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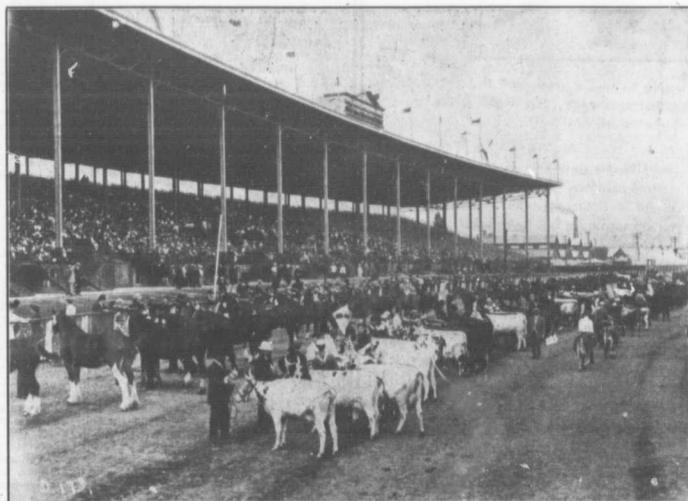
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 6,

1910.

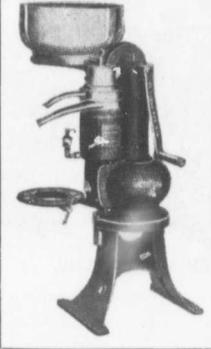


### PRIZE-WINNING STOCK ON PARADE AT THE RECENT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Live stock of a character and class such as is to be seen on parade at the Toronto Exhibition, make of the parade a most interesting and popular feature and one which will always remain a bright spot in the memory of those who witness it. Although some exhibitors acclaim it a hardship to bring out their stock for a parade, they should consider it a part of the rules under which they are allowed to exhibit. The parade is greatly appreciated by fair visitors, and is highly desirable from an educational standpoint. Breeders should always participate in it so far as circumstances will permit.

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## NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT HALIFAX

The well arranged, well conducted Halifax exhibition opened quite prominently on September 28th, and continued for eight days. The attendance was fairly large. Exhibits filled the stalls, pens and buildings, and every one seemed happy. The heavy weather on the opening day was followed by several days of ideal exhibition weather. The horse parade on the opening afternoon in which over 300 one and two horse teams took part was most spectacular.

In the Mines building there were splendid exhibits demonstrating that Nova Scotia possessed great mineral wealth, which is being exploited and developed. No Maritime Exhibition would be complete without its exhibit of fish, fish products and so forth. This exhibit was most interesting.

Nova Scotia is noted for its fine fruit, particularly apples. The display in the Horticultural hall was large, despite this being an off year. We were told on good authority that apples will hardly net a half crop. Being late in the season the fruit was well matured and possessed a high color. Pears and plums made a fine showing.

The Furness, Withy prize, a Sterling Tea Service for Lost collection of export apples, brought out three entries and was won by E. Hale, Pt. William, Kings Co., N.S.

Maritime agriculturists grow vegetables to perfection, as was demonstrated by the display in the Agricultural hall. Field roots were of enormous number and of splendid quality. The potatoes were handsome, smooth and of fine quality. The exhibit in this building from the Experimental farm at Nappan was most tastefully and beautifully arranged and was made up of grains in sheaf, grain in grass, vegetables and fruits (raw and preserved). This was in charge of B. Robertson, son of the energetic superintendent of the farm.

### LIVE STOCK

In Live Stock your correspondent saw a marked improvement since his last visit to Halifax Exhibition. Some four or five years ago, due largely to the pre-emptive policy adopted by the competent and energetic Prof. M. Cumming, who serves his province in the dual capacity of head of the Agricultural College at Truro and Secretary of Agriculture. The improvement noted, applies particularly to Clydesdale horses and dairy cattle. The Clydesdales were such as have never been excelled at any Maritime fair. They were exhibited by R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N.B.; W. W. Sharp, Wm. O'Neil, Truro; J. Logan Bros., Amherst; E. Starr, Port Williams; W. W. Black and others.

Snowball and Roper Bros., Charlottetown, had exhibits of Hackneys. There were also a few exhibitors of Percherons, Standard bred and Thoroughbred Stallions, besides a large number of drafters, carriage, coach and driving horses—in all nearly 200.

For the J. P. Fairbank cup, value \$100, to be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, for the best five horses, any breed, three of which must be registered, there was keen competition, five lots being entered. This went to R. E. Starr of Port William N.S. Mr. Tisdale of Ontario judged most of the horses.

**HEIFER CATTLE**  
The showing of these was smaller than usual. In Shorterens, C. A. Archibald, Truro, and R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N.B., competed for the honors, the lion's share going to Archibald. His aged bull, Orange Prince, bred by Senator Edwards of Rocklin, Ont., is a sappy fellow but was showed hard by Snowball's two-year-old from the Dryden herd for Champion honors. Pinky Bros., Melbourne, showed 18 head of Devons.

In Herefords, W. W. Black had practically no competition, his herd was out in splendid form as usual. The fat stock premiums went pretty much to Archibald and Black. Prof. G. E. Day of Guelph, judged the beef breeds as well as the sheep and swine.

