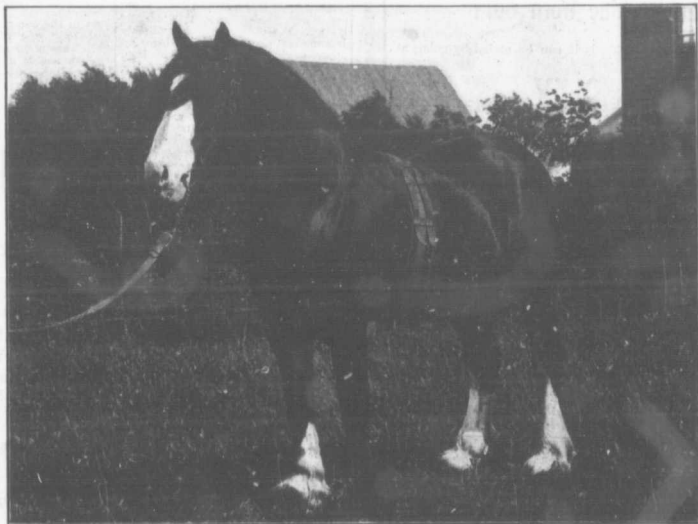
VOL. XXVII

NUMBER 41

# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Dairy and Cold Storage  
Commissioners Fe 08  
(Agricultural Dept)

PETERBORO, ONT. OCTOBER 28, 1908



A GOOD INDIVIDUAL OF A BREED OF WHICH WE HAVE TOO FEW  
Baron St. Clair (11609), sired by Baron's Pride, bred by St. Clair Cunningham, Hedderwick Hill, Dunbar, Scotland,  
is owned and travelled by Daniel Osborne, Fleming, Sask. This stallion is an exceptionally fine individual, and is  
doing much to improve the stock of the district in which he travels. The horse  
interests of this country need more public spirited men like Mr. Osborne, who have  
the courage to risk their capital in stock of this quality.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# What is the Trouble With Your Cream Separator?

- Is it Hard to Clean?
- Is it Wasting Cream?
- Is it Hard to Turn?
- Is the Bowl Out of Balance?
- Is the Spindle Sprung?
- Is the Machine Worn Out?

No matter what the trouble is it can be ended by using a

## SIMPLEX LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR

The users of this machine have none of these troubles, as the Link-Blades are easy to clean and they separate perfectly. The machine is easy to turn, and as for the bowl getting out of balance or the spindle being sprung, that's no trouble as the machine is equipped with a **Self Balancing Bowl**. The worn-out troubles never bother SIMPLEX users as the machines seem to never wear out.

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### Drought Shortens Crops

For weeks past, farmers have had to contend with the drought which was general throughout the country. In many instances, the drought had assumed a most serious aspect. From Barrie, Ont., comes word of forest fires raging and of farmers being burnt out. In the Muskoka District and in other parts of Newer Ontario, the inhabitants have been in daily danger of losing their all by means of fire. Large areas of valuable timber lands have been destroyed throughout the lumbering districts, the smoke from which has been particularly offensive and, in many cases, has tied up considerably both railway and steamship traffic.

From all quarters, correspondents write that pastures are very bare and there is practically no grass for the cattle to feed on. Aside from dry pastures, there is a great shortage of water for stock. Many have been drawing water and driving stock to water. Some are fearing that winter will settle down, catching the farmers with no adequate supply of water. Should such be the case, and rain fail to come, the condition will be serious.

The result of this drought has been that the milk flow has been much curtailed in practically all districts. This augurs for a better price for milk and for dairy products for this coming winter. The milk supply has already become so short that in some instances cheese factories have been obliged to close down prematurely. The bare pastures have necessitated early feeding. This will be particularly hard on the supply of fodder stored, and will have a tendency to make feeding stuffs scarce next spring. On account of the dry weather, many fall wheat fields are practically a failure. Indeed one correspondent writes:

"It appears as if there would be no wheat next year. It has been exceedingly dry since seeding and germination did not take place." Many fields will, in all probability, have to be cultivated up and sown to spring crops. Root crops have not been in the crop that was promised in the earlier part of the season. Turnips have suffered particularly, the loss having made great headway owing to the dry weather, and, in some cases, the crop has been practically ruined.

The apple growers also are seriously affected by the drought. A correspondent writes: "Farmers are experiencing considerable trouble with the buyers getting them to carry out their contracts. Owing to the drought, half of the apples dropped three weeks ago. Buyers refuse to handle these."

### Valuable As a Labor Saver

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World.—In Sept. of 1907 I installed a Burrell, Lawrence, Kennedy milking machine.

It has proved to be a great labor saver and I would not care to do without it. I have milked my cows by hand and by the milking machine and can see no difference in the amount of milk received from the two methods. I have milked 35 cows in one and one-half hours with three machines and I have only one hand, as my other arm is off at the elbow.

The machine is very easily kept clean when it is attended to right after milking. If one does not make a success of it, it must be the operator's own fault in that the instructions sent with the machine have not been followed.

I feel that the milking machine has come to stay. It has saved me over \$300 in the past year in hired help alone. It makes me independent. It is cheaper to-day than the mowing machine or the binder for it is used for 12 months in the year instead of 10 or 12 days in the case of these other implements.

Any one believing this machine not to be what I represent, are perfectly welcome to visit my farm and see it in operation, or even to operate it themselves.

I trust you will not consign this letter to the wastepaper basket for I know that what the machine has done for me, it will do for others.—Peter Stark, Huntington, Co., Que.

### New Names for Our Paper

The announcement that was published in last week's issue of the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World that we are thinking of changing the name of our paper and offering a prize for the best name suggested by any of our readers has resulted already in our receiving some splendid suggestions. Letters containing suggestions began to arrive by the first mail Thursday morning. Before the competition closes on November 6th we expect to have a great variety of excellent names to select from.

Apparently some at least of our readers feel that the present name of the paper is too long and that a shorter name would be more convenient. One of the first of our readers who wrote us suggesting a new name said: "The present name of the paper is entirely too long. I have long since come to the conclusion that there is a good deal in a name. We agree with this subscriber and that is why we are anxious to select the best possible name for the paper."

We would suggest to those who take part in the competition that they suggest only one name and that they write that name exactly as they would like to see it appear on the paper. Some of the competitors are suggesting two or three names without selecting one in particular. As they do not commit themselves to any one name their suggestions will not be given the same consideration as the one of a subscriber who suggests one name and gives his reasons for it. We would like to draw the attention of our readers to the clause in our announcement which reads as follows: "The only condition that we impose is that those who take part in this competition shall send us a short letter with the name they suggest telling us why they prefer the name they submit." We hope that our readers will take advantage of our offer and send us many more suggestions.

## CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

### Dairies Must Make High Score

Ottawa is taking an advance step in regard to her city milk supply. Dr. Hollingsworth, the city veterinarian, proposes scoring all dairies supplying the city by means of a score card. All dairies must come up to, or over, a certain standard score. With this object in view Dr. Hollingsworth is sending the following circular to all dairymen who either sell milk in the city or supply it to the city:

"On my next visit to your farm I propose using a score card and will expect every dairy to score over 70 per cent. out of 100. Any below the 70 mark will be marked under standard. The following points will be scored:

"Cows—Condition health, comfort, ventilation, cubic space per cow, cleanliness of food, water, perfect score 25 per cent.

"Stables—Location, construction, cleanliness, light, stable, air, removal of manure, stable yard, perfect score 25 per cent.

"Milk house and storage—Location, construction, equipment, cleanliness, utensils, water supply for cleaning, storage, perfect score 25 per cent.

"Milking and handling milk—Cleanliness of milking, prompt and efficient cooling, protection during transportation, perfect score 25 per cent."

We want a new name for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Can you suggest one? Write our announcement on Page 11.

Issued  
Each Week



# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



Only \$1.00  
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEystone OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVII.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28, 1908

No. 41

## WHAT ONE COW HAS DONE

G. A. Gilroy, Leeds Co., Ont.

**The Success of One Cow in Laying the Foundation of a Dairy Herd. Over \$5,000 Traces Directly to Her Credit. A Strong Argument in Favor of Starting Right.**

IN August, 1894, we secured the cow Carmen Sylvia as a foundation female for the Maple Glen Holstein herd. This cow was three years old and was due to freshen in a few days. To say that she proved a good investment is to put it mildly. She would have been cheap at 10 times what she cost us. Still many people said (like some would say nowadays) "what a fool to pay so much money for a cow. You will never get it back." The results, however, have been most flattering, in fact it was not until after we had lost her last Christmas, 1907, that we fully knew how to appreciate her value in our herd.

### \$5,000 WORTH OF STOCK

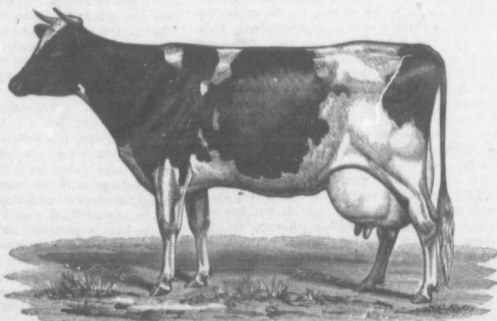
It was while admiring and appreciating her offspring in our herd that we became curious to know just what she had done for us. As a matter of fact, we all like to know the value of things in dollars and cents. Having had her in the herd for 13 years, we decided to reckon up just what this one cow had done for us. In reckoning up the amount received from the sales of her stock, we did not credit her with any sales of offspring by her sons which were held in service on other females. We simply reckoned on the sales of stock from her, or her daughter's progeny most of which were sold young and at small money. We found that during the time we owned her, we sold over \$3,000 worth of stock from her progeny. Aside from this, we still have on hand some valuable animals of her breeding. Placing a fair value on these, we found that we had over \$2,000 worth of her progeny in our herd.

### HER SUCCESSSES

As many will remember, this cow Carmen Sylvia, came to the front in the fall of 1895 by gaining a victory in a close contest over other breeds in the great milk test at the Toronto exhibition. She was then a four-year-old. She won the \$150 prize for competition in the test. She repeated this victory at the same exhibition two years later. Her first daughter, proved to be of even better quality than her dam. This heifer was a winner in the same test in later years. As a three-year-old, this heifer made a great reputa-

tion by producing 21.95 lbs. butter in a seven-day official test. This made the world's record for a two-year-old. We still have this cow in the herd, together with a daughter of hers that has proved her quality by giving 665½ lbs. milk and 26.04 lbs. butter in a seven-day official test. The latter has a daughter, now a two-year-old, that made 15.42 lbs. butter in seven days. This makes the fourth generation which we have tested, the average record of which is over 20 lbs. each in seven days for two cows, a three-year-old and a two-year-old heifer.

We have 10 head of Carmen's progeny in a herd close in quality to that just mentioned. In placing the value at \$2,000 for what I have on hand,



Carmen Sylvia, Founder of the Sylvia Family

This cow, as bred by G. A. Gilroy, of Leeds Co., Ont., had an A. E. O. butter test of 19.32 lbs.; a one year milk record of 17,327 lbs. See adjoining article.

it is apparent that I have not over-estimated them, considering the quality of the stock. It will, therefore, be seen that over \$5,000 traces to the credit of this foundation female.

### HER MILK PRODUCTION

A word about her milk production. The least amount of milk given in one season was 8,140 lbs. Her best year's production was 17,564 lbs. of milk. During the 13 years that this cow was in our herd, she produced an average of over 10,600 lbs. milk a year, making a grand total of milk produced of 139,797 lbs., or close to 70 tons of milk. Placing the value on this milk at an average of \$18 a ton, it would net over \$1,250, a creditable amount indeed. Had this milk been sold at five cents a quart, note that it would have made \$2,796.94, nearly \$3,000. Of course, this latter figure could not have been obtained unless it was sold to a city milk trade.

So far, I have made no account of her winnings in milk tests, which were over \$500. Nor have I mentioned prizes won on her in the show ring

when shown singly or in the herd. She has been a first prize animal at Kingston, Toronto, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Quebec and Ottawa fairs, as well as being a member of the first prize herd at each. She was in the herds that won four of the five gold medals, that we have won at the Ottawa fair.

### HELPED TO MAKE SALES

This cow has been of great value also from an advertising standpoint and helped to make many good sales of our stock. Many a good breeder today is proud of some Sylvia blood which they possess in their herd.

We hope in the near future to have some members of this family in the 30-pound class. Judging from the past, this is easily within the range of possibility as each generation is proving better than the one before it.

In conclusion, permit me to say that each and every one who reads this article will be made welcome if they will come and inspect the thrifty lot of Holsteins now in Maple Glen herd. I can assure all that that is not only profitable to own animals of similar or better merit to the foregoing but it is a great source of pleasure to see the pasture fields well dotted with large, productive, peaceful, black and white cattle.

It is with reluctance that I place before the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World this account of what one cow has done. Possibly, some of its readers have done better with their cows. I hope, however, that my testimony will encourage others who have had less experience to make a move in the right direction, namely to select better cows, to give better care and closer attention to their cattle and to prove for themselves and to others the old statement, "The best are none too good and are always cheapest."

### An Experiment in Rural Education

W. C. Good, Brant Co., Ont.

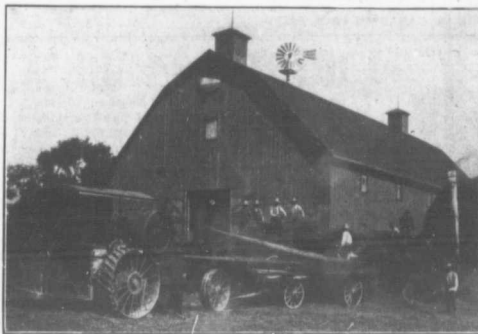
I have lately visited an agricultural community which, from an educational standpoint, certainly possesses some unique features. As educational ideals and methods are now being vigorously debated, and as our educational system is undergoing fairly rapid change, it may be of interest to your readers to know something of some unique features to which I have referred. I shall first describe one of their schools, and then give in substance an interview I had with the headmaster or principal.

The school building was a large, handsome and substantial one of four stories. It contained eight or ten ordinary class rooms, a museum, a library, a large hall for meetings, a manual training department with wood and metal working rooms, a domestic science department, laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology, and a large combined gymnasium and playroom in the basement. Besides these were some smaller rooms,—private offices, cloak rooms, etc.

The grounds were as elaborate and complete as the building. They comprised ten acres, bordered by a handsome double belt of maples and spruce. The ground immediately around and in front of the building was laid out in lawn, shrubbery and

flower beds. A couple of acres behind the building formed a school garden for the younger pupils, and still farther back was three or four acres for simple agricultural and horticultural experiments. In this space were also to be found several little groves of forest trees. The rest of the ground was occupied by teachers' and caretaker's houses, out-buildings, etc.

I was fortunate enough to find the principal in



An Annual Event with Which We Are All Familiar

The illustration shows an up-to-date threshing outfit at work on the farm owned by T. E. Bush, Westworth Co. Ont. The self-feeder and the wind stacher have become favorites, as they save much labor and relieve the hired men of the disagreeable task of cutting bands and of working behind the carriers. This farm was formerly owned by Professor Shaw.

his office with no pressing duties, it being after school hours. He kindly consented to show me around and answer questions. He was a middle-aged man of distinctly winning personality, very unassuming in manner, but speaking with that quiet firmness which betokens largeness and clearness of vision and wide information. I surmised that men of his stamp would be paid a pretty large salary. In fact one of my first impressions was that of astonishment and perplexity as to how the community could stand the enormous expense which the whole institution must involve. As we walked around and examined the different features of this remarkable school my wonder grew, and, when we had returned to the principal's office and I had complimented him upon such excellent equipment, I asked him how it was that this community of farmers, none of them millionaires, could afford to maintain an institution of this character. He laughed.

"Did you see any evidences of oppressive taxation as you drove around our neighborhood?" he said. "Do not the farmers look as if they could stand the expense?"

"I have, indeed, been surprised and delighted of the farms in this locality," I replied; "nevertheless I do not see how they can stand it. Certainly the farms must be more productive than ours."

"Perhaps they are," said he. "Did you ever realise how great an element in production the 'man factor' is? Our idea is to give the boys and girls the very best education possible, right at their doors so to speak, and to develop in them a love for, and understanding of, rural life. You have seen the work in the fields and buildings in this vicinity. That is largely the outcome of our school, and it pays for the school even in hard cash, besides bringing enjoyment and health that naturally escapes valuation in money."

"Well," said I, "seeing is believing. I am anxious to know how you have done it. We have yet the single room, one teacher, isolated country school. Most of our boys and girls never attend the secondary schools, these being practically inaccessible. Intellectual degeneration often en-

sues, I fear, after our children leave school with the scanty rudiments our system affords."

"I do not doubt it," said the principal. "I am a native of this district and I remember things when they were very different. Our people had to face the same difficulties that you face and we concluded that it would never do to let things drift. So here we are. We have made mistakes, but we have gained knowledge, and we have proved that this sort of education pays."

"In your school work," I asked, "What ground do you cover?"

