

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOLUME XXVII

NUMBER 35

# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Dairy and Cold Storage  
Commissioner Fe 09  
(Agricultural Dept)

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 16,

1908



THE ATTRACTIVE HOME OF A SUCCESSFUL DAIRY FARMER.

One of the most successful dairy farmers in York County, Ont., is Mr. A. F. Jackson, whose residence is here shown. A description and plan of this house was published in the Household Department of the exhibition number of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, September 2. In the Dairy Farms Competition held last year by The Canadian Dairyman, Mr. Jackson's farm took sixth place. It would have stood much higher but for the fact that Mr. Jackson kept a herd of beef cattle as well as a fine herd of Jerseys. This told against him in a Dairy Farm Competition. Mr. Jackson makes a speciality of shipping cream.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



## SOONER OR LATER

you will buy a cream separator, but before you buy, you owe it to yourself and to the women on the farm to make sure which machine is the best, and then buy it for them.

The most easy way to find out which is the best is to get a line on the nearest agent for the

# Simplex Link-Blade

Ask him to bring a machine to your farm for a free trial, and if you are a sane man you won't be content until you have made arrangements to buy it.

Thousands of farmers have followed this advice and they know that they have the best, because it is the only machine that contains the

## Link-Blades

and the

## Self Balancing Bowl

# D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

MONTREAL and QUEBEC

## COLD STORAGE AND A MARKET



Butter and Cheese Makers desirous of selling their products in Montreal will always find buyers and excellent Cold Storage facilities at the

**GOULD COLD STORAGE COMPANY'S STORES**

there. Leading Factory men throughout the Country have for years made use of these Stores as a market, obtaining the highest prices for their Goods with immediate payment. Write us and learn how this is done.

**GOULD COLD STORAGE COMPANY**

Grey Nun and William Streets  
MONTREAL - QUE.

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

### Farmers After Drainage

While calling at the office of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World recently, Prof. W. H. Day, B. A., of the Ontario Agricultural College, who was on his way to Perth to give a demonstration in drainage work in the interests of the branch office of the Department of Agriculture, stated that his department was constantly turning down applications for drainage surveys. Many farmers had held off sending in their applications all summer and now at the last moment they were writing and wanting a man at once. Of course it was impossible to fulfill their requests as hundreds of applications had been received earlier in the season which demanded the first consideration. Professor Day stated that he had three men on the road practically all the time laying out drains.

This drainage work that has been undertaken by the Physical Department of the college is proving to be a great thing for farmers. The growth that has taken place over Ontario in the feeling towards drainage is wonderful. On the average farm there is probably no investment one can make that will return better interest for the money and labor invested than will underdrains. It is the often repeated opinion of all those who have installed underdrains that they pay for themselves in from one to three years in the extra production of crops. It is a great boon to our farmers that capable men, such as are sent out from the college, are available for this work of properly surveying and laying out drains. To be the most effective drains must be scientifically constructed. Farmers having underdrains to do should avail themselves of this service supplied by the Ontario Agricultural College.

### Swine at the Canadian National

The exhibit of hogs numbered 414 entries, of, on the whole, as prime stuff, as ever faced the judges at Toronto. This speaks well for the industry, especially after passing through such a depression as the breeders have experienced within the past year. The Berkshire entries numbered 143, largely in the hands of new exhibitors, such as William Wilson of Brampton, Ont.; J. J. Wilson, Milton, Ont.; L. Wood, Islington; E. T. Choate, Brampton; E. Chapman, Brampton. Most of the old exhibitors had their usual quota of stock.

### BERKSHIRES

The aged boar class brought out a strong lot. T. A. Cox of Brantford, 1st, with a lengthy good one; William Wilson of Brampton, winning 2nd on a hog of choice quality but rather undersized for class. Cooper & Nephevs, the well-known sheep dip manufacturers won 3rd and 4th upon a pair of useful hogs. Many good judges would have placed a large, smooth-topped hog of Thos. Teasdale's, well up in the money. In senior yearlings, three were brought forward by Thos. Teasdale, Concord; P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar; Cooper & Nephevs, who won in the order named. In Junior yearlings, J. J. Wilson won 1st on a very smooth, clean-cut hog, with Teasdale, and Cooper and Nephevs following respectively. T. A. Cox again scored 1st in the under 12 months class, with G. Wood, Islington, winning second and 3rd. E. T. Choate won 1st in the under 6 months' class, Boynton 2nd, Cooper & Nephevs 3rd, and G. Wood, 4th, placings that were not altogether popular among the onlookers, several expecting a Teasdale entry to head the list. The silver medal was awarded to the aged boar belonging to T. A. Cox.

A fine growthy bunch of aged sows faced the judges, and secured J. J. Wilson 1st, Cooper & Nephevs 2nd, Boynton & Son, 3rd, and Teasdale

4th. In senior yearlings, T. A. Cox again scored 1st, Teasdale 2nd, Cooper & Nephevs 3rd and 4th upon a very good lot, but a better lot came out as junior yearlings when J. J. Wilson again won 1st, with Cooper & Nephevs 2nd and T. A. Cox, 3rd, upon a grand smooth pig. In sows, under 12 months, J. J. Wilson was again placed 1st, the fourth time in four entries, which is a remarkable record for a new exhibitor. Teasdale won 2nd and Cooper & Nephevs 3rd and 4th.

### YORKSHIRES

The Yorkshire classes in which were over 100 entries put up one of the best, if not the best, exhibits they ever had at Toronto. D. C. Flatt and Son, Millgrove, the most extensive importers and breeders in Ontario, who deserve congratulations for the way in which their herd is fitted, won the lions share of the prizes, capturing every first and second honors. Joseph Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, put up a strong and very creditable exhibit next to that of Messrs. Flatt. The only other exhibitor being Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus, who also had a strong lot forward, but was not in the money. The judges were after being of medium length, profitable kind, however, for the average feeder. J. E. Brethour, Burford, failed to put in an appearance with his entry which would no doubt have added increased strength to the class. The judges were, R. J. Sarbutt, Bellville, and Wm. Jones, Zenda.

### TAMWORTHS

Tamworths were never better represented than at this show. D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, were exceptionally strong in their exhibit, notwithstanding the fact that they lost 4 head, owing to the extreme heat when shipping. This firm are to be congratulated upon the fine form in which they showed their herd, some of them perhaps were rather too heavily fitted for the breed. E. G. Morrow & Son, Milton, and Chas. C. Morrison, were each out in fine form, breaking about even for second place, with a lot of useful stuff, the former winning the silver medal sow, and Douglas & Son on boar. Herbert German, St. George, the only other exhibitor had a good useful bunch forward but not highly enough fitted for his competitors. J. C. Nichol, Hubrey, placed the ribbons.

### OTHER BREEDS

The exhibit of other distinct breeds was not as large and representative as one might expect from the number of breeds it covered, perhaps because there is very little to encourage men to show where as many different types come together as succas largely depends upon the leanings of the judge to one type or another. The best shown were the Hampshire, a belted hog and a comparatively new breed shown by Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Poland China and Duroc by G. Smith, Scotland, Ont., Essex by J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, Chester Whites by D. DeCoursey, Barnholm, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth. This latter breed which is very popular for crossing purposes should receive a distinct class at such an important exhibition. They were the principal winners in the above class.

A large and interesting exhibit of export Bacon hogs faced the judges who spent a considerable time in making their decisions. They finally placed Messrs Flatt 1st and 2nd with very uniform pens that won in the same order in the Yorkshire class. Third prize went to an entry of Featherstone's, white and black sows. Douglas & Son's Tamworths, some of which were a trifle thick for the class. The judges were the same as officiated in Tamworth and Yorkshire classes.

A report of the Horses and Beef Cattle will appear next week.

Issued  
Each Week



# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16, 1908

No. 44

## HOW TO GAIN THE MOST FROM THE HORSE SECTION OF A SHOW

J. H. Reed, V. S., O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Exhibitions are supposed to be instructive, one must, however have an intelligent idea of what is required before he can gain any great benefit from the show. Then, to gain the most, one must go to the show to work.

While agricultural exhibitions are supposed to be both entertaining and instructive to the visitor as well as profitable to the successful exhibitor, we are of the opinion that a large percentage of the visitors attend with the idea of being entertained rather than instructed. The man who attends such exhibitions with the idea of seeing his friends and having a good time will give a casual attention to the departments that interest

improve his knowledge of horses. We must admit that at many of the small agricultural exhibitions where there are not classes for the different classes of horses, and as a consequence animals of different classes are exhibited in the same section, and where the judge is either not allowed to or is not competent to disqualify those not properly classed and explain why he has disqualified, but continues to judge with the too common idea of

the individuals of each class and compare them. He has decided that it is wise to look over the entries while standing as he will not have a favorable opportunity to do so while they are on exhibition. Having examined them as closely as circumstances will admit he will decide which in his opinion, should be 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Of course as he is not able to see action he must judge as to probable action, indicated by general conformation and by the manner in which they stand. While it is not possible to correctly judge action in this way, in most cases the line or truthness of action is strongly indicated by these points. However, the height of action cannot be fairly estimated.

### ATTENTION AT THE RING

Having carefully looked over the different individuals of each section and having decided which, in his opinion, should win and having made notes of the same, he takes as favorable a position as possible to observe the individuality and action during the exhibition before the judges. He will doubtless in some cases be compelled to change his placing when he sees the style and action of the entries, as in many cases an individual that appears somewhat plain and common when standing in the stall is very stylish and a good actor when in harness or saddle. Hence the student must not necessarily adhere to his first impressions. He should note carefully how the awards are placed and if at variance with his ideas. He should try to observe as to why this variation.

### CATCH THE JUDGE'S SYSTEM

Provided the judges are systematic the student will soon be able to see the system upon which they are acting, as regards size, type, action etc. He must remember that in all classes of horses, while size and general type are important, action is of paramount value. This applies to all classes but more particularly to the lighter classes. He must also remember that height of action and flash action, even in the heavy harness classes, in order to be perfect must be true and extensive, and that in order to correctly judge truthness of action, it is necessary for the judge to see the animal go straight away from, and towards him. As the observer at the ring side has not the same opportunities to do this as the judge in the ring, he must not be too ready to adversely criticize the judge because he does place the animals as he (the student) thinks they should be placed. By paying strict attention to the horses being shown and the awards being placed, the student will at least be able to learn the ideas of the judges and the type of animal and action they consider are demanded in the different classes.

In conclusion we may say, what probably we should have said at first, that in order that a student may be able to gain instruction in horse judging by attending an exhibition of horses, he must have an intelligent idea of the desirable characteristics of the different classes. While such exhibitions are supposed to be instructive, they are not schools of instruction, and in order that a student may increase his knowledge of the different classes he must have a reasonable knowledge of what is wanted before he attends; else he will become so confused that his observation will be useless.



Plowing for Fall Wheat on a Brant Co. Farm.

The plow shown in the illustration is a large walking gang. It turns 22 inches in two furrows. By attaching a seat from the corn binder in front of the foremost plow, the outfit can be ridden. With a smart walking 4-horse team, such as shown, an acre can be plowed in two hours by means of this gang. It easily averages four acres a day. The plow costs about \$30 when new. Photo by our special representative.

him, but pay particular attention to none; probably sit on the grand stand or stand by the horse ring while the attraction classes are being exhibited and doubtless criticize the judge or judges if the awards are not being placed in accordance with his hastily formed judgment. This is part of his programme. He likes to see good horses, likes to find fault with the awards, etc.; he is not there for instruction or to gain knowledge regarding horses. He probably thinks that he knows more about horses than the judges (and in many cases he may be correct); he is out for a good time and he is having it according to his ideas and that ends it.

### GO TO THE EXHIBITION TO WORK

We wish to discuss briefly the man who, while he has an intelligent idea of the desirable characteristics of the different classes of horses wishes to improve himself and visit the exhibition for that purpose. He is there to gain all the instruction he can, we may say he is there to work. He will be able to gain considerable enjoyment and entertainment but his main object is to

planning what he considers the most valuable animals, more or less regardless of their special fitness for the specific class in which they are being judged. The person who is present for the purpose of being instructed must of necessity become confused, as he cannot see why certain animals are placed above others. The judges are practically paying no attention to type or action, in fact are acting upon no system except the probable market value of the exhibits regardless of class.

In order that the student may receive valuable instruction in judging horses he must visit a large exhibition, where there are sections for all the recognized breeds and classes and where the judges are competent and honest. At such exhibition the horses of each breed and class are supposed to be stabled as nearly together as circumstances will admit. The man who is out to gain knowledge, having made up his mind that he will devote his time to the horses and allow other attractions to go unobserved, should first of all visit the horse stables, select as nearly as he can

### Treatment of Young Clover

J. Hugh McKenney, Elgin County, Ont.

The young clover is now entering upon what perhaps is the most critical period of its existence. With the removal of the grain crop it is left practically unprotected from the scorching rays of the sun. The average farmer apparently believes that the final outcome, whether it be good or bad, is largely a matter of chance. Considering the value of clover both as a fertilizer, and as a fodder crop, it is a most important factor in the ordinary farm rotation. Neglect of clover is bound to effect a farmer's undoing in a greater or less degree. True, weather conditions have considerable to do in the matter, but given a fairly good soil, and a reasonable effort to assist nature so far as is practicable, a good stand of clover may usually be secured, even under unfavorable conditions.

While riding the binder and when drawing in the grain I always keep an eye on the young clover. In some places it will be strong and rank; in others, where the nurse crop is badly lodged, it may be thin and weak or be completely smothered out; in other places where the grain is thin and poor the clover will also present a feeble appearance. In the first instance there is no cause for worry, it only needs letting alone and is sure to come on splendidly. So, too, will the spots that have been shaded and smothered by the heavy grain lodging. Where the nurse crop goes down early there will be places completely smothered out, but even then it will seldom pay to reseed them. Such land is so rich that a few seeds that did not grow at first will stool out wonderfully, soon covering the bare spots. It is, therefore, only on such areas where both grain and clover are thin, that I give much attention.

#### ASSISTING NATURE

The cause of the trouble is that the soil in these poor places is generally lacking in available nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, especially the last named, of which the clover plant requires large quantities to make a successful growth. If left alone, there will be very little if any of it left in the spring; so here is at least one way where the farmer can assist nature. A moderate coating of either farm yard manure or some good commercial fertilizer containing a large percentage of potash will work wonders in such cases. If farmyard manure is used it should be spread evenly and not too thickly over the surface, taking care not to leave any lumps or clods of straw manure, which might smother the delicate young plants. A manure spreader, is the best for this purpose, as it is possible to do the spreading much more evenly and economically than by hand. This top dressing gives the clover a good start before winter. The fall rains carry the valuable parts of the manure down to the roots, while the straw refuse mulches the ground between the young plants and shades the surface.

#### SHOULD NOT BE PASTURED

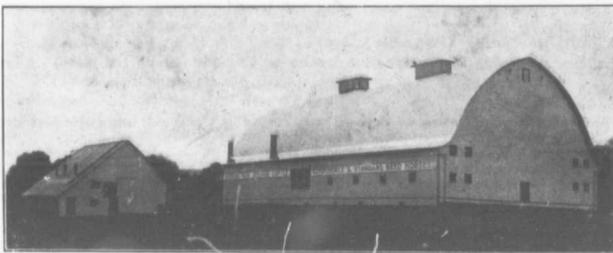
Another point, where many make a great mistake, is in pasturing their young clover in the fall. If there is any danger of it becoming far enough advanced to form heads, which is very probable when the fore-going method of top-dressing is practiced, it would be much wiser to run a mowing machine over the field, setting the knife to run as high as possible. The dividing board should be removed so as not to leave the cut clover in bunches but spread evenly all over the field. This clipping thickens the top and root growth, adds to the mulch and fertility and tends to produce a uniform stand. There is no danger of injury from tramping by stock or of the plants being cut off below the crown as would happen very frequently if animals were allowed on. Then, too, the ground is cleaned of weeds and these also serve as a protection. The clipping should not be done later than the middle of

September in order to give the clover sufficient time to make proper growth before cold weather begins. By following these few precautions, other things being equal, I have never failed to secure a good stand of clover.

### How Weeds are Spread

An American citizen from New York State, who had a farm there, but who used to farm in Michigan, was sitting in the train just behind the writer on our way up the Midland Division of the G. T. R., from Toronto. He

The threshing machine is one of the worst sinners in distributing weed seeds from farm to farm, and more precaution should be taken by farmers to see that the seeds are well shaken and swept out of the machine before it enters their premises. Then, when threshing is begun, the first half bushel of grain should be kept and ground for feed. This would be one of the greatest safeguards against the spread of wild oats, wild mustard and like seeds. Stock carry seeds on their hoofs in a muddy time, but more frequently in their hair does distribution take place.



Fine Buildings on a Quebec Farm.

A south-east view of the barn and pigery on Senator W. W. Owen's farm, at Monte-Bello, Que. The Senator farms 500 acres of excellent clay land fronting on the Ottawa River. See *Gossip*, "Ayrshire at Monte-Bello," page 19 of this issue.

remarked, as we were both looking out of the car window, "Why this is the cleanest country I ever struck. Our country is full of all kinds of rubbish. I have a garden I thought that I was keeping quite clean, but there are more weeds in it, I believe, than in all the farms I have seen from Scarborough Junction up to Unionville." It certainly is a very clean part of the province, and is well farmed. I told him I could take him to very few such sections as he was looking at, I was sorry to say, in the province, but there were a few other parts that would compare favorably. However, this being the latter part of August, and the comparatively level fields having been well harvested, one could not see, at this time of the year, some of the weeds which doubtless did show up even in that highly favored locality. It is not altogether free from wild oats, mustard or the perennial sow thistle, and spots of quack grass. None of these weeds were showing much.