### DAIRY CATTLE

The dairy cattle put up the spectacular part of the live stock exhibit. Ayrshires led from point of numbers, quality and uniformity. Exhibitors were McIntyre Bros., Sussex, H. M. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N.B.; C. A. Archibald, C. P. Blanchard, Retson Bros., Truro; and John McDonald & Sons, Shubenacadie. Five aged bulls of high quality competed. Archibald's Merton Mains Gurthrope was awarded the red ribbon, closely followed by Parlee's Lord Dudley. McIntyre's Junior yearling, lately imported by R. R. Ness, is a superior animal and gave Gutrope a chase

### Our Illustrated Supplement

With this issue of Farm and Dairy, we present to each and all of our subscribers, at extra cost to them, an eight-page illustrated supplement, picturing on high-class paper prize winning stock at the recent larger exhibitions. This supplement is inserted in the centre of the paper in order that it may readily be detached. Our readers are advised to take out this supplement and preserve it until next year in order that they may compare the prize winners at the leading exhibitions next year with those of the winners at recent exhibitions.

Farm and Dairy is sparing no expense in its endeavor to make these illustrations of a high class, such as will make them worth being kept for reference purposes and thus be of the greatest educational value. Your neighbors would be glad to see these pictures. If you would show them this copy of Farm and Dairy and tell them about our 2nd Annual Household Magazine Number, which will be published next week and of our 2nd Annual Breeders' Number, which will be published December 2, you could easily induce them to subscribe for Farm and Dairy upon the very liberal terms that are now being offered. The remainder of this year and all next year for only \$1.00.

For Champion honors. Grand young steers filled the classes all down the line. In the aged cow classes, 14 typical milking animals lined up and decisions had to be made on fineness. Parlee's awards on aged heifers were as follows: Parlee's, McIntyre, Blanchard; Young herds, McIntyre, Parlee, Archibald. Archibald won diploma on bull and three of get and McIntyre on cow and two progeny.

**NOVEMBER**  
While not so uniform in type and quality as the Ayrshires, yet the Holstein exhibits contained some splendid animals. Lea & Clark, of Victoria, P.E.I.; E. E. Armstrong, Falmouth, N.S.; Samuel Dickie, Onslow; C. Harding, P.E.I.; were the exhibitors. Dickie's aged bull, Sir Rooker Pose, Art's won the Champion prize, but was closely pushed by Lea & Clark's Bob. Boring's Red heifer sired by

(Continue on page 2)

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AND

# RURAL HOME

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FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1910.

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## THE SECOND PRIZE DAIRY FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. J. W. Richardson's Farm described by W. F. Stephen, who, along with Mr. Simpson Rennie, placed the Awards in this the Second Year of the Dairy Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy

THINGS are done on a large scale at Riverside Farm, the home of Mr. J. W. Richardson, Haldimand County, Ont., which farm was awarded second place this year among the dairy farms of Ontario. The farm is of rolling loam and clay land. It comprises 365 acres, the larger part of which is under cultivation.

The former owner, Mr. Matt. Richardson, and his consort, still reside at Riverside, and enjoy the fruits of their labors. The son, however, Mr. J. W. Richardson, bears the responsibility of managing the farm.

### MUCH ALFALFA GROWN

"Riverside" is a dairy farm, and largely, only those feeds favorable to a large milk flow are grown. Alfalfa forms a considerable part of the crop and on that account no particular rotation is practised. Alfalfa and silage take a large place in the farm economy and form the bulk of the rough feeders fed to the stock at "Riverside." Large fields of corn and of alfalfa as well as clover and timothy are grown. Frequently some of the timothy is marketed. Oats and barley along with fall wheat comprise the grain crops. A large acreage of roots is grown. Owing to the cold, wet spring, the stand of corn at the time of our visit was rather uneven. The stand of alfalfa indicated that some of the fields had been down to this crop too long without having been plowed up.

The Riverside herd of Holsteins enjoy a wide reputation. Many animals of the best blood and with good records have been bred there. At the time of our visit, the herd was smaller than it was a year ago, since a number of head were sold by auction last winter. This caused the score to be reduced several points this year. We found 35 cows milking, eight dry cows, together with a number of young cattle and 29 calves.

### RECORDS MOST COMPLETE

The herd records are kept most complete. All the cows in the herd have either passed the Record of Merit test or are from Record of Merit cows. It is interesting to note that up to the 1908 meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, of the 100 Holstein cows that had been officially tested, one-sixth of these were bred at "Riverside." Particular attention has always been paid to the selection of the sires for the herd. Milk from the herd is sent to the cheese factory in summer and to the creamery in winter.

Among the other stock kept at Riverside, the judges noted 16 horses. Two of these were young brood mares. There were seven sows of Yorkshire breeding and about 50 young hogs, all of good quality. The pigs are well housed in a piggery divided into eight pens, with elevated

sleeping quarters. Poultry has its place, too, at Riverside, and is kept on quite an extensive scale.