"Much the same as your primary and secondary schools, with the addition of manual training, domestic science, and more elementary natural science relating to agriculture. But our work is not exhaustively classified into 'subjects,' and we therefore do not suffer from an overloaded curriculum. For example the arithmetic of mensuration is a natural outcome of constructive work in manual training, and written and oral composition

are natural vehicles for the expression of ideas connected with any department. They are implicitly a part of all our work. Moreover we do not hold systematic examinations. In fact we have practically wiped out the examination system, as setting up false ideals and cultivating unduly the competitive spirit. Our teachers hold written or oral examinations at their discretion, but are expected to take many other things into consideration in making their recommendations for promotion. Then you should know that we have a good many 'occasional' students. Boys of from fifteen to twenty, whose duties keep them at home part of the year, are allowed free entrance to classes, laboratories, library, etc., to pursue whatever work their natural bent inclines them to. In this way we often discover latent genius which would otherwise remain undeveloped. So, too, girls whose circumstances do not permit regular attendance have all the facilities of our institution at their disposal, of course under certain regulations. Such 'occasionals,' since they come only because they are interested in some line of study, are no trouble, and practically look after themselves. The people of the neighborhood also, young and old, find a welcome in our library during certain hours, and have access to all the best periodicals and standard works of reference, besides being able to obtain other books for home reading."

"How do your pupils reach the school?" I asked.

"By electric car, covered van, or otherwise, according to circumstances," replied the principal. "Our school-board makes whatever arrangements seem most desirable. We draw pupils from within a circle of four or five miles radius, and the facilities we provide for our children's transportation are available for adults in the evenings and on special occasions when our school is a social, political or religious center."

"Do you have large public meetings in your school?" I asked.

"Certainly," he replied, "farmers' conventions, women's meetings, political meetings and even religious meetings. Our people have learned to co-operate to a greater extent through the large

school. They have also cast off the shackles of political partisanship. They now realise that their interests are best secured by union, not by at the generally thrifty and well-to-do appearance division; and, although this does not prevent the sharp collision of opposing views, there is practical unanimity as to the ends sought. Discussions on public questions are more interesting in a large gathering, and with us each farmer does not have to drive long distances through bad roads to attend a meeting. Then, you must remember that we all have telephones and get our mail delivered daily. In this way our people are kept well informed, and in close touch with one another, and can act unitedly with ease. These things do not cost much if everybody joins in."

"Well," I said, "Your school seems to have a good many ramifications. But to return to the teachers and teaching. Where do your teachers live?"

"Those of us who are married have houses provided on the school property if we wish, and some of the unmarried teachers board with us. Others live elsewhere, with no inconvenience; for, you must recollect, there is no difficulty regarding transportation."

"You have quite a number of teachers, I suppose?"

"Yes: Eighteen. Some deal with the young children, some take up the secondary school work, and others have charge of special departments."

"Do you pay large salaries?" I asked.

"Fairly large, but there is much in the work that attracts besides money. Our position is relatively permanent; we live amidst healthful and inspiring rural surroundings; and we have also the benefits of community life. We have many of the advantages of both the country and the city, which compensates for any slight deficiency in money."

"I noticed a number of children in charge of a man, over on that road by the river this morning," I said. "Were they pupils from your school?"

"Yes," replied the principal, "that is another phase of our work. On fine days some of our teachers take classes on little excursions to some interesting place in the locality. Perhaps it is a river bank where the geological action of water can be examined, and interesting plants collected; perhaps a visit is paid to one of our best farms where crops and live-stock constitute the chief points of interest; and perhaps the children simply go out to get some fresh air, and to watch with keen interest the ever changing face of Mother Earth. These excursions supply excellent subject matter for oral and written compositions, and are of special value in training the powers of observation."

"How do you manage to keep such extensive school grounds in order?" I asked. "Is it not very expensive?"

"Not at all," he replied. "Apart from the school gardens and experiment plots which are under the care of special teachers, a committee of the older pupils, in consultation with myself, have charge of the grounds, and nearly all the work is done by the pupils themselves. They take a pride in it, and, as you see, do it very well. This work also reacts very helpfully on the landscape gardening of our farm homes. I mentioned the grounds committee. That leads me to say that the government of our school is very democratic. Outside the class rooms discipline is maintained largely by the older pupils, who are both honored and benefitted by being called into co-operation with the staff. They have their own little parliament, where regulations governing their own behavior are discussed and enacted, subject to the approval of the staff. Moreover, they enforce these regulations fairly well through the strength of public opinion. It is not hard to enforce a rule that the children themselves judge to

be fair. This practical democracy is a good training for the future duties of citizenship, and tends to develop the social conscience and that sense of individual responsibility for collective action which is so essential in any democratic community. We find the general behavior and morals of our pupils relatively high. Healthy and interesting natural surroundings, absorption in constructive work, and plenty of good reading, in addition to the democratic practices which I have described, do much to remove temptation and counteract bad influences. Here, perhaps, you have a clue as to how the school is maintained financially. Compare, if you will, the industrial efficiency and savings of a young man of twenty-five, thoroughly trained in our schools and enthusiastically interested in his business, with those of a young man of the same age who, after a smattering of the rudiments, is unfortunate enough to get intellectually stranded and to fall in with bad company, whereby his daily work becomes drudgery and he goes to the nearest town to spend his small earnings on tobacco, alcohol, and cheap theatrical sensations. Doesn't it pay to get the young fellows well started on the right road?

I had to confess that I did begin to understand; and as the hour was letting late I very reluctantly bade the principal good-bye, wondering all the while how long it would be before our country schools were like theirs.

### Weaning the Foal

There is no more critical period in the growth of a young horse than the time of weaning. It is an uncommon sight at this season of the year to see foals which have been weaned that have fallen off in flesh very much and are poor, dejected, miserable looking little creatures that have lost more during the first few weeks of weaning than the best possible care during the winter can restore. In fact it is doubtful if they can ever be made quite as good as though they had not been subjected to such treatment.

If we would consider a little we could easily see how a young animal that has subsisted up to weaning time largely on its dam's milk (the most nourishing and easily digested food in the world) will, if suddenly deprived of nature's nourishment and thrown on solid food for sustenance, fall off in condition very quickly. The change has been too suddenly made, the digestive organs have not become inured to solids and even though a plentiful supply of food is provided the young creature will not do very well.

A foal should be trained to eat hay and grain while still nursing the dam. In cases where the mare is working this is usually the case, the little fellow soon learns to eat at his mother's oat box. In this way the stomach becomes gradually inured to the digestion of solids, and when he is deprived of his milk supply he will do much better on the solid food than if the change had been too suddenly made. A foal should have the best possible care as soon as weaned, an abundant supply of pasture, or if that is not practicable, plenty of well cured clover hay with a ration of grain or meal at least twice daily. A foal weaned in this way will not fall off in flesh but will come through the winter in good condition and go out to pasture in the spring a well grown yearling ready for another summer's growth.

It is a great pity that so many foals come through the first winter in such poor shape, that it takes all of their second summer to attain the growth they should have had as yearlings. Exercise should also be provided when in winter-quarters. A box stall with a yard adjoining in which he can run at pleasure is probably the best means of getting exercise. Where this is not convenient he should be turned out every day in a yard protected from larger and stronger animals. It pays to be good to a foal the first year.—"Centaur."

### Buying Stockers and Feeders

C. A. Whetham, Wentworth Co., Ont.

It is a common practice for farmers to buy young steers with the object of feeding them for market. The steers are procured generally at this time of the year, fed through most of the winter months and put on the market in the spring or early summer. The practice is a much more difficult undertaking now than it was ten or more years ago, since dairying is now receiving more attention and more cattle of the dairy type are bred than in former times when the majority of cows kept were either Shorthorns or Shorthorn grades.

When one goes out to buy stockers or feeders, all animals bought should be of the best type. Dairy-bred steers never give good returns for the food consumed and seldom if ever pay expenses. The factors in determining the profits from this work are the skill of the purchaser in selecting animals that will make good feeders and then buying them at a proper price. The skill lies generally in being able to estimate the possibilities of improvement in the animals selected. To do this with any degree of certainty, calls for a practical knowledge of the conduct of animals in the feed lot.

#### THE BEST FEEDERS

The best feeding steers are comparatively wide, round, and deep ribbed. The steer that stands high from the ground, light in the flanks and shallow in the heart-girth rarely makes a good feeder. In type the form of the store steer should fall into a parallelogram. He should be broad and deep both in front as well as in the hind-quarters. As much width as possible is desirable if it is not accompanied with roughness over the shoulders or hips. It is not to be expected, however, that the store bullock should be as level and smooth in form as the finished animal ready for the block.

It is desirable that the steers bought be of best quality. Animals of quality usually fatten more quickly than those that are rough and coarse, though if they are exceptionally vigorous, they will sometimes make greater gains than those having quality of too much fineness and delicacy. Quality in the steer means fine bone, soft mellow hide, and silky hair; while such attributes as a very rough, heavy frame, coarse joints, prominent ragged hips and rough, open shoulders are the pronounced evidences of deficiency in this feature.

When handling a steer the condition of the hide is one of the most valuable indications that may be observed. If the skin is mellow and elastic it is said to possess good handling and such an animal generally fattens rapidly. If the hide is heavy and stiff it indicates slower fattening qualities. This feature of good handling cannot be magnified too highly in judging all classes of beef stock, for it not only reflects the thriftiness of the animal at the time but also foretells its future progress.

A good feeder should have a broad, short head, and a thick, wide, low-set body. The eye should be large, somewhat prominent yet placid, indicat-

ing a quiet temperament. Quietness and laziness are characteristic of the good feeder. The horn should be of fine texture. The neck should be short and full and should blend evenly and smoothly into the shoulder. The shoulder blade should fit closely to the body. The chest should be full, deep and wide; the brisket light but prominent enough to fill out the squareness of the frame to the proper degree. The ribs should be long and hooked so that the animal may have a large heart-girth showing abundance of heart and lung room, as well as ample room for the stomach and other vital organs. The hind ribs, also, should be comparatively long, bringing the plates and flank almost on a level with the fore-part of the body. The loin should be wide leaving the ribs on a level and joining the hind quarter with little departure from a straight line. The hind quarters should be long and carry out the squareness of form which should be characteristic of the fore quarters of the ideal feeding steer.

If the type of steers described were always procured by farmers the fattening of animals for both the home and foreign market would be a more profitable branch of farming than it is.

### Large Loads Save Time and Money

"For farm work it pays to use large, strong horses that are able to haul heavy loads," said John Fixter, the manager of the MacDonald College Farm, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., to a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World, who recently visited the college farm. To illustrate his remarks, Mr. Fixter drew attention to a college team that was walking past hauling slightly over 11,000 lbs of potatoes that had just been weighed on the college scales. This team had hauled the load from the fields and were able to handle it with ease.

"Many farmers," said Mr. Fixter, "lose time and money by using small wagon boxes and light



A Combination to Be Proud Of

Few dairymen are so fortunate as to be possessors of a milk house like this one. It is built over an artesian well, from which flows a constant stream of water. It is an easy matter to properly cool and care for milk under such ideal conditions.

If the result is that when teaming is being done they have to make two and three trips where a stronger team with a larger wagon would make only one." Near the college, some farmers were hauling manure from the station. They were hauling two and three loads that the college team, the day before, had more than equalled in one. The incident served to illustrate how greatly needed are better roads and heavier horses in many of our best farming centers.

## WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 100 ft. and 20 ft. for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any soil. Work mounted on wheels or on skids. Will dig down to 100 ft. in 10 days or 20 ft. in 2 days. Will dig down to 100 ft. in 10 days or 20 ft. in 2 days. Will dig down to 100 ft. in 10 days or 20 ft. in 2 days.

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The best and latest  
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Director of Colonization, Toronto  
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Our Stanchions provide more freedom than chains and require very little frame work in a stable. Samples sent for examination. Ask for our offer. 88  
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Grain Grinders  
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Gas and Gasoline Engines  
Concrete Mixers  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUES  
GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED  
BRANTFORD, CANADA

## "Percheron" Heard From Again

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World.—W. R. D. of Durham Co. to take in the great International Live Stock Show at Chicago, for a few years, he would begin to wonder what had become of the Clyde breed. He would soon realize that the Clyde decade was fast becoming a back number and that the deserving Percheron was coming into his own. There would be no more talk about his "western friend" not being well informed as to the merits of different draft breeds, especially the Clyde. That the Percheron as destined to become the draft horse of Canada is evidenced by its increasing popularity. Its numbers have been greatly augmented in recent years. This process of displacement, however, will not happen in a day nor in a year, but note this well that K. D. and his humble friend will see this displacement gradually brought about in the next score of years.

It is noticeable that the importations made by American firms in Canada some years ago were not the success they should have been. This resulted from a supposing that any sort of a Percheron would do for Canada. Importers took it for granted that Canadians did not know horses, with the result that Percherons of an inferior class, without horns and a greasy hind leg, and with no pretence at constitution, were landed upon us. As a result, some of the offspring of this stock did little credit to the breed, and in many instances, Canadians became sore upon the Percheron. The inferior stock left by these scrub animals, gave rise to the Canadian indifference towards Percherons.

It would have been quite different had better horses been imported. It is wholly different in the States to day, where the best of this noble breed are to be seen in strings of 40 and 50 in a single class at the leading exhibitions. There, we do not see the "round bones, the narrow neckheads, the curly hocks" which R. D. emphatically states are the characteristics of the Percheron. In this statement he proves to be foremost that he is unfamiliar with the Percheron. That the Percheron has more endurance than the Clyde, does not endure with the experience of Chicago's largest users of draft horses. We find one only of the large packing firms will have anything to do with Clydesdales. They drive the Percheron instead and well they might, judging from their appearance in the show ring. Indeed, so greatly are they admired that one of these wealthy firms was induced to exhibit his six-horse Percheron team a year ago at the larger shows in the Old Land.

We cannot expect the Percheron to show at his best in his first cross-bred graded upon our common class of horses. Where would the Clyde go were he graded equal to the common mare of a grade equal to the common mare of this country? As soon as we get past the second and third cross and so soon as we get a few full blooded Percheron mares in this country and so soon as our large contracting firms and the carting companies in our big cities become acquainted with the merits of the Percheron, so soon will Canadians not be satisfied with anything else but this breed, which has been the triumph of the United States horse raising industry.—"Percheron," Calgary, Alta.

## Silos Becoming More Popular

It is a noteworthy fact that each year sees an increase in the number of silos in the country. Our correspondents in Ontario, and in other provinces, have, of late, referred to the great increase in the number of silos erected in recent years. A correspondent from Norfolk Co., Ont., writes: "There have been several silos either built or re-built this fall.

Some who had silos before have built additional ones this year. Others who never had a silo, have built one." From Brant Co., Ont., a correspondent writes: "Corn is cut and safely housed in the silos which have become a necessary part on every well-managed farm on which cows are kept." A correspondent from Water-loo Co., Ont., writes: "Those who have silos have this valuable fodder safely stored where it will be convenient for the stock's use."

From Huron Co., Ont., comes the following: "Silos in some sections are quite general and are rapidly coming more in favor as farmers realize the large amount of waste incurred in saving corn in the old way in shocks." A correspondent from Wellington Co., Ont. writes: "Silos are scarce, but their day is coming." This shows that where silos are scattered, farmers are coming to realize that in order to get the most from their fodder, and especially from corn, silos are necessary.

This is as it should be for there is no institution, especially on the dairy farm, that gives such great results for the money expended in its erection, as will the silo. Those who are approaching another winter without the convenience of this modern means of providing a succulent fodder should lay their plans for a field of corn, and a silo in which to put it, ere another winter comes along.

## Student's Judging Contest

The following judges were named at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Live Stock Exposition, to serve at the 1908 Exposition in the student stock judging contest:

SUPERINTENDENT.	
Prof. J. H. Sheppard,	Agricultural College, N.D.
JUDGES	
HORSES.	
W. A. Dobson.....	Marion, Ill.
E. L. Galbraith.....	DeKalb, Ill.
Prof. W. B. Richards.....	Fargo, N.D.
Robert Graham (alternate)	Toronto, Ont.
CATTLE.	
Hon. John Dryden.....	Toronto, Ont.
Frank Harding.....	Waukeesa, Wis.
Prof. Andrew Bonney.....	St. Anthony Park, Minn.
SHEEP.	
Robert Miller.....	Stonfville, Ont.
H. Noel Gibson.....	Millbrook, N.Y.
Prof. W. C. Coffey.....	Urbana, Ill.
SWINE.	
W. M. Lambing.....	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
S. H. Gentry.....	Sedalia, Mo.
Prof. W. B. Richards.....	Fargo, N.D.

## Prevalence of Weeds

The judges who awarded the prizes in the standing field crops competition conducted during the past summer in Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island report that the weed problem is becoming most serious. The weed that is spreading most rapidly and that threatens to do the most damage is the perennial sow thistle. This weed is now reported from a great many districts in Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, and wherever noticed, it is spreading rapidly. The annual sow thistle is also becoming common. Quack grass is on the increase in Ontario and is reported in a large number of districts in Quebec. Rag-weed is making rapid headway in Ontario and Quebec. Bladder Campion is reported to be spreading rapidly in some districts of Ontario and in the same provinces, wild oats are also becoming quite general, particularly in the north-western districts.

While, as a general thing, weeds are becoming more numerous, encouraging reports are received from some individual sections to the effect that more extensive clover growing, combined with larger areas devoted to hood crops, has on a definite system of crop rotation, is resulting

in the suppression of weeds. It is a matter of common observation that where two or more crops of grain are taken from the land in succession, weeds invariably get a strong hold and eventually almost cover the crop. This system of farming is responsible for the rapid spread of the perennial sow thistle as well as other weeds in some districts, until the methods of farming are changed, little progress will be made in the fight against weeds.

## The French Arpent

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World.—In your issue of September 16 there are some incorrect statements which were made by J. C. Chapais regarding the size of a French arpent as given in English feet. He says: "For those who would like to make the computation between the measure of the arpent and that of the acre, let me say that the acre is 1.7637 arpent and an arpent is 3,890 of an acre. The arpent is 161.85 English or Canadian feet in length."