#### THE AGENCIES OF DISTRIBUTION

There are some weeds it is hard to get entirely free from, owing to their easy distribution by their seeds. Already the commerce in seeds has been noted as a most fertile source of weed distribution. Other agencies are the wind, water birds, vehicles and machinery—especially, the threshing machine—stock, and stable manure. The wind carries these seeds, to which a pappus is attached, like a parachute, of which most of the thistles, dandelions, blue lettuce, etc., are examples. Wind also distributes weed seeds sometimes in winter over a crust on the snow. Such seeds as ragweed, chicory, curled dock, etc., may be more or less distributed in this way. Water will carry weed seeds along river and creek banks, and deposit them there. During heavy rains or spring freshets, seeds are carried from high lands down on flats to the ditches and creeks. Birds are carriers of seeds, sometimes dropping them out of their beaks and, perhaps, often they drop them in their manure undigested. Vehicles passing along the roads, or across fields, may pick up seeds or portions of underground root stalks during wet weather, and carry them to other parts. The farm implements trail root stalks from field to field, if great care is not taken to prevent it.

Such weeds as the burrs or those having rough surfaces and forks like vetch, stick to the hair, and are carried around in this way.

Then last, but not least, stable manure, especially that hauled from town or village to the farm, is usually loaded. Great care should be taken as to the application of stable manure containing weed seeds to prevent their distribution. It has been frequently argued, and often practised, to rot the manure through the heating process to destroy the vitality of weed seeds. This system is open to serious objections, such as the loss of the nitrogen element, which is the most valuable fertilizing ingredient in stable manure, and the reduction in bulk, thus lessening the amount of humus to be added to the soil.

It would appear a far better way to apply manure to sod lands intended to be plowed either in spring or autumn for hoe crops, or on hoe crop ground, and simply worked in the surface soil, where the weed seeds would be sprouted, and the tender plants killed. Much of this distribution would be saved by preventing as far as possible all weeds from going to seed in all places. Would it not pay? "Weed Fighter."

### Preparing Bees for Winter

E. C. Hagg, Victoria Co., Ont.

Anyone contemplating keeping bees, whether on a small or on a large scale, should, before embarking in the business, secure a good, up-to-date book on the subject of bee-keeping. A winter should be spent in studying it, so that the theory of the business, as well as the nature and habits of the bees, may be well fixed in one's mind before attempting to handle them. One of the numerous periodicals devoted to the keeping of bees, is indispensable to the beginner. When spring comes, the would-be bee-keeper should, if possible, spend a day in the yard of some experienced bee-keeper, if such a one can be found in the neighborhood.

If one already has the bees, and has been letting them run themselves all summer, he should make haste now to see that they are put in proper shape for the approaching winter. The beginning of the month of September is plenty late enough to complete the work of winter preparation in the apiary. It is not the purpose of

this little article to go into a lengthy explanation of the requirements of the colony, or of the why and wherefore of each requirement. Such information, to be complete and comprehensive, to a "green" reader, would fill a dozen or more pages of this journal. The only right way to learn what is required is to learn it from a book, where it is always ready for reference. A great deal could be learned for quick use, however, by a visit to a well-managed apiary, as mentioned before.

#### WHAT TO DO NOW

To one who is in a quandary as to what to do with his bees in order to assure their successful wintering, such a visit would perhaps help him more than anything else. A few of the prime essentials at this season, however, are: First, each colony should be examined at once to see that it has a good, laying queen. If a queen is present but is not laying, a small quantity of this feed, say half a pint, should be given each night for a week or ten days. This will induce the queen to lay a batch of eggs, which will provide young bees for winter and next spring. Where brood-rearing ceases early in the fall, and is not recommenced, the bees in the hive are so old by the following spring that they are not much use, and die off at a very critical time. They would perhaps leave the hive depopulated at a time when, if they had lived ten days longer, the next "generation" would have been hatched to take their places. If no queen is present in a hive now, the colony should be united with a colony having a good laying queen, or they should have such a queen introduced, and then be fed as stated.

#### MUST HAVE ABUNDANCE OF FOOD

Having a good queen and a large number of young bees, the other prime essential for successful wintering is abundance of good honey, or sugar syrup. Honey gathered from buckwheat is apt to be followed by "honey dew." This when placed in the combs on top of the buckwheat honey, and eaten first by the bees when in their winter quarters, is very liable, in fact, almost certain, to produce unfavorable conditions in the bee's body before spring. Honey

essary to place floats on the syrup so that the bees can take it without falling in and getting drowned. Don't be afraid of making the hives too heavy when feeding. They will be light enough before clover blooms again.

#### Cutting Corn for Silage

N. C. Campbell, Brant County, Ont.

The season of corn harvest is again at hand. With some this season is forced upon them owing to the early frosts. Others cut their corn according to the knowledge which they have regarding the most profitable stage at which to cut. Too frequently much feeding value is lost that might just as well be saved were the corn allowed to become more fully matured. If the corn is frosted one has no other alternative than to cut at the earliest possible moment. In such a case one must cut it at once or suffer loss. This year, owing to the unfavorable wet season at the time of planting, which delayed the seeding operations, much of the corn will require all the time available to properly mature.

Analyses of corn at different stages of maturity show a wide variance in the food elements contained. Between the milk and the glazing stage and on to the final period of ripening there is a constant and remarkable increase in the nutrients stored in corn. In corn that has not reached the glazing stage a large percentage of the albumenoids, or "flesh formers," are in the form of amides. These are of but comparatively little value to the animal. To get the best results we should have this nitrogenous product in the form of albumenoids. This we secure by allowing the corn to reach, or even go slightly past, the glazed state.

Much of the dissatisfaction that has been experienced with silage has been due to cutting the corn too soon. When not matured enough, there is too much sugar present. This ferments and turns to acid making a very unsatisfactory silage. When more fully matured this sugar and other carbohydrates, which are in a transitional stage, become translocated and transformed into starch and other more stable compounds.

Harvesting the corn crop should be delayed until the plants have been allowed to accomplish their full work of gathering, elaborating and loc-

corn harvest until the ear has passed well into the glazing stage. You will then get the best of your corn crop and you will have the most satisfactory fodder or silage.

#### The Planting of a Family Orchard in Eastern Quebec\*

J. C. Chapais, Ass't Dominion Dairy Commissioner  
St. Denis, Que.

In my capacity as a member of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec, I have always thought it my duty to give all possible information to those of its members and even to outsiders who make a request for it. It is for such a reason that to-day I am here to read before this convention a paper on the creation of the family orchard. I do it to answer numerous questions very often put by those of our members of the eastern section of our province who, knowing that I belong to that section, and that I own an orchard of some extent and of which I have had occasion to speak in the reports of our society, suppose that I can answer them. I do it the more willingly because I have always advocated the creation of an orchard on the land of every farmer.

From the western boundary of our province as far as the Gulf, making an exception for the Lake St. John region and the section contiguous to it in the West under the same latitude, we can grow grafted apple trees, if we make a good selection of those fit to grow under the various latitudes. With respect to my own region, I have for a long time, made the proof of my assertion. To-day, I come to indicate in a few words, what is to be done to plant, almost everywhere, in the eastern part of our province, taking notice of the exception I have just made, an orchard sufficient to provide a large enough quantity of various fruits to permit the introduction in the dietary of the family, of an agreeable and hygienic element of variety.

#### SITE AND SOIL

The section I have in my mind, while writing this paper, is the one lying east of a line drawn on the map of the Province of Quebec, from top to bottom, passing alongside of 72 degrees 30 minutes of longitude, through the city of Three Rivers on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and by about the middle of Compton county on the southern boundary line of the province. In that section, we must select a light, rather than a heavy soil; a well drained piece of land and a site offering shelter against Eastern winds.

#### SIZE OF THE ORCHARD

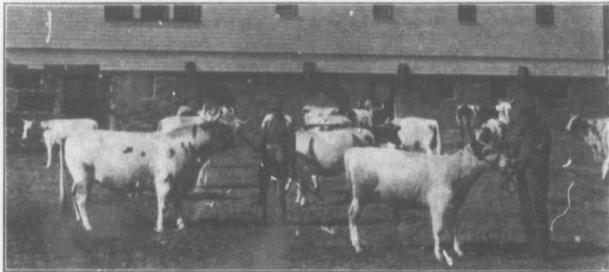
From what we know about the number of persons composing the average eastern family, we count that, taking the helping hands and all, there are eight persons per home. For such a family, a piece of land measuring an arpent in length by half, in orchard, supposed to contain the various kinds of trees would eat during one year. We give here an outline of the place of such an orchard, with reference figures and letters showing how it should be planted. We use the arpent for measure, because, in the largest part of the region for which we are writing, it is the common measure used by all land-owners.

The square arpent is 180 by 180 French feet and covers an area of 32,400 square feet, giving for half an arpent an area of 16,200 square French feet. For those who would like to make the comparison between the measure of the arpent and that of the acre, let us say that the acre is 1.7937 arpent and an arpent is .5580 of an acre.

The French foot is 12.79 English inches so that, in English measure, the arpent is really 191.85 English or Canadian feet in length.

(To be continued next week)

\*A paper read at the summer meeting of the Quebec Pomological Society.



A Few of the Ayrshires at Monte Belle, Que.

The Ayrshire herd owned by Senator W. W. Orsna, comprises 6 head of pure bred stock. His cattle are of true dairy type; the cows possess good, large udders with well placed teats. See *Genist*, "Ayrshires at Monte Belle," page 19, of this issue.

dew is not a perfect food, such as honey is. Solid, sealed combs of clover honey are safe feed, but they are expensive, with honey retailing at 15 cents a pound. Solid combs of sugar syrup are just as safe, if not safer, and the cost is little more than half that of honey.

The sugar syrup is made by dissolving granulated sugar in good, clean water in the proportion of two parts of sugar to one of water, by weight. It may be fed in a vessel or feeder placed in an empty super or hive body over the colony. If fed in a dish or open vessel it is nec-

essary nutritive matter. To harvest a corn crop for silage or even for fodder while the grain is in the milk stage is to sacrifice a large part of the feeding value which would otherwise come to this crop, were harvesting delayed until the corn had passed into the glazing stage. The value of this is seen in a practical way when corn that has just tassel is fed to cattle. Such invariably gives unsatisfactory results. Stock cannot consume enough of such forage to supply themselves with the nourishment required.

Unless forced to do so by frosts, delay your

### Dairy Cattle at the Canadian National Exhibition

The dairy cat' was as usual made a grand display at the Toronto Exhibition. Though the Holsteins were a small exhibit numerically, they made up for it in quality. The Ayrshires, the favorites of the Scotchmen, were out in large numbers though not as numerous as on some previous occasions. Jerseys were probably never shown in larger numbers and in such fine form as they were this year. A herd of Guernseys, owned by Guy Carr, Compton Station, Que., though not particularly strong, was of considerable interest to the sight-seers. The following is the report continued from last week.

#### AYRSHIRES

In the aged bull class, R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., took first with Bartheskie King's Own (imp.). This bull was a typey fellow and was showing in great condition. He possesses true dairy type and size and might well be termed a perfect show animal. He is a good handler, is straight in his lines and has all kinds of quality. As mentioned last week, he was the champion in all the classes. He has been a champion for three years in succession at Toronto. He also won the championship at the Chicago Dairy Show last fall. Hunter & Son of Maxville, took second with a splendid animal that, being younger, had not the size to run against Ness's champion. Hume & Co. of Memie took first. This bull was not in the best show condition. In the class for bull two years old, P. D. McArthur, Georgetown, Que., took first with Netherhall Walkman (imp.). He was a deep typey fellow and easily won first. As mentioned last week this fellow gave the aged bull of Ness's the closest call he ever had for the first prize. Hunter & Son took second with a nice very smooth bull. He was good in form but lacked a little in depth. Ness took third with a good typey fellow that was in grand shape. Ness also took fourth. The fourth prize bull, though a good dairy animal, was a little coarse and was not a show bull. With bull one year old, Ness took first with Morton Mains Queechey (imp.), a grand show bull, one which some claimed was the best bull on the grounds. He was a very stylish dairy-like animal of good form and of large size. Hunter & Son took second with Howie's Crusader (imp.). He gave the first prize animal a hard run for his money. He was good in heart-girth and deep in body, and of good dairy type. Ness took third with a nice dark-colored true dairy type animal. He was somewhat smaller and younger than the other two. Hume took fourth.

With bull calf under one year Ness took first with Bartheskie Taraxacum, a large calf showing lots of Ayrshire type and to some an easy winner. Stewart & Son of Memie, took second with White Wolf, a good strong calf and one that might easily have been placed first, in fact, many around the ring thought that Stewart had an easy thing with this calf. Hume took third with Royal Sandy, a splendid calf which might easily have taken a higher place with other judges. Hume & Co. took fourth. Two calves were a splendid pair, as good as we have seen for a long while. Considerable kicking was heard from different quarters because these two calves did not receive a higher place. P. D. McArthur took fifth, Hunter & Son, sixth.

In the bull calf class under six months, Hume took first with White Goods. He also took second with Midland Rare Style (imp.). This pair were particularly nice calves and were easy winners. Hunter & Son took third with Mennie's Wuller. P. D. McArthur took fourth. The championship in the bull classes, as announced last week were: Senior and

Grand championship, Ness's Bartheskie King's Own, junior championship, Ness's Morton Mains Queechey (imp.).

#### FEMALE CLASSES

Though the bulls were an interesting bunch, the cows, especially the aged class made a wonderful display. They were in the best of form with udders that might be said to have never appeared in better shape. They made probably the best showing that had ever been seen at Toronto. The judges had considerable trouble in placing them, and, as might be expected in such strong competition, satisfaction with the placing was by no means general on the part of the exhibitors as well as the on-lookers, although it was realized that the judge's task was difficult. From the on-looker's standpoint a class like this went a long way probably to account for the phenomenal milk records that have been and are being made by breeders of Ayrshire cattle. After considerable work the judges placed in order of merit, Brown Cow, Barbiga Big Nancy (imp.), owned by Hunter & Son first. She was a grand cow and appeared every inch a champion. She was a real winner too high. When "bagged up" her teats stuck out in a way which was not pleasing to Ayrshire fanciers. Every inch milk she appeared to furnish better advantage. In the opinion of the owner the cow which took fourth place was the better one of the two. Had this class been milked out placings in the cows probably would have been different. Ness took second with Denty 9th of Auehenbrain (imp.). She was a beautiful cow with a level udder and high teats planted right. She probably was a little out of bloom but she possessed an excellent form and body. Mr. Dunlop, one of the members of the judging commission, thought that this cow was the real thing. Other authorities around the ring also expressed themselves in favor of this cow. Some, however, thought that this cow was a little off. She was a young cow and good though not possessing a particularly large udder. As the judging was late in the day the cows were probably "bagged up." They showed much better the following day. Ness took third also, with Finlayston Maggie 3rd. This cow was considered by many to have the best dairy head of the bunch. She probably had the strongest constitution of any cow in the ring. She was first and largest cow grandly and udder. She showed to a disadvantage owing to having been in lactation for some time. Ness's cow did not show as large udders as did some of the others, on this account. Their udders, however, were about as nearly perfect as it is possible to get them. Hunter & Son took fourth with Casselman's 1st. This cow was considered by all to be an extra good one. Many thought that she could have gone higher, among others the owner, as well as the judge. The fifth prize winner was Pride of the Hume Farm, owned by Hume & Co., a beautiful cow though showing somewhat to a disadvantage owing to having freshened after making her entry. She would have been in better shape in another week. Ness took sixth with a cow of good dairy stamp possessing a large udder and with teats well placed. She probably had as good an udder as was to be seen in the ring.

In the class for three year old cows, there were but three entries. This was probably the weakest class of all. Hunter & Son took first with Dairy Queen, of Springfield. Hume, of Memie, took second. This class for dry cows was also weak. Hunter & Son took first and third. Ness took second with a cow of grand dairy type and a good handler. Some thought that she should have had first.

The class that turned out for heifer two years old was exceptionally fine, probably as good as has ever been

seen at Toronto. Here it took the judges some time to make their awards. Hume was first with Clerkland Kate 2nd, (imp.), a rather plain cow but possessing a beautiful udder, which in all probability won for her the first place. Hunter & Son took second with a good useful dairy heifer possessing a good udder. Ness took third with a good heifer that probably was a little too fresh to show to advantage and to claim a higher place. Ness also got fourth, Hume & Co. fifth.

With heifer calf under one year old, with milk, Ness got first and fourth, Hume second, Hunter & Son third. Some thought that the fourth prize animal might have gone higher. She was somewhat "peaked" at the tail; this evidently in the judge's eyes, being sufficient to put her down. With first calf under one year Hunter & Son, first, Ness second and fourth, Hume third. With heifer calf under six months Hume was first and second, Stewart & Son third and fourth. Hume & Co. took fifth. The beautiful topped calves straight all the way through. In the estimation of some they could have been placed higher. Hume's calves were probably better fitted which in all probability won them first place. Hunter & Son's Barbiga Big Nancy 2nd (imp.), which won first in the aged heifer, carried off the female grand champion ship.