### FARM BUILDINGS AT "RIVERSIDE"

Large and adequate farm buildings are a part of Riverside Farm. The stable has tying capa-



The Orchard is Not an Ideal Picking House

Although the apple crop in Eastern Canada this year is away below the average, the returns to the growers will not necessarily be reduced to anything like the same extent as is the yield. Good prices prevail. Those who have cared for their orchards and sprayed them properly have some fruit of excellent quality. If carefully packed these will net returns far in excess of what is ordinarily obtained for No. 1 fruit.

city for nearly 80 head of cattle; there are a number of box stalls besides. The stables are convenient, well lighted and fairly well ventilated, but they are not as complete as stables of more recent construction. At the home barn, there are two large silos; one of these is square, 16 by 16 by 32, the other is 13 by 32, of circular brick construction with a stove top. At the new barn on the other farm is a new circular concrete block silo 14 by 30. The dairy room, milk cooling house, implement buildings, and so forth, are all well arranged. Mr. Richardson has a workshop equipped with forge, iron and wood working tools; here much of the repair work for the farm is done.

An orchard seven acres in extent and well kept,

and a well arranged garden, are a part of "Riverside." An apiary contributes its portion to the full larder in the kitchen pantry, and is, through its product, a source of revenue as well.

### THE FARM BEAUTIFUL

The house is well located in respect to the farm and buildings. It is a beautiful large mansion complete in almost every respect. Shrubby and flowers beautify the lawn, while hundreds of spruce trees that have been planted along the roadway add shade and beauty to the farm.

In the home all that makes for education, pleasure and happiness is to be found—books, magazines, farm periodicals, music and so forth. Letter files and a typewriter in the office facilitate work in the business end. We were surprised, however, to learn that no cash account of the farm operations was kept because of paying all accounts by cheque.

### SOME WEAKNESSES

While there are some strong features about Riverside Farm, there are some weaknesses, these being at the time of our visit, want of underdrainage, rather many weeds, and lack of finish in workmanship; these all tended to reduce the total score. We were not given books on either the first or second prize farms to show receipts or expenditures, yet I believe that judging only from a financial standpoint, this farm, acre per acre, stood first; but adhering strictly to our score card, "Riverside" had to take second place as it lacked the completeness and the perfectness found on Mr. Penhale's farm, to which was given the premier award.—W. F. S.

## The Type of Hog to Raise

M. L. Smith, Huron Co., Ont.

While we desire a lengthy type of hog there is danger of ruining the constitution and feeding value of hogs by breeding for too much length. In the show ring, I have seen the judges give the red ribbons to slab sided creatures simply because they had the required length. Such hogs would never make good feeders. For our own profit we must breed hogs that make good Wiltshire sides but we must not spoil the constitution and feeding quality in order to please the packer.

In order to get the most saleable type of hog, we have always kept large Yorkshires. The type is not a matter of breed however. At Toronto Exhibition this year, I saw the very type of hog which I think ideal for the farmer, in an exhibit of Chester Whites, which breed I had always regarded as a fat type. Mr. R. H. Harding of Thorndale, an old Chester White breeder, said that this breed of hogs could be developed into as fine a bacon type as any and some of the specimens of Chesters on exhibition seemed to bear out his contention.

We consider, however, that it is much easier to get good bacon type in our more common breeds, namely, Yorkshires, Tamworths or Berkshires.

## Methods of a Successful Dairyman

Miles Hartley, Oxford Co., Ont.

The success which I have had in dairying is due to keeping cows that will make a profit. Then I feed and care for them in such a way that they will make a large profit. My herd numbers from 25 to 35 head, according to the season of the year. They are all registered Holsteins of good dairy type, and are bred from some of the best milking strains. The milking herd is from 12 to 15 cows. The balance are young cattle.

My farm is divided into four fields of 20 to 25 acres each. A four year rotation is followed consisting of corn and roots followed by oats and mixed grain and two years in sod. This amount of corn furnishes all the silage the cattle need for both summer and winter. The grain field yields from 800 to 1,500 bushels of grain. Part of the grain is sold in the spring when grain is high; fill-feed and oil meal are bought in quantity when low in price. The hay field each year furnishes enough hay for the stock and a few tons to sell.

### STABLE ALL WINTER

As soon as the cold, chilly weather starts in the fall, usually shortly after the middle of November the cattle are put in the stable and kept there until the next spring. There may be some objections to steady confinement in the stable but I have always noticed that my cows increase in the flow of milk about two weeks after they have been in the stable. I often have difficulty in getting them to go dry in time to get sufficient rest before the next freshening.

I get more milk from my herd in February and March than I can get in June with grass and weather at their best. The cows are given all the silage they will eat up clean. The grain varies according to the amount of milk they are giving and the season of the year. They have water before them all of the time. Therefore they never get chilled through drinking a large quantity of cold water at one time. The cows are more contented than when they are turned out once a day for a drink.

### WINTER MANAGEMENT

With plenty of feed at regular hours and lots of sunlight from the south windows the cows enjoy themselves during the winter season. They are given a feed of hay at noon and a small feed after each feed of ensilage. They are given a little salt in their manger nearly every day and groomed to keep their skins clean.

I do not turn the cows on the pasture in the spring until it has a good start; usually near the first of June. As the grass begins to ripen and dry up towards the last of June I begin feeding silage with a small grain ration. This keeps them in good condition and makes their hair soft and glossy instead of being harsh and dry as is the case when they get nothing but grass.

### MILK RECORDS

I have not tried to make any phenomenal records. Milk bringing 75 cents a cwt. at the cheese factory does not give much encouragement in that line. But I have tried to make every cow do a good profitable business. My best cow, five years old, gave in one month 1,800 lbs. of milk with 71 lbs. of butter; the rest of them were not far behind.