As a matter of fact, an arpent is a small fraction over 186 English feet in length, and an acre is only 1.2286 arpent instead of 1.7637 as stated by Mr. Chapais, and an arpent is .7948 of an acre instead of .3890 of an acre.

Since a good many people in Ontario are in the habit of using the arpent, it is best to give the correct figures.—David Currie, Renfrew Co., Ont.

## Items of Interest

Exporters of apples have suffered much this season. Ocean-going boats were detained for days in the St. Lawrence River on account of fog and storms encountered. Hatches had to be battened down and by the time the fruit reached England, it was literally baked. The English crop is very large and while our shipments are being held back, the English farmers are selling their apples to advantage.

A big combination of British and United States interests is behind the recent purchase of the Van Stock Yards, West Toronto. So far, there has been no change in the management of the yards. There will be no change until the whole property is rearranged to accommodate the various interests which are expected to centre there as a result of the deal just closed.

We want a new name for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Can you suggest one? Notice our announcement on Page 11.

## REX SUGAR FOOD

Just add to regular feed and the result will please you. Dairy men in England have used SUGAR FOODS for the past FORTY YEARS. It must please them. It produces more milk (in Quarts) and richer milk (in Butter Fat).

Your cows will be healthier, more vigorous.

Sold only in 10 lb., 25 lb. and 50 lb. Bags at 10c lb. 25c more no less.

If your dealer cannot supply you write to us direct. Delivered to any address in Canada upon receipt of price.

Feed to young stock it will fatten. Write us any trouble you may have with your cattle. Expert advice given absolutely free. No charge whatever.

Our Feed only requires One Tablespoonful given in the Feed.

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## FARM MANAGEMENT

### Manuring New Meadows

"As a result of several years' experience, I am strongly of the opinion that one of the best and simplest planures is on the new meadows," said John Fixter, the manager of the Macdonald College Farm, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., to a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World, who recently visited the College. "For several seasons," said Mr. Fixter, "I had considerable trouble getting a catch of clover and grasses. The thought came to me that were a mulch applied to the fields immediately after the grain crop was harvested it would help the newly-seeded fields."

"I have tried this for four years with splendid results. Last year I applied manure in this way on 35 acres, and this year we harvested two splendid crops, that I expect will turn out at least four tons to the acre. This hay is in stack and will be weighed as soon as our barns are ready. The more I see of this top dressing the more I am inclined to think that it would be a far better plan for those farmers, who have difficulty in getting a catch of hay and clover seeds, than applying the manure to corn and root fields."

"When spreading the manure, put on as light a coat as possible. If you have a manure spreader, set the spreader to spread eight to ten tons an acre. A light dressine is much better than a heavy one, as it allows the young plants to get through and it leaves more manure for the other fields."

"When I have followed this plan, I have secured about a ton to the acre, and I have had a heavier sod for pasturage purposes. This heavier sod, also, provided more plant food to be plowed under for the growing crops. The extra hay and about paid for the manure used while the extra sod turned under benefitted the hood and grain crops that followed."

### Crop and Fertilizer Grown in the Same Year

Edward Lane, Waterloo Co. Ont.

Many a "soil-tiller" living in towns and cities finds himself up against problems which do not bother his country cousin. Two of the advantages which the country man has over his city brother in soil cultivation is ready access to manure, pile and to a rotation of crops. No matter how much he may wish to carry out a system of rotation of crops, it is often impossible for the city man to do so as oftentimes more than one-half of his lot is planted to potatoes and sometimes they will be grown on the same spot for several years in succession with no manure applied to the land.

Eight years ago, I made up my mind to see if it were possible to make the land grow both manure and a crop of potatoes also. Having a piece of ground about 60 x 40 feet, which had grown potatoes for eight years out of 12 and which seemed to be sick of this crop, as the yield was becoming smaller every year, I started sowing clover seed as soon as the crop could be taken up. In the month of June of the following year, I had a crop of clover a foot high. I dug this in and planted early potatoes that already had sprouted. The soon crop and yielded a better crop than I had had for several years. I continued doing this for five years in succession, during which time I did not use a bit of manure. The fifth crop was the best of all.

I finally came to the conclusion that

it was possible to make land grow its own fertilizer and a crop besides. At the present time, I have a fine crop of potatoes, and the fifth crop, in 20 years. On two occasions, I did not wait till the crop was taken up but sowed the clover between the rows. I was able to do this as I always work on the level system. It pays every time to turn under a good crop of clover.

### Producing Seed Grain

W. L. Davidson, Shaftford Co. Que.

In my experience as a seed producer, one of the first essentials is to have well-drained soil, which must be well cultivated to be in good condition and free from weeds. A good rotation is necessary. Mine is as follows: First year, clover, or pasture sod turned under in the fall and well manured during the winter or spring. This is worked into the soil as early as the weather and the condition of the soil will permit. This makes the best possible seed bed for corn, potatoes and roots. These crops must be well cultivated and kept free from weeds. The land will then be in good condition to produce seed grain the following year without further fertilizing although a fair dressing of wood ashes will make a wonderful difference in the yield.

In selecting seed a variety best suited to the locality and to the kind of soil where it is to be grown should be chosen. The system adopted by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is to select in the field sufficient heads from the best plants to save a quarter of an acre each year, thus one keeps up a good standard of pure seed. All seed should be thorough cleaned as soon as threshed and kept in a dry, cool place, separate from other grains. This saves any trouble at seeding time.

With seed corn, it should be hauled as soon as harvested and placed in racks in a dry, airy place, free from frost until the entire cob is thoroughly dried. The manure should be left on the cob till planting time.

### Butter and Eggs or Toad Flax

A weed which I am not familiar with recently made its appearance in my permanent pasture field. A neighbor informs me that he believes it to be the weed known as the "Butter and Eggs." Would you kindly give me a description of this weed, together with some means of eradicating it?—E. A. T., Leeds Co. Ont.

Butter and eggs, more properly called toad flax, (*Linaris vulgaris*), is a common and tenacious weed, and is a persistent, deep-rooted perennial weed. It is quite common in pasture fields in Prince Edward Island and is quite common and injurious in all parts of the western provinces, and is gradually spreading westward into Manitoba. The showy, pale yellow flowers, with orange tips, nearly an inch long, are borne erect in dense racemes; the two-lobed corolla is closed, and mouth-like, but by gentle pressure at the sides, it opens and closes like the muzzle of an animal. The flat, black, scale-like winged seeds are about one-tenth of an inch in diameter, and are often found in grass seed. They are easily recognized from other seeds amongst which they occur both by their shape and dark color.

Where this plant has established itself, a short rotation of crops is essential. The following short rotation eradicates this weed, it is recommended by Mr. J. J. MacArthur, Agricultural Central Experiment Station, Ottawa. A rotation of the following nature, including clover and alfalfa, followed by roots and hay, and finally plowed in fall, will destroy it the next spring, with a crop of red clover and 12 lbs. of alfalfa an acre. (When the land is heavy or clayey, the 12 lbs. of red clover may be replaced by 6 lbs. of red clover and 2 lbs. of alsike.) If a portion of the arable

land must be used for pasture, then the land might be allowed to remain under grass or hay for two years instead of one year, the second being used for pasture, thus extending the year into a 4 year rotation. If pasture land in the four year rotation, or the hay land in the three year rotation, should be broken up early in August and cultivated at intervals to destroy the successive growth of weeds as they appear. The land should again be plowed or preferably ridged in the fall. This rotation may be expected to give good results with this weed anywhere in Canada east of Manitoba.

### Sand Flies in Houses

How can I rid my house and cellar of sand flies? They have been very troublesome for the past month.—J. H. S., Norfolk Co., Ont.

In order to get rid of sand flies, the

house or cellar should be tightly closed and fumigated thoroughly with tobacco or pyrethrum. This will kill the flies. In a cellar or other semi-dark room, the flies always crowd to any window or other source of light. Great masses of them can be killed in such situations by a fine spray of kerosene emulsion diluted ten times.

The kerosene emulsion may be made as follows: Hard soap, shaved fine, one-half pound; water, one gallon; kerosene, two gallons. Dissolve the soap in boiling water, warm the kerosene and add the boiling hot soda to it. Then churn with a force-pump for a few minutes and will result in a milky appearance in the mixture, which yields rapidly to cream and finally to a soft, butter-like mass. When cold, this will adhere to glass without oiliness. The emulsion thus made containing 66 per cent. of kerosene may be readily mixed with water to any extent.

## BALE YOUR HAY EASILY, QUICKLY AND PROFITABLY WITH AN I-H-C PULL POWER PRESS

HAY of any kind—or straw—baled on an I. H. C. Pull-Power Press commands a better price because the bales are clean out-compact—uniform size and neatly formed. Bale your hay this way and you can get it to the best market more quickly for the best price, or keep it longer to wait for prices.

Progressive farmers, planters and hay raisers everywhere now know the great advantages of I. H. C. Pull-Power Press over the old style presses, and it will pay you to investigate at once. Unquestionably baling hay for market, or for feeding purposes is becoming more general, so consider I. H. C. presses for your own use.

### Solid and Substantial

I. H. C. presses, made for either one or two horses, are made very strong and durable, principally of steel and iron. They are solid and substantial, clean cut in design and have nothing "flimsy" about them. No experience is necessary to operate an I. H. C. press. The feed opening is large. The powers are simple and dependable, working on the compound lever principle—give two strokes of the plunger to one revolution of the screw. Full circle type with only 4-inch step-over for team.

There is no extra draft on the horse or horses when the pressure is greatest and no jerking or chaining, or prouing, as on old style presses. With a one-horse I. H. C. press two men and a boy can easily bale from eight to ten tons per day under average conditions. On this press the bale chamber is 14 by 18 inches.

On a one-horse I. H. C. press under similar conditions from ten to fifteen tons a day is the average capacity. On this press the bale chamber is made in three sizes; 14 by 15, 15 by 18, and 17 by 22 inches.

The presses are very light in draft. Both presses will bale any kind of hay or straw, including timothy, clover, timothy and hay, shredded fodder, pea vines, etc. Capacity, of course, varies with the material being baled.

### Special Features

Among the special features of these presses which you will appreciate are large feed openings, perfect working roller tuckers, simple and efficient powers which operate on the compound lever principle; no extra increase of draft when pressure is greatest, and the great advantage of pulling the plunger instead of pushing it.

Do not fail to learn the superiority of the I. H. C. presses before buying. We can take the matter up with the International local agent or write for catalogue and lithographed banner.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES: W. S. Colquhoun, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

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## Breeders' Directory

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B. H. BARKING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont. Duroc Shorthorn & spotted Leicester. E-27-09

### SWINE

JOS. FEATHERSTONE & SON, Streetsville, Ont. Large Yorkshire Hogs for sale. E-1-09

GRAS: CURRIE, Morrison, Ont. breeder of choice Thoroughbred Swine. Stock for sale. O-13-08

S. SNOWDEN, Rowmanville, Ont. Box 29, breeds large English Berkshire, F. B. Rocks, Light Brahma, W. B. & Leghorns, Houdan Ducks, W. Holland Turkeys. 6-1-09

### CATTLE

NESTRAM HOSKIN (Mt. Pleasant Farm), The Oldfield, near large English Berkshire, F. B. Rocks, Light Brahma, W. B. & Leghorns, Houdan Ducks, W. Holland Turkeys. Long distance phone. 6-11-09

J. A. GOVELOCK, Forest, Ont. Herefords, Canada greatest winners, Toronto and London, 1907-08. All ages, for sale. 6-1-09

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

## HORTICULTURE

### Ontario Fruit Situation

The apple crop of Ontario is much below earlier estimates. Prices appear to be sufficient everywhere, but it is feared that the exceptional weather conditions that have prevailed will interfere with the keeping qualities of the fruit. The following reports are typical of many received by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World:

#### HASTINGS COUNTY

Bellefleur.—The winter apple crop is scarcely a quarter of a crop. Prices in the orchard range from 75 cents to \$1 for firsts and seconds.—F. S. W.

#### OXFORD COUNTY

Ingersoll.—Apples are turning out disappointing both in quality and quantity. Buyers are not paying a barrel for apples picked in the orchard, but do not seem to want them even at that price, except the best colored fruit. Shippers lost heavily on early fruit. There is fear that the late varieties are not going to keep well. Crop of winter fruit is less than half of last year's. About 100 barrels will go into store here.—J. C. H.

#### KENT COUNTY

Chatham.—There is not much change since our report except that buyers are not getting the quality that they expected in their pack, due probably to worms and fungi. Prices are ruling about 75 cents for No. 1, and \$2.25 for No. 2, L. O. here. Greening and Snows are not keeping well, other sorts about as usual. Kieffer pears are a very heavy crop of medium size.—W. D. A. R.

#### DURHAM COUNTY

Orono.—The apple crop will average about one-third of a crop, highly colored and normal size. They will run 85 per cent No. 1. Apples outside our association were bought at 75 cents for firsts and \$1 for winter varieties on the trees.—E. J. H.

#### BRUCE COUNTY

Walkerton.—Apple crop is light. Quality is very good, but quite wormy in some orchards. Prices have ruled low, mostly \$1 a barrel in orchard except Spies which have brought 91 cents higher. Demand has been a little dull. In north of county some apples are not yet sold; quality good.—A. E. S.

### Fruit Notes from Montreal

R. H. Wartman, Dominion Fruit Inspector

Few people outside the fruit trade are aware of the large business done in United States fruits in Montreal. Commencing in April and still on in this 19th day of October, peaches and grapes are arriving in car lots from California, our own production of grapes selling at 1½ to 2 cents a pound, and we think a Delaware or a Rogers are of the same value; but these the California Tokay are selling at 15 cents a pound. This fruit and grape should be an incentive to our growers when we consider the prices. However, our growers have, in some cases, tried to imitate in tastelessly put up packages, which, I am sure, have been remunerative.

Our export orders have been forwarded from this port in moderate quantities and, unfortunate for shippers in some sections, fungi were prevalent. The spots showing when put in barrels had increased and in some cases pink rot set in. The apples were deeply pitted, making them unshippable and very unattractive. The packers of apples should be very shy of any lots that show signs of fungi. The orchard that has been regularly sprayed is the one that turns out clean, healthy apples after all.

We find apples rolled from cars in our commodious steel sheds, where the platform and cars are on same plane. Breakage is probably not over 1 per cent. This system is far in ad-

vance of bye-gone days. Some of our sheds will accommodate 97,000 barrels on one end alone. The eight stacked hoops barrels have been a credit to our coopers. We hope they will continue this good work. Barrels need to be stronger as they are handled about 15 times before they are in the hands of consumers in England.

### Nova Scotia Fruit News

Ennis Wattle, Kings Co., N.S.

For an unusually long time the weather has been perfect for the harvesting of crops of all kinds, which has gone on smoothly except for the scarcity of apple barrels. The apple crop, as is usually the case, has exceeded all expectation, and although the coopers are working early and late it is impossible for them to sup-



Picking Apples in Annapolis Valley

Orchard of Mr. H. M. Wattle.

ply the demand for barrels. There is plenty of wood in the country but the mills cannot save the staves quickly enough, consequently barrel makers are importing them.

At the Nova Scotia Exhibition the apple show has been pronounced by several persons to be the best that the world has ever seen. This opens up a subject for discussion, but when we compare the flavor and color of Nova Scotian apples, especially Gravensteins, with those grown in other countries, this statement is not so out of the way after all.

The vegetable show did full justice to Nova Scotia, showing what the soil here is able to produce. Many people were surprised at the fine display of outdoor cut blooms especially at so late a season when the frost has spoiled so many gardens.

The outdoor grapes were another feature of interest comparing favorably with those grown under glass. An early black variety, called Moore's Early, looked particularly large and luscious.

The honey display, though small, was very good, and showed that in some corners of the valley there are progressive bee-keepers, although the majority are behind the times.

The absence of policemen was felt by exhibitors, who, when they went to collect their displays after the show, complained bitterly of the thefts of the same.

Our returns for Gravensteins have just arrived from England. They cleared \$1.40 per barrel which is considerably better than if they had been sold at home.

### British Columbia Notes

H. W. Power, Kootenay Valley

A splendid collection of apples for exhibition purposes was shipped from Kaslo on the 8th of October, bound for England, where it will constitute part of the British Columbia fruit display at the Royal Horticultural

Society's show, to be held at London on November 26.

The Great Northern Railway Company, which has an extensive steamship and railway service in the Kootenay Lake section, forwarded a shipment of exhibiting fruit from Kaslo to St. Paul on October 25th, in order to advertise the horticultural possibilities of the Kootenay district.

Probably the highest, in point of altitude, apple orchard in Canada, will be located at Bear Lake, 8,000 feet above sea level, on the Kaslo & Stocan Railway. It is owned by Bobt. Mitchell, but has been planted only a year ago so that it is hardly time yet to figure results. Experiments conducted at this altitude, however, have demonstrated that apple growing is by no means an impossibility, some fair specimens being produced by S. J. Towgood, of Sandon, and by people in Rossland. James Hyslop, of Nelson, took a district exhibit from that point to the big exhibition in Westminster during the latter part of September.

### Preparing Plants for Winter

F. R. Gardner, formerly of Mead-ast College

As the tender varieties of fruit bearing and ornamental plants are often the best in quality, the subject of winter protection becomes one of considerable importance. At the same time it is a rather difficult subject to discuss. The plant that will need protection in one locality may not need it in another. The method of protection best adapted to a particular plant in one locality may be quite unsatisfactory in a place less than a hundred miles distant.