#### GRADED HERDS

One of the most interesting classes of all the Ayrshires was that of the graded herds. It consisted of one bull any age, two cows over three years, two one year old heifer, yearling heifer and one calf. Four herds lined up before the judges in this class. They fairly filled the ring and they presented a sight long to be remembered. The first, Ness took first, his herd being particularly strong, having at its head the senior and grand champion bull. Hunter & Son took second. Hume's fourth prize aged cow taken a higher place in her class she would probably have turned the scales and have put her owner's herd first. Hume got third, Stewart fourth. In the young herd, consisting of one bull and three heifers under two years old, Ness took first and third; Hume, second; Stewart and Sons fourth. In the class for four animals, the progeny of one bull, Ness took first and third; Hume, second; Stewart & Sons, fourth and fifth. Some thought Stewart's oldest herd should have had a higher place. His younger herd were lacking in that they had not age enough to show well beside older animals.

#### GUERNSEYS

But one exhibitor of Guernseys was on hand to uphold their merits. Mr. Guy Carr, of Compton, had his herd on exhibition. They added considerably to the general interest of the dairy cattle section and were of particular interest in that they are not of a single color, nor bred in Canada. The herd were a fairly uniform lot, two animals especially are worthy of mention. The aged bull Gules Aerea was a fine individual, a good representative of the breed. Probably the best individual in the herd was the yearling heifer, Maple Ridge Aurora 2047. This was an exceptionally fine heifer, large and grown for her age. She was a grand dairy type, ranged with a great barrel of large capacity. She was good in quality and looked as if she would make a grand producer.

#### JERSEYS

The exhibit of Jerseys was one of the best ever put up at Toronto, surpassing in numbers that of any other dairy breed. There was not a weak class in the lot. Mr. Spann of Dallas,

### THE BEST LINIMENT

ON PAIN RELIEF FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's  
**Gaustic Balm**

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For  
Inflaming and  
Swelling of the  
Wounds, Burns,  
Scalds, Bruises,  
Cuts, Sprains,  
Horns and  
Sore Throat  
Sore  
Body  
Aches,  
Rheumatism,  
and all Stiff Joints

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no person less than ten years of age should use it. It is a perfect safety.

REMOVED THE ADDRESS—STRENGTHENED MUSCLES  
Gombault, Tex.—"One bottle Gaustic Balm did me good. I had a sore throat and a stiff neck. I used it and in a few days I was well. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent direct to the manufacturer, Gombault, Tex. The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

Texas, who has judged in almost every state fair in the Union, including the St. Louis Exposition, said the exhibit of Fereor, whose was the best that he ever judged.

There were six exhibitors. D. Duncan Don brought out 29 head, mostly bred by himself and all in the pink of condition. His Fontaine Boyle bull, a son of Golden Fern's Sod, headed the herd.

Another exhibitor of B. H. Bull & Son were again to the fore with their Brampton herd. They had the largest exhibit of pure bred stock ever by a Canadian exhibitor at a Canadian fair. Their exhibit contained several of their many time winners reinforced by a recent importation from the Island. Their two aged bulls, Fereor and Arthur's Gold on Fox—the latter is a fine type of a dairy bull bred in the purple-divided the honors. Wm. McKenzie, a new exhibitor, came to the front with the Island's choicest, selected by Mr. F. S. Peer. His bull, Pearl of Kirkfield (imp.) was placed first in his class and afterwards captured the senior championship and sweepstakes. Mr. McKenzie also captured 1st prize in yearling heifers in milk, and 1st in yearling heifers not all in the pink of condition. He also had the two beautiful animals of the true Jersey type. Mr. McKenzie was unfortunately in being thrown out of the aged herd prize, owing to one of the heifers being out of milk. He stated the herd was easy; first but could not qualify. Mr. Thompson Porter as usual had out a fine herd that he had captured at the Toronto fair, headed by the stylish young bull, Golden Fox of Dentonia. E. Wicks & Son had forward ten head, among them a very handsome yearling bull, King Cole, a fine one and out of Duichess of Berlin, a cow bred by E. Reid, Berlin, which gave with four calves 175 lbs of 5 per cent milk in 14 days. The new sire bred up in Leoman Wilson of Port Nelson, who entered nine head.

Aged Bulls—There were four choice animals faced the judge who promptly placed Pearl of Kirkfield first. He is true to type, with a very handsome head and neck, deep round barrel, grand withers, very good rudimentary, but a little down in the back and not as clean cut behind as we would like to see. B. H. Bull & Son had the 2nd prize bull in Fereor (imp.). A bull of great boldness, deep-bodied, fine head and neck but rather short coupled. The same exhibitors had the 3rd prize animal in

(Continued on page 12)

**Live Stock at St. Lawrence Exhibition**

The exhibit of live stock surpassed former years in number of entries and quality. In horses, Clydesdales, predominated and were a lot of fine type and quality. In aged stallions, Gus A. Langelier (Champion) captured the red ribbon, diploma and gold medal offered by the Scottish Society, with "Royal Edward" (imp. by R. Ness), a horse of fine shape, up to good quality limbs and feet. Second went to H. M. Morgan's "Sweet Everard" a horse of grand substance. In the three-year-old class, B. W. Brizner of Hemmingford won the red with "Harrier," a Baron Mitchell colt of extra good quality (also imp. by R. Ness). T. B. McCauley won 1st in the two-year class with a good imported horse, while the Messrs. Nussey Bros. Allan's Corners, won 1st in class with a yearling colt by Baron Sillitho. They also won 1st on a brood mare and 1st on a foal. Langelier won 2nd on fillies of one year and two-year-olds with "Stadacona" by Baron Sillitho. "Flora" also 1st on Clydesdale mares. Messrs. Nussey Bros. won 1st on a brood mare, 1st on foal by "The Rejected" and yearling colt by Baron Gilbert. The draught classes were not well filled, but among them were some good draught horses. T. B. McCauley won several prizes on his mares.

Mr. Gibson of Beaconsfield judged the Clydesdales and draught horses. The French Canadian class was 1st as well filled as we expected but, while a few were a shade off type, yet on the whole they were a fair class. Standardbred horses were represented as was also the driving classes and Hackneys. D. G. Greig, Allan's Corners, won a number of prizes in these and the driving classes. Fancy drivers and saddle horses were numerous.

Ferchons, Belgian and German coach horses were also represented.

**CATTLE**

Among the beef breeds, Shorthorns predominated. Many were brought out in finer form, from the herds of Messrs. Pope & Cromwell, Cookshire, H. H. Fuller, Capeton, H. H. Cleveland, A. C. Ross, Sherbrooke, and I. M. Parker, Lennoxville. The diploma bull, "Spiry Marquis" belonged to Pope & Cromwell. He was a fine animal, sappy and of good quality. The diploma female was the junior heifer calf "Grace" owned by Pope & Cromwell. While the majority of the Shorthorns were of the best type, yet a few were of the dairy type and conformation, and evidently looked like good producers.

Herefords were shown by Ialgh Grange farm at Dunnville, and were a lot of fine, smooth, even fleshed animals, well fitted and brought out in good form.

Just two herds of Aberdeen Angus competed for the honors—James A. McLeod, Planters' Point, Ont., and A. Spofford of Stanstead, who divided the honors, the former taking a larger per cent of red ribbons.

**DAIRY CATTLE**

In dairy cattle, Ayrshires led both in point of numbers and in quality. Such herds were represented as those of Hector Gordon, J. W. Logan, Howick, D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, H. M. Morgan, Stonycroft Farm, St. Anne de Bellevue, Gus A. Langelier, Stadacona Farm, Cap Rouge, W. D. Parker, Hatley, J. M. Parker, Lennoxville, and G. W. Winsor, Capeton.

In aged bulls, Gordon's "Auchenbram Abram" won the red ribbon. He is a bull of fine quality and has some strong points in his favor; 2nd to Morgan's "Monkland Guarantee" a high class animal; 3rd place went to Watt's "Pearlstone" of Glenora. Logan won 1st and 2nd with "Nether" in the Hall Good Time," a grand bull of great quality and substance.

In yearlings, 1st went to Langelier's

Osborn bred bull, a choice fellow; 2nd, to Morgan's "Chief Pontiac"; 3rd, to Gordon's "Barchester Scottish Earl." Senior five-year-old, Watt, 2nd, Morgan, 3rd, Parker. Junior bull calves—1st, Morgan, 2nd, Watt, 3rd, Parker.

In aged cows, 11 entered the ring, all of good quality, giving the judges some close decisions. 1st went to Morgan's old "Graintry Trim," a cow of strong build and perfect type; 2nd to Langelier's "Scotland's Best," a fine quality cow true to type; 3rd to Logan's "Moss Rose."

In three-year-olds, 1st and diploma went to Logan's "Auchenbram Hattie," a cow perfect in form and vessel; 2nd to Watt's "Barcheskie Cinderella"; 3rd to Gordon's "Monkland Fanny."

In two-year-olds, 1st went to Gordon's splendid "Southwick Meg"; 2nd to Morgan's "Barcheskie Emily"; 3rd to Logan's "Ardene Caintyne 2nd."

Two-year-olds, dry, 1st, Gordon's "Barcheskie Polly"; 2nd, Logan's "Burnside Blonde"; 3rd to Parker.

Two-year-olds, fresh, 1st, Watt, 3rd, Langelier. Senior heifer calf, 1st, Morgan, 2nd, Gordon; 3rd, Langelier. Junior calf, 1st, Langelier; 2nd, Logan; 3rd, Watt.

Dry cows, 1st, Logan's "Miss Donovan"; 2nd, Langelier's "Burnside Cherry"; 3rd, Morgan's "Newhouses Daisy." Heifer calves, 1st, Gordon's "Monkland Pansy"; 2nd Logan's "Miss Donovan"; 3rd, Watt's "Maggie of Kelsco."

By and large of his get, 1st, Gordon's "Auchenbram Abram"; 2nd, Morgan's "Monkland Victor"; 3rd, Langelier's "Sir Oliver of Woodroffe." Aged herd, Logan and Gordon. Young herd, 1st, Langelier; 2nd, Gordon; W. F. Stepher, Huntington, and Jas. Bryson, Hrynville, placed the awards.

**HOLSTEINS**

Were shown by M. E. Woodworth, Laclea, J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, J. L. Riches, Sherbrooke, and J. M. Monte, Stanstead. The awards were placed by Matt Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

In aged bulls, Montel won the red ribbon and diploma with "Daisy Medley" of the "Koi," a large bull of great substance and quality. Second went to Woodworth's "Guy Shirling" another bull of grand stamp. In 2-year-olds, 1st went to Herrick's "Castalander de Kol Butler Boy." An even-made bull of fine type.

In yearlings, Woodworth won 1st with "Sheridan of Maple Grove," while Riches' "Prince Phosis Cornucopia" was a close second.

Herrick won the red in senior calves with "Castalander Wayne" a sappy youngster. Junior Calves, 1st, Montel; 2nd, Herrick; 3rd, Woodworth.

Aged Cows—1st and diploma to Woodworth's "Madam Dot." A smooth even cow of true dairy type, looking every inch a performer. He also won 2nd with a larger cow, "Daisy Barrington de Kol"; 2nd, 3rd went to Riches' large cow, "Florence A."

Three-year-old Cows—1st to Herrick's "Well Worn Johanna"; 2nd Riches' "Daisy Bell Duchess."

Two-year olds—1st Woodworth with "Bessie Pieterje de Pride"; 2nd Riches' "Princess A. de Kol"; 3rd Herrick's "Princess Anna de Kol."

Yearlings—1st Riches' "Dorothy A. de Kol," a heifer of fine quality and type; 2nd, Herrick; 3rd Montel.

Junior Calves—1st Riches' "Dorey Daisy Bell."

Junior Calves—1st Herrick, 2nd Woodworth, 3rd Montel.

Aged Heird—1st Woodworth, 2nd Montel.

Young Heird—1st Riches.

**JERSEYS**

These were shown by E. P. Ball, Stanstead, and R. H. Pope, Cookshire. They were not brought out in good form as at our Western Shows. Among them were some superior animals. The awards were placed by H. G. Clark,

Georgetown, Ont., who also judged the Guernseys and Brown Swiss.

Guernseys were shown by E. P. Ball and C. H. Howe. The former won all the red ribbons and diplomas.

**FRENCH CANADIAN**

These hardy natives of the province were second in point and number and far surpassed the exhibits of former years, both in numbers and quality. Among them we noticed a lot of sires that will make their mark in future years. Also many females of superior dairy merit notably the 1st and 2nd prize animals in the aged cow, 3-year-old and 2-year-old classes. Louis Thonon, Rivulniquay, L. J. Sylvester, St. Theodore; A. Alton, and Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, were the principal exhibitors.

**BROWN SWISS**

Transported from the hills of Switzerland to the hills of the Eastern Townships, this hardy breed has done well, and were shown by C. E. Standish, Avers Cliff, and H. H. Brown, East Hatley. Most of the cows having freshened last spring, they did not have the milky appearance of the other dairy breeds. Standish's age 2, "Prismo of Wachallin" is a fine specimen of a Swiss, while his cow "Ethelander," possesses many fine dairy qualities. She has a record of 52 lbs. of milk a day on pasture alone. The prizes were pretty well divided between the two exhibitors.

The exhibit of Grade Dairy Cattle was not large. There was a noticeable room for improvement in their quality. The Student's Judging Contest in both Dairy and Beef breeds caused considerable interest, as many as 15 young farmers trying their hand at placing the animals.

**SWINE**

R. C. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont., placed the awards on the swine.

Apart from the show of Yorkshires, which was equal in quality to any show we have seen, the exhibits of Berkshire, Poland and Tamworth and Chester White, were small, with little competition. Apart from a few individual animals the quality was not up to the standard of the show. The competition was keen and close, between the Stonycroft, Isleigh

Grange and Stadacona herds. The latter capturing most of the prizes.

**SHEEP**

Sheep were represented in long wools by Leicester, which were most numerous, and while a little uneven in type they were a good lot. A few superior animals were noticed. Lincoln's were a fair lot. And Cotswolds were possibly the most even in type and quality. In short wools, Shrops' predominated, and competition was close. A number of choice lots were noticed. The fault of a few animals was lack of covring about head and neck. Hampshires were the most uniform and were a nice lot. There were also a few good lots of Cheviots and Dorsets. Prof. Arkell of McDonald College gave the placings.

For the success of the show the management is largely responsible. President J. M. Cochrane and secretary Tomlinson with their efficient staff have succeeded in being congratulated for the successful manner in which the exhibition was conducted. W. F. S.



See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to THE TEMPLEN MFG. CO., FERDUS, ONTARIO

**FARM PROPERTIES WANTED**

Parties having farms for sale may send particulars of the same to the Practical Bureau of Colonization for information of prospective settlers from Great Britain and elsewhere. The Bureau will not accept a broker for the sale of property, but will direct buyers to the owner or agent of the property.

**THOS. SOUTHWORTH**  
Director of Colonization  
**HON. NELSON MONTEITH**  
Minister of Agriculture

**Breeders' Directory**

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$6.00 a line a year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**SHEEP**

**RAM EASTON**, Appleton, Ont., Leicester sheep. Shorn early breeding stock. 0-7-25-09

**AMUEL CUDMORE**, Harelands, Ont., importer and breeder of Dorset shags for sale. B-10-15

**SWINE**

**CRAS CURRIE**, Morrison, Ont., breeder of choice Tamworth Swine. Stock for sale. B-10-14-08

**JOS. FEATHERSTONE & SON**, Stratford, Ont., Large Yorkshire hogs for sale. F-23-09

**LORNE FOSTER**, "Glenhoson Stock Farm," Myrie, G. T. H. and C. P. R., breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. 0-13-15

**D. DOUGLAS & SONS**, Mitchell, Ont., breeders of Tamworth Swine, B. Turkeys, Toulouse "Pake" Ducks and C. P. R. game horns. Correspondence invited. 0-13-15

**SHOWN**, Downsville, Ont., Box 20, breeders of Large Black and White Swine, R. Rocks, Light Brahmas, W. and R. Leghorns, Rouen Ducks, W. Holland Turkeys. 0-11-1

**CATTLE**

**A. J. WATSON**, Castletown, Ont., breeder of Scotch Short Horns. 9 young bulls for sale. 0-13-15

**A. P. POLLARD**, Shadaland Stock Farm, Canton, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires Swine. Young stock always for sale. Rural phone. 0-10-1

**BERTRAM HOSKIN** (Mt. Pleasant Farm), The Gully, Ont., Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swine. High class young stock for sale. Long distance phone. 0-11-1

**JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS**, Willow Bank Farm, Milton, Ont., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Dorset Sheep and Berkshires Swine. 0-10-15

**L. O. CLIFFORD**, "The Maples," Ottawa, Ont., breeder of Herefords. Stock for sale. Ring telephone phone. 0-10-15

**BLANEVON**

**JAS. B. WATSON**, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont., Importer and breeder of Aberdeen Angus, Cattle, Dorset Horns and Suffolk Swine. Correspondence invited. 0-13-15

**STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM**, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale and English Harness Horses and Suffolk Swine. Stock of all ages for sale, including choice young bulls. Enquiries promptly answered and satisfaction guaranteed. Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec. 04-2

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



## POULTRY YARD

### Government Fattening Stations

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, will operate three chicken fattening stations this season. They will be located at Moomsinn, Tantallon and Langenburg, and will be conducted in connection with the creameries under government supervision buttermilk being used for feed in conjunction with fine oat chop for fleshing purposes. The work is under the charge of W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying, who will be assisted in doing the outside work by experienced poultrymen, and the various creamery managers.