I have three two-year-old heifers, the best one of which gave me in May 1,213 lbs. of milk with 51 lbs. of butter. The smallest record of the three was 1,170 lbs. of milk. I expect my two-year-old heifers to give 7,000 lbs. or more.

### THE \$8,000 LB. COW

The mature cows should produce at least 8,000 lbs. in the season. The four cows that have been milking the longest this season have given a total of 32,200 lbs. of milk with an average period in milk of five months and 12 days. The dairyman will have better financial returns if he takes part

of his pay in the pleasure and satisfaction of owning and caring for a first-class herd. He will then be better able to supply their wants and to give them whatever is required for their comfort.

### Bank Accounts vs. Investments

"Some of my neighbors think that I am not worth much; they expect to hear of me making an assignment almost any day." Such were the words of a prominent pure bred dairy cattle breeder while in conversation recently with an editor of Farm and Dairy. "The trouble with me as they see it," he continued, "is that I haven't got a large bank account. In fact, I sometimes haven't a cent in the bank. A farmer is not supposed to be prosperous in our township until he has two or three thousand dollars in the bank. I have a few thousand invested in my herd and farm and every dollar of it is making me eight to 10 per cent. It is a poor farm that will not pay more than bank interest on an investment.

"One of our neighbors has \$10,000 in the bank. He is considered by all to be the wealthiest man in the section. He and his wife live alone. His one object in life is to add a few more dollars to that precious account. His sons all left for town as soon as they were big enough to get



The Labor Saving Two-Furrow Gang Plow at Work at a Plowing Match

The photo reproduced here with shows a Beaver Gang (Cockshutt) and some of its work at the Milton, Ont., plowing match last fall. Although the plow was plowing two furrows, each 10 inches wide and 6 inches deep, it was hauled by two horses. Two furrow plows, on account of the scarcity of labor, are becoming very popular.

away. The man is absolutely useless to the community in which he lives, and his life is simply a round of drudgery.

"And even with that large bank account I should consider his life a failure from a purely business point of view. In the 20 or more years that he has been struggling after that \$10,000 he has never taken more than a bare living and never considers such a thing as interest on the investment he has in his farm. Had he and his wife lived as well-to-do farmers should live, and had he to pay for the money invested in his farm at five per cent, he would to-day be a few thousand dollars in debt.

"Fourteen years ago I started in to farm with \$1,000 cash. All of this I invested in four pure-bred cows which had been bred to a good bull. These cows were the foundation of my present herd. I have always lived well and aimed to be of some use to the community in which I live, but every cent other than this has gone into my herd. And the herd has paid for the farm. I do not suppose I have more than a couple of hundred dollars where I could get hold of it on a day's notice, but I think that I am worth at least \$12,000 more than I was 14 years ago and have had a good time as well.

"A man's bank account," our friend concluded, "is a poor criterion of his wealth, even in dollars and cents. If it is large it is a sure indication of poor business ability."

Among the numerous periodicals received at our home, Farm and Dairy is the most appreciated.—M. E. Maybee, Hastings Co., Ont.

### Dissemination of Bovine Tuberculosis

The possible means for the dissemination of Tuberculosis are enumerated by the sub-committee on dissemination of the International Commission on the control of bovine tuberculosis, as follows:

1. The introduction into a sound herd of an animal or animals affected with tuberculosis (a) those with open tuberculosis, (b) those in which the disease is in a period of incubation, and (c) those in which the lesions are temporarily arrested. The last group will not transmit the infection speedily and possibly may never do so. The first group is certain to spread the virus.

2. By feeding calves milk, whole or separated, buttermilk or whey, where the milk has come from tuberculous cows.

3. By bringing cattle suffering from open tuberculosis in contact with healthy ones at fairs, cattle shows and other exhibitions.

4. By shipping healthy cattle in cars not thoroughly disinfected, recently occupied by tuberculous cattle.

5. By placing healthy cattle in stables that have not been thoroughly disinfected and which were recently occupied by tuberculous animals, as frequently happens with the change of farm ownership or tenants.

6. Tuberculous animals which do not react to tuberculin, such as those in the period of incubation or latent cases, but which develop active tuberculosis later, are frequently carriers of the virus although bought and sold as sound animals. These cannot at present be differentiated from sound animals. Therefore all cattle coming from herds in which the disease exists should be considered as suspicious. The sound herd is the unit to deal with.

7. Tubercle bacilli may be transmitted by tuberculous cattle running in a pasture to healthy cattle in adjoining pastures where they are separated by a fence of such nature that the cattle may get their noses together.

### HOW THE DISEASE OCCURS

8. Tuberculosis in cattle rarely, if ever, occurs through infection from (a) man, either directly or as a carrier of bovine tubercle bacilli, (b) from other species of animals, or (c) by infection from the droppings of crows, buzzards or other birds of carnivorous animals that have fed upon the carcasses of tuberculous cattle.

It is the opinion of the committee that bovine tuberculosis is spread largely through the introduction of tuberculous cattle into sound herds; by the feeding of calves with infected milk, or milk products; by exposing sound animals to infected ones at fairs, or other cattle shows; and by exposing them to infected cars and stables. There are other ways in which now and then it is possible that an animal may become infected but the means of dissemination mentioned in this paragraph are those to be guarded against in formulating efficient methods of control.