#### MULCHING MOST COMMON

Generally speaking, mulching of one kind or another is the one way of protecting half-hardy plants through the winter. Straw, manure, peat, pine-nials, and many other herbaceous perennials, are regularly mulched. Grapes, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, and many ornamental shrubs are laid down and then mulched. In all cases, the object being to cover the plants with a blanket of some kind, to keep out some of the frost.

With herbaceous plants, straw, leaves or litter of some sort is generally used. These materials can be removed in the spring without much danger of injuring the crowns. Woody plants which can be bent to the ground are usually covered with soil. The depth to which of course varies somewhat with different plants and with different conditions. Plants may suffer as much from too deep mulching as from being left exposed. If covered too deeply they may decay in the spring before the mulching is removed. With most plants a mulch a couple of inches deep is usually sufficient. Strawberries should not be covered this deep, except between the rows where the mulching may be thicker.

#### LAYING DOWN WOODY PLANTS

With woody plants the main difficulty lies in getting them down to the ground. Grapes, raspberries, blackberries, and so forth, which are intended for mulching, should be pruned in the fall so that no more wood than necessary need be covered. In the case of the brambles, all dead canes should be removed and the new ones thinned so as to leave only four or five of the best to each hill. Then by digging away from one side of each plant and around the perimeter from the opposite side, the plants may be bent over without great difficulty. Plants laid down in the same direction

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each year are quite readily handled. If all the plants in a row are bent in one direction and made to lay over each other, less material will be required to cover them.

#### HANDLING GRAPE VINES

There are several methods of pruning the grape for laying down. One of the most satisfactory is to train an arm out horizontally in each direction from the parallel trunk and let vertically trained shoots develop from these arms each year. The arms, being near the ground, can be readily covered in the fall after the canes of the past season's growth have been removed. New shoots are produced each year from spurs on the two arms. Another method of pruning grapes suited to regions where the vines must be laid down in the winter is what is sometimes known as the fan system. According to this system no permanent arm is formed; but instead each year the plant is cut back so as to leave only three or four canes, each one and a half to three feet long, coming from the stem at or below the surface of the ground. These are flexible and can be readily covered. In the spring they are tied to the trellis in a fan-shaped fashion.

#### PROTECTION AGAINST MICE

In some sections, considerable injury is done fruit and ornamental trees by mice and rabbits. Care should be taken to prevent litter that is likely to furnish material for nests from accumulating around the trunks of trees. Tree protectors made of wire screen or wood cut into thin veneer-like sheets and tied around the tree trunks like a collar, are often used to advantage to prevent girdling.

Other methods than those mentioned for protecting plants from severe cold and from rodents are frequently employed. The above are some of the simpler and more common. A little time spent in preparing our plants for the winter may prevent considerable loss and disappointment.



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STOCK



## POULTRY YARD

### Hints on Selling Poultry

Have as good an article as you know how, just a little better than you have seen.

Above all, be honest, no matter what the other side will be. Have your goods as represented.

As a rule I would rather sell poultry dressed. When sold alive there is a chance of tramping or smothering and for the beginner especially the shrinkage seems unreasonable.

If live poultry is fed a mash before shipping the shrinkage will be heavy. If fed at all give dry grain.

I do not think it right to starve poultry from twelve to twenty-four hours before sending on a journey that will take as many more hours. Twelve hours' starving, if given a drink of water in the meantime, will clean the stomach out.

Live poultry brought to a market that pays for starved birds should be packed at least one pound for every bird that has been starved.

Never mix old with young, either dead or alive, thinking the journey will sell the old at the price for the former. As best as you can get the average more likely it will be to suit the old stuff.

In selling live poultry allow plenty of room. Don't crowd them, but crowd the dressed stuff so that they cannot be moved by the handling. Any space not taken up by the poultry pack tight with paper or excelsior.

If co-operation in selling the dressed poultry is not possible, the best thing is to have a private customer or two, who know any families in the city, and you can promise a fairly regular supply of dressed chickens and fresh eggs, see if you can do business with them. Many well-to-do city people would be glad to buy a supply.

A good honest commission man comes next; don't send to any or every firm that advertises. Take an old established business in preference to others; one who remits promptly. Be willing to take suggestions re the picking, etc. The best dealers are really too willing to do you the benefit of their experience. If you are in the city call and see him. It's often more satisfactory to do business with a man you have seen.

Grade all dressed poultry and eggs. Do not put in anything that looks doubtful, but is thought to be good enough. Keep out sick and deformed birds. Send nothing you would not wish yourself, and some that would do at home might be better to be left there.—F. C. E.

### Money in Hens

During the June excursion several farmers report their experiences with the hens on the farm, says Professor Graham, of the U. C. Some of the very interesting experiences, and below are a few:

A lady near St. Catharines reports that she raised and sold over two tons of dressed poultry last season. She keeps White Wyandottes, gets plenty of eggs in winter, has good hatches and raises a good percentage. She also reports a batch of 210 ducklings from 212 eggs. She used moisture freely. I understand her to say her profit last year was better than \$700.—How's that, is it?

Another lady from Halton reports that 50 barred Rock pullets laid enough eggs since commencing laying

—which was some time in November—to sell 400 dozen at an average price of nearly 25 cents a dozen. This means an average egg production of nearly 100 eggs a dollar, or about to pay the entire cost of a year, and to leave a profit not only a dollar a hen, to say nothing of the balance of the season.

A gentleman from Halton county reports practically the same results from 55 barred Rock pullets. His average price of eggs sold was nearly 30 cents a dozen.

Another lady from near Georgetown reports nearly as good a production, but adds that now many of her hens are broody, which she does not like.

Several parties say their Rocks cackle so much in summer. They apparently want somewhere about 300 eggs a hen per year.

### Feed Liberally while Moulting

There are many people who believe that when hens stop laying for the moult, it is best to feed them liberally, and they argue that any amount or kind of feeding will not induce them to recommence laying until the moult is complete, therefore it is sufficient, if they have a bare subsistence allowance. But this is a fallacy. Hens require to be fed with liberality when moulting as well as at any other time—not with the object of inducing them to lay during the moult, but in order to get them through it as quickly as possible, and to have them at the end of the period in good condition for winter egg production. They should have two full meals a day, and let it be remembered that foods which are rich in carbo-hydrates alone are not sufficient, because the rapid growth of feathers demands that foods rich in nitro-genous and mineral matter be supplied liberally.

Fowls are colder when moulting than at other times, and they need as a moulting meal a fresh-made palatable mash of meals, vegetables and animal-meal, barley-meal, middlings, ground oats, and bran, or as many of these as can be conveniently procured, and the vegetable portion may consist of boiled potatoes, cabbage, clover, etc. If equal parts of vegetables and meals are mixed, the animal mash will also be added, and this may consist of cut bone, meat scraps or cooked butcher's offal, at the rate of half an ounce to each fowl per day. Whole corn is found best for the evening meal, and any sound grain which is available or can be purchased at a moderate price may be fed. Amongst the most suitable cereals are oats, wheat, buckwheat, and barley; and sunflower seeds may be fed about twice a week. Millet is an excellent food, and ought to be fed to moulting birds, if it can be procured at small expense. On most farms it is plentiful at this season, but I believe it is not fed to poultry as extensively as it might with advantage. The moulting mash ought always to be mixed with milk, and if a pan of it is placed before the fowls daily, they will partake of it with evident relish.

Fowls, as a rule, can get satisfactorily through their moult without a tonic, but if the process seems tedious, and if the birds seem to be out of sorts, there is nothing against administering such mild tonics as sulphur and iron. Sulphur is especially helpful in promoting the growth of feathers, and the best way to feed it is in the mash. The allowance which may be given is one teaspoonful to every three fowls per day, or thrice a week on dry days. This tonic has a most striking effect in the production of beautiful plumage, and there is no doubt that it promotes the growth of the plumage as well as enhancing its beauty. Of course, it is flour of sulphur that must be given, for the practice (not uncommon) of placing a

stick of sulphur in the drinking water is of no use, since stick sulphur is insoluble in water.

When moulting, as at other times, poultry must be supplied regularly with clean water to drink, and this must be changed as often as it is often as may seem necessary. It is hurtful to their health to be compelled to drink foul water for want of something better, and we can be sure that they never drink it from choice, though they may through custom allow their thirst at a stagnant, filthy pool when the change is not made. See H. De Courey, in *Poultry Husbandry*.

### Scarcity of Chicks

The Reliable Poultry Journal, in reference to the chick crop this year, says—It is no accident that a scarcity of chicks exists this season; that will make itself felt next fall, winter and spring by influencing prices. We expect this to be true, owing to the fact for market and standard-bred stock for exhibition and breeding purposes. Good reasons exist for believing that far less chicks were hatched the past spring than in previous years. Thousands of adult fowls were sent to market last fall on account of the high prices of grain—fowls that otherwise would have been kept through the winter and spring as breeders. Incubator and brooder manufacturers report that their sales decreased an average of 25 to 50 per cent this year as compared with last year. This fact also means fewer chicks hatched, especially chicks meant for table use. The scarcity of chicks will be most noticeable in non-grain growing sections.

### Feeding in Crates

1. Would common lard do for making a feeding crate? 2. Is it worth while to put Leghorns in the crate to feed? 3. I have some young cockerels in crates feeding, but they do not seem to do well. What is the matter? They have been in two weeks and seem to be getting thinner every day.—K. W. C.

1. Yes; see that they are strong enough on the bottoms to hold the birds. 2. I doubt it. Sometimes I have had them gain a little for a week. Keep them quiet. Probably they must want a little grit or change of feed, or more likely they were fed too much when first put to feed. Give them some salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per 50, and let them out for a week. When put in again be careful and don't feed all they will take for several days.—F. C. E.

### Bone Mill

I am thinking of getting a bone cutter, and I do not know which would be the best. Humphreys or Mann's. I want one that I can use either as a hand or a power machine. It will come much cheaper if I get one than the beef scrap. I can get about 20 lbs. of bone for 10 cents, and there is a good deal of waste, so there is a big difference with beef scrap at 35 cents a pound.—G. R. T. Rosemore.

I do not know that there is such a difference between Humphreys and Mann for a combination bone cutter.

They both do good work, so if you have any preference, or where there is any difference in price you had better suit yourself and you cannot go very far astray. You can get cheese bone cheaper than I can, they charge more than it is worth here, so I am still staying with the best scrap.—F. C. E.

### Profitable Poultry

A report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending September, 1908, is just to hand, and contains over 300 pages of good poultry literature.

The volume is divided into five sections. Parts 2 to 5, inclusive, are taken up with a general treatment of Guinea fowl, turkeys, ducks and geese.

In the introduction the statement is made that in the year 1899 the total value of the barley, rye, buckwheat, broom-corn, rice, kafir-corn, flax, small fruits, grapes, all orchard products, and sugar cane and sugar beets raised in the United States was less than that of the single turkey. A further statement is made that 20 years ago the value of the poultry crop sold in the state of Kansas was 14 millions; in 1907 it was 104 millions. It ranks as the fifth state in yield of eggs. An estimate places the entire value of poultry and eggs produced in the state last year at over 34 millions.

In part 1 the reader gets a fairly full description of the more general breeds and varieties of domestic fowl, followed by articles written by foremost poultry men dealing with various phases and departments of poultry keeping. A chapter or two deals with poultry in conjunction with the other branches of the farm.

The 200-egg hen comes in for her share of notice. The trap nest or some such means of selection is recommended. Good advice is given on markets and marketing. I was glad to see the statement that the too fat hen was the worst. Many people seem to be afraid of getting their hens too fat. For every hen that is too fat to lay, there are a dozen that don't lay for the same reason. It is our business plenty to eat and plenty to do. This is the secret of winter laying in a nutshell.—F. C. E.

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## KEEP THE COWS COMFORTABLE

It is acknowledged by all successful dairymen that in order to get the best of which milch cows are capable they must not be allowed to slacken in their milk flow. Once off, it is next to impossible to bring the flow back to normal. Just now cows require very careful handling to induce them to do their best. Neglect or exposure will be shown up with unerring certainty in the reduced amount of milk given.

It is imperative that cows be stabled nightly from now on. On fine days, they may have the run of the pasture for a few hours. Other wise they would be far better to keep them in a clean barnyard. Care must be exercised in turning them to pasture on frosty mornings. A large feed of frozen grass or other pasture will do much to

diminish the milk flow. When it is uncomfortable for one to be outside in ordinary clothing, rest assured the cows are also feeling the cold. Their comfort must be considered if the best results are to be obtained.

With shortening days, the cool evenings come on early. It is then that cattle suffer much discomfort awaiting the time when they will be stabled. On all days when a chilling blast is blowing, a considerate dairyman, realizing the value of his cows, will stable them. A little extra labor is involved, but it is handsomely paid for at the time and throughout the succeeding months. It is poor policy indeed to neglect cows from which we expect profits later, and to which throughout the winter we will devote our best efforts.

## THE RECORD OF A SINGLE COW

The testimony of Mr. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Baell, Ont., appearing on another page of this issue under the caption, "What one cow has done," is a positive endorsement of that oft-heard axiom, "The best are none too good and are always cheapest." The record of this cow is remarkable, though it is by no means beyond the possibility of repetition by any cow set to work in the right way to duplicate it. In fact, if we could but get the evidence of our most successful breeders, many more such instances of a long chain of successes, dating back to a single cow, might be available to inspire dairymen to improve their herds and keep nothing but the best.

It is generally acknowledged, by those who have had to do with dairy cattle, that at the best, the purchasing of a good milking herd is a poor business. If one would have them, he must raise them. In exceptional cases only, where the owner, through not having availed himself of the exact knowledge of what his cows have done by keeping individual records, can one purchase really high class cows at a reasonable price. Owing to the increasing popularity of keeping daily records, it is becoming more and more difficult to drop upon "plums." Most breeders, knowing the value of their best stock, are not particular about selling them, except at most exorbitant prices. If one would have a good herd, then he must count upon raising them.

When installing a strain of a particular breed, or changing from one breed of cattle to another, it is always well to make haste slowly. It is risky to purchase even a small herd of females at the outset. Judging from experience, as well as from the testimony of Mr. Gilroy, it would be much to one's advantage to put all available money into one or two animals, the best that could be had. From such foundation stock, one would soon build a herd that would be a credit and certainly a profit to himself.

Breeding operations are always attended with more or less risk. On this account, many are slow to invest too much in a single animal for fear of losing her. To a certain extent, this fear is well grounded and must not be overlooked. However, one should not permit this to carry too much weight if he would be ultimately the possessor

of a really first class herd of stock. While we would not expect every one to hit upon such a pearl as Carmen Sylvia, it is at least possible to approach her record. Those who have been content to milk the 3,000 lbs. a year cow have in the record of this cow a bright example of the possibilities of dairying. It is to be hoped that the testimony of her record will not fall upon deaf ears, but that those who are wasting time and feed, all of which means money, upon inferior stock, will go after something better. The possibilities of dairying, from the standpoint of the average cow, as held up to some of our greatest record breakers, are boundless.

## PLOWING CORN AND ROOT LAND

Having cultivated and carefully cared for the hoed crops through the summer, the land is clean and in good tilth. It is worse than wasteful of time to plow such ground and turn the benefits of the work of a season, down where it will not give results. The cultivation given has caused weed seeds near the surface to be germinated and the resulting plants destroyed. From the extensive killing from rains, from the action of the air and from the various agencies that give the soil that mechanical condition so much desired, comes the setting-free of plant food. Having this available plant food and the desirable tilth right at the surface, why turn it underneath?

The wisdom of surface cultivation in such cases is becoming more generally recognized. Still, on many farms, it is not accepted and the corn and root ground is plowed to depths varying from five to eight inches. This plowing is practised for various reasons. Some claim they cannot handle the corn stubbles unless plowed down. Others, having been accustomed to plowing all land, do it as a matter of course, while still others apparently do it to fill in time.

Much can be done to get rid of the nuisance of corn stubble by dragging a heavy timber over the rows on a frosty morning shortly after rain. Even as the corn binder leaves them, the roots will be both little where the disc harrow is used. In fact, aside from a little fine litter, no extra trouble is experienced in seeding where such land has not been plowed. The roots are held fast, whereas with plowing they are turned uppermost and appear as clods, interfering greatly with the implements and with the harvesting machinery. Make sure you have a good reason for your practice if you plow your corn or root ground this year.

## ECONOMIZING LABOR IN TILLAGE

In many instances, we have yet to learn the economy of larger teams and faster working implements. Go where we will, we still find the two-horse team drawing the single furrow plow, doing just half or less than half the work that could be accomplished by the same man with a four-horse team and a two-furrowed plow. The argument is raised, that the four-horse team is too expensive. Surely it is no more expensive to put four horses abreast in the same field than it is to

have two two-horse teams working singly in the same enclosure, besting in the former case there would be the resultant saving of a man's time. This latter is a large consideration in the economy of farm management.

Not only in plowing but in cultivating as well can these larger teams be worked to advantage. In cultivating and in using any of the modern land working machinery, one might just as well have his man driving the four horses that are on most farms, as to have two men doing the same work or to have the spare team or the extra horse idle in the stable or pasture field. The profits coming from the use of these larger outfits are great, and where these are used, the hired men, at best unmitigated evils, can largely be dispensed with.

True, the average hired man can scarcely be trusted with a first class four-horse team. It requires a horseman to handle a mixed team of four such as might be found on an average farm. In hiring help, this point should be taken into consideration. One could afford to pay much more for a man capable of handling large outfits than for a man who could not be trusted with that which represents a large investment. We are coming to realize that a two-horse team is too slow. Many are adopting the three-horse outfit. We must go one better and put in the four-horse implement which costs but little more to install, but which gives greatly increased returns. This is a four-horse age.