For 1908 the following rules will regulate the work:

1. All birds must be delivered alive free of charge at the fattening station.
2. Only spring birds will be received.
3. All birds should weigh at least 3½ lbs. (By this it is not meant that good birds weighing less than 3½ lbs. will be refused. Our desire is to supply the requirements of the trade respecting suitable weight for roasters, which, on the average, calls for a bird weighing about 4½ lbs. To meet this as nearly as possible we would like the minimum weight when the birds are delivered to be as stated. We will, however, accept good birds under this weight and prepare them for marketing as best we can.)
4. In no case will cack birds, crippled, deformed, sick or diseased birds be accepted. The operator in charge of the fattening station will classify all birds and may refuse to accept those which in his opinion are unsuitable for fattening purposes.
5. All crops of all birds must be completely empty when received at the fattening stations. This is easily accomplished by cooping and not feeding the birds 24 hours previous to delivery.
6. All birds will be weighed alive on delivery at the fattening station, and the seller given credit for the total weight.

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, will make advance payments on birds as follows:

1. For scrub and grade birds, and also for cross-bred birds of the egg-laying and heavy strains, seven cents a pound live weight.
2. For pure bred birds of the Rock, Wyandotte and Orpington strains, together with their cross, showing good conformation, ten cents a pound live weight.

From the work conducted by the Department last year, it was clearly demonstrated that it was practically impossible to suitably meet the requirements with the type of birds kept by the average farmer. Neither would these birds show creditable gains for the food consumed. In consequence of this it was decided to make advance payment according to the quality of the birds delivered, which would also tend to encourage farmers to raise pure bred birds suitable for table purposes. The western market offers favorable opportunities to the poultryman who will supply good plump birds well fleshed and neatly prepared.

The work at the poultry fattening stations promises to be quite extensive and the farmers are manifesting an enthusiastic interest in the development of the work. Quite a number of fowl has already been received, fattened and disposed of. The prices received in all cases is gratifying. This is the second year the work has been conducted, and there is every evidence that the demand for good

birds can be greatly increased. It is apparent also that the farmers are going to make an attempt to supply this demand. The Department through its fattening stations, is endeavoring to encourage and develop this trade.

### Should Be Well Housed While Moulting

There is no time in the year when the poultry yard looks less attractive than during moulting, and poultry-keepers are liable to lose interest in their fowl at this season, because of their unproductiveness, inactivity, and unsightly appearance. The birds look dull, ragged, and in many cases almost bare of feathers, and the runs are untidy and repulsive with cast feathers which have blown into the corners and lie strewn about the walks. Like autumn leaves which herald the approach of winter, but there is no time at which the poor birds require more care than when in moult, and everything which can be done ought to be done to improve their condition and promote the rapid growth of new feathers.

When hens are moulting, it is of considerable importance that they should be well and comfortably housed. They do not need to be closely shut in nor is it advisable that they should be allowed less air in their houses than at other times; but hens which roost in comfortably warm houses generally moult earlier and better than those which moult in open sheds or in the branches of trees, and, as I have already said, early moulting is, of all things, most desirable. But it is still more important that suitable day shelters should be provided. The roosting house, of course, is rainproof, unless it is a very poor one indeed; but it is of little use to protect fowls at night if they are allowed to become thoroughly drenched with heavy showers of rain. The best plan, in the moulting season, is to have the fowls dropping out have a tendency to accumulate in the corners of the houses, and to form a haven for insect vermin; but it does not take any great time to sweep them up and burn them or consign them to the manure pit every day. All ordinary precautions must also be taken to keep the houses free from vermin, and these may include lime washings of the walls and perches, frequent cleaning of the floors and the free use of air-sinked lime upon them, the renewal at regular intervals of the litter and nesting materials.

### England's Egg Supply

Consul-General Robert J. Wynne of London, reports that suggestive figures in reference to England's egg supply are furnished by a member of the National Poultry Organization Society, from which we compile the following:

"The total import of eggs in 1906, in great hundreds (120) was: Russia, 7,232,928; Denmark, 3,383,942; Germany, 2,644,242; Belgium, 2,444,740; France, 1,401,269; Canada, 231,719; and other countries, 1,105,263. Altogether these figures represent an import of nearly 2,255 millions of eggs, of the total value of \$39,900,685.

"Although the number of eggs imported from Denmark fell off in 1906 by 34,193 great hundreds, as compared with 1905, the value of the total import increased by \$833,000. In England, the production of eggs has in the last few years increased enormously. The value of last year's home product was \$12,500,000 greater than was the case twelve years ago, while the \$7,500,000 paid to France, for eggs, a few years since, has now dropped to \$3,000,000. Yet experts are of opin-

ion that it will be many years before home producers have caught up with the demand for eggs of high grade.

"In 1906 the import of eggs from the United States was but 41,000 great hundreds, valued at \$86,000. In 1907 the number imported was valued at over 460,000,000; in 1902, at \$320,000; in 1903, at \$300,000; in 1904, at \$30,000; and in 1905, at \$24,036, in great hundred lots.

The decline in imports from the United States, as stated in an annual report from this consulate-general undoubtedly due to the vastly increased supplies from European countries."

### Chicken Cholera

My chickens have something wrong with them and are dying like flies. They get just as thin as a rail and so weak they cannot stand. They don't want to eat but go moping around until the fall over dead. The largest loss is at night, they simply jump on each other until there are only two or three left. I separate them into small lots but it makes no difference, the big ones are affected the same as the little ones. I have done everything I can think of but it does no good.

Quite likely chicken cholera, and the best remedy I know is sulpho-carbonate of zinc, one teaspoonful to each gallon of drinking water. Keep all other drink away for a few days. Kill and burn all infected birds. Clean the premises thoroughly and disinfect. Droppings will transmit the disease to the other flocks on the farm in the same way. Repeat the dose in a week's time.

Make arrangements for fattening all birds, either cockerels or old hens before they are marketed.

If there is any second crop of clover being cut on the farm, give it a little extra attention so that it is cured well and put away in a corner where you can get it for the hens in the winter. A fork full of this thrown into the pen during the cold weather is one of the best feeds you can give your hens.

## Some horses will stand



at a hitching post without hitching. Sovereign shells and Crown shells will both stand without hitching, but are always ready to go the "click" of the ring pin.

SOVEREIGN shells (Empire shellless powder) don't jerk the shafts out when they go. In other words, they don't strain the breech.

For all makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than best paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.



## DOMINION AMMUNITION

### PURE BRED STOCK

Pure Bred Pigs for 7 New Subscriptions.  
Pure Bred Calves except Holstein breeders for 30 New Subscriptions.  
Pure Bred Holstein Heifers for 45 New Subscriptions.  
A pair of Pure Bred Fowl for 4 New Subscriptions.

CASH PRIZES  
Cash Prizes for clubs of subscriptions from 25 to 1,000. Liberal commission on smaller clubs. Write particulars and sample copies.

Circulation Department  
**THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD**  
Peterboro, Ont.

### FOUNTAIN PEN FREE.

A 14 kt. Gold Fountain Pen will be given to any person who secures only one new subscription for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. These pens are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Try and win one.

# Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles

Surprising how easily and rapidly a roof may be covered with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles. Simple matter to lock the sides together, and just as easy to lock the top shingle to the one below.

The nails are "concealed"—can never pull out. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles lie so closely to the roof that they really might be said to be cemented on. And they lock together in the tightest kind of a grip. These shingles form a solid armor of galvanized steel, affording not the slightest opening for wind to get under. They can't drop off or blow off; neither can they rust or burn off.

Just as cheap as ordinary shingles. Last a life time. The wisest kind of an investment to make.

Catalogue and further information free on request.  
**THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited**  
GALT, ONT.

—THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.—





### Sheep at Toronto

The sheep exhibit at the National Exhibition, Toronto, numbered nearly 800 entries, and comprised a large percentage of good things. There were fewer culls among them than has been on hand for several years. Most of the sheep were fitted in Ontario, which is further proof of the ability of the Canadian flock master to feed and fit his sheep. The sheep, however, did not seem to be naturally as fleshy as in some former years. This is somewhat difficult to account for. Unless it is that pasture has been rather rank owing to the excessive rainfall. Sheep do much better upon short sweet pasture. Exhibitors were loud in their complaints of the overcrowded accommodation and muddled-up mixture of breeds.

Licesters were out in larger numbers and of better quality than for several years some say, the best exhibit of the breed that ever met in Toronto. Several new exhibitors crossed swords with the old standbys, and they made it interesting for them. The old exhibitors were A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; John Kelly, Shakespeare, while the new comers were Jas. Snell, Clinton; O. Turnbull, Walton; F. Kelly, Aylmer; J. J. Woolcott, Kenilcott, and W. J. Pell, Palermo.

Lincolns were of special quality but not very numerous. They were all in the hands of the veteran breeder and importer, J. T. Gibson, Denfield, who was prepared to meet the best. John Gardhouse, Highfield, judged them.

Southdowns were over 100 strong and put up a strong exhibit but not the sensational one that has been seen at some former shows. Sir Geo. Drummond had a really high-class lot and won all the top prizes on Shropshire ewes, which prize was won by Wm. Simenton, Blackheath. This ewe also won the silver medal. Drummond's Shearling ram won the male championship. Col. H. McEwen, Byron, won several 2nds and 3rds upon sheep of good quality. His exhibits were not judged sufficiently to cope with the Drummond flock. The other exhibitors were J. Ayre & Son, Bowmanville; W. J. Walker, Binbrook, and Geo. Baker, Sheen. H. J. Compton, Kyle, Ohio, did the judging very satisfactorily.

Shropshires were up to their usual high standard, both in numbers and quality. They were shown by Oak Park Farm, Bramford; J. and D. J. Campbell, Woodville; Hamner & Hodgson, Bramford; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; W. D. Monkman, Bondhead; A. and A. Shields, Castorville, and Thos. Graham, Omagh. The exhibitors had several newly imported animals, many of which had to remain outside of the ribbons, being beaten in several sections by Canada's home-bred ones. These latter were very typical of the breed and were brought out in the form. Hamner & Hodgson were the most successful in the open class, winning both championships. J. Lydie Jones also stood well up on point of prizes won. Shields and Wright both got within the money on home bred stock. The judge, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, stood by his branding typical kind.

Licesters were shown in about the usual numbers in the hands of three exhibitors, viz.: H. Arkell & Son, Arkell; J. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe, and A. Simenton, Blackheath. Apart from the imported stock of Arkell's, the exhibit was scarcely up to former years. Each of the exhibitors won a fair share of the prizes, with Arkell decidedly in the lead. Prof. G. E. Day awarded the prizes.

Dorsets were judged by John Jackson, Abingdon, who proclaimed them a strong exhibit. Most to be seen being on exhibition in the hands of Jas Robertson & Son, Milton, (who had a number fresh from the Royal show in England), B. H. Harding, Thorndale;

H. Bartlett, Kimbo, and A. S. Forster, Oakville. The principal honors were about evenly divided between the two firms named. Robertson & Son winning 4 1sts, 1 champion. Harding's flock winning 6 1sts and 1 champion, both flocks won several 2nds and 3rds. Bartlett's flock secured 2nd and 3rd prizes. Forster got into 4th place on ram lamb. The Hampshire and Suffolk class was fairly strong but not so sensational a show as last year. Chas. Maw, Omagh won the lion's share in the open class upon a fresh lot imported by Cooper & Nephews. Geo. Allan, Paris won three 1sts in the open class upon his last year's importation. John Kelly, Shakespeare, and F. C. Miggs, Flamboro, were also prominent winners on home bred stuff, some of which won in the open class. Prof. Arkell, St. Anne de Bellevue, acted as judge.

### CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

#### Toronto Milk Prices Set

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association held in Toronto, September 7, the prices of milk for the coming year were set as follows: For seven months, October 1 to May 1; \$1.35 for 6-gallon cans for price of five months, May 1 to October 1. Price for cream, 40 cents a lb. butter fat, for seven months, October 1 to May 1; 35 cents a lb. butter fat for five months, May 1 to October 1. All producers of milk or cream are being urgently requested not to make any contracts not in accordance with the foregoing prices and terms. The attendance was large, the discussions were spirited and the decisions were unanimous.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected: Pres., J. G. Cornell, Scarborough; vice-pres., W. C. Grube, Thistletown; secretaries, A. J. Reynolds, Scarborough; J. directors, W. Watson, F. E. Shaver, Islington, John Newhouse, Snellgrove. Mr. Newhouse will represent the Cream Shippers' Association. The constitution of the association was amended so that in future the cream shippers will have representation on the board of the association.

The milk dealers in Toronto were anxious that the prices of milk during the coming year should be lower than those that prevailed last year. It was decided not to lower them.

### Montreal Milk Shippers Association

The ninth annual meeting of the above association was held in the Odd-fellows' Hall, 251 St. James Street, Montreal, on Monday, September 7th. Representatives were present from nearly all points in the province. All were enthusiastic at the success attained by the association.

President Malcom Smith, Lachine, in his opening remarks referred to the difficulty farmers experienced in maintaining the milk flow this season owing to the short pasturage caused since the opening of the season, and that farmers were not feeling as much concentrated feeds owing to the exceedingly high prices of these feeds, as a result of which increased the cost of milk production almost beyond a profit.

Secretary W. F. Stephen of Huntingdon, reported a number of new members, making the membership the largest on record. He also reported that the committee had held several conferences during the year with the committee regarding the proposed regulations about to be adopted by the City of Montreal to govern its milk and cream supply. This committee has secured modification of



## THE NEW MODEL DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

From the seamless sanitary "Anti-Splash" supply can to its handsome iron base is a marvel of—

### Simplicity Strength Symmetry

It embodies the new spindleless bowl of great capacity, the simple neck bearing which requires no adjustment, the swinging pail shelves placed at any desired angle by a touch of the finger and the specially constructed base which prevents surplus oil dropping on the floor.

In addition it possesses even greater separating efficiencies than that which was a feature of the older De Laval type, and which has placed it in 98% of creameries and model dairies.

The new 1908 Catalog is an interesting and superior as the machines themselves—Ask for it.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

these regulations so that they are within the range of possibility in production. The Treasurer, H. S. Tannahill, of Trout River, reported a balance on hand of \$91.37. The secretary was instructed to have the revised constitution and by-laws printed in both English and French and to forward a copy to each member.

"Reports from the field," showed a short hay crop, a light grain crop, but a fairly good corn crop in most sections. This, together with the prospect of higher prices of milk feed and bran led to a discussion on increasing prices of milk for the winter. Many contended that last winter's prices would not give the milk producer a profit this coming winter. After considerable discussion it was resolved to abide by last winter's prices as follows: Milk 22 cents a gallon delivered in the city, cans returned washed. Cream testing 22 per cent. fat \$1.10; 26 per cent. fat \$1.30; and 30 per cent. fat \$1.50, also delivered in the city.

The president, secretary and treasurer were appointed a committee to deal with all grievances and matters pertaining to railway transportation.

Mr. A. E. Spencer, representative of the "Wyandotte" cleanser was present and gave an interesting talk on the effect of different cleansers on tinware and milk, and demonstrated the value and properties of "Wyandotte" as a perfect cleanser for dairy utensils and milk cans.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Malcom Smith, Lachine; vice-president, Thomas McIntosh, Lanester; Secretary, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon; Treasurer, H. S. Tannahill, Trout River. Directors—A. Watt, Lanester; J. C. Hall, Cornwall; John McPhee, McAlpine; E. C. Boyce, Athelstan; Dr. Lyster, Richmond; B. J. Roy, Hovick; Peter Cruise, Lachine; J. J. Riley, Graham;

Adam Robertson, Comox; E. Stringer, Hemmingford; Wilfred Guay, St. Valentine; and E. H. Morgan, Stanbridge Station.

### Our Paper

We are introducing new features into our paper each issue. We are very glad to receive suggestions from our readers at any time. It is our intention we wish to please, and we feel that we are doing this more and more, as our subscription list is steadily increasing. Mr. Lee Esau of Queens Co., P. E. I., recently sent us in four new yearly subscriptions which he had secured in his spare moments. This subscriber is just commencing to work for one of our cash prizes and feels confident of success owing to the favor with which our paper is being received even away down in that province.

Remember, The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World is the only paper of its class in Canada, which is published weekly at only \$1.00 per year. We do not ask you to take our word alone that the paper is well thought of. Some of our best evidence of this fact are the letters which we receive daily, commending our paper, and asking for particulars of our prize offers.

A GOOD WORD OR TWO FOR US  
"I have been a subscriber to the Canadian Dairymen and Farming World for four or five years and like it better all the time. It is very helpful to me, a young farmer," Mr. W. J. Gould, Hastings Co., Ont.  
"I am a reader of The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World and like it very much," Mr. S. W. L. Stuart, Selkirk Co., Man.  
"I am a reader of The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World and like it very much," Mr. T. C. Nichols, Northumberland Co., Ont.

## Creamery Department

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

### Pasteurize to Secure Uniformity

Nearly all our creameries to-day are run on the cream gathering plan. In a few years there will be few, if any, whole milk creameries in operation. If there is one thing more than another needed in the cream gathering system to secure a uniform quality of butter, it is pasteurizing. It should be practiced by every creamery and made as essential a part of butter-making as churning is. Once established and handled in the proper way no butter-maker would want to make butter without first pasteurizing the cream. It would insure a more uniform product and help to raise the standard of Canadian butter.

The other day we visited one of the large dairies supplying milk to the citizens of Toronto. This concerns making butter and ice cream as well as conducting a large milk supply business. Every ounce of milk or cream received is pasteurized. It makes no difference whether the milk or cream is perfectly fresh or not, it is all heated to from 160 to 170 degrees before being put in shape for the consumer. The main object in this is to insure as far as possible that the milk, cream and butter sent out from this dairy will be wholesome and free from disease producing germs. If it is deemed necessary to pasteurize the milk, cream and butter produced by this concern why should it not be necessary in all the butter produced in this country. Butter is a staple article of food. It is found on the table of the rich and poor alike. Who will say that it is not the source from which many develop disease and ill health. No one claims, however, that pasteurizing will destroy all disease producing germs in milk and milk products. But it is a means to that end and if properly applied will insure a more wholesome and health giving product. It would not be practicable, perhaps, for the dairy farmer who makes

If you should ask prize Butter-Makers what salt they use—they would say, "Windsor." For Windsor is the choice of Canadian dairymen everywhere. Ask your grocer.