### The Holstein in its Home Land

D. Schoenmaker, Hoogkarspel, Holland

From the last days of April or the first of May until the last of November our cows remain on our natural pastures. We prefer our permanent pasture to new-made meadows. The cows are out on pasture day and night and get no other food during the summer. Milking is always done out of doors in summer.

The cows are stabled during the winter. The most common feeds are meadow hay and linseed cake. We feed many other kinds of feeding stuffs, and plenty of them too, but hay and linseed cake are standbys. Very few cattle raisers have land which is ever cultivated. All the grain feeds therefore have to be purchased. The linseed cake which we feed contains 30 per cent. protein and 10 per cent. fat.

We plan to have our cows freshen during the latter part of February or in March. They will then give plenty of milk on winter feed and just as they are beginning to slacken up in flow, they go out on pasture and a large flow of milk is resumed.

The Holstein cow of extreme dairy type is not in favor with breeders in this country. A cow of this type is not hardly enough. She is too sensible to changes in the weather, especially in the autumn. If such a cow contracts some disease in her udder or for some other reason her owner finds that she is not profitable, she practically has to be thrown away as the carcass is of little use for beef. We aim to produce a dual purpose cow; a cow giving a large flow of milk with a high percentage of fat and which will after three or four years of use in the dairy make first-class beef.

Among the different Herd Books, which we have is the "Bond van Fakvereenging". It has for its purpose the registration of cows that have produced a certain amount of milk and fat. Members of this society register their heifers before they have had their first calf in what we call the "Interim Herd Book". These animals are marked by indentations on their horns. When they freshen, an official of the society tests their yield of milk, fat, and solids not fat, once a month during the first two milking periods. If the animal has produced the required amount of milk in the two years, she is registered in the herd book.

A cow of poor conformation even if she does produce the required amount of milk cannot be registered. A registered cow is marked by a button in the ear. On one side of the button is the number of the herd book and on the other the mark of the union. If a cow gives a very large flow of milk, rich in fat, she may be registered after only one milking period, but we believe that a two year test is more accurate.

Calves to be registered must be sired by bulls, the dams of which are registered in the advanced herd book. The farmer must warn the official in charge of the herd book within three days of the birth of the calf. The young animal is then sketched and entered in the herd book for calves. This only applies to calves whose dams have answered the requirements in the production of milk and fat.

#### PRODUCTION FOR REGISTRATION

For two, three and four-year-old cows, there are different requirements as to the amount of

fat and solids not fat that they must produce to be eligible for registration in the advanced herd book; also a cow with less than three per cent. of fat in her milk, has to give more pounds of fat than a cow that gives milk testing over three per cent. If the cow however, does not test over 2.8 per cent. fat, she cannot be registered. The requirements for registration are as follows:

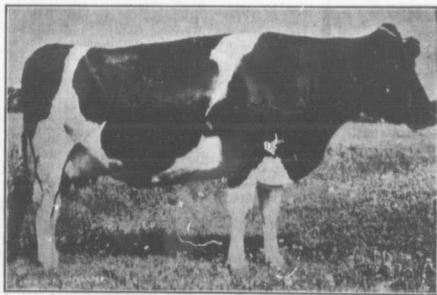
	LBS. FAT	SOLIDS NOT FAT
Two years old.....	187.34	551
Three years old.....	220.40	617.12
Four years old.....	264.48	749.35
Over four year.....	286.52	804.46

### Selection and Storage of Seed Corn

N. B. Stuart, Oxford Co., Ont.

Last spring great trouble was experienced all over Ontario in getting a good stand of corn. Many fields in almost every section had to be re-sown. It has practically become necessary if we are to get good corn to select and store our own seed corn.

Next spring just before corn planting is a poor time to look around for good seed. Now is the time to prepare for a profitable corn crop next season. When husking the corn, throw aside the best ears to be kept for seed. A good ear of



"Juliana" a Three-year-old Holstein in Holland

Notice that this cow is not of the extreme dairy type. She is one of the cows in the herd of Mr. D. Schoenmaker, who contributed the adjoining article especially to Farm and Dairy. After dropping her second calf in 1909, "Juliana," (three years old) in 360 days gave 10,851 lbs. milk, testing 3.09 per cent. fat. Her chest measure, just behind the shoulders, on May 23 last, when this photo was taken, was two yards, and 13 inches.

corn is one of good size, but not too large, the rows straight and well kernelled over the butt and tip. Mature corn, when gathered, has 25 to 35 per cent. of moisture. Stored in the ordinary way in the corn crib, this moisture freezes and the germs of the corn are often destroyed, making it useless for seed purposes.

#### STORING THE SEED

The same day that the seed corn is selected the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is a free circulation of air and in such a manner that the ears do not touch each other. Braiding the corn by the husks and suspending from the ceiling of a dry room is a first class way of getting rid of the excess moisture and insuring the safe keeping of the seed. Where a large amount of corn is used, however, corn racks are necessary. These can be readily made by having shelves made of slats two or three inches apart.

After hanging in the shed or lying on the racks for two months, the seed ears should be as "dry as a bone" and contain less than 10 per cent. of moisture. If it is desired, they can then be stored in barrels or boxes during the winter, but in any case, they should not be exposed to dampness. Seed corn so treated will give a good stand and there will be no trouble owing to the corn not germinating.