## THE SCORE CARD IN JUDGING

The score card has long since been recognized as wholly unfit for practical use in the live stock show ring. It has been relegated to the place from whence it originated—the classroom where it is of great value. It is still largely used, however, in connection with the judging of butter and cheese, also, for awarding prizes in poultry classes and in seed grain.

The score card is of little value from an educational standpoint except in the hands of an expert. When in the hands of a novice it verges on the ridiculous. At a fall fair recently the butler had been judged by a local man who posed as an expert. In placing the awards he made use of the score card.

His work in all probability would have "passed muster" had it not been for an oversight on the part of the director in charge. The "expert" had made his four awards, and in that particular class the list called for five placings. The judge had departed ere the slip was detected. Standing in order for the fifth prize were no less than seven lots all scored 96. The directors were in a quandary. Our representative, being on the grounds, was called in to select the winner from among these seven. A score of 85 would have been liberal for the best lot. For the poorer entries in our judgment, a score of 65 or 70 would not have been unreasonable. Four of the lots were evidently churned at too high a temperature. They lacked suds in color and in grain. The choicest lot was of excellent grain and color, but was salted to the extreme. Yet here these lots of butter had all been

scored the same. On the face of it there was little value, of an educational nature, from the score card in this particular instance, and the judge by making use of it left himself open to severe adverse criticism. The score card is invaluable in dairy work when in competent hands, but one must not bank too strongly or too highly on the score given by a single judge, for judges will differ.

#### New Brunswick Notes

The summer of 1908, while not the very best from an agricultural standpoint, has been almost an ideal one for the tourist and pleasure seeker. Long terms of bright, dry weather, occasional short periods of heat but always comparatively cool nights, has been the rule.

From the farmer's standpoint, May was entirely too wet, and unless the crop was put in in April, it went in very badly, especially on dry soil. In June and in early July, there was an almost unbroken drought, baking up the land that had been worked while wet and seriously interfering with the growth of grains, and delaying turnips and potatoes. In the southern part of the province the weather broke early in July. After that time it was so catchy that it made very difficult the hay and grain harvest. In the northern part the drought remained practically unbroken until quite recovery.

The result was that hay and grain crops are below the average but there is fine showing of roots and potatoes, for which the moisture was conserved during the drought by frequent cultivation.

The dairy season has been a fairly good one, though in most sections the make of butter will be less than in previous years on account of a lesser number of cows. Cheese making this year is confined to a very few districts. The general introduction of hand separators has led the farmers to send their cream to butter factories or make it up at home. The cost of conveying the milk to the factory and the satisfaction in having the fresh skim milk at home for calves and pigs, will be likely to prevent much extension of cheese making, unless prices rise a good deal above the present level, already considered high by comparison with former years.

The production of beef is steadily decreasing in the province, though at the present time, probably not more than one-quarter of what the market

requires is produced. This decline is to be much regretted when there are seasons in Sunbury, Queens', Westmoreland, and Albert Counties where large quantities of fodder and pasture are lying unused for lack of cattle. In districts where hay of fairly good quality can be grown and put in the barn for less than \$4 a ton and where large crops of turnips can be easily grown, it should be possible to produce beef at a profit.

An increase of interest in the poultry business is noticeable and the consumer will be glad of it. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get adequate supplies of poultry and eggs. The guaranteed article in eggs is now costing the consumer 35 cents a dozen in the St. John's market, and chickens bring 20 cents a lb. to the producer.

Since the change in Provincial Government last March there has not been very much undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, pending the report of a commission appointed by the Legislature in May.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

Hon. Dr. Landy, Commissioner of Agriculture, George E. Fisher, a leading dairy and market farmer of Chatham, and W. W. Hubbard of Sunbury Co., compose this commission which is vested with authority to enquire into the agricultural resources of the province, under present conditions and needs of farmers, and to ascertain what is being done for agriculture throughout the world. The commission is visiting all parts of the province and asking the farmers to come together and state their views and experience. About one-third of the province has already been visited, and the balance will be covered as rapidly as possible.

The commission will report to the Government in time for the next session of the Legislature, probably February next, when it is expected the Government will bring down a policy for the further encouragement of agriculture and immigration.

Considerable areas of splendid agricultural land are available for settlement and will in all probability be opened up and efforts made to secure desirable settlers.

Late reports from the potato growing districts indicate that there will be a large crop of splendid quality, and contracts are now being made for large shipments to Montreal and Toronto. There is also likely to be a start made in opening up the West Indian and Cuban markets. There is this year a direct steamship service from St. John to Havana that is es-



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pecially designed for the development of the export of potatoes.—W. W. H.

#### A Rotation is Best

"The best way to make money out of a farm is to have a good rotation," said John Fixter, manager of the MacDonald College Farm at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., to a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World, who recently visited the college. "Where a three-year rotation can be followed," said Mr. Fixter, "it will be found the most profitable. It involves more labor but that labor is paid for several times over. A three-year rotation means that

each year one-third of the farm must be sowed to a hoed crop. This results in the production of such a mass of feed that more stock has to be kept to consume it.

"This rotation can be followed to equal advantage for dairy or beef production. If steers are raised two batches can be turned off each year. Provide corn for the silo that will give a good yield of grain as well as fodder. This, with the addition of a little hay and bran to mix with the corn, will be found an excellent summer feed. When planting your corn some pumpkins may be planted at the same time for feed for steers or hogs. They may be planted, also, with roots or potatoes."

## WE WANT A NEW NAME FOR OUR PAPER

We want to receive suggestions from our readers for a new name for our paper. The present name "The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World" is too long. It takes up too much room. It takes too long to speak it, and to write it.

Can you suggest a better name? We want a name that will be short and one that will stand for something. It must show, first and foremost, that this paper is devoted to the great farming interests. It must show, also, that it is devoted, as well, to the great dairy industry, the most important single line of industry in Canada. What can you suggest?

To the person who is the first to send us the name that is ultimately adopted we will pay \$3.00. All others who suggest the same name will have their subscriptions extended for two months. The only condition that we impose is that those who take part in this competition shall send us a short letter with the name they suggest, telling us why they prefer the name they submit. This competition will close on November 1st. Names submitted after that date will not be considered. Should any of our readers prefer to see the present name retained they are invited to write us to that effect, giving their reasons.

### REASON FOR THE PRESENT NAME

The present name of the paper was adopted last winter when The Rural Publishing Company, Limited, purchased the two papers, The Canadian Dairyman and The Farming World, and united them in the present publication. The new name would have been introduced at that time but for the fact that the two papers were united immediately after their purchase was completed leaving no time in which to adopt the adoption of a new name. It was decided, therefore, to retain, for the time being, the names of both old papers in order that the subscribers and advertisers of both papers might not be confused by too sudden a change.

Our subscribers are asked to bear in mind that while we are planning to change the present name of the paper no other change of any kind will be made except that the present features are to be strengthened and improved. In every other respect the paper will be conducted and managed just as at present. The new name will not be adopted until the first of next year.

Now! who will be the first to submit the winning name? Let us hear from you SOON.

THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.

## Creamery Department

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

### Speed of Separators

James Stonehouse, Ontario Co., Ont.

I would like to have a word with Mr. Elwell of British Columbia about the speed of his separator.

I would never advocate turning a machine 10 revolutions of the crank above its indicated speed as that is needless and might be dangerous, but I would advocate running any machine a little faster rather than slower than its indicated speed. If there is any separator made which will do just as good work at a slower speed than is indicated I have yet to see it.

My object in making the tests at the Kingston Dairy School was to see what difference different speeds made upon the richness of the cream and we found that a difference of 10 per cent could easily be made and in one case with very rich milk we had over 20 per cent. difference, but that was a very extreme case. We found that in a majority of the tests we got a decidedly cleaner cream up to 5 turns above the indicated speed which shows that the machines are usually rated a little above their capacity at the speed at which they are supposed to run.

There is a general tendency to lower the rate of speed and when it is seen that more cream is the result it is often thought profitable to turn a little below rather than above the regular speed. A slow speed will always find more cream because there is not sufficient force to carry off the proper proportion through the skim milk tubes and more skim milk goes out with the cream, but the slow speed almost invariably leaves a skimmier skim milk although there is more cream.

### Why Butter Sampled

Considerable discussion has been carried on in these columns, and among dairymen generally, over the why butter question. At the beginning of the season, many factory owners were undecided, whether to make it or not. But little information concerning this business was available. Consequently, many were in the dark as to the advisability of making the venture. All advice coming from superior sources counselled against the practice, fearing that the resulting product would injure the established trade for fine creamery butter. Even the more venturesome advised "go slowly."

Recently an editorial representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World had a long conversation with Mr. R. A. Christie, of Winchester, Ont., who supplies milk to a factory where butter is made from the whey. He was very enthusiastic over the success of the venture his factory had made last spring. He assured us that all patrons were quite satisfied with the idea as it supplied them with a good grade of butter for their own use without having

to hold back milk to meet this demand. The whey, now that butter was made, was always pasteurized and it came back in much better condition for feeding than formerly. Best of all, they were receiving a nice addition to their monthly return from the factory over and above what they get before this business was started.

We are indebted to Mr. Christie for a pound of whey butter, which we received recently. One could not detect that it was a very fair sample of creamery fat produced by the method to that which one commonly buys as dairy butter. It was mild, sweet and pleasant in flavor with an aroma comparing favorably with the best. It possibly did not have the "oat iron" grain that we look for in prize creamery butter, but it was not particularly lacking even in this respect. The quality of this butter was equal if not superior to that consumed daily by the purchasing public. Mr. Christie assures us that the butter is very popular in the local market and that consumers in Winchester ask especially for it.

It appears as if whey butter is likely to become a considerable factor on our home markets. If whey exporters of a quality equal to the pound we received can be produced it will fill a long felt want on the part of patrons of the local market and an inconvenience considerably in making butter for their own consumption. Possibly the business will have no occasion to extend beyond the limits of this demand.

### Some Separators Overrated

Ed, The Dairyman and Farming World—I noticed in your issue of last issue, some discussion re turning the separator fast or slow, also Mr. Stonehouse's note in the Kingston Dairy School. Does this not go to prove that many hand separators are overrated in their capacity? The capacity of any separator should be based on the hardest conditions, namely; skimming winter milk and giving a heavy cream.

All authorities on this subject advise a cream not below 30 per cent butter fat. Therefore any separator that will not skim the amount of milk specified and showing a skim milk test of less than .65, using winter milk at proper temperature and giving a cream test of 30 per cent, when turning at the speed stamped on the handle, must be overrated in capacity. Having to turn five revolutions faster than advertised, will add from 1,000 to 2,000 revolutions extra to the speed of the bowl (according to the different gear of the individual machine) which will greatly increase the skimming capacity. All makes of separators are not overrated and the farmer should find out before buying, if the separator he intends to buy, will skim up to the standard.

The cry has been that the cost of separators is too high, but the farmer who has been fortunate enough to have bought the highest grade machine, has found out that the best is the cheapest in the end.—G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro, Co., Ont.

### Believes in Certificates For Makers

Ed, The Dairyman and Farming World—I am heartily in favor of cheese-makers being compelled to hold a certificate for several reasons: It takes a maker four or five years to become thoroughly master of his work. This I know from the eight-years' experience I have had in the business. If every maker were compelled to get a certificate there would not be so many school boys making cheese for nothing, losing their time, and keeping capital out of a job. No capable man will make cheese for the wages offered in many factories. The experienced makers or those holding certificates would command better

wages and a more uniform quality of cheese would be turned out. Under the certificate plan makers could demand proper accommodation which would greatly help them in the performance of their duties and in the manufacture of the finest cheese.

I am also in favor of a makers' association separate from the Dairy-men's Association, which should receive a special government grant.

As to bettering the situation for the cheese-manufacturer, I would suggest that the local market method for caring for milk for cheese-making. Every patron should store ice and have tank for setting the cans in to cool the milk. These tanks should be in a properly covered place with clean surroundings. One of the greatest drawbacks to the making of fine cheese is stinking grassy milk. From which patrons expect the maker to turn out a first-class article and what is more look for a first-class price for it. This is not fair play. If these same patrons would seed corn and it did not grow, they would enter an action against the seed merchant for swindling them. Conditions will never be right until patrons are fined for sending such milk to the factory just the same as they are fined for sending matured or skimmed milk. If the patrons' pocket books were touched once or twice instead of the maker's there would be better milk coming to the factory.

I would like to see a cheese and butter-makers' union started. Every maker, I think, would join it. As it is at present we are simply at the mercy of the cheese-exporters.—Peter Gillissie, Cheesemaker, Russell Co., Ont.

### A Secretary's Opinion

Ed, The Dairyman and Farming World.—In regard to the wages of makers, my opinion is that some makers receive full value for the services they render. If we could get makers who would keep their factories in good sanitary condition and everything in an up-to-date order, it would well repay patrons to pay them higher salaries.

I think a certificate from a good dairy school would be better than to make, say five years experience alone a standard for a certificate to makers.—Andrew Cohoe, Oxford Co., Ont.

### J. W. Mitchell Resigns

Mr. J. W. Mitchell, for many years superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School has resigned to accept the position as Professor of dairying in the Manitoba Agricultural College as successor to Prof. Carson. Mr. Mitchell has been identified with the dairy interests of Eastern Ontario for some time, and the school at Kingston has made steady progress under his guidance. For some years he was on Prof. Robertson's staff when the latter was Dairy Commissioner for Canada. During that period he spent some time in the west and is therefore familiar with dairying conditions to the west of the great lakes.

### Churns at 60 Degrees

Ed, The Dairyman and Farming World.—In regard to making the butter on which I won this prize at Toronto Exhibition, I would say that it was made from good grade cream testing about 30 per cent. fat. The cream was not pasteurized. It was ripened in 24 hours and was then churned at a temperature of 60 degrees. The time of churning was 35 minutes (I never want to be longer than 30 to 40 minutes in churning). I stop churning when the butter is like wheat kernels, and wash the butter twice, so that the last washing will be clean and clear of all of the cream into the churn. I find that this is the proper thing to do. I have won two diplomas on cream-

Butter comes when Windsor Dairy Salt is used. It's so pure and well-salvaged. At all grocers'.

105

ery butter given by the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.—Ed. Tuttle, Iroquois, Ont.

A New Use for Straw.—It is stated that in future the boxes containing butter shipped from Queensland to Great Britain are to be made of straw and that a company with a capital of \$250,000 has been formed to meet the business. At present 3,000,000 boxes are used in Australia costing annually \$1,000,000. The new box will, it is estimated, save the Queensland dairy industry about \$200,000 a year. In the new box a mixture of kaolin and straw is used. It weighs about 10½ lbs. and is damp-proof and odorless.

There was a marked increase in the output of creamery butter in British Columbia during the seven years, 1900-1907. In 1900 the output was 395,598 lbs. In 1907 it was 1,283,797 lbs., an increase of 224 per cent. The value during the same period increased 202 per cent. There was no factory cheese made in British Columbia in 1900. In 1907 90,400 lbs. were made, valued at \$125,000.

Can you suggest a new and better name for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World? If so, do so and win a prize. Notice our announcement on Page 11.

### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

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FOR SALE—Woodburn cheese factory; over 60 tons; good business; house; stable; plenty of fruit on lots; telephone in house; cheese made for local use in Hamilton. Sickness reason for selling. Price, \$100.—W. B. Thomson, Woodburn, Ont. E-11-4

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## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese-making, or to suggest suitable topics for discussion. Address your letters to The Cheese Making Department.

### District Dairy Meetings

The Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario has arranged a series of district dairy meetings to be held during November and December as follows:

Peterborough, Nov. 4th; Lindsay, Nov. 5th; Campbellton, Nov. 5th; Perth, Nov. 17th; Kemptonville, Nov. 18th; Vana, Nov. 19th; Vankleek Hill, Nov. 20th; Lancaster, Nov. 23rd; North Williamsburg, Nov. 24th; Avonmore, Nov. 25th; North Gower, Nov. 26th; Cobden, Nov. 27th; Madoc, Dec. 1st; Belleville, Dec. 2nd; Napanee, Dec. 3rd; Ganouque, Dec. 4th; Kingston, Dec. 6th. Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont., and Chief Instructor Publow will give addresses at all these meetings. The local instructors will be present as well as some representative of the Dairymen's Association. The director to represent the district on the Board of the Eastern Dairymen's Association will be elected at each of these meetings, and a large attendance is looked for.

### The Whey Butter Business

Throughout the past season, the whey butter question has aroused considerable interest among patrons and owners of cheese factories. Now that the season is about over, many who did not take up the work of manufacturing whey butter are interested in the success that has been met with by those who have experimented more or less with whey butter. The Director of the Ontario Agricultural College, in a circular letter sent out to the press has the following to say regarding this venture.

In order to meet the competition from creameries and condenseries, some Canadian cheesemakers have been compelled to go into the manufacture of "whey butter" or go out of the cheese business. It is well that we are able at times to agree with necessity. Some men are so "pig-headed" that they continue to root among the prickles. Most men prefer to root where it is softer and the scorns more plentiful. Then, too, in the dairy business, men must look after the small items. A quart of milk, a pound of butter or a pound of cheese do not seem very much but the man who does not give close attention to these units is likely to miss his hundreds—he is sure to miss the millions. The man who neglects the small profits to be made from whey butter may be missing the only profitable part of the business as we have heard some good cheesemakers say that the whey butter was about the only "pure profit" they had in manufacturing milk into cheese at "our rates."