## Windsor Dairy Salt

THE  
**Winter Fair**  
GUELPH, ONT.  
DECEMBER 7th to 11th, 1908  
OVER \$10,000,000 IN PRIZES

For Prize Lists, etc., apply to  
**A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec., Toronto**

WANTED.—Position as butter maker, by dairy school graduate. Excellent reputation, large experience. Box D., Canadian Dairyman, Peterboro.

his own butter to pasteurize. But there is nothing to prevent the creamery from doing so. A pasteurizer should be included in the equipment of every creamery. The initial cost might be large, but once installed, the expense of operating would not be large and it would add very much to the value of the output. We are once again known that all the creamery butter made in this country was made from pasteurized milk or cream the demand for it is increasing. The consumer would require for it as he would feel that it was superior to other butter in that it was more wholesome and free from disease producing germs. From a purely business point of view therefore, it would pay creameries to pasteurize. Not only could they guarantee a more wholesome article, but the quality would be more uniform and there would be a freedom from those objectionable flavors frequently found in creamery butter to-day.

This question is of great importance in regard to the future of butter-making in Canada and we would be glad to have the experience of makers and others in regard to it.

### Butter Making Competition

The butter-making competitions were as usual the centre of interest for a large number of visitors at the Toronto fair. There was strong competition in all the seasons, especially in the professional class, who made butter twice a day during the last week of the show. Miss L. Shuttleworth, Guelph, acted as judge. The awards in this class will not be known till this week. The following are the winners in the classes of the first week.

- Sec. 1.—Non-Professionals.**  
1. Miss A. W. Green, Loyal, Ont.  
2. Miss Mary A. Jayne, Cobourg, Ont.  
3. Miss Katie N. Wolfe, Guelph, Ont.  
4. Miss Ruth Paton, Newtonbrook, Ont.  
5. Mrs. R. Houston, Dixie, Ont.
- Sec. 3.—Free-for-All.**  
1. Mrs. A. Simpson, Atwood, Ont.  
2. Miss Mary A. Jayne.  
3. Miss Ruth Paton.  
4. Mrs. B. Houston.

### Cheese and Butter Sales.

The exhibition cheese sold by auction at 12 1/2 cents for large cheese, 12 3/4 cents for medium and 13 cents for truckles. The butter sold at 22 cents to 24 cents a lb.

Mr. T. J. Dillon, was again in charge of the Dairy building, and things were kept in apple-ore order.

### Dairy Notes

Butter-makers should be thoroughly posted on the secrets pertaining to their business.

The factors that control the water content in butter are: temperature of churning, thickness of cream, amount of cream churned at a time, condition of churning and working of the butter. Under normal conditions a thick cream will give a higher per cent. of over-run than a thin cream. The reason of this is said to be a different form of globule in the one than in the other.

A churn filled two-thirds full with cream will give a larger water content in the butter than one only one-third full. The reason is that the butter gathers in a less firm condition in the larger churning.

There was music all day long in the Dairy Building at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 31st, to Sept. 14th. This is an entirely new departure and was doubtless appreciated.

Where cream is kept in an unsanitary place three or four days, as is often done by farmers, the flavor of the butter is seriously injured and can only be entirely removed by any known method of treatment. Old, stale or over-ripe cream is very little benefited by pasteurization.

### Dairy Cattle at Toronto

(Continued from page 11)

Arthur's Golden Fox (imp.), considered by many around the ring as the best dairy bull in the lot. He was not, however, in show condition. The 4th prize was given to Belvoir's Chief, owned by D. Duncan.

Bulls Two Years Old.—It was plainly seen that the fight for first place would be between Duncan's Foinain's Boyle and Mr. Foster's Golden Fox of Dentonia. After a careful examination Mr. Spann placed them in the order named. The only difference was that Boyle showed more character in the head and face and was deeper bodied, but Golden Fox was more stylish, better skinned and cleaner cut behind. Third prize went to Emerson King, the Brampton herd, and 4th to Major Hunter, owned by L. Wilson.

Bull One Year Old.—First at Art's Champion Fox of Don, owned and bred by Duncan; 2nd to Bull's Brampton's M. J. Raleigh (imp.). A beautiful animal and in the opinion of many should have been placed first. Third to D. Duncan's Brilliant's Golden Fern, a very promising youngster. Fourth to Wick's King Cole, a handsome fellow but showing too much day-light under him.

Bull Calves Under One Year.—First to Duncan's Golden Jolly of Don, a very pretty youngster, and 4th to the Brampton herd. How the judge succeeded in getting the 4th prize calf inside the money was a mystery to many.

Bull Calves Under Six Months.—The judging of such young things is generally a lottery but it looked from the grandstand as if Mr. Spann first intended to give Duncan 1st, McKenzie 2nd, Bull 3rd and 4th, but he reversed the order when handing out the ribbons. Senior champion and grand champion to Mr. McKenzie's bull, Pearl of Kirkfield. Mr. Duncan capturing the junior championship.

Agel Cow Class.—This was the best display of cows ever seen at the National Exhibition. After a careful inspection seven cows were drawn out and ordered to be milked in the ring. The much coveted ribbon went to Bull's imported cow, Brampton Primrose, a model cow carrying an immense udder. Second to Duncan's Lady Primrose of Don, bred by the exhibitor. Third to Mr. McKenzie's Jetty of Kirkfield (imp.), a walking creamery and according to many outside the ring, the best dairy cow in the lot but lacking in some of the minor points. Fourth to Thoughtful 1st (imp.), another of Mr. McKenzie's. A number of AI cows were left out of the money but all could not get prizes.

Cows Three Years.—First, Duncan came to the front with a display of his own breeding, Rosetta of Don, a handsome cow; 2nd to Mr. McKenzie's Mabel Denton, a coming contestant in the aged class; third and 4th to Messrs. Bull on a couple of beautiful young cows.

Heifers Two Years.—First, 2nd and 4th went to Bull's on a trio of heifers, that combine beauty and utility in a very marked degree; 3rd to Duncan on another of his own breeding.

Heifers One Year Old in Milk.—The judge remained with this was the best collection of heifers that he ever saw. Mr. McKenzie's imported heifer, Cowlip of Kirkfield, was placed first. This is a sweet milk cow, that could not be faulted. She was closely followed by Messrs. Bull's Brampton Blue Sunbeam, sired by that many times champion, Blue Hood of Dentonia; 3rd to Duncan's Gussie's Sweet Vernal out of Gussie Cartner, a sweepstakes cow at Toronto in former years; 4th to Bull's Tister Dot.

Heifer One Year Old Out of Milk.—This was another class that worried the judge—not an inferior one in the lot. Mr. McKenzie got let on Clip-tha of Kirkfield (imp.), almost the

counterpart of Cowlip in the older class; 2nd, 3rd and 4th to three imported heifers that might have been placed first and no great injustice done.

Heifer Calves Under One Year.—Another class of rare good ones—Mr. Duncan had an outstanding first in Gwendoline—so pretty as a picture; the same exhibitor had also the second prize calf in Boyle's Delight. Third and 4th to the Brampton herd. Fifth to McKenzie on an imported calf.



## Doing Any Roofing This Fall?

If you are, a little precaution, the right roofing, a little labor and a small expenditure insures dry feed and healthy live stock.

The roofing problem is a serious one for the farmer.

When considering it, remember that

## PAROID ROOFING Keeps Buildings Dry

Let us write you a personal letter about it. Let us tell you the many things our years of experience have taught us about roofing problems. Paroid is time tested—comes in rolls ready to lay, has rust-proof caps and nails, is endorsed by U. S. Government and successful farmers everywhere. Every roll is sold on a money-back offer. Sold by dealers everywhere.

### Our Free Book

"PRACTICAL FARM BUILDINGS" is a book you should always have on hand. You'll find it an invaluable building book. Every practical farmer should have this practical farmer's book. Send for it. It's yours for 2c. to pay the postage.

Write us and let our special building expert write you a personal letter and give name of nearest dealer.

F. W. BIRD & SON,

Dept. 9 Hamilton, Ont.



## Cheese Department

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

### Western Dairymen to Meet at Brantford

The directors of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, at a meeting held in Toronto, at the time of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, decided to hold the next annual convention of the association in Brantford. Mr. G. Hatley, of Brantford, was present to urge the claims of Brantford for the holding of the convention. Mr. C. Richardson, of St. Mary's, was also present to urge that the convention should be held at St. Mary's. Upon being put to a vote, it was decided to hold the convention at Brantford.

The directors confirmed what had been done by the executive committee in connection with the holding of a dairy herds competition as described in a recent issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

It was decided to hold a winter dairy exhibition in connection with the annual convention, and to offer practically the same prizes as were offered last year.

A resolution was passed recommending the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to pay greater attention to the work of the Cow Testing Associations and favoring the expenditure of more money on that work, should such be required. Resolutions were passed expressing the regret of the association over the death, during the past year, of Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, of Stratford, and of Harold Eagle, of Artercliffe station, both past presidents of the association.

The advisability of holding a social evening the first evening of the annual convention, was discussed at some length. It was finally decided unanimously that nothing of the kind could be conducted successfully in connection with the exhibition.

Messrs. George Boyce, of Ingersoll; S. R. Wallace, of Burgessville; and D. A. Dempsey, of Stratford, were appointed to act as a programme committee. Those present were Messrs. John Brodie, of Mapleton; J. J. Parsons, of Jarvis; J. H. Scott, Exeter; Wm. Waddell, Kerwood; D. A. Dempsey, Stratford; Geo. Boyd, Putnam; R. Wallace, Burgessville; W. S. Stokes, Briton; J. B. Smith, Celton; Frank Hens, secretary-treasurer, London.

### Eastern Dairymen will Meet at Prescott

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, held in Toronto at the time of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, it was decided to hold the next annual convention of the association in Prescott, Ont., next January. Brockville was to give the convention, as did also Cornwall and Perth. It looked for a while as if Brockville would get the convention, but acting upon the advice of Chief Instructor Publow, who advised that the convention should be moved around and held at a place that had never had it before, it was decided to hold it in Prescott.

The officers of the association who were present included the president J. R. Dargavel, M. L. A. Elgin, Ont.; Senator D. Derbyshire, Secretary G. Murphy, of Brockville; C. A. Putnam, of Dairy Instruction, Toronto; Chief Instructor

G. G. Publow, Kingston; J. H. Singleton, Smith's Falls; Henry Glendinning, Manilla; T. B. Carlow, Markworth; Ed. Kidd, New Colborne; Jas. Whitton, Welman's Corners; T. A. Thompson, Almonte, and Mr. Whitaker, Winchester.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY

Chief Instructor G. G. Publow reported that there had been a greater improvement this year in the quality of the cheese made at factories, and also in the quality of the cheese made than ever before in the history of the association. There had also been a great improvement in the condition of the cheese factories and creameries. The improvement was attributed largely to the interest aroused through the holding of district dairy meetings and by the sending of speakers to the annual meetings of the factories.

#### MANY FARMERS FINED

Mr. Publow stated that this year he had been paying special attention to looking after cases that had been tried in the courts to convict patrons of factories of adulterating their milk. The public prosecutor, who had been appointed by the association to prosecute such patrons, had been very active and had done good work. Twenty-five convictions had been secured and 20 cases were pending in the courts. No case taken against a patron had been lost although several had been defended. The average fine imposed on the patron was \$20. The average costs were about \$15. The fines ranged from \$5 to \$40. Mr. Publow stated that he considered that the appointment of a public prosecutor had been productive of good and that he thought that the publicity given in the local papers to the cases would do more than anything else to stamp out the adulteration of milk.

#### WILL ARRANGE MEETINGS

Messrs. Putnam, Murphy and Publow were appointed a committee to select the places where the district meetings will be held this fall for the appointment of directors of the association. This committee will also select the speakers.

Mayor L. H. Daniels, of Prescott, as well as the president and the secretary of the Prescott Board of Trade, were present, to urge that Prescott should be selected as the next convention point. These gentlemen, together with Messrs. Dargavel, Derbyshire, Murphy, and Mr. Sanderson, the director of the association for the district, were appointed to act as a business committee in arranging for the convention. Messrs. Derbyshire, Murphy and Dargavel were appointed to act as a programme committee.

#### MAKERS' CERTIFICATES

Messrs. Dargavel, Putnam and Publow, were appointed a committee, to prepare the advisability of pressing for legislation that will require all cheese and butter makers to hold certificates showing them to be competent to act as makers. This committee will report at the annual convention. Mr. Publow stated that he was securing reports through the instructors and through the buyers in regard to the advisability of issuing cheese and butter makers in eastern Ontario.

#### HAD A WARM TIME

The editor of the Ottawa Valley Journal, was present. This paper, claiming to represent the farmers, has been conducting a campaign for about a year ago, in regard to the present method of selling cheese. While the Journal is considered to have been right on a number of points it has made a number of unfair attacks upon the Dairy Association as well as upon the directors of the as-

sociation, including Senator Derbyshire, Mr. Singleton, and the association itself. Several of the officers of the association, including Senator Derbyshire, told the editor of the Ottawa Valley Journal, in very plain language, what they thought of the campaign of abuse that he had carried on through his paper. The editor of the paper in his reply, stated that he had not expected that the matter would be discussed at the meeting. He wanted to see a committee appointed by the association and other bodies, to see if something could not be done to devise a better system of selling cheese. His suggestion was not adopted as it was the feeling of the meeting that such a matter should be dealt with by the Dominion Dairy Division and not by the Dairymen's Association.

### Dairy Awards at Sherbrooke

The judging in the Dairy section for the big prizes awarded by E. T. Bank, resulted as follows:

#### CHEESE

Best 3 white cheese, not less than 60 lbs. each—S. S. Carr, Richmond, 2; R. S. Robinson, Ottawa, 3; W. F. Gerow, Napanee, 4; B. B. Avery, Scotch Line, 5; A. M. Flemming, Channah.

Best 3 colored cheese—A. Thibodeau, Ascot Corner.

#### BUTTER

Best three boxes of butter, not less than 56 lbs. each—S. M. McKay, Lennoxville, 1; A. W. Sorenson, Cowansville, 2; M. R. Roxford, Ayer's Cliff, 4; A. Gordon, Coaticook.

Butter, not less than ten pounds—L. H. W. Edwards, No. Coaticook, 2; Lee Alexander, Hillhurst, 3; Clark Hall, Swetsburg, 4; B. D. Young, Masonville—W. F. S.

### Awards at Toronto Exhibition

The following are the awards in the cheese and butter section, with exhibitor's name:

Best two cheese June and July white—1st, A. W. Darroch, Zenda, Ont., 90½; 2nd, R. Reid, 90½; 3rd, R. A. Thompson, 94½; 4th, G. W. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 94½.

Cheese, section 1, one large June or July (colored)—R. H. Thompson, Atwood, 1; F. S. Haddler, Wisconsin, 2; W. Reid, Kamlahe, 3; Connolly Bros. Thamesford, 4.

Best August white cheese—1st, Benson Avery, Scotch Line, Ont., 95½; 2nd, Miss Mary Morrison, 95½; 3rd, James Ross, Coaticook, Ont., 96; 4th, A. W. Darroch, 94½.

First 15 days August, (colored)—N. Morrison, Newry, 1; John Cuthbertson, Scotchville, 2; F. K. Brown, Ethel, 3; F. S. Haddler, Wisconsin, 4.

Best 3 Stilton or Cheddar loaf cheese—1st, Miss Mary Morrison, 95½; 2nd, Cuthbertson Bros., 94½; 3rd, R. A. Thompson, 95½.

Best 2 flat cheese—1st, R. A. Thompson, 94½; 2nd, G. W. McKenzie, 94½; 3rd, Miss Mary Morrison, 93½.

#### BUTTER

Salted creamery butter, tubs or boxes—1st, W. H. Leclerc, Frontenac, Que., 97; 2nd, J. H. Leclerc, Foster, Que., 96; 3rd, L. A. Southworth, Canington, Ont., 96½; 4th, R. M. Player, Wexford, 96½.

Creamery butter, section 10 (56 lbs.)—J. H. Leclerc, Foster, Que., 1; W. W. Waddell, Kerwood, Ont., 2; Tuttle Inroquois, Ont., 3; City Dairy Co., Toronto, 4.

Creamery, section 12 (10 lbs.)—J. H. Leclerc, Foster, Que., 1; W. H. Brubaker, Dresden, Ont., 2; W. H. Stewart, Que., 3; R. M. Player, Walkerton, Ont., 4.

Creamery Prints—1st City Dairy Co., 97; 2nd, R. M. Player, 96½; 3rd, J. H. Leclerc, 96½; 4th, W. M. Waddell, 96½.

Farm dairy, 10 lb. crooks or tubs—1st, W. Whitelaw, Meaford, Ont., 97½; 2nd, J. H. Hancock, Foley, Ont., 96½; 3rd, Brookdale Dairy Co., 96½; 4th, Thos. B. Reynolds, 89½.

Farm dairy prints—1, F. W. Crealey & Son, Strathroy, Ont., 97½; 2nd, W. Whitelaw, 97; 3rd, Miss Mary Ross, Derby West, Ont., 96½; 4th, Mrs. S. Wilson, 96.