Of course this selection of ears when husking

is by no means the best method of getting good seed corn. To get the best results, every farmer should have a corn breeding patch and use only ears from high producing stalks. Hand selection of ears this fall, however, will be better than risking a poor stand of corn next spring.

### Some Benefits of Fall Plowing

J. R. Westlake, Carleton Co., Ont.

In preparing the land for almost all our common crops, fall plowing is to be preferred to spring plowing. One of the most important points in getting a first-class crop of grain is to have the seed in the ground as early in the spring as possible. A difference of one week in the date of seeding of crops may make a difference in yield of eight to 10 bushels. Fall plowing reduces the work on the land in the spring and makes it possible to get this extra week of growth for the grain crops. We all know that there is plenty of work to be done in the spring in preparing the land and getting in the crop without having to plow.

Fall plowing also provides the conditions which change the plant food in the soil into such a form that it is immediately available for the use of the young crops. In sod land, a large portion of the plant food is in the form of organic matter which is insoluble. Plants can only make use of plant food when it has been reduced to soluble forms. Fall plowing by breaking up the sod gives natural agencies a chance to reduce their mineral compounds are also acted on by the frost and air and by alternate freezing and thawing rendered available. The young crop next spring, therefore, will have close at hand, a large supply of soluble plant food to give it the start which is essential to a good crop.

#### MOISTURE CAPACITY INCREASED

The success of any crop is dependent to a large extent on the moisture which is stored in the soil during the fall and winter months. Even with the large rainfall that we have in Ontario, all crops use at least twice as much moisture as is brought to them in the rainfall during the growing season. Any practice therefore by which we are enabled to increase the store of moisture in the ground is of great importance in ensuring a good growth the following season. Plowed land will absorb more moisture, has a larger capillary capacity, and will therefore hold moisture better than land in sod. This is one of the strongest arguments in favor of fall plowing.

Unless land is plowed at a very favorable time in the spring, it is difficult to work it down to a fine seed bed. We who have had experience know how exasperating it is to have to wait, sometimes for a couple of weeks, to get the land in a suitable condition for plowing when we know the crops should be in the ground. If we lose patience and do not wait for the suitable conditions but plow when the land is wet, we have a lumpy seed-bed and unfavorable conditions for germination. All the work which we can do then is not to bring such land into good condition that season. On the other hand when land is plowed in the fall, we are free to go straight ahead with our work in the spring.

#### DESTROYING INSECT PESTS

The only way in which many insect pests which have become very destructive in late years, can be combated, is by fall plowing. White grubs and the larvae of the May Leetles, which have been so destructive in some localities in the past season, can be checked to a large extent by plowing quite late in the fall. The little cells which they have formed to spend the winter in are broken up by plowing and the insects die in consequence. Grasshoppers and wire worms are checked also by fall plowing.

One copy of the April 8th issue of Farm and Dairy is worth one full year's subscription price.—C. Robbins, Lincoln Co., Ont.

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## Dairy Cattle at St. John, N.B.

The great exhibit of dairy cattle at the Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N.B., this year proves that dairying is destined to become the most important branch of agricultural industry in the Maritime Provinces. The number of entries in the dairy classes was much in advance of any previous exhibition in these provinces. Of Ayrshires there were 115 entries. This hardy Scotch breed is well suited to Maritime conditions. The leading exhibitors were McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B.; P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.; M. N. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N.B.; C. P. Blanchard, Truro, N.S.; Retson Bros., Truro; J. Barrett & Sons, Couchville, N.S., and Chas. Symes, Miramichi, N.S. McArthur's Netherhall Milkman was the champion bull. The prize money was fairly evenly divided between McIntyres, McArthur's and Parlee's.

Jersey entries numbered 102. Most of the awards in this class went to B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont. Other exhibitors were H. S. Pipes &

Son, Amherst, N.S., who had the championship female; Josselyn and Young, Silver Falls, N.B.; Robt. Robertson & Son, Sussex, N.B.; and S. Creighton & Son, Silver Falls, N.B. Four splendid herds of Holsteins were shown, Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N.S.; Lee & Clarke, Victoria, N.B.; and Sam. Dickie & Sons, Truro, N.S.; were the exhibitors. Almost all of the animals on exhibition were of the Holstein breeding or from stock of his breeding. The championship in the male classes went to Rooker Posch Artis, owned by Dickie. Although small in numbers, the Guernsey exhibit excelled in quality any other exhibit of this breed in Canada this year.

## Woodstock Fair Dairy Test

A feature of the Woodstock fair which attracted a great deal of attention among dairymen of Oxford county was the competition for the awards in the dairy test. This test fair last year; its effect on the exhibit of dairy cattle this year was most remarkable.

The dairy barn has capacity for stabling 100 head, but this was much too small and at least 50 animals had to be kept outside. Breeders pronounced the exhibit one of the best ever seen in Western Ontario and they thought the credit of this splendid exhibit was largely due to the dairy test as the main attraction.

Thirteen cows were entered in the competition. The test extended over a period of 24 hours. The awards were made according to the following scale of points: 25 points for each pound of fat; three points for each pound of solids not fat; one point for each 10 days in milk after the first 30 days—limit 10 points.