In our judgment, it will not pay to manufacture whey butter unless the factory is receiving at least 8,000 to 10,000 lbs. of milk daily. It is a question if it will pay then in case the factory has to purchase a separator and other butter-making machinery. The amount of whey which may be made for a daily delivery of say 10,000 lbs. of milk to a Cheddar cheese factory will vary according to the conditions of manufacturing, percentage of fat in the milk, etc. In the average, a man should not expect more than 60 lbs. of butter daily from 10,000 lbs. of milk. In many cases it will be less. If the maker be skillful and the milk in good condition, not testing over 3.6 per cent. fat, the amount of whey left in the curd will not be so great as under conditions where the milk is over-ripe, gassy or contains four per cent. fat or over, which conditions always cause a greater loss of

fat in the whey, other things being equal.

### THE MONEY IN IT

Assuming that the 10,000 lbs. of milk produce 1,000 lbs. of cheese and that the whey test 2 per cent. fat, we have 18 lbs. fat recoverable in the whey. If we add one-sixth to this fat in order to calculate the probable amount of butter which may be made, we have 21 lbs. butter. If the butter be worth 20 cents a pound, which is about the lowest price we have observed during the season, we have a value of \$4.20 for one day's whey butter, this multiplied by 200, which is about the average number of days which Cheddar factories will run in a season, we have a sum of over \$800.

Some Canadian cheesemakers consider that this amount of money pays them well for time and expense in manufacturing the butter, especially as most of these men already have a butter-making plant on hand for the making of butter which they run in a season.

What effect in making of whey butter will have on the Canadian cheese and butter trade remains to be seen. So far as our own experience goes, we do not see that it is likely to have any harmful effect unless this butter be sold as Canadian creamery butter. This however is not likely to happen as the amount made in any one factory is not large enough to warrant exporting. Where several factories combine as they are doing at Pleton, Ont., then the quantity of butter is likely to be sufficient to have a better sale on the butter market. Some advocate branding all butter made from "whey cream," as "whey butter." The quality is such that it is nearly of the grade above seconds in any market.

### Pasteurizing the Whey

One of the difficult problems in cheese making for years past, has been the disposal of the whey, in such a way as not to injure the quality of the product. In many factories to-day the whey is still a hindrance to the making of the finest cheese. It is the source for bad flavors communicated to the milk through the cans when they are not thoroughly washed.

Some years ago a strong effort was made not to return the whey to the patrons, but to sell it in bulk to parties who would take it away or feed it to hogs at such a distance from the factory as not to interfere with the work. Some factories adopted this method, and a number have continued to sell the whey ever since. That these have been the factories that have made the finest quality of cheese, goes to show that the returning of the whey in the milk cans has been injurious to the business as a whole.

But notwithstanding the experience of the few factories which greatly improved their output by selling the whey, the movement of the more enterprising factories prepared to deal with the question as best they could by elevating the whey tanks, keeping them clean, and in other ways endeavoring to lessen the effects of the system. A great deal was accomplished by these efforts. But there remained hundreds of factories which paid little or no attention to the whey tanks so long as the patron at his proper quota returned to him in the milk cans every morning. So filthy did some of the tanks become that not only the quality of the cheese was but the health of the community was endangered by them. Considerable improvement has been effected in recent years by the efforts of the in-

structors, and whey tanks are much better looked after than they were five years ago. They are still a source for flavors that injure the cheese, and many well looked after are bound to give trouble.

A year ago the Bright factory, in Western Ontario, began pasteurizing the whey. As Mr. Johnston's letter in this issue shows, the results have been satisfactory from every point of view. A bitter or "yeasty" flavor in the cheese, which had been a source of trouble for many years, disappeared as soon as pasteurizing began. The milk arrived at the factory in better condition, patrons could clean their milk cans easier, and the whey returned was better for feeding purposes. Other factories which began pasteurizing the whey had the same experience. This year there are a number of factories in Western Ontario pasteurizing the whey, with very satisfactory results as the letters from several makers in this and succeeding issues will show.

Considering the very great benefits resulting from pasteurizing the whey, the cost of the work is small. The cost is about 50 cents a ton of cheese made, or from 50 cents to \$1 for each patron. It is worth this to the patrons if it did nothing more than enable them to clean the milk cans easier. But the greatest benefit will result from an improved quality of milk. One of the greatest sources of bacterial infection is removed, and to this extent the patron benefits in the improved quality of the output.

Pasteurizing of the whey is of value to the patrons nearly altogether. The maker does not benefit excepting in so far as it gives him a better quality of milk to work with, thus lessening his anxiety and worry as to what the finished product will be. The factory owner does not benefit, only so far as pasteurizing the whey at the factory to turn out a quality of cheese that better suits the market. It is the patron who benefits directly from the cost of pasteurizing the whey, and it is the patron who should pay for it. As we have shown, the expense is not large, and every patron should insist upon having the whey at his factory pasteurized. It is easier to clean his cans for the milk, and the finished article will be in greater demand on the market.

### Feeding Value of Whey Doubled

Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World:—In regard to pasteurizing whey, I would say that I have been doing a little pasteurizing and find it very beneficial to the flavor of cheese.

During the past four years we have been troubled off and on with bitter or "goosy" flavor and this year we commenced having this flavor. I immediately put in the pasteurizing pipes and the third day we had it completely stamped out and we have not had any of the flavor since excepting one day, that was yesterday

and we only use the plant when needed—I pasteurize about two days in the week. I started last June with this way of handling or heating the whey and am thoroughly convinced that it is O. K. In July I put in the outfit in my Oliver factory and experienced the same results. The cheese are greatly deal finer in flavor and nicer in texture and body.

We use brass rotary pumps for elevating the whey and we have our pipes so arranged as to heat the whey while delivering from the pump. We therefore never lift through the pump the hot whey. We heat to 164 degrees. We also use all of our exhaust steam in the pipes, or tank, and can also heat the whey in the ground tank to 160 degrees. I think that, as we have our pipes constructed, it is economical of fuel.

I am certain that the feeding value of the whey is doubled by the heating as it goes back to the patrons in good condition. I charged the patrons nothing this year for pasteurizing as it was an experiment that I tried it. W. J. Atkinson, Cheese Manufacturer, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The total number of cheese and butter factories in Canada in 1900 was 3,576, and in 1907, 3,516. The provinces where fewer factories existed in 1907 than in 1900 are Prince Edward Island (43 instead of 47); Nova Scotia (13 instead of 23); New Brunswick (53 instead of 68); Ontario (2,999 instead of 1,336); and Manitoba (51 instead of 69). In Quebec the number increased from 1,992 in 1900 to 2,074 in 1907; Alberta, 18 to 53; in Saskatchewan, 5 to 7, and in British Columbia, 8 to 13.

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—David Jordan.

## The Step-Mother

IT was after office hours, and the two men sat surveying each other through hazy clouds of cigar smoke as they exchanged desultory remarks upon politics, the market—the future of their business. Finally Carleton spoke of his approaching marriage; it was for that purpose he had detained Aubrey Sutton after all the rest had gone.

"Aren't you a bit skittish about taking a woman of Miss Welburn's particular type to your home in Boltonville, Tom?" The question was put with the freedom of a friendship long gotten at Yale and tried through many succeeding years.

"Type?" Tom Carleton raised his eyebrows.

"Well, what I mean is, a girl who has never breathed anything but the society atmosphere—surrounded by fashion and luxury—no one could horribly pampered by those dotting old parents of hers." Sutton spoke somewhat apologetically, though there was an obvious note of anxiety in his tone.

Carleton remained silent a space, smoking as he reflected in some constraint upon the other's words. Then he looked up and met Sutton's eyes steadily, crushing down the fears that knocked at his heart; he smiled and said a little proudly: "She loves me, old fellow; that fact should level all distinctions."

"But does it?"

"It seems so—of course it ought to, surely." Carleton assumed his position and a little frown of displeasure drew his brows together.

"Oh, come now, Tom. You know what I'm driving at—of course you do. In the first flush of romance, everything seems possible, and as long as that—let us say, period of enchantment, lasts—everything is possible. But there is the period of adjustment to be reckoned with."

Carleton nibbled the end of his cigar nervously, while a gradual flush mounted to his forehead. His hands, large and brown and muscular, unconsciously gripped the leather arms of his chair, the blue veins showing tense and prominent through the bronzed skin. But in a moment, he had regained his self-possession, and said lightly:

"Look here, Aubrey: I'm satisfied. What in the deuce do you want to stir me up like this for?"

Sutton's eyebrows went up, then down, and he shrugged his handsome shoulders. "A burned child dreads fire," he said. "I've been pretty badly singed in my day, and I took the liberty of trying to save you from a similar fate."

Tom Carleton looked at him in quick sympathy; Sutton's story was unknown to him. But the warning assurance upon his own face was undiminished as he answered: "I

may be mistaken, but I flatter myself that I know Philippa well enough to feel content of the reception she will accord the children and my father. If she fails me, I shall be terribly disappointed, but I shall make the best of it."

Aubrey Sutton had risen and tossed his burnt-out cigar through the window into the street below. As the other smiled, speaking, he turned and shot out his hand. "You're the right sort, Tom. I congratulate you and give you my best wishes. And I hope you are going to resent my well-meant suggestion, or let it bother you. Come to think about it, it would be foolish for you to keep up two establishments. I'm sure, for a week out of town, but I shall certainly be back in time for the wedding."

When his friend had disappeared, Tom Carleton sat for a long time with his head resting in his hand. Had Sutton spoken the truth? Was it an unwise experiment to take a young woman, flattered by Welburn's exaggerated type of cultivation to a quiet old country homestead in the Georgia Hills? He thought of his children—three little stair-steps ranging from four to seven; and his straight-faced old father! He had no recollection of ever hearing his fiancée discuss the subject of children—he did not even know whether she tolerated them. For some careless reason, he had neglected to bring up the topic of his own, having taken it for granted that she, who loved him well enough to become his wife, could not fail to give him the offering the same devotion that he himself yielded them.

Well, there was nothing to be done now; the marriage was to take place the following week, and after a fortnight's honeymoon in California they were to go home and settle down in Fulton County.

The thought of keeping up a separate establishment in town, as Aubrey Sutton's remark had indicated, presented itself to Carleton's mind fleetingly. Above everything in the world, he wanted the girl for his wife, but equally as much, he wanted a mother for his little girls. The only woman who had ever done for them since their own mother's death was an old black "Mamma," and they needed the refining influence and care of some sweet, cultured woman.

And so, for a long time he sat and struggled with his doubts. The conflict of emotion, the strife, between hope and fear, left him fretted and unstrung. He rose from his chair at last and pulled down the top of his desk. Then he turned off the light above it, and a moment later he had closed the door behind him and was touching the elevator-bell across the passage.

Out in the open, his course rose with every brisk step; by degrees his

old assurance came back to him, and he laughed at his apprehensions. How foolish he had been to Aubrey Sutton's insinuations disturb him so! Aubrey was a fine fellow, but he was a cynic and a misanthrope, and he viewed all things through lenses distorted by his own perverted experiences.

At the corner of Peachtree Street, Carleton turned and walked a couple of blocks till he reached the front of one of Atlanta's most palatial homes. He paused for an instant with his hand on the gate-latch, a throbbing red in his temples; then he collected himself swiftly and went in and rang the bell.

While waiting for Philippa to make her appearance, he walked restlessly about the room, staring vacantly at the water colors and engravings. His thoughts had gone back to his *lede-fete* with Aubrey Sutton, and he found himself again yielding to its agonizing influence. The crisp rustle of skirts brought him to himself sharply, and he turned as Philippa entered the door, with her hands outstretched.

"There's to be a tiresome old dinner at seven, Tom, for the Prescotts, you know. I thought it would be nice if we could sneak off for a jolly ride out to one of the parks, where we could sit on a bench and talk—unmolested by the crowd."

Carleton was holding her little white hands in his big, brown paws and he stooped suddenly and kissed her. Then they went out and walked to the corner to wait for a car.

During the evening, Carleton made several vague but ineffectual attempts to introduce the subject of his family, and at last had to give up in despair. Manifestly, the motherless children and the aged father were not of sufficient interest to "stick" in Miss Philippa Welburn's butterfly mind.

The bridegroom elect went home that night with a heavy heart. His old fears, and new ones, too, came thronging to his pillow in regiments, and would not Aubrey Sutton's Sutton was right. What business had he, after all, to think he could uproot a hot-house plant like Philippa and expect her to grow in the mountain soil? A girl who had never had so much as a pin-head's responsibility to be abruptly burdened with the upbringing of two young children, and the whims of a cranky old man!

The week passed and the wedding morning broke, a blue of sapphire and gold—like the sky, so yellow the sunlight.

(Concluded next week)

## What a Farm Home Should Be

A good location for the farm house is on the south slope of a hill. But we cannot all have hills suitable for this purpose, so we must plant trees to break the force of cold winter's blasts. Maples, box elders and catalpas grow so rapidly that they are valuable for windbreaks, but evergreens should be planted for more permanent protection. Be sure that there are trees for shade also. Some times dwellers in farm houses suffer more from sun than from winter winds.

There should be a cistern, of course. If the hill by the house is steep enough, the cistern can be located at the back of the house, and the water conducted by pipes to a faucet in the kitchen sink. This is the most convenient arrangement where possible. In any case the pump from cistern should be in the kitchen or upon the porch.

### THE GROUND

The farm home should have a lawn as carefully kept as that about the city home. There should be some flowers, but do not crowd them. A few well cared for are better than many neglected. Roses, peonies, lilacs, snowballs, and some of the perennial lilies in little care are always satisfactory.

The back yard should be as well

kept as the front, and should never be made a dumping ground for worn out furniture and leaky utensils. It may be shaded from the sun under whose branches stand rows of beehives. Farther back could be the kitchen garden, well fenced and commodious.

I would have a hall but not a large one. It is a convenient place to leave wraps, and to use as a vestibule generally.

The house should be heated by a furnace, this system having proven as practicable for the farmer as for his city brother.

As well as my experience goes, kerosene lamps furnish the best and most practical light for the farm home.

The kitchen should be well lighted, as should all the house, the windows fitted with blinds and white sash curtains. The walls should be painted and the floor covered with linoleum for the sake of cleanliness. There should be a sink, a hot-pipe, a good range, a cupboard, a kitchen cabinet, chairs—one rocker—a few interesting pictures on the wall, a few books or papers by a sunny window, where one may sit and read, and a pantry fitted with shelves and hooks, and well stocked with cooking utensils. There should be a door leading from the cellar from the kitchen, as well as an outer cellar door.

### THE DINING ROOM

The dining room should contain, besides a good extension table, a sideboard, china closet, sewing machine, a few easy chairs and a good bookcase on the walls. Personally, I like furs, flowers, or landscapes better than game. There should be a window placed between this and the kitchen, to save carrying everything back and forth. The walls should have a pleasing paper, and the windows short, ruffled curtains of muslin or silk. There should be a good floor covering, and probably the telephone will occupy a convenient place on the wall. This room will be so pleasant that many moments will be passed here, doing nothing but eating. There is little need for a parlor to-day in ordinary homes, either farm or town. A large library and sitting room combined is better, for it is too good for every day, yet is charming enough for any company. Here will be found bookcases, desk, reading table and lamps, couch and easy chairs with an abundance of cushions, piano or organ, and any other musical instruments liked. Paper, curtains, rugs and carpet should all be good, and quiet, harmonizing should prevail. As many pictures as taste dictates may be upon the walls, choosing only the best. Here and in the dining room the plants; and this should really be the family living room.

### UP-STAIRS

The bedrooms should not be too small. Let the floors be covered with rugs or mats, and furnish with light, pretty paper. At the windows there should be shades, and dainty curtains that will stand laundering. Each room should have a closet, and a washstand supplied with plenty of soap, water, towels and wash-cloths, besides bed, chairs and dresser.

If there is power on the farm to send water to the house, a bath in the room should by all means be included in the home. While it should be dainty, everything in it must be such that it will stand water. Tiling or oil-cloth on the floor will do well for the floor, oil-cloth or paint to match should cover the walls, and short white curtains should hang at the windows.

So much for the general fittings and furnishings of the farm house. The personality and originality of its mistress must give the finishing touches which will make it "home, sweet home."—Aunt Lucy.

**Learning to Sew**

By Kathleen Abbott.

I wonder how many mothers remember the patchwork quilts pieced by them when they were girls. Each day a certain stint must be done, so many blocks overcame together. What an interesting task! It seemed, I will remember when as I grew a little older I saw my mother piecing one of the sewing machine and when I thought of the long hours of struggle with thread that would persist in knitting up in the hot, sticky little hands and then saw how easily and quickly it might have been done on the machine, a feeling of the injustice of it came over me. Couldn't I have learned to sew without all those tiresome, unnecessary stitches?

There is a better way I think and yet here is danger of the machine superseding the fine hand work of the old days. By all means we will teach our little daughters to sew, but why not make the lesson of interest, not a tiresome task to be gotten through with as soon as possible. I teach my own little girl to learn that same over and over stitch but instead of starting her on a seemingly endless task of piecing a large quilt we started dollie's bed with a little mattress and pillows with the eager little eyes watching me every minute. Then I told Ruth that I hadn't time to do more for dollie then but if she would like I would show her how and she might make the rest. So together we looked through the pieces bag and picked out the prettiest pieces of prints and gingham that we could find and these I cut into three-inch blocks.

Then came the lesson, just the same stitch we had to learn, but here there is a difference. It is for dollie's bed and the little girl is interested in every stitch. She will look pleased to the completion of the little quilt. It is not an endless task. Every day she sews a little. I am very careful at first to make her do better than she is tired of it because I want her to enjoy sewing as she grows older—until, happy day! the blocks are all done. Then I let it for her and together we tie the cotton into place. Then there are little sheets and pillow cases to be hemmed. Perhaps it will be well to make another little quilt that dollie may sleep warmer. At least that is what I say.