Farm dairy, section 13 (30 lbs.)—Mrs. L. Wilson, Port Nelson, Ont., 1; Brookdale Dairy Co., 2; T. V. Reynolds, Foxboro, 3; M. Johnson, Bowwood, 4.

The butter trophy went to J. H. Laclere, Foster, Que. Had there been a trophy for cheese it would have been won by Miss Mary Morrison, Newry, Ont., who won it for keeps last year.

In making cheese these days it is essential to have a pure culture every day of the season, whether the weather is hot or cold. If the maker knows how to use it, and he should know, he can get the same flavor in his cheese all the season through.

## DAIRY BOOKS

Our 36-page Catalog of Dairy and Farm Books sent free on request. Write to

BOOK DEPARTMENT,  
The Canadian Dairyman & Farming World  
Peterboro, Ontario.

## \$15 for 25 New Subscriptions

We will give you a cash price of \$16 for securing a list of 25 new subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World at \$1.00 each. Sample copies free.

## LOVELL & CHRISTMAS

WEST SMITHFIELD  
—AND—  
TOOLEY ST., LONDON,  
LIVERPOOL AND MAN-  
CHESTER, ENGLAND  
MONTREAL - CANADA

Our British facilities give us an unexcelled opportunity to pay

## HIGHEST PRICES

—FOR—  
BUTTER AND CHEESE

## FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY FOR SALE, cheap, and doing a good business. Apply, J. H. Williams, Embro, Ont. E-30

\$2500 BUYS A MONEY-MAKING CREAMERY. Want a business change every day like for making. Good building and machinery. Box D, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. E-32

YOUNG MAN WANTED, with some experience, to work at the Ballymote Cheese Factory for balance of season. Applicant state wages. Duties to commence September 15th. Geo. Kinney, Cheese Manufacturer, Ballymote, Ont. E-34

FOR SALE—Woodburn cheese factory, 12 cheese daily, good business, house stable; plenty of fruit on lot; telephone at door; cheese made for local use; in Hamilton; sickness reason for sale; price, \$1500. Apply, W. R. Thomson, Woodburn, Ont. E-35



## September

Brown hues begin to break the sea of green;  
In all the valleys yellow tints prevail;  
No more is heard the song of nightingale;  
The leaves fall rustling now, the boughs between.  
Beneath the giant oak at morn and e'en,  
By limpid waters rest the spotted deer.  
The heron stands upon the margin near,

And her keen eye with hunger grows more keen.

The timid hare starts up with sudden fear,  
From the brown ferns that fill the woodland vale;  
And hazel nuts shake down at every gale,  
And thrifty squirrels store their winter cheer.

The glory of the summer time is past,  
And every day grows shorter than the last.

—J. T. Wollaston.

## The Story of a Nova Scotian Farm

A story of pluck and perseverance is always profitable reading and, in most cases, interesting. One that has both of these qualifications is that of a farm in Nova Scotia that has been developed from a state of practical barrenness to a paying investment and a more comfortable home. Ten years ago, Mr. Henry Watts bought a farm of 275 acres at Waterville in the Annapolis Valley. The family came from England and were practically strangers to Nova Scotian conditions, although Mr. Watts and his daughter, Miss Eunice Watts, had spent a summer in that province previously. As the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World know, Miss Watts is now a regular and valued contributor to our columns.

Out of a run-down farm, Mr. Watts and his family have made a success of settling in Nova Scotia. When they came the people of the neighborhood shook their heads, and said that other English people had failed to make a success of farming, and that the Watts would, too. Others said that there was a curse on the farm, and that they "would not have it as a gift." The man who owned the farm was anxious to get rid of it because he had taken it for debt and, as there was no house, he was glad to sell it. The Watts took possession and named the place, "Brooklands." They first built a house, at which all of the family helped, employing two carpenters, and, of course, masons for the stone work and plastering. The family consisted of five members, including the father and mother. Having completed the house, it was furnished with such things as had been brought from England, and additional furniture that had to be purchased on this side.

As bee-keeping has been made a specialty, up-to-date appliances had to be bought, including a Cowan extractor. It took them some time to learn how to winter bees in Canada. That they have succeeded is evidenced by the steady increase in the size of the apiary and of its profits.

On the old farm there is a barn, a fowl house and two sheds. One of the latter has been converted into a carpenter shop and apple house. All these buildings sadly needed repairing. In order to do this, granite rocks were

blasted off the land and used for the cellar walls. Logs were cut and hauled to the mill, where they were made into shingles, and other necessary lumber. There were two acres of woodland on the place but the best wood had been cut and much wasted. The newcomers are paying attention to forestry and cut judiciously, so that there is no waste. They grow their own firewood, barrel stave wood, hoop poles, poplar for strawberries, etc.

There is in addition a commercial apple nursery on the place. The orchard and nursery comprise 30 acres. Good varieties of gooseberries, pears, apples and quinces, have been imported from England and France. Blackberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, plums and crab apples also are grown.

There is a fenced-in garden, a corner of which is shown in the illustration, where asparagus, lettuce, herbs,

gotten out. All these years have been spent in catching up to where many Nova Scotians began.

The orchard is now the principal department. When the farm was bought many trees were dying or were dead. Others had to be purchased to fill the spaces. The first year the apple crop consisted of between 20 and 30 barrels, mostly culs. This year between 350 and 400 barrels are ex-



A corner of the garden at "Brooklands," taken three or four years ago, in apple blossom time. The paths are edged with pleasant eye pinks.

pected. There is in addition a commercial apple nursery on the place. The orchard and nursery comprise 30 acres. Good varieties of gooseberries, pears, apples and quinces, have been imported from England and France. Blackberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, plums and crab apples also are grown.

There is a fenced-in garden, a corner of which is shown in the illustration, where asparagus, lettuce, herbs,



Brooklands House—The Home of One of our Correspondents in Nova Scotia.

The picket fence is made of young pine and spruce trees. It encloses a small garden and an apiary of twenty hives. This photograph shows the home of Mr. Henry Watts, Waterville, Kings Co., N.S., and of his daughter, Miss Eunice Watts, a capable and interesting writer on topics of agricultural interest and a regular contributor to the columns of THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD.

and soft wood for crates and bean boxes. One of the girls makes several thousand strawberry boxes every winter, and also the bean boxes. A cooper is employed to make the barrels.

The meadow is now said to be worth as much as the Watts gave for the whole farm. They have cut bushes, altered the water course, plowed and fertilized it. The old fences were tumbling down and new ones had to be put up around the large area, for which many poles and posts had to be

tried they had to buy implements. A partial list of them will show the expense that had to be incurred, and the excellent equipment that now is had: One-horse wagon, one two-horse drain wagon, two buggies, one one-seated express wagon, wheelbarrow, grinding stone, winnowing machine, mowing machine, hay rake, plow, hoes, spikes, toothed and other cultivators, wheel hoe, drags, scythes, hand rakes, forks, shovels, spades, hoes, axes, saws, full set of carpenter's tools, furnace and stove, dairy utensils and separator, ladders, baskets, pruning and grafting implements, knives, sprayers, fertilizers, and many other up-to-date farming implements and necessities; also many labor-saving devices for the kitchen.

A pair of matched colts was raised. Their mother is still the pivot on which most things turn. There are kept about six sows and periodical pigs in numbers. There are 12 cows and heifers. The milk from these is weighed every night and morning and records are kept. The cows are Guernseys and their records will compare favorably with others. They are groomed and well bedded. Some poultry, chiefly Rhode Island Reds, is kept.

As animals, implements and labor have had to be paid for, great profits have not been expected, as it has been uphill work, but this year the owners will be on their feet. One of the secrets of their success has been the faculty of being able to adapt themselves to work of all kinds. Each member of the family can milk, and do any of the farm chores and work. One hired man is kept, sometimes two, but the farm is rapidly assuming a condition where it will not be necessary to pay much for outside labor. Stock had to be kept to build up the orchards. The cultivator has been going incessantly during the growing season. Nothing has been thought that could be done without, but, as a member of the family has said, "It pays to lay out money in all implements that are useful and necessary."

Prizes have been taken at exhibitions for apples, beans, buckwheat, corn and peas. Last year they harvested about two bushels of buckwheat, 800 bushels of turnips, a large quantity of oats, and so forth.

A few years ago, Miss Am—Watts secured two Macdonald prizes in a seed grain competition. She and her brother have taken short courses at Truro Agricultural College. Miss Eunice Watts is a graduate of the Horticultural College, Swanwick, Kent, England, and of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture. To complete the achievements of this enterprising family and to fulfill some of the greatest desires, they, in the words of Miss Eunice Watts, "Want free delivery of mail, but on our agitations are not yet successful."

### An Orchard 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 subscription to this paper at \$1 a year, we will send you free of cost the "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 real gem to the orchard for yourself. Send all subscriptions to the Household Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

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 you will be repaid for yourself. Send all subscriptions to the Household Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

As the family came to a new coun-

**Father and Son on the Farm**

Why is it that so many of our farm lads conceive a dislike to the farm, and seek a precarious livelihood as clerks, or in the overcrowded professions? The answer is not far to seek. Overwork and the evils resulting from it; lack of leisure for healthful and congenial recreation; the relaxed muscles, the strained, disordered nervous system, refusing the spontaneous action of body and brain necessary to mental, moral and physical development.

It is not uncommon to hear a parent remark; "Yes, Johnnie is growing up. He can do a man's work almost anywhere you can put him." But poor, five-year-old Johnnie's stooping shoulders, lustless eye and dragging feet, tell a very different story.

It is nothing less than cruelly to ask or expect a boy from twelve to fifteen to do a man's work, or even the half of it. Even up the work, and there are few boys that will shirk or neglect his share. If he prefers chores, let him be chore boy; if he would rather work in the field, well and good. But if you want your boy to stay with you, don't send him to the field all day and attach as much work, in the shape of chores, morning and night, as should comprise his daily task.

**LET THE BOYS REST.**

Getting up in the morning at an unreasonably early hour is one of the things that the average farm boy dreads. Nor is he to be blamed for this. A growing boy requires a great deal of sleep. What is the use of tumbling the whole family out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning and prowling about in the dark for two hours, waiting for it to get light enough to work, just for the sake of being ready when daylight comes? Of course, there are certain seasons when early

rising is a necessity, such as planting, harvesting and husking times, but two months, and at most, three months, out of the year, will cover the period when man, woman, child and beast can do as much between sun-up and sun-down as is good for their physical well being.

**SPENDING MONEY.**

Pocket money is another problem which our country lad—God bless him—is almost certain to stumble against sooner or later. The method that prevails to a great extent of allowing a boy to cultivate a certain amount of land for his own benefit, or of giving him a colt or a calf to have for his work in caring, allow same, offers many advantages. But for various reasons, we do not approve of it so well as another plan. In the first place, the profit is uncertain, and disappointment to a boy is not only bitter, but discouraging as well.

If the boy prefers, give him a reasonable amount of work, the understandable that he is working for all, and that all are working for him, without any cash basis, placing the whole case on a basis of mutual helpfulness and affection. Then, on days when he really wants money, First of July, county fair days and circus days, allow same, generous outlay. What if he does spend it on things that seem foolish to us; they are not foolish to him. Let him spend it as he likes.

Remember, the country boy, unlike the city boy, has his world all around him, the fields, the woods and the streams. There are no expensive journeys and exhibition hotel bills to be planned for him before he can enter in to his own. All he needs is to be taught aright, he wonders which Nature constantly reveals to those who study her, and leisure for these revelations to develop. The rest is a nine cases out of ten will be a healthy contented boy.

**SYMPATHY WITH THE BOYS.**

After all, sympathy is the keynote of success with our boys, and if we want them to love the farm, we must give it without stint. We have always heard a great deal about the duty of children toward their parents. Turn it the other way round, and let the parent consider his whole duty toward his son, and we believe farm life will assume an entirely different aspect to the average boy. To feed and clothe the creature for whose existence we are responsible, is not enough. We should study him, play with him, work with him, laugh with him, and grieve with him.

Blessed is the boy whose father understands it, who is content to enter manhood of his son; who will share with him all the simple sports dear to boyish hearts, and who has no secrets, business or otherwise, which his son cannot share.

**Likes her Washing Machine**

Good words for the washing machines that have been advertised from time to time in our columns, continue to reach us. Mrs. J. K. Leslie of Peal Co., Ont., has written as follows:

"I have been using a washing machine for about three years, and must say that I am well satisfied with it. So much so, that I would not be without it for twice the money I paid for it. I can do my washing in one half the time that it would take to do it by hand. It is not so hard on the clothes as the old way of washing with a washboard, and it is well built and does not get out of order easily."

Why not look up the advertisements of washing machines, write for catalogues, and get a machine on trial? It is evidently a labor saver that every farm home should have.

**A Medicine Closet**

There should be a medicine closet in every house, and every such closet should have a firm lock upon it, that no small member of the family may have a chance to gratify his curiosity as to the tastes of the various bottles contained therein. For the same reason, it is well to have such a closet high up out of reach, to guard doubly against accidents.



The cut shows a very convenient medicine closet set in a corner—it may be in the laundry or kitchen.

Such a closet could be made by sawing an empty dry goods box diagonally from corner to corner, or as near the second corner as would insure both sides equal. The interior may well be arranged as suggested in the cut, there being all kinds of accommodations for all sizes of bottles, including a small drawer where "pills and powders" may be kept. It might be well, if there are small children in the family, to paste this notice on the door, "Keep this door locked!"

**Window Curtains**

The fall cleaning seems hardly complete and satisfactory unless there is something new for the house. New curtains brighten up a room as much as anything, and there are many simple ones that he made at home. Baize or scrim with designs made to represent leaded glass, striped scrim in various colors, and barred scrim at prices to suit any purse, can be found in nearly any store.

Simple and pretty curtains can be made of good firm cheese cloth in a deep cream or ecru color. Lay a hem along the side and bottom about two inches deep. Cut square or diamond-shaped pieces from a firmer piece of cloth of any desired shade. Baste firmly in place, just inside the hem, about two inches apart. These can be stitched or feather-stitched firmly in place. Such curtains are suitable for bedrooms or where some color scheme is to be carried out. This can be varied by using narrow strips of material, in place of the squares.

Another good bedroom curtain is made of plain heavy scrim. Baste a deep hem on the edge and bottom, and fasten by feather stitching or working three or four rows of cross-stitch in different colors. Curtains should be checked and hung with reference to the room. If there is little light or if there are few windows the curtains should be of some thin material, hung straight from the rod and pushed back to each side of the window so as to admit of as much light as possible.

Windows are for the convenience of the family and should not be hidden behind elaborate lace curtains which obscure the view and shut out the light. If the view is objectionable or if you desire to keep people from looking in, hang blinds over the window. Otherwise leave them open to the sunlight and air.

It is a nice thing to have a thermometer down cellar. Hang it on a post where it will be handy to look at. It will regulate the temperature of your cellar by opening and closing the windows or the door on days when you can. Apples will stand it down to 32 degrees, but potatoes ought to be kept a little warmer than that.

Have you one of our Cook Books? If not, write us about it.



**You can afford a New Scale Williams Piano**

By our system of easy purchase

WE make it a very easy matter for you to buy the finest piano in Canada—the "New Scale Williams." We arrange the payments—so much each month, and you have the use of the piano all the time you are paying for it.

It is the ideal way to acquire a piano. And the "New Scale Williams" is the ideal piano—beautiful in finish—glorious tone and volume—sensitive touch—and absolutely guaranteed as to materials and workmanship.

We will send you—free of charge—a beautifully illustrated booklet describing the New Scale Williams Piano—and also explain our purchase plan. Cut out the coupon and mail to us today.

The Williams Piano Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ont. 23

**"Puritan" Resting Washing Machine**

The machine with the improved roller gear—a time and labor saving invention, exclusive with the "Puritan."

Then, there's the extra Heavy Balance

means easy running.



"Puritan" Washers take all the work out of washday. Write us if your dealer does not handle the "Puritan."

**"Favorite" Churn**

You can churn with your hand—with your foot—or both together, with the "Favorite". Easiest churn you ever used.

Roller bearings make it so. In 8 sizes—churns from 1/2 to 32 gallons of cream. Ask your dealer to show you the "Favorite" or write us for full description.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Mary's, Ont.

**BABY'S OWN SOAP**  
Imparts a Fragrance and softness to the skin unobtainable by other means.  
Best for Baby, Best for You.  
ALBERT SOAPS, LTD. MONTREAL

Three Striking Features of the "New Century" Washing Machine

Roll Bearings insure easy running. Strong Serrated Springs ensure the motion, and really do half the work. Wringer Stand is strong and rigid—and so attached that it is always in the right position. Price \$40—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet. General Manufacturing Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

**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 address. Our Cook Book sent free for two new yearly subscriptions at \$3.00 each. Send, Householder Editor, this paper.

**Quinces and Barberries**

The quince and the barberry are the last fruits of the season to be preserved and housewives will find them both delicious and inexpensive. Remember that the barberry must be well frosted before it is pickled and the quince must lie in the cool, dry fruit closet to become properly mellowed for preserving.

**Quince Honey**

Take 5 nice quinces, pared and grated, 1 pt. water, 5 lb granulated sugar. Stir the grated quinces into the boiling sugar and water. Cook 15 minutes pour into glasses and let cool before covering.

**Preserved Quinces**

Wipe the quinces, cut them into quarters and remove the skins and cores. Weigh them and allow an equal weight of sugar. Cover with cold water and as soon as it begins to boil, put in a little of the sugar. Do not stir the fruit but press it down under the syrup and remove the scum. Add the sugar by degrees until it is all in the kettle. Let them boil slowly

until perfectly tender and of good color. Drain them well as you take out and pack in the jars, then fill up with boiling syrup and seal. The syrup that is left may be boiled longer and used for jelly.