The first prize in the pure Red class, value \$40.00, went to the Holstein cow "Olive Schuiling Posch", owned by Rette Bros., Norwich; with a score of 76.397. The second prize was taken by an Ayrshire cow "White Pearl of People Hill", owned by Isaac Edwards, Beachville; with a score of 56.246. The third prize went to the Holstein "De Kol Flora Rosh", owned by McGee Bros., Beachville, with a score of 53.806.

In the class for grade cows the first prize, value \$25.00, went to a Holstein-Jersey grade cow owned by T. H. Dent, Woodstock, with a score of 62.923. Second prize was won by a Holstein-Shorthorn grade, owned by A. J. Davis, Woodstock, with a score of 57.734. The third prize was also won by a Holstein grade, owned by Mr. Davis with a score of 56.670.

The officers and directors of the fair are so favorably impressed with the result of the test that they contemplate increasing the number and value of prizes for next year and also making a separate class for heifers.

## DETAILS OF POINTS SCORED

Pure bred class—Olive Schuiling Posch, first; lbs. milk, 68½; lbs. fat, 2.298; lbs. S.N.F., 5.953; score, 75.297; freshened August 10th, 1910, points for time in milk, 1.1; total points, 76.397.

White Pearl of Popple Hill, second; lbs. milk, 32¾; lbs. fat, 1.506; lbs. S.N.F., 2.865; score, 46.246; freshened April 22nd, 1910; points for time in milk, 10; total points, 56.246.

De Kol Flora Rosh, third—lbs. milk, 59; lbs. fat, 1.690; lbs. S.N.F., 4.598; score, 53.806; freshened August 27th, 1910; points for time in milk —; total points, 53.806.

Grade Class, Dent's cow—lbs. milk, 48½; lbs. fat, 1.882; lbs. S.N.F., 4.190; score 59.632; freshened July 19th, 1910; points for time in milk; 3.3; total points, 62.932.

Davis' cow—lbs. milk, 48½; lbs. fat, 1.422; lbs. S.N.F., 4.157; score, 47.734; freshened February 18th, 1910; points for time in milk, 10; total points, 57.734.—Jos. Burgess

Farm and Dairy is all right. Enclosed you will find \$1 for my renewal. Send it along another year as I cannot well do without it.—Thos. Blain, Elgin Co., Ont.

## Well Drilling

I drill a 4½ inch hole; work done summer or winter; pumps and fixtures always on hand. I guarantee water. Fifteen years experience. Eight gasoline and steam drilling machines. Time given if needed by notes. Worth your time to write for terms and prices this year, to

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Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright.

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because of the feed they get. June pasture cannot be excelled, but surprising results can be obtained at any season of the year if Dairy Cows are fed

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**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Fourth Crop of Alfalfa**

A field of alfalfa that we have cut three times now stands a foot high. Would you advise cutting it for hay, clipping the tops off with the mower and leaving them on the field, or leaving it just as it is for the winter?—S. G. K. Brant Co. Ont.

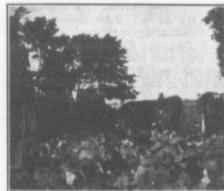
To cut three crops of hay in one season and have a growth of a foot high in the month of September shows the wonderful productivity of the alfalfa plant. This last growth should be allowed to stand so as to hold the snow and shelter the crowns of the plants from dry, frosty winds during the winter and spring.

I would advise your correspondent to leave that field of alfalfa absolutely alone until the time comes around for cutting the first crop next spring. It may seem like sheer waste to allow that growth to go down before the frost and snow, but you may count upon it as most valuable in ensuring a stand of alfalfa against being ruined by the unfavorable elements it will be forced to endure this coming winter.—Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

**Pasturing on Rape**

I have a fine field of rape that will soon be ready to turn my cattle into. Will they thrive on this pasture alone or had I better give them some dry feed? I hear that rape scours them badly.—A. G. H. Grey Co. Ont.

Cattle will thrive on rape without additional feed. It is better, however,



**Beetles Feeding on Rape**

Cattle feeders who provide rape for fall pasture claim it to be the best and cheapest feed that can be grown. Some claim to get better results from a month on rape than from two months of heavy stall feeding. Photo taken on Mr. Pate's farm, Brant Co. Ont.

to provide a pasture field of natural grass, timothy, or clover in which the cattle may have access at will. The rape seems to bite their tongues for a while and as you say, it tends to scour them. This effect of the rape is largely offset when cattle may pasture at will elsewhere than on the rape.

**How Shall We Plow?**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—It has been the practice with my farmers on rolling heavy clay to plow our fields in nine and 11 foot ridges. Several in this locality, however, the last few years are changing into wider lands or ridges by plowing two nine foot ridges into one, and in some cases, three into two; the same thing is being done with the 11 foot lands, making 18, 12½, 22, and 16½ foot ridges. There is some diversity of opinion as to this practice. My next neighbor says he would have nothing but a 12 foot land for him, while another neighbor, who is a squire, and an older farmer with experience, says that if he were on his farm, one of the things he would be that the ridges should remain nine feet in width.