In reality I wish her to have more practice on the over-seaming. Then dollie must have more clothes to wear. At first I will cut and plan them but as she grows older she will learn to do that, and on the next seams of her doll's clothing she learns the various stitches as she puts them together under her mother's directions. One day she will be allowed to help mamma hem the new dish towels or perhaps do a little simple sewing of her own little undergarments. So little by little she will learn the good old-

fashioned art of plain sewing. The sewing time is made as pleasant as possible and whenever possible she and mamma work together and that, working and playing together, will mean so much to both mother and daughter as the way to be.

**Washing Made Easy**

Blanche Brewster

Two things are essential to the establishment of a laundry system; these are the full equipment of the laundry and abundance of supplies. To have everything at hand, and everything on hand, is a prime essential.

**GET A GOOD MACHINE**

The intelligent selection of a washing machine is important; any machine will wash clothes clean, but some are harder on the clothes than others. When you are ready to buy a machine, send to the different manufacturers for catalogues and full information; acquaint yourselves with the good and bad points of each make, and take what appeals to you most.

The equipment of a laundry may be as elaborate or simple as the purse will admit, but the same essentials constitute the equipment. These essentials are:

- One washing-machine, 2 tubs, 1 wash-board, 1 wringer, 1 boiler, 2 pails, 1 dipper, 1 knife, 1 ironing-shed, 1 kettle for starch, 1 granite wash-basin, 2 baskets, 1 soap-dish, 1 clothes-stick, plenty of clothes-line, 1 strainer, 1 wooden spoon, 1 gross clothes-pins, 1 skirt-board, 1 waist-board, 4 sad-irons, 1 iron-stand or asbestos mats, 3 holders, 1 whisk-broom for sprinkling, clothes-horse.

In laundry supplies: Soap, borax, washing soda, beeswax or paraffin, bluing, ammonia, starch.

To keep the clothes of the household supplied with a laundry bag if possible for personal belongings is much better than to use one large hamper. Have the mass of washable material so they can be kept clean. It is also a good plan to have for the table linen a large bag that can be hung in the laundry; being hung up keeps away the mice, who smell the food; and spots on tablecloths, but are unable to reach them.

**SORT OVER THE CLOTHES**

Sort over the clothes, putting table linen and bedding in one pile; in another, things like corset covers, night-dresses and cambric underwear; in a third, white waists and handkerchiefs. Towels, washcloths and dusters must go in a pile by themselves. Colored clothes and stockings are better washed last.

The choice of soap is a matter of importance for the intelligent selection of a laundry soap will add to the wearing quality of your clothes.

Now prepare a boiler of soft water with one-half a bar of good white

soap dissolved in it. If you must use hard water, dissolve one tablespoonful of borax to each pail of water. This will soften it and serve as a bleach to the clothes.

**PROCESS OF WASHING**

If you have a washing-machine this warm water can be used for washing the clothes, having first wet them with cold water. Some people scald clothes, and I know of no more satisfactory way than putting them in cool water and bringing them to a scald; but do not boil them, for this makes them yellow, grinding the loosened dirt back in again. A few drops of indigo bluing give the clothes a good color. There should only be enough to tint the water.

Take table linen first (having removed all stains), and if there is a small wash, the bedding can go into this lot. Very soiled parts can be soaped thoroughly first. When the clothes are clean take out of the tub and rinse well in two waters before bluing. Bear in mind the bluing water should never be used for the purpose of rinsing; it is simply to restore the color.

Draw off some of the water in the machine and add fresh clean water and more soap; take the next lot of clothes, use the same method as before, and with care you will have perfectly pure white clothes. Remember that air and sunlight all add to the bleaching.

**Holes in Iron Dishes**

To mend holes in any iron dish, put a copper, iron or a lead rivet and head it down. Holes in the agate iron dish may be soldered by making the iron bright and holding a cloth on the other side to hold the solder. Large holes in iron kettles may be mended by pouring them full of melted lead or zinc, and then rivet

down. Gutta percha now comes in sheets of the thickness of tissue paper, for mending any kind of cloth or thin leather, by placing it between the patch and cloth and cutting it out the size of the hole; then iron together with flat iron at good ironing heat. The cost of this at rubber stores is 25 to 30 cents per square yard. That which is much thicker is used to make rubber cement. This is cheap, and for common use scrape a both parts and shave the patch to a thin edge, then melt on the percha with a hot griddle handle, then press together with a hot iron. Leather is best to patch rubber boots or shoes.

**Won a Cook Book**

I am glad to have two new subscriptions to send you The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for one year. I enclose the \$3 for same and would like to have you send me your new Cook Book as a premium. We like your paper very much and would not do without it now.—Mrs. M. W. Liston, Northumberland Co.

**Where They Kept the Milk**

Almost pathetic is the story of a small boy from the city who went out to the country to visit his grandparents and for the first time witnessed the milking of a cow.

He followed his grandfather to the cow stable and as the milk fell into the tub, he asked: "Is that the milk we drink?" His grandfather answered that it was, and then the boy remarked: "How do you keep the milk in a refrigerator. Do you keep yours in that thing?"

If your children object to patched stockings and the holes seem too large to mend, sew a piece of net over the hole and darn across the net.



**BLACK KNIGHT SHOE POLISH**

You get not only MORE Shoe Polish, but also the best shoe polish that money can buy when you use "Black Knight."

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Use them every day; young men and women by the score; we treat them personally and by mail and cure them, too, after all else has failed. Many were told they would never be helped, but we couldn't be helped, either. Are you one of the number? Write for our Home Treatment

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## THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Inquiries pertaining to cooking are solicited, and will be replied to, as soon as possible after receipt of same. Our Cook Book sent free for two new yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

### SOFT MOLASSES CAKE (NO EGGS.)

Into  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup molasses stir melted butter size of an egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sour milk, in which dissolve 1 teaspoonful soda, and 2 cups sifted flour.

### LIGHT OR DARK FRUIT CAKE (NO EGGS.)

Cream 1 cup sugar with 4 tablespoonfuls melted butter, add 1 cup buttermilk or sour milk, in which dissolve 1 teaspoonful soda. Mix in flour enough to make the batter not too stiff, and if spices are liked sift in

with the flour 1 teaspoonful cinnamon and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful cloves. Lastly stir in 1 cup stoned and chopped raisins dredged with flour.

### PLAIN MOLASSES CAKE.

Cream  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter or shortening, add 1 cup molasses, 2 level teaspoonfuls soda dissolved in 1 cup boiling water, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour sifted with 1 teaspoonful cinnamon and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful each ginger and cloves. Lastly add 2 well-beaten eggs.

### PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.

Cream 1 cup butter with 1 cup brown sugar, add 3 eggs, 1 cup molasses, 1 pint strong black coffee, warm, 3 cups flour sifted with 2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful each soda and allspice and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful each cloves and nutmeg. Dredge with flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. cleaned currants, 1 lb. seeded raisins and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.

chopped citron, and add to the batter. This makes a large cake and will keep indefinitely. Ice when cold.

### APPLE SAUCE CAKE.

Cream 1 cup sugar with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening, add 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in 1 cup unsweetened apple sauce, and flour enough to mix rather stiff, sifted with 1 teaspoonful cinnamon and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful each of cloves and nutmeg.

### Winter Study

In the winter months is time for study for mental discipline. Try Latin. Some one better equipped than you will give you an insight then you can take your own pace. Or better still, avail yourself of the aid offered by a reading course. You may think this will not prove remunerative but it will in one way or another. If it does not bring in dollars and cents, it pays in culture and brain-change. You can earn more in kitchen and garden because of its achievements. One young woman came under notice as a living proof that no striving is a failure. Obligated to teach a class of fifteen, a student taught her a little Latin. This she kept up in a desultory way alone. Some years later she took up a reading course, studying four years, giving two hours, one in the morning and one in the evening to work, which more brilliant scholars are said to accomplish in forty minutes. Lack of normal training excluded her teaching in the public school, but friends who knew her attainments and were anxious for their children to advance faster than they were in the day school requested her to teach a private class evenings. She added Latin to the common school studies and her general knowledge was so great that the fame of her teaching spread, and an afternoon class of older pupils applied for admittance.

### Apple Trees Free

What boy or girl on the farm would not like to have one or two nice apple trees all of their own? If you will simply send us one new yearly subscriber for this paper at \$1 a year, we will send you free of cost, "Boy's Delight Apple Tree." This tree is an exceptionally fine dessert variety, and ripens about the 15th of September to the middle of October. It resembles the Fameuse in color of flesh. The apple is sweet and of excellent quality. It is quite a new variety, and is a seedling of the snow.

For five new subscribers at \$1 each, we will send you six of these trees free of cost. Try and secure a club of five subscribers, and start an orchard for yourself. Send all subscriptions to The Household Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

## IT'S DIFFERENT—BUT

It's different, but that's not the reason why you should use



### WYANDOTTE Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser

You should use it because it is a better dairy cleaner than any other article; because it contains nothing objectionable or harmful to the milk, no soap fats, no lye, no acid, no preservatives; because it rinses easily and because it costs so little you cannot afford to be without it.

Order a sack from your dealer. Use it all up, and if it is not entirely satisfactory return the empty sack and he will give you back your money. That's a fair deal, isn't it?

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# PANDORA RANGE

Train up a girl in the way she should bake, and when she is married she will not depart from it.

"My mother taught me how to bake, and told me why she always used a McClary Range.

"Now I have a 'Pandora', and, as with mother, my troubles are few. After fire is started, I simply bring thermometer to desired heat and leave the oven in charge of the baking. It's built for faithful service.

"While housewives with other ranges are poking fire and changing dampers, I sit and read the 'Joy of Living'!

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## The Sewing Room

Patterns in each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust, waist, and waist measure for girls. Address all orders to the Patterns Department.

### MISSES' SEMI-PRINCESSE DRESS 4126

(To be worn over any Gimpes.)



This dress includes a full length panel, which is fastened with the shoulder straps, giving a distinctive novel, effect and will be found appropriate for all reasonable materials. The blouse is cut in eleven gored, and the two are joined by means of a belt. The panel and the shoulder straps are attached to front edges and the straps are cross-stitched to positions at the back.

Material required for 15 year size is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  yds 24, 6 yards 25, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of satin.

The pattern is cut for girls of 14 and 15 years of age and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

### CHILD'S OVERALL OR CREEPING APRON 817

Every mother of a creeping child will appreciate this useful, protective little garment. It can be drawn on over the frock, or it can be worn without one. It allows the child perfect freedom and activity, while it can be made from any simple desirable material.

Material required for medium size is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds 24, or 27, 2 yds 25 in wide. The pattern is cut in one size only, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

### COAT WITH VEST 8188

The coat that is made with vest portions is always a favorite and satisfactory one. This model includes the long lines that give a slender effect. Material needed for medium size is 7 yds 27, 44  $\frac{3}{4}$  yds 32 in wide, for full length; 6 yds 27, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds 44, or 14 yds 32 in wide. When the coat is made to the knees only, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd any width for the vest,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of velvet, to make as illustrated.

The pattern is cut in sizes for 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

### PLAIN BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 8184

Plain blouses such as this are to be extensively worn this season. They will be made from washable materials from the pretty washable flannels from taffetas and from various other materials.

Material required for medium size is 3 yds 24, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds 32 or 3 yds 44 inches wide, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of binding to trim as illustrated.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Three patterns given away free for one new subscription at \$1.00 a year.





## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, October 26th, 1928.—There is generally a better feeling in trade circles the past few days. Commercial travellers report it easier to get business than a few weeks ago. This is a healthy sign and may be taken as pretty good evidence that the turn has been made and that conditions will improve from this on. Rapid progress need not be looked for. And looking to the future, it is perhaps, as well that progress is slow. Better conditions will last longer when they do come. Money is tight on the commercial purpose and interest rates for rule steady. Call loans rule at 6% to 7 per cent, and discounts on commercial paper at 7 to 7 per cent. Generally Canadians may congratulate themselves that they have come through the depression so well.

### WHEAT.

Wheat trading has been somewhat irregular during the month, though the net gain has been a little advance in prices over a week ago. Conflicting reports from the American side have caused the irregularity. At Chicago at the end of the week the market closed a shade lower owing to a heavy demand for the crop in that country. The continued dry weather which has prevailed pretty dry over the fall wheat belt has the tendency to add a strengthening effect on values. It has now been broken and the rains of the past few days are likely to improve the Ontario crop considerably, though the acreage has been reduced. The market for Ontario wheat is stronger and more export business is being done. There is a demand for Ontario flour for export, so that the situation so far as the local market is concerned is stronger than a week ago. Ontario wheat is quoted here at 89½ to 90½ outside and as to quality and on Toronto farmer's market at 90 to 92 for fall and 88 to 89 a bushel for goose wheat.

### COARSE GRAINS.

The oat market keeps on the quiet side and the export market is easier. At

## ABSORBINE

Cures Swelling Puffy Ankles, Lymphatic, Full Ears, Painful Feet, Stiff Neck, Stiff Arms and Swelling, Lameness, and Allays the Pain Quickly. Relieves Rheumatism, Migraine, Headache, or any other ailment, removing the cause. It is sold by all druggists and dealers or delivered direct by post to any address.

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### FARMS FOR SALE

80 ACRES; soil, clay and sand loam, 2 miles from Lynden, on Grand Trunk Railway; and 100 acres, A. E. H. and B. Modern buildings; good farming community.—G. A. Shaver, Lynden, Ont. E-15-28

### MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

EAST BANK HERDS, Yorkshire and Berkshire. Snaps in choice suckers, both breeds, 8 weeks old. Berkshire boars (prize winners) fit for service. Mrs. Howlett, Kildon, Ont. E-15-16

DINING ROOMS AND SEEDS.—Write for prices. J. K. Coffey, 100 Compney St., 39 Gladstone Avenue, Toronto. Agent for cleaning gardens. Joplin. E-14

120,000 FEET IRON PIPING, all sizes, for water, steam, etc. cheap. Write for prices. Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Montreal. E-15-28

Montreal Ontario are quoted at 42c to 44c per bushel as to quality. Here oats are quoted at 37c to 38c outside and 43c to 44c in the Montreal market. The barley market keeps quiet. Malting barley is quoted steady at Montreal at 60c to 66½c. Here dealers are high in price for oats outside and 57c to 58c on Toronto farmer's market. Peas are quiet at 45c to 86c outside.

### FEEDS.

Though supplies of bran are more liberal at Montreal, there are no better. Manitoba bran is quoted there at 42½ to 82 and shorts at 82c, and Ontario bran at 42½ to 43c and shorts at 82c to 82½. A ton in bags in car lots outside and 57c to 58c in car lots. Here bran is quoted at 82 to 83.50 and shorts at 82 to 82.4 a ton in bags in car lots outside. The corn market is a little easier, though quotations here are largely nominal, at 95½ to 96c a bushel in car lots. Toronto has high prices for corn, make corn profitable for feeding in large quantities.

### SEEDS.

Seed prices are a little lower than a week ago, especially for alfalfa. Seedsmen cite poorer prospects for sales and lack of orders as the reason. At country points alfalfa is quoted at \$5.75 to \$7.25 a bushel. Timothy is being offered at extra fancy lots. Red clover is quoted at \$4.25 to \$5.00, and timothy at \$1.35 to \$1.75 a bushel as to quality.

### HAY AND STRAW.

Exports of Canadian hay show considerable increase the past week or two over the corresponding time last year. At Montreal supplies have increased and an easier feeling prevails though values are no lower as the local demand keeps good. Baled hay in car lots is quoted there all the way from \$8 to \$13 a ton less to quality. Here prices rule steady at \$10.50 to \$11.50 for timothy and \$7 a ton for No. 2 in car lots here and baled straw at \$6.50 to \$7.50. On Toronto farmer's market loose hay sells at \$14 to \$15; straw in bundles at \$15 to \$16, and loose straw at \$8 to \$10 a ton.

### EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market keeps strong, though an easier feeling was reported in Montreal early in the week. At the end of the week the market there was active under a good demand at 26c to 24½c for selects. The trade in cold storage stock has commenced. Receipts here continue light and the market is strong at 25c to 27c for strictly new laid and 25c to 25½ a dozen for seconds in case lots. Some dealers here have been paying 22c at country points for new laid during the

# The TRUSTEES BANK

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44

One of the 80 Branches of this Bank is convenient to you.

Your account is invited.

## UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE

### EXCHANGE

The horse trade in the quiet side owing to the few offerings. Prices are well maintained and more business would be done if more were offered of the kind wanted. The kind most in demand are general purpose and express horses and stern chucks. At the Union Horse Yard Stock Exchange there was a light run of horses during the week. There were no heavy drafts offered and there was little demand for this class. General purpose and express horses sold at \$140 to \$160, with some of choice quality selling as high as \$190 each. Heavy chucks sold at \$125 to \$150 and a few sound drivers at \$65 to \$100 each. There were no carriage horses offered, but a few sound sound horses sold at \$40 to \$70 each.

### LIVE STOCK

The cattle trade last week was unsatisfactory for the buyer as for the seller. Instead of a getting better, the quality of the cattle offering is getting worse. Good cattle are hard to get and what is offered is not so good. The market was not readily enough and at prices that would indicate that there is no great slump in the market. The quality of the offerings last week was of a kind that nobody wants and this inferior stock by sending it to market. The buyer is not satisfied as he wants better quality for his customers; on the other hand the seller cannot be satisfied with the price he is getting. But they are really all the cattle are worth, and the producer is losing money by sending to market so much unfinished stuff to market. Even though pastures are dry and feed scarce it will pay to put a better finish on cattle intended for market. The outlook just now is for higher prices and a good market for cattle after the new year and next spring.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The cheese market shows little change from a week ago, the bulk of the sales at the local cheese boards being under 12c, prices ranging from 11 1/2 to 12½, the latter for colored, which sells at a

price of \$1.50 a lb. in car lots. The market here is easy owing to the large arrivals of Ontario potatoes, which are quoted at 50c to 56c a bag in car lots Toronto. On the farmers market here potatoes sell at 75c to 80c a bag.