**Barberry Jam**

Pick three lbs. of barberries from the stalk, put them in a jar or double boiler with 3 lbs. of sugar. Stand the jar in a saucepan of boiling water and simmer gently until the sugar is dissolved and the berries soft, then stand aside all night. In the morning put them in a porcelain-lined kettle and simmer slowly for 25 minutes continuously. When done, turn into tumblers and stand aside to cool. When cold, tie tightly with tissue paper, brushed over the top with white of an egg.

**Barberry Jelly**

Pick over the barberries and wash them. Put them into the preserving kettle and to every four quarts berries, allow 3 pts. of water and 12 sour apples, quartered and cored. Boil slowly, until apples and berries are soft, then turn into a jelly bag and drip, being very careful not to squeeze it or the jelly will not be clear. Boil the juice 20 minutes; skim and measure, and to every cup of juice, use a generous cup of sugar. Boil until it jellies, which will sometimes take 20 minutes. Pour into tumblers and after three or four days cover with paper.

**Farmers Live Well**

“Some one has said, ‘Think of a furnace in a farm home,’” another said, “I never saw a base burner in a farmer’s sitting room.” Now, what I wonder is, whether or not some of these people do not live neighbor to that old lady, who, when she heard that Christ was dead, exclaimed, “Ha, is He dead? We’re behind the mountains, we don’t get any papers, and I hadn’t heard about it!”

True we don’t all enjoy like privileges, nor are we surrounded by like circumstances. Here in Welland County, Ont., a furnace in a farm house is no uncommon thing, while base-burners are the rule. I can count within a radius of five miles of my home, seven residences with furnaces, and we have taken another progressive step by having a telephone line. Within a mile six residences have a telephone. Our lines extend into the city to a central station connecting us by other lines with the business places and residences in the city, and village and country round about. A few farmers have built their own water-works for their farms. Now do not say, “City Suburbs.” No, for these homes are five to eight miles out in the country. All we want is a little more money and free mail delivery. Land is good and well tilled; large farms are fast giving way to small ones, 100-acre farms are growing scarce; farmers in general live well, and keep good stock, to which the good houses and barns added over the country testify.—A Countryrhdru the country amply testify.—A Country Woman.

**Buy Good Reading**

“Some farmers claim that they are too poor to subscribe for good farm papers or to buy books on agricultural subjects,” said Mr. N. G. Somerville, of Brockville, Ont., at a dairy picnic in Victoria County, Ont. “Such men,” continued Mr. Somerville, “should sit down for a little while and carefully consider their situation. If they will do this they will be almost certain to find that there is some branch of their farm work to which they are not giving the attention that it deserves. Were this department of the farm to be given more attention it would bring in more money.”

“Such men should give their boys and girls a chance. They should tell them that if they will look after this work they can have the money they make out of it. If the boys and girls can be induced to read good literature it will help to keep them on the farm. Often we find the boys loafing at the country store, or perhaps at the bar room, or attending some raffie. We ought to have more church socials, more public libraries and debating societies to interest the young people and to surround them with good influence.”

**Jelly Bag**

I have a jelly bag which has proved a great convenience during the fruit season. It is made of wide flannel, is cone shaped with a wide hem at the top through which a wire is slipped, holding the top in place. When the cooked food is removed from the stove, I press it as fine as possible with a wire potato masher, then throw it into the bag which is hung on two hooks on the lower side of a pantry shelf, with a stone jar beneath it to catch the juice. By the next morning the fruit will have drained dry, without any further pressing.—Country girl, Halton Co., Ont.

To get dust out of crevices in window-sashes, baseboards, and so forth, when cleaning house, try using a paint brush of good size. A hidden store of dirt will reward your efforts, for a cloth cannot reach all the corners.

**The Sewing Room**

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number, and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to Pattern Department.



6001 Blouse or Skirt Waist, 32 to 42 bust.



6006 Fitted Coat 26 to 42 bust.



6003 Blouse with Vest, Blouse with Vest, 32 to 42 bust.



6002 Directoire Skirt, 22 to 30 wa't.



6006 Girl's Semi-Princess Dress, 6 to 12 years.

CHILD'S RIMONO COST, 4 to 8 years. GIRL'S DRESS WITH GUMPE 528



Material required for the medium size (10 years) is 3 1/2 yds 27" yds 12 or 1 1/2 yds 44 in wide with 1 1/2 yds of banding; 1 1/2 yds 36 in wide for gumpes with 3/4 yd of 18 in material for the yoke and cuffs. The patterns for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years will be mailed on receipt of ten cents.

Heat is a quick relief, as well as a sure cure, for neuralgia. Several folds of flannel, heated with a flat iron, will often stop the pain, without the aid of medicine. Bars of heated flour, salt or sand, are often helpful.

Oilcloth may be improved by rubbing it with a cloth that is moistened with kerosene.

**IF NOT, WHY NOT?**

IF YOU ARE NOT USING

**WYANDOTTE DAIRYMAN'S CLEANER AND CLEANSER**

Why not at least give it a trial? It will not cost you anything if you do not find it to be all that we claim for it

Dairy instructors and inspectors everywhere use "WYANDOTTE" and advise its use because it cleans things clean and contains no grease, soap, greasy soap powder, caustic, salt soda or other powerful chemicals.

**WYANDOTTE**

Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser

is a harmless white cleaning powder. It is not only peculiarly adapted to the cleaning of separators, churns, milk cans and all milk utensils, leaving them sweet and pure, but it is equally useful to the housewife in a thousand ways about the household in every place where there is cleaning to be done.

Try "WYANDOTTE" at our risk.

Get a sack from your dealer or order from your supply house. Use it all according to directions, and if you do not feel that the results are equal to what we have claimed, return the empty sack to your dealer and he will refund your money.



**THE J. B. FORD COMPANY**  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS  
**WYANDOTTE, MICH. U.S.A.**  
This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited

### COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**  
**CHARLOTTETOWN.**—The annual crop report for Prince Edward Island has been issued. Hay is double last year's yield and is the heaviest crop ever known on the island. Wheat is 15 per cent. above from 8 to 15 per cent. above the average. Barley is not up to standard. Peas are fair but considerably smaller than those done by the weevil. Corn is slightly better than average. Potatoes are 25 per cent. above the ordinary yield and of excellent quality. Early root crops of other varieties are fair; those sown late are poor.

In fruit, apples show a general average, the early varieties being good and late ones only fair. This is an off year for plums. All forms of berries gave large yields. The pastures are excellent, and milk production will be forty per cent. ahead of last year. Farm help is scarce, the West drawing all the unsettled population. The average pay is \$16 per month with meals.

Thus, the present year is in abundance of crops, the most favorable in a generation, and on the whole from the standpoint of value, 30 per cent. better than last year.—J. N.

**GREENVILLE CO., ONT.**  
**MAXVILLE.**—The crops are being burnt up. Harvest is over. The crops are all very good. The spring wheat is the present time 4 in. Timothy hay, \$15 a ton; clover hay, \$10 a ton; oats, \$5c a bush; barley, 60c a bush; bran, \$24 a ton; middlings, 12c; corn, \$1.00 a bush; creamery butter, 25c a lb; dairy butter, 1 lb. cheese, 15c a lb; potatoes, \$1.50 a bush; eggs, \$40 a dozen; \$10 to \$12 chickens, 60c pair; dressed hogs, \$9 to \$10; lamb, 16c; hides, 6c a lb.—A. D. McL.

**FRONTENAC CO., ONT.**  
 Grain crops are fair; other crops are medium to poor. It has been very dry of late and we are badly in need of rain. We have a reasonably good crop of corn, however. The dry weather is just what we require to ripen it early. It is thought by some that the coming year is a fairly good showing. The potatoes were blighted. They ripened up too quickly. Later potatoes, however, may be better as the tops are still green.—T. C.

**WENTWORTH CO., ONT.**  
 Farmers are busy getting land in shape for the fall seedings. Some wheat is already sown. The land is exceptionally dry, however, and hard to get into shape. There is little use of sowing for a week or two at least, unless it comes. Some are holding back the seed on account of the reports intimating the prevalence of the Hessian Fly. Crops on the whole have been a good fair average and grain is turning out well. We have had an exceptionally favorable season for dairymen. Pastures have been abundant and we have not had to feed any of the selling crops which we had in readiness.—W. B.

**BRANT COUNTY, ONT.**  
**SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP.**—We have had a particularly good season for most kinds of crops. Thrashing returns indicate fairly large yields of grain per acre. Fall wheat is getting all the way from 15 to 35 bush an acre; barley about 30 bush. But few oats are thrashed as yet hence complete returns are not possible. Pastures have been splendid all summer. It was not necessary to practice any supplementary feeding as is usual. The pastures furnished abundance of fodder for the dairy cattle. We never knew a better dairy season. Corn, though it received a late start owing to the wet weather at seeding time, has since done exceptionally well and the silos will be well filled this fall with respect to ten days or two weeks yet to mature.—A. B.

**WELLINGTON CO., ONT.**  
**HOGRA.**—The harvest which has been a very protracted one has now been safely housed. It resulted in a partial disappointment to farmers generally. Prospects that were bright earlier in the season have not been borne out by many areas. After the droughts and hailstorms that have been over us there has been very little left to repay the husbandman for his labor. Quite a number have to be glad to carry their stock through the coming winter, although hay and straw will be plentiful. This state of things will affect the sales

and the prices of feeders this fall, as well as the number of beef cattle for sale in the spring, selling at 25c a bush; hay and grain positively high in price will tend in the same direction. Hogs are not so much in evidence as formerly and varieties are being sold as early as possible. It is to be hoped that farmers will feed long enough to retain the market on feeders, and not be the best paying articles. Little dairying is practiced. Farmers have hitherto been largely dependent on the sale of their stock and pork. Let us hope it may continue.—G. W.

**MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.**  
**APPIN.**—Farmers are nearing the closing of a harvest which has been a success of good size having opened on June 15th. Scarcely has there been surplus sufficient to permit the preparation of the soil for the sowing of fall wheat. Many a piece of wheat and in course of preparation is awaiting the enabling rain. The wheat crop and the corn crop are pressing some questions upon us for consideration. First, a large wheat crop in point of yield may induce a larger acreage of wheat, and secondly, we are more carefully prepared. Although the yield of 1908 may attribute part of its excellence to the early start in growth and ripening, yet may not the superior preparation of the soil for wheat in 1907 and 1908 be a cause for the splendid yields of 1908 through parts of Middlesex? The lesson of crop failures of 1906-7 stands upon us here, viz., that the soil should be in good condition. A little well sown is preferable to a lot poorly sown. More next time about the corn crop.—H. E.

**ESSEX CO., ONT.**  
**SOUTH WOODLEE.**—Owing to the excessive rain of a few weeks ago potatoes are on the clay and are rotting. Crops on the whole are pronounced fine in Township, Goddard North and Rochester. The farms are well watered and well housed save a few outstanding fields. Hay was a magnificent crop. Fall wheat has a good start and is showing splendid. Tobacco is very little planted; best fields are fairly good. Corn, up to this time, is the one of the best yields of early apples. The peach and plum crop is grand. Peaches sell for \$1.50 a bush, pears \$1.50. Apples for \$2.50. Grapes are fairly good. Berries were scarce and brought \$4 a crate. Hogs, which are raised here, are the best of all of Canada, are worth this week \$6.10; eggs, 16c a doz; hay, \$8 a ton; oats, 27 to 35c a bush; 40c a bush. Cattle are in good spirits. The fax crop in Rochester township, near the lake, was good. Tomatoes failed and ripening are looking fine. Large loads are already being hauled to the cannery factory at Essex. Horses are bringing fair prices, as are also lambs.—M. J. K.

**BRUCE CO., ONT.**  
**WILBTON.**—Harvest is over, after a rather protracted period for dairymen. What is probably the best crop. Oats promised well but the grasshoppers destroyed the crop and most people had to give up the crop. The wheat ground. Early sown peas were a good crop, probably 25 to 25 bush an acre. Barley was about 30 bush an acre. The winter frost of the 3rd missed it. Roots were mostly destroyed as fast as they came up. Tomatoes failed and ripening are looking fine. Potatoes promise well. Farmers are considering the dropping of the wheat crop till the grasshoppers quit as they seem to be the worst on it. It is more than probable that the 'hoppers' will do no account to anything but the grasshoppers. The wheat ground did not prove a success. Potatoes need rain. Cows are doing well considering the early start. The sheep are doing well. The price is too low yet. Sheep have done well, and both sheep and lambs have brought good prices. The grasshoppers class of live stock which has been dropped by the farmers more than any other is pigs. It has done poorly. There will be plenty of feed this winter but not waste.—C. S.

**COTTONWOOD—WELLS, SASK.**  
 The wheat is in stock and other grain is being cut rapidly. Warm, dry weather is hastening the ripening and is favorable for stock thrashing. A few thrashing gangs have begun work, and many have to be glad to carry their stock through the coming winter, although hay and straw will be plentiful. This state of things will affect the sales

of the grain is so short as to be very hard to bind, but, of course, none was laid. We expect a severe blockade this winter, owing to the fact that we will not be able to get the bulk of our wheat out before spring. However, we will be satisfied with the threatened coal famine is averted. Coal is scarce at the smaller stations already. If we should run short we will have a rather uncomfortable winter. The province is over-supplied with harvest men from the east. The C. P. is not representative of the fact that we needed more than could be had. The larger towns all along the line are full of them and they are having to feed them. Moosejaw has been feeding 100 men for over a week, and Regina and Indian Head will show suit. It is not only hard on the men but it will probably result in a scarcity of harvesters next year. The railroad will be forced to take many home free of charge. They are trying to find work for them to cover expenses. We hope, however, that a reasonable number will be sent west season after duck shooting season has opened, and the town "sporia" and counter-jumpers are taking a lot of money out of the shooting the birds that have been feeding at the farmers' expense all summer. There seems to be a feeling of dissatisfaction to get even. The farms are large and by the time the farmer gets within range with his own gun, the chippies are out of reach.—J. N.

**GOSSIP**  
**BUSINESS SYSTEMS SCHOOL.**  
 We will direct attention to the course of boys and girls to the unique advertisement of Business Systems School, of Toronto, appearing in another column. This school although a comparatively new one already stands out prominently among the business colleges of Canada. Their courses, it is claimed, are the most up-to-date and embody the latest and best systems for office use. Their students learn to do the thing, not to be doing it. They use the most modern appliances. Business Systems School is the first to make a specialty of Loose Leaf Systems, not only in the use of business offices. Their Short-hand-Theory writing Department, in charge of Mr. Chas. E. Smith and Mr. Ellis Biss, needs no further commendation. The two eye-writing contests held at Philadelphia, in April last, Mr. Smith had the pleasure of being the winner. He is now in possession of the championship of the world in this advertisement. Fill in the name and address and mail it to them. Do it today.

The latest food to be introduced among Canadian farmers, is known as the Rex Sugar Food. This is a medicated food and fastener for every animal on the farm. While this food is comparatively new to farmers in this country, it has been thoroughly tested and proved to be the best and most economical food that has yet been introduced. It is prepared from pure malted barley, herbs, seeds and cane sugar. The pure food inspector that called at the exhibit of this food at the National Exhibition, stated that the ingredients were of a quality and that the ingredients were of a quality and that in many instances it has increased the supply of milk from one to four quarts a day. There is nothing that is detrimental to the milk, butter, cream or cheese. Although this firm has been in the market for some time in Canada, the sale of their food has already approached nearly 100 tons. Any farmer and large supply dealer should find out exactly what ingredients are used, can obtain them by applying to the Rex Sugar Food Co., Weston, Ont.

J. A. Govenclock, Forest, Ont., shows 17 head choice Herefords from his herd of "Canada's greatest cow." He also exports numerous sales, two going to Ontario, the fine young bull, Lennox 2nd, 6671, and the famous bull, Lennox 6550. The purchaser, Mr. Ed. Wickham, Charlton, is fortunate in being able to secure such stock.  
**JOHN ELLERTON & SON, HORNBV, ONT.**  
 We are now offering the best young Berkshires we ever had. All our offerings are from the first prize yearling boar at Toronto this year and from

prize winning sows. One of our sows, which has a promising litter sucking, is almost a full sister to the silver medal sow, which was bred by us very closely related to the silver medal sow. We have a number of boars and sows three months and upwards which we are pricing right.

**HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN NEWS**  
 The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

**BREEDERS' BANQUET AT SHERRBROOKE**  
 In the directors' dining hall at the Sherbrooke exhibition grounds, on the night of Sept. 8th inst., was held the banquet of the breeders and friends of the Holsteins in the province of Quebec. The chair was occupied by the president of the Quebec branch of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, while the vice-chair was occupied by F. B. Cane, of (Canada) Farm, near Havelock. The other speakers were John Cruise of Lachine Mills, West Olney, of Danville, and A. S. Croly of Meak River. After showing the wonderful growth of the breed in Quebec, which has followed the increase in Ontario and the United States, but with even greater results the question of Holsteins' milk was taken up.

In the States at present, the great demand for this milk, on account of its health and strength-giving qualities, and its use by invalids, and others with weak stomachs, it is becoming almost a crusade. We here in Canada all doctors, who are acquainted with these qualities, but it is surprising how generally doctors are taking it up, and how many of them have started herds are going into Holsteins. Among some prominent ones are the late Dr. C. M. Ross, of West Olney, Dr. Leduc, and Dr. L. de L. Harwood, the managing physician of the Grand Hotel, near Havelock, and Dr. E. P. Ball of Hook Island, and many others.

Among the prominent breeders who have this year changed from other breeds to Holsteins is one of the largest producers of milk in Ontario. Attention was called to a lot of milk at Calgary and Winnipeg, the champion grade dairy cow was a Holstein, sired by a pure bred Holstein bull. At the former it was won by Sir William VanHorne, and at the latter by the Munroe Pure Milk Co.

After a most enjoyable time, and after making a vote of thanks to the management of the exhibition, who have so ably and courteously conducted everything, the meeting adjourned.

**SYSTEMATIC BREEDING FOR FARMERS**  
 A Book which will enable the Farmer to keep an accurate account of his transactions with small trouble.  
 To man with several thousands of dollars invested in stock or real estate, without some system of keeping accounts, and without the services of a bookkeeper, are paying him the best profits. The author of this book is a farmer, and will be a little trouble, the farmer can keep his own accounts, and will be in a position to greatly increase his profits.  
 The author accounts and know what brings in the money. This book will be sent Post Paid on receipt of \$1.00. For Two new subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, write to  
**BOOK DEPARTMENT**  
**THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD**  
**PETERBOROUGH, CANADA**

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, September 14, 1908. — Country merchants are exhibiting a caution in buying, unusual for this time of year. Buying is from hand to mouth, as compared with ordinary three or four months ahead, and some of the best. While this plan hampers business for the present, it may have a good effect on future trading. Aside from this, there is a fair volume of business doing. There seems to be a growing feeling that no great improvement in trade will be experienced for some months yet. But time will tell. There is little change in the money market, which is on the easy side.

Wheat prices show little change over a week ago. It is expected that European requirements this year, will be about 10 per cent. greater than last year. This will mean an increased demand from the United States and Canada on export account. The vital wheat situation in this country is increasing but as yet is considerably below what it was at this time a year ago. The Liverpool "Corn Trade News" estimates the deficiency this year in the world's wheat crop at 25,000,000 bush. The September report of the U. S. Government, estimating a shortage of 3 per cent in the wheat yield of that country as compared with the August report. Altogether it looks as if good prices for

wheat will be maintained. The Northwest crop, where threshing has begun, is turning out as expected, and the most conservative estimates are above the 100,000,000 bush mark. Dealers' quotations are \$2.00 to \$2.05 a bush out here. On the Toronto farmers' market fall wheat sells at 85c to 90c, and goes at 85c to 86c a bush.

### COARSE GRAINS

Oats are arriving in larger quantities and the market is easier, at 28c to 40c out here. Two cars of Ontario oats, grading No. 2, sold in Montreal last week at 46c a bushel. On Toronto farmers' market old oats sell at 25c to 32c and new at 46c to 48c a bush. The barley market is reported quiet at Montreal. Malting barley is quoted there at 66c to 68c, and Manitoba barley at 57c to 57c a bush in car lots. Receipts are increasing here and dealers quote barley at 46c to 50c at the outside. 50c to 55c is being paid on the farmers' market and 84c to 86c a bush for peas. Dealers quote peas out side at 85c to 90c.

### FEEDS

Corn made a new record at Chicago on Friday, selling up to \$1.50 and closing at \$1.45. The market is expected to be weather in the corn growing states was the cause. While the dry weather here is seriously interfering with pastures and the root crop, farmers report that it is just what is needed for the corn crop, which will yield a record crop of the year with many. In a week or two it will be all cut and out of danger from frost. Main crops of wheat and corn are in demand. Manitoba's best wheat quoted at Montreal at \$2 to \$2.33 in car lots in bags, and shorts at \$25 a ton, and Ontario bran at \$18 to \$19 and shorts at \$21 to \$22 a ton in car lots in bulk-outside, and \$2 a ton more in bags.

### SEEDS

Wheat is quoted here at \$6.50 to \$7.30 a bush outside and inside and trinity at \$1.50 to \$2.10 a bush.

### HAY AND STRAW

The hay market rules steady. At Montreal this price is reported from equally as well as had last year at this time. Buyers prefer new hay as the quality is better than last year's. The market is old and new, is quoted there at \$1.65 to \$1.55 for No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.60 for No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50 for No. 3, and \$1.40 to \$1.45 for clover and clover mixture. Baled timothy is quoted here at \$1.15 to \$1.25 and clover hay in car lots, and baled straw at \$6.50 to \$7.00 a ton. On Toronto farmers' market old hay sells at \$1.50 to \$1.75, straw in bundles at \$2 to \$3, and loose straw at \$6 to \$8 a ton.

### POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are arriving in large quantities and the price is lower, potatoes sold from farmers' wagons here at 50c to \$2.10 to \$2.20. At Toronto, the market is country indicate a smaller yield of potatoes than was expected owing to the ravages of the blight during the past few weeks.

The bean crop is likely to be an average, and quality not as good as former years. At Montreal, beans are quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.30 for primes and \$2.10 to \$2.20 a bush for hand picked.

### EGGS

While egg receipts keep up and the quality of recent arrivals shows some improvement, prices show no change, as the demand is good. At Toronto, eggs are quoted at 25c and straight-grained at 19c to 19c a doz in case lots. Receipts have been heavy here but prices remain steady at 20c to 21c in case lots. On the farmers' market new-laid bring 25c to 26c a doz.

### FRUIT

Buyers are not so anxious as last year to contract for apples ahead. Some contracts for winter apples are reported at \$1 a bush. At Montreal, apples are quoted at \$1.75 a bush for summer, and \$2.50 to \$3 for No. 1 fall varieties. Government inspectors are almost everywhere false branding. One lot was discovered last week ready to be put on board ship that was not from Ontario. Some quotations of sales of apple consignments have been received from Liverpool. St. Lawrence sold at 15c to 15c; Greenstein, 15c to 16c; and Alexander, 15c to 16c. Apples and other varieties 15c to 15c. The peach crop is said to be twice as large

# The Bank of Canada

## Bank Money Orders Issued

payable at par at any Bank in Canada (except Yukon) and in the larger cities of the United States. An absolutely safe, economical and convenient way of transmitting small sums.

\$5 and under, 36c. \$10 to \$50.....10c.  
\$5 to \$10.....6c. \$50 to \$500.....15c. 45

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

as last year with prices from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper. The later varieties will be at their best this week and next. The crop of Elbertas is large. Crawford have been on the scarce side this year, and prices have ruled firm. There is a big crop of grapes. At Toronto fruit market quotations are as follows: Blueberries, 50c to \$1.10; peaches, 50c to \$1.40; plums, 25c to 30c; grapes, 25c to 50c; grapes, 15c to 30c; and tomatoes, 15c to 25c a basket.

### UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

The fall activity in horses has not yet appeared, but is expected soon. Good workers are most in demand just now and the offerings of cheap horses are rather light here. There is a little better demand for drafters and indications point to a more active market for the near future. Drafters are worth from \$200 to \$255, expense horses up to \$200 each for the right kind. Drivers bring about the same figure though something real fancy would bring more money.

### LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock fell off early in the week at the Junction and city markets but increased somewhat at the city market on Thursday, when 63 car loads were reported, comprising 89 cattle, 79 hogs, 488 sheep and lambs, and 68 calves. The quality of the cattle offering was of the inferior kind, very few choice beasts being the market.

The export market here is a little off, so much so that several drovers have consigned their shipments to the British market, refusing to take the offers of dealers operating on this market. The highest price on Thursday was \$5 a cwt, many cattle being reported sold at a lower figure, down to \$4.30 and \$4.50 a cwt. These are low prices for exporters and the offerings of cows are rather low, lower than the market will warrant paying for good cattle. London cables of September 10 quote cattle steady at 15c to 16c, a lb dressed weight.

There is more doing in feeders and calves. Good short keep feeders are wanted, but few are arriving. On Thursday feeders, 600 to 750 lbs each, sold at \$3.50 to \$3.90, steers, 600 to 900 lbs, at \$3.50 to \$3.65; stockers, 600 to 1050 lbs each, at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Some Montreal buyers were on the market for milkers last week and trade was a little brisker. Dealers are quoted about \$1.50 to \$1.75 a cwt. On Thursday, the last market of the week, good to choice cows sold at \$50 to \$60 each with few good enough to justify the latter figure. The average price for the best offering would be between \$40 and \$50 each. Medium cows sold at \$35 and inferior at \$25 to \$30 each.

Receipts of calves are light and prices look up to a high level for good ones. There is a wide range, from \$3 to \$6.50 a cwt, with few good enough for the latter figure. Sheep and lamb receipts have fallen off somewhat as compared with a week ago and the market rules rather firm. Some quotations. Export ewes are quoted on Thursday at \$3.75 to \$4. Lambs at \$5 to \$5.25, and lambs at \$4.50 to \$5 a cwt. The 30 day quarantine sheep, 20c to 25c put on all sheep going into that country, is playing "hot" with Ontario trade with

the United States in pure bred sheep. Breeders may have to give more attention to the home market, which has been especially for the early lamb trade and the butchers' market. At Buffalo market lambs are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50; yearlings and weathers at \$3.75 to \$4.75; and mixed stock at \$2 to \$4.25 a cwt.

### UNION STOCK YARDS PRICES

West Toronto, Ont., September 14.—The run at the Union Stock Yards this morning consisted of 29 cars, consisting of 1199 cattle, 486 sheep, 35 hogs and 13 calves. Trade in cattle was slow and delicate quotations were hard to get, two loads of exporters sold at \$5.75. The owner was offered \$5.60 for one load but refused, selling the two together as stated. Butchers' cattle were very slow and little business was doing, drovers preferring to hold over. The market is about 25c a cwt off and more on the common stuff. There was a better business in sheep and lambs, which sold at \$3.75 to \$4 for export ewes; \$1.10 to \$1.25 for rams; and \$4.50 to \$4.90 a cwt for lambs. Calves sold at \$1 to \$5 a cwt. The hog market is a little stronger.

### THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES

The William Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$6.65 f.o.b. at country points for hogs. They report a great scarcity in receipts. For the past few weeks their packing plants have not received one-quarter of the hogs necessary to keep them running, and the cost of producing the finished product is twice what it is under normal conditions.

Market conditions just now indicate high prices for hogs this coming winter and farmers would do well to get into the game to a much larger extent than they are now doing. Danish drovers have fallen off 5,000 a week. The American market is strong under short supply and the high prices of cows will help to keep up the price of hogs for this fall and winter. The situation then is most encouraging for a high market for hogs for several months though there may be drawbacks in the market occasionally as there is in every line of trade.

### PETERBORG HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., September 14, 1908.—The receipts of hogs on the local market are light and consequently the market is firm. It is not expected, however, that it will stay this way long. Last week 17,000 Danish hogs were killed as compared with 19,000 in Ontario and Quebec. The



**ABSORBINE**  
will reduce inflamed, swollen joints. Bruses, Soft Blisters, Cuts, Boils, Pimples, or any unhealthily sore quickly. Pleasant to use. Does not blister under bandage or remove the hair. For sale by all druggists. Price, \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Absorbine, Jr., for manhood, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Hemorrhoids, Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, spots, Pain and Inflammation.

W. F. THORPE, P. O. Box 112, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
Canadian Agents: Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal

### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

**TWO CENTS A WORD**  
READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY  
THIS DEPARTMENT is one of the most valuable in the Paper. At a cost of only Two cents a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy or sell, or situations wanted or vacant.  
THE ADDRESS must be printed as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. Minimum cost 25 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to a box at our Office, a couple extra is charged to pay postage on replies to be sent to advertisers.  
Cash must accompany each order.  
COPY must be received Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week.  
NO BLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

### FARMS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Extra good stock or grain 200-acre farm in Brant Co. Soil very rich. Twenty acres of land well timbered. Well fenced and watered. Large stone house. New, commodious up-to-date basement barn, 3 x 106, with plenty of light and good ventilation. Situated about one-half mile from Glen Harris and electric road, seven from Glen and six from Paris. W. H. Buchanan, Glen Morris.

**FOR SALE**—48 Acres, all cultivated, clay land, main road, school, churches, blacksmith shop, and post office within two miles, 120 acres, with 1000 ft. good frame buildings, Brantford windmill and crusher, erected last year. Good water. For quick sale, \$20; fair cash balance half crop payments. David Morgan, Orbow, Sask.

### MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

**WANTED**—Persons to grow unshrubbers for us during fall and winter months. Waste space in cellar or outhouse can be made to yield fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week. Send for illustrated booklet. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal, P. Q.

**RARE CHANCE**—For sale, small hard pure bred Shortorns and choice grades—Edward Bowlsough, Grimsby, Ont. P. 2-16



**Black Watch**  
Chewing Tobacco  
The big black plug.





## "Soil Cultivation" is doing for Colorado

### Just These!

It is reclaiming without the enormous expense of irrigation some of the richest farm lands on the earth—the mellow, sandy loams of Eastern Colorado, on the great Bijou Ranch in Elbert County. It is making Denver and other near by cities sit up with wonderment at the rapid progress made by Colorado farmers who are following the system of "Soil Culture" taught by Mr. Campbell. It is making poor men wealthy. It is putting on the market at a low figure—\$50 to \$100 per acre—that rich and fertile Bijou Ranch—only 65 miles from Denver, 42 miles from Colorado Springs, and only 2 miles from Union Pacific or Rock Island Railroads. Here you can buy virgin soil, mellow and deep, which raises cereals, fruits, alfalfa, vegetables, sugar beets, melons, etc., etc. (See 30 inch corn in cut at right.) Here with 2 horses, 10 cows, 5 brood sows you can clear \$1000 a year on an 80-acre tract.

### A New Book Free

Don't make a move buying real estate near or far till you get our brand-new illustrated book—warm from the press—entitled, "The New Colorado." It answers the majority of your questions such as: How much money you'll need to have to get a



start; what the climate is, the rainfall, the soil; how near water is to the surface; how long you'll need to wait for profits; cost of coal, wood; nearness of schools, churches, etc., etc.

This book is not old, rebashed information, but is compiled from fresh, live facts recently obtained from new settlers and old timers on this ranch.

"Hurry to Colorado" and get a good choice of the fertile lands. Now's your opportunity. Don't treat it lightly. Send for the free book now and decide. Address, Dept. 42

The Farmers Land & Loan Co.,  
145 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.



## The SUCCESS MANURE SPREADER



OLDEST  
NICEST WORKING  
BEST WORK  
LIGHTEST DRAFT  
MOST DURABLE

The "Success" has the largest rear axle and strongest drive-chain of any Spreader made. It is the only machine with Bentler frosting-device and many other points covered by strong patents. Our catalogue tells all about it and gives much valuable information for farmers. Write for it.

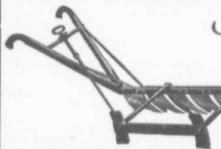
MANUFACTURED BY

The Paris Plow Co., Limited.

WESTERN BRANCH:  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

PARIS, ONTARIO.

HIGH-GRADE COAL AND ICE  
**ICE TOOLS** HANDLING MACHINERY  
CUT YOUR ICE WITH A



Gifford Wood Co.  
**PLOW**

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG

HUDSON, N.Y.  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
ARLINGTON, MASS.

### Don't Bite

"Coupon Discounts" and "Free Tuition" are familiar baits. They belong to the "something-for-nothing" class, and therefore are to be avoided. Only schools that cannot continue on their merits use them. Attend a strong, reliable school, such as

The British-American  
Business College

Yonge and McGill Sts., Toronto  
and you will have no regrets.  
Fall Term, begins Sept. 1st.  
Write for Catalogue.

T. M. WATSON, Principal

FOR INFORMATION

of the best  
in BUSINESS and  
SHORTHAND TRAINING  
Fill in and return this Coupon

Business  
Systems School

52 Spadina Ave., T. F. Wright,  
Toronto, Principal. 437

NAME

ADDRESS

## Have a FAIRBANKS-MORSE

GASOLINE ENGINE on the Farm



There are 70,000 satisfied users, and the up-to-date farmer finds them invaluable. With this well-constructed reliable machine you will do nearly all your farm work cheaply and easily. You can depend on them working when you want them. You cannot get anything better to furnish power for pumping, threshing, feed grinding, churning or filling the silo. Write to-day on coupon below for catalogue and copies of testimonials.

## The Canadian Fairbanks Co.

LIMITED

Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., Limited,

444 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

Please send catalogue and copies of testimonials.

Name.....

Address.....

## Representatives Wanted AT FALL FAIRS

A chance for you to make a good day's wages while attending your county or township fair.

The publishers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World wish to secure the services of a number of reliable persons to secure subscriptions for the above publication at the fall fairs.

Will YOU be a representative for your district? Almost every farmer of your neighborhood will attend the fall fair. Here is an opportunity to secure their subscriptions without a lot of time spent travelling around the country. You can see several men at the fair for one you would see if you had to visit them at their homes.

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is a splendid paper to canvas for. It is the only farm paper in Canada published weekly at \$1.00 a year. It is also a paper that farmers like to read. A large number of canvassers are already at work securing subscriptions for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Why not be one of them.

You will be paid a liberal commission on all new subscriptions you secure. Full particulars will be given on application.

### Special Cash Prize

A special cash prize of \$15.00 will be paid to any of our representatives who secures for us a club of only 25 new subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World at \$1.00 each. This is not a prize which only one person can win, but ALL who secure the required number of new full year subscriptions and forward to us with \$25.00 will be promptly sent a cheque for \$15.00. We guarantee to give this prize to all who win it. Why not win one of these prizes during the season of the fall fairs. We agree only to hold this offer open to the end of October, 1908.

Full particulars, receipt forms, sample copies, etc., will be sent by return mail on application to—

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,

The Canadian Dairyman & Farming World  
PETERBORO, ONTARIO