The bean market has an easier tendency and lower prices are looked for. At Montreal one pound pickers are quoted at \$1.75 and three pound pickers at \$1.70 to \$1.75 a bushel in car lots. Dealers here quote beans easier at \$1.80 to \$1.90 for primes and \$1.70 to \$2 a bushel for hand-picked in large lots.

### FRUIT.

The English market for apples is looking better and good fruit landed in good shape commands higher prices. Inferior stock, however, is not wanted and brings low prices. Prices for the best fruit will net \$2.50 to \$3.50 a bbl. at Ontario points. Some large sales of mixed ones and snows have been made during the week at \$2.25 to \$2.50 at f.o.b. points in Ontario. At Montreal good sound winter stock is quoted at \$2.75 to \$3.00 in round lots. Some straight Spies have sold at \$3.25 a bbl. No. 2 at \$2.00 to \$2.50, and No. 3 at \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bbl. On Toronto fruit market apples are quoted at \$1.50 to \$3.00 a bbl. and grapes at 15c to 45c a basket.

The cheese market shows little change from a week ago, the bulk of the sales at the local cheese boards being under 12c, prices ranging from 11 1/2 to 12½, the latter for colored, which sells at a

## Do You Raise Poultry For Profit?

Do you take pride in the fact that your fowls are properly fattened for market? If you do you ought to get the highest returns from them.

We are the largest Poultry buyers in Ontario of the better class of Poultry and will pay you the highest prices. Remittances forwarded promptly.

## DEPT. A. FLAVELLES, LTD., LONDON, ONT.

week. On Toronto farmer's market new-laid eggs sell at 27c to 30c a dozen.

Owing to increased receipts and the continued warm weather the poultry market is easier. Montreal last week live chickens were selling at 8c a lb. in a jobbing way. Dressed poultry is quoted here at 12c for turkeys, 12c to 12½c for ducks and young chickens and 8c to 8c for fowl. Spring chickens live weight are quoted in a jobbing way here at 8c to 9c; fowl 7c to 7½c; ducks 10c to 9c; geese 7c to 8c and young turkeys 12c to 13c. Montreal prices for a lb. higher. On Toronto farmer's market dressed chickens are 11c to 12c; fowl, 8c to 12c; ducks, 10c to 11c; geese, 15c to 18c, and geese 11c to 12c a lb.

### POTATOES AND BEANS.

At Montreal the potato market is quoted active and firm. Some Prince Edward Island lots sold during the week at 95½

premium just now. The highest market continues quiet. Some of the big retailers here have cut the price of Canadian beans to 6½ (15c), over the counter.

This should greatly increase consumption which had fallen off somewhat. Toronto prices rule steady at 15c to 15½c for large and 13½c to 13½c for twins.

Canadian creamery is quoted in England at 11½ to 12½ and tub market is firm and active. But prices are too high on this side to admit of much business being done. Owing to the falling price of export demand the Montreal market has a little easier during the week, but close of firm 25½ to 26c for finest creamery. Receipts are falling off which will help to keep up prices. Receipts are lighter here and prices rule steady at 25 to 27c for creamery; 24c to 25c for choice dairy prints, and 22c to 23c for tubs. On Toronto farmer's market dairy prints bring 3c 4/10 3/4c and make 34c to 35c a lb.

There is little doing in the export line as the right quality is not coming forward. One load of exporters on the city market on Thursday was reported sold for butchers' purposes at \$4.50 a cwt. Export bulls are selling at \$6.50 a cwt. Choice quality selling at \$4.50 a cwt. Quotations for exporters range from \$4.25 to \$5 a cwt.

Local market for quality of the offerings last week was of a kind that nobody wants and this inferior stock by sending it to market. The buyer is not satisfied as he wants better quality for his customers; on the other hand the seller cannot be satisfied with the price he is getting. But they are really all the cattle are worth, and the producer is losing money by sending to market so much unfinished stuff to market. Even though pastures are dry and feed scarce it will pay to put a better finish on cattle intended for market. The outlook just now is for higher prices and a good market for cattle after the new year and next spring.

Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle sell readily enough at \$4.50 to \$4.80 a cwt but not so much for the quality of the offerings of good cattle sell readily at \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; and 2½ to \$3.50, and canners at \$1 to \$1.50 a cwt.

There has been a fair demand for feeders and stockers during the week. Dealers have been offering a good quality of the bulk of the offering of medium to inferior grades. Good feed to eleven hundred pound feeders are scarce and are wanted. Quotations are as follows: Best feeders, 950 to 1100 the cwt, \$5.50 to \$4; best steers, 800 to 900 the cwt, \$3.25 to \$3.60; best steers, 600 to 800 the cwt, \$2.80 to \$3.25; medium steers, 600 to 800 the cwt, \$2.40 to \$2.60; common steers, 500 to 700 the cwt, \$1.75 to \$2.10 a cwt.

Trade in milk cows and springers was not so good last week as we would expect a slower demand for the Montreal market. Prices, however, were well maintained for quality; about \$3.25 to \$3.60 for cows with a range of \$30 to \$65 as to quality; one or two extra choice ones selling on Thursday at \$75 each.

The market for calves is weaker though receipts have ruled high. Poultry is more plentiful, and is taking the place of veal to a large extent. Prices range from \$3 to \$4 a cwt with a few good calves selling as high as \$5.50 a cwt. At Buffalo prices are quoted at \$6 to \$6.75 a cwt. In anything the sheep and lamb trade is weaker. Receipts have ruled large and though prices have been well maintained during which may meet lower values this week. Quotations are \$3.25 to \$3.50 for ewes; \$2.50 to \$3.75 for bucks and \$4 to \$4.50 for lambs. The Buffalo market is lower at \$4 to \$5.5 for lambs; \$4 to \$4.25 for yearlings and wethers, and \$3.75 to \$4 a cwt for ewes.

The hog market has held steady all week at \$6.25 fed and watered and \$6 f.o.b. at country points. There is an easier feeling and lower prices are looked for this week. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of October 22nd reads as follows: "The market is dull and 6d lower, but stocks are not heavy and holders are not forcing sales. Canadian bacon, 56c to 57c."

**UNION STOCK YARD PRICES**  
West Toronto, Oct. 28.—There was a light run at the Union Stock Yards this morning, only 23 cars, composed of 435 cattle, 50 sh ip and 25 calves. Election day was unaccountable for it. Trade was quiet. Most of the dealers seemed to be closed up with cattle and were taking a day off. The highest quotation for exporters was \$4.90 and for butchers, \$4.50.

**AUCTION SALE**  
**LIVE STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.**

Messrs. J. E. DISNEY & SONS will sell by auction their fine stock of pure bred Short-horns and high grade cattle, Clydesdale, Yorkshire White Swine, Farm Implements, Hoes, etc.

**MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1908**  
TERMS—Six Months; 5 per cent. discount for cash.

**J. E. DISNEY & SONS**  
Hilvick Stock Farm, GREENWOOD, ONT.

**HOLSTEINS**

FOR SALE—One Holstein Bull, eighteen months old, of DeKoi and Mercedes breeding. **SAMUEL LEMON,** 04-09 Lynden, Ont.

**HOLSTINS**  
I have only three sons of Brightest Canary to offer for sale. Speak quick if you want one.

**GORDON H. MANHARD**  
E-5-5-9 Manhard P.O., Leeds Co., Ont.

**SPRINGROCK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS**

32 Choice Young Tamworths, from imported ones and sired by a ported Knovel King David. A few F rch bred Holstein bulls and several top quality Berkshire quick buyers.

**A. C. HALLMAN,** E-5-11-09 Breslau, Ont.

**NEIL SANGSTER**

ORMSTOWN, QUE.  
Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle of high-class merit. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Write for prices. 04-2849

**SUNNYDALE HOLSTEINS**

FOR SALE—Highly bred bull Keyes DeKoi No. 403. Vd. & Dam, Helena Ho of DeKoi, with official bull record, 227 days at 1278 lbs. Sire a dam, Eugene Keyes, in American advanced register, will record 200 lbs. in two days. There is bull sired by Eugene Keyes, DeKoi and Pasture Register, of County DeKoi, the two champion bulls of the farm. He is a year old, kind and right every way. \$100.

**A. D. FOSTER,** Bloomfield, Ont. 04-28-09

**HOMI-BRED AND IMPROVED HOLSTEINS**

We must sell to make room for our best and holders at once to make room for the annual increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bull. You can also have a few young bulls. Puttick Farms, Imp., s of Henderson DeKoi, world's greatest sire, head of herd. Cost and terms.

**H. E. GEORGE,** CRAWFORD, ONT.  
Putnam Stn. 1; miles - C. P. R. E-4-4-

a cwt., with inferior stuff away below these prices. Sheep and lambs were quiet at \$3.25 and \$3.50 for ewes; \$2.50 to \$2.75 for rams and \$4.00 to \$4.25 a cwt for lambs, which are lower than last week. Calves sold at \$10 to \$12 a cwt, or about \$7.50 a each. Hogs are quoted at \$6.15, fed watered and \$5.90 f.o.b. at country points.

**THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES**

**PETERBORO HOG MARKET.**  
Monday, Oct. 26.—The local market is very weak, due to heavy deliveries of hogs and a very weak export market. The demand for hogs is many cases the hogs are not of any too good quality. The American market is still below the Canadian. The Danish lines remain stationary at about 35.00 hogs a week. The Geo. Matthews Co., quote the following prices for this week's shipments: f.o.b. country points, veighed or cut, delivered at abattoir, 86; veighed or cut cars, 83.25.

**MONTREAL HOG MARKET.**  
Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 24.—The market for live hogs is steady with no change to note. The country market is quiet and unchanged and rule at \$6.50 a cwt for selected lots weighed off cars, country points, delivered at abattoir, 85 to 86. The demand for dressed hogs is fair with prices ruling at about \$9.25 to \$9.50 a cwt.

**EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE**

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 24.—The cheese trade this week has been decidedly mixed. The demand has almost entirely colored cheese, and this class goods has been run up in prices, until today it commands a premium of almost one-half cent a lb. over white cheese. The demand for white cheese is only fair, and prices are practically unchanged from last week. The country markets ruling at about 11 1/2% for this class, although one or two markets have sold at more money. The demand for a whole is small, and it is evident that stocks in existence are too heavy and dealers on both side of the Atlantic are not so anxious to part with their already heavy stocks. If it were not for the shortage in the supply of colored and it been possible to get more there is no doubt but that prices generally would be lower.

Our receipts are steadily falling off, and everything points to the rapidly approaching close of the season. The shipment are not for the week, but for the week would probably aggregate 60,000 boxes. None of the steamers, however, has been put in, and there is no doubt of fog and smoke about the River St. Lawrence has prevented them from sailing. The demand for butter is not improved, and combined with the decreasing receipts has produced a very firm market, with higher prices ruling at country points. There was a little demand to export this week, and the total shipment for the week amounts to about 2,500 packages.

**MONTREAL PRODUCE TRADE**

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 24.—Butter.—The demand for butter continues good and the market is firm. The price for the week and now rule at 26c to 35c for fancy solids and prints. Ordinary finest selling at 25c to 25 1/2c and undermarket at 24c to 25c. Dairy butter is jobbing at 25c to 25 1/2c. Cheese.—There is a fair trade doing in cheese all the time at prices ranging from 12 1/2c to 14c according to quality. Eggs.—There is not much new to say about eggs. Some dealers find falling off and are inclined to cut prices a bit, but the quotations generally are unchanged from a week ago and rule at 25c for new laid fancy stock. Selects are quoted at 22c to 24c. No. 1 stock at 21c to 22c, and seconds at about 18c. (Editorial)

**INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.**

Nov. 28 to Dec. 16, 1908.  
The organization of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago was one of the most important events in the history of the development of the live stock industry. In December, 1907, there were on exhibition at this great show 7,523 of the finest meat and draft animals in the world, containing 222,000 animals of ten territory and four foreign countries. These animals were entered in competition for more than 2,500 premiums, aggregating \$75,000.00, offered in upward of 600 classes of cattle, hogs, sheep and swine, besides packing house and other interesting exhibits, all of which

were viewed by fully 400,000 visitors from nearly every state in the Union and foreign countries.

No such object lesson in everything which pertains to excellence in the breeding, feeding, marketing, manufacturing and distributing of animals and animal products was ever previously placed before the producers and consumers in this or any other country. The next great annual exhibition will be held November 28 to December 10, 1908, in the International Amphitheatre and about twenty adjoining buildings at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

No progressive farmer, feeder or breeder can afford to miss this leading annual event.

**JERSEYS**

**DON JERSEY HERD**  
Can furnish you with young bulls sired by Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, who was sire of the 1st prize herd at the Toronto Exhibition, 1907. If you want practical money making Jerseys, secure one of these well bred bulls.

**D. DUNCAN, Don, Ont.**  
Duncan Station, C. N. O. Ry. E-4-9

**AYRSHIRES**

**NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES**  
Bull Calves dropped this Spring. By 7-10-100 Bull, First prize Toronto, Ottawa, and Halifax. Lost distance shows E-4-09 W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

**SPRINGROCK AYRSHIRES**  
are large producer of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. A few choice bull calves of 1908 ready to ship. Price right. Write or call on E-4-1-09 W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

**SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES**  
Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. See our stock at the lead of this city. Write for prices.

**ROBT. HUNTER & SONS** **Marsville, Ont.**  
Long distance phone. E-625-09

**Ayrshires on Ste. Marguerite Farm** have been selected from the best milking strains in Scotland, are large shaggy animals, with great milking ability. A number of young bulls for sale ranging from 1 year to several months. Also Tamworth pigs and Shropshire Sheep. Write for prices.  
**P. A. GOUIN, Proprietor,** E-12-9-08 Three Rivers, Que.

**AYRSHIRES**

**HUME FARM AYRSHIRES**  
Our 1907 importation has landed, consisting of females, 1 year olds, yearlings and calves; bull yearlings and calves. I have record up to 1200 gals. milk in Scotland. We also have calves from our own Record of Merit cows and wethers. Females any desired age, either imp. or home-bred. Come and see our herd. Photos in residences. Boarding Station, G.T.R. E-10-10-08  
**ALEX. HUME & CO., Mont-Pel.**  
E-9-12-09

**BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES**

Champion Herd of Canada; Champion Herd at National Show in Chicago, 1907. The home imported Dairy sds. of Shrotonville, with a record of 1,172 lbs. of milk and 28 lb. fat in 12 months. Six cows and heifers have already qualified in the Record of Performance test with good records of milk and fat. Herd headed by Baruchick King's Own Imp. Imported and Canadian bred stock of all ages for sale. **R. R. NEVILL,** E-9-12-09

**STONECROFT STOCK FARM**

Harold M. Morgan, prop. Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Choice young Ayrshire Bulls and heifers for sale. Yorkshire pigs from Imported Sires and Dams, February and March litters. Largest selection. Highest quality. Write for prices.  
**E. W. BJORKLAND, Manager.** E-5-36-09

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**H. BARTLETT**  
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**BREEDER OF DORSET SHEEP**  
Prompt Attention given to Inquiries. 04-10-09

**LEICESTER SHEEP, CHESTER WHITE SWINE**  
Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Broms Turkeys, Wyandottes, S. C. Dorkings, Indian, Golden, or Black Red Game Fowls. Write for what you want to.

**GEO. BENNETT,** Charing Cross, Ont. E-12-10-07

**BERKSHIRES**  
From the First Prize Junior Yearling Bear at Toronto, 1908, and from prize winning sires. Write you want to.

**JOHN ELLENTON & SON, Hornby, Ont.**

**YORKSHIRES**

A number of young bears from 4 to 6 months old from imported large English stocks. These are an exceptionally good lot of young pigs and will sell right. Write on request for prices. Also Tamworth pigs and Shropshire Sheep. Write for prices.  
Apply Manager, **FAIRVIEW FARM** LEMSDEN'S MILLS, QUE. 04-19-09

**DISPERSION SALE**  
**ISALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM**  
Danville, Que.

**Thursday, Nov. 12, 1908**  
**TEN AYRSHIRE COWS**  
**FIFTY HEAD OF AYRSHIRE HEIFERS, from two months to four years**  
**THREE BULLS, including "Netherhall Robin Hood" (Imp.)**  
**SIX HEAD HEREFORD COWS and HEIFERS**  
**THREE HEAD HEREFORD BULLS**  
**SIXTY HEAD YORKSHIRE SWINE of all ages**  
**SHEDS—Six Months Credit on bankable paper, Four per cent. off for cash.**  
**ISALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM, Danville, Que.**  
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Because the "Bissell" is built for business it lasts for years and gives satisfactory service all the time. It is made strong and durable to stand any strain. Steel springs with spiral ground steel bands well riveted; axle of 2 in. solid steel; frame of hardwood reinforced with double tram rock and steel angles make it rigid and strong. Bearings on large anti-friction rollers. The rollers are made of the best material and are ground to the proper shape. The rollers are made of the best material and are ground to the proper shape. The rollers are made of the best material and are ground to the proper shape.

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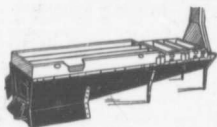
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