What is the experience of other farmers on clay land with regard to this? Is the practice more of a custom with the older farmer who has

perhaps never plowed anything but a nine foot ridge, or is it a real necessity in connection with good farming? What would be the objections to plowing wider ridges? Would not 16½ foot ridges (which just covers with three laps of the cultivator or disc) be a better width and grow more per acre considering one year with another than nine foot lands which leave more furrows?—St. John Oliver, Hamilton Co. Ont.

**NOTE.**—Farm and Dairy welcomes discussion on this question. What is your experience in the matter?—Editor.

**Treatment for Pea Weevil**

Our pea crop this year was seriously injured by the pea weevil? Will these insects be carried over in the seed grain and so affect next year's crop? If so, how can I treat the peas this winter to destroy the weevil?—J. M. York Co. Ont.

The pea weevil which is affecting your crop passes the winter in the adult stage in the peas. This is the most common way in which the insect is carried over from year to year. The weevil which some years ago was so troublesome, but which for the last few years has not been very prevalent, is again becoming common. If all seed peas were treated with carbon-bisulphide gas, the insect would soon be exterminated.

To treat the peas with carbon-bisulphide, the grain must be placed in bins or barrels, which should be closed up tightly. Place shallow plates on the top of the grain and in these plates pour the liquid carbon-bisulphide. This poison can be had at any drug store. Use about one pound of this liquid for every 100 bushels of grain to be treated. As soon as the liquid is in the plates, close up the bin as tightly as possible. The liquid will change to a gas and as it is much heavier than air it sinks down through the grain. This gas is very inflammable, so care must be taken to keep far away from it.

It is advisable that you fumigate the peas in the near future, as in the cold winter months the insects are dormant and not so readily affected by the fumes.

**How to Rid Hogs of Worms**

Hog worms and how to destroy them" is a subject dealt with in an extensive bulletin of the Minnesota Agricultural College, from which the following suggestions are reproduced.

Worms cause an immense loss to pork producers each year because they render ineffective the food given the hogs. Slow gains, lack of thrift, tendency toward coughing, tendency to be drawn up in the body, lack of appetite, harsh appearance of the hair are all good indications of worms.

As a preliminary to nearly all treatment for worms, pigs are usually kept off feed from the night before until about 10 o'clock the following day, when they are quite hungry. Then the feed in which is blended the remedy adopted to remove the worm is fed. A thin slop of shorts and water, or milk, is the most desirable medium in which experiments have been carried out to test the relative efficiency of the different remedies, but the following are some commonly used:

**TURPENTINE TREATMENT**

For every 30 lbs. of pig, give one teaspoonful of turpentine in the slop. Repeat this for four or five successive days. Follow this with a dose of Epsom salts, about one teaspoonful for every 50 lbs. of pig. Salts can be fed in the same manner as the turpentine. Too extensive feeding of turpentine, or too heavy doses, may result in inflammation of the intestines. Be careful, therefore. Turpentine ordinarily, however, is very effective. Santonia is a white powder, and is also easily given with the feed. One ounce is usually sufficient for about

100 fifty-pound pigs. This powder should be dissolved in warm water, mixed with the slop in the same way as the turpentine, and followed by a physic in the same way.

**SULPHATE OF IRON OR COPPERAS**  
Pulverize this material just as fine as possible; for every 50 lbs. of pigs dissolve ½ dr. of the powder in warm water, and mix with the feed. Feed for a week or more. In extreme cases this feed may be continued twice as long.

In all cases where pigs are being treated for worms, it is best to confine them to small lots, well littered with straw, so that all excrement of

the pigs, which may contain eggs of the worms, will fall upon the straw, which may then be raked up and burned.

Preventive treatment consists of providing a trough made up in several compartments, and placing in them the following ingredients, forming a composite tonic: Bone meal, 2 bushels; charcoal, 3 bushels; wood ashes, 1 bushel; salt, 8 pounds; air slaked lime, 2 quarts; copperas, 1½ lbs., dissolved in warm water and mixed in with the other ingredients. This should be kept out of the weather, but the pigs should be given free access to it.

**B**

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is a money-maker pure and simple. It places tempered water within easy reach of the cow, at all times. As a natural consequence, the cow drinks more water, gives more milk, and makes more money for her owner.

It is a labor-saver, too. No need to drive the herd out into the cold barn yard to drink. Just keep water in your supply tank, and your cattle will help themselves whenever they are thirsty.

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Wool Grease, Arsenate of Lead, Lime and Sulphur. Both a Contact and Poison Spraying Compound.

Wool Grease is harmless, but it keeps all together and sticks through rain or shine. Will kill chewing, sucking insects and prevent rot, scab, etc. Nothing to add but water; easy to mix; pleasant to apply; will not harm flesh. When you spray for chewing insects you also kill scab present. End of season should also scale to be exterminated. Only one remedy needed against pests upon any vegetation. This year's reports verify our claims.

## "ONE FOR ALL, NO. 2"

A Contact Spray Only.

Wool Grease, Lime and Sulphur

For scale and striking insects, also to spray animals against pests and for dip to kill parasites and cure scab.

Prices, F. O. B. New York:

Barrels, 425 lbs.	No. 1.	No. 2.
56 cts. lb.	56 cts. lb.	56 cts. lb.
50 lbs. . . . .	28.00	28.00
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## POULTRY YARD

### Poultry Awakening in British Columbia

H. E. Waby, Yale Co., B.C.  
Poultry raising in British Columbia are becoming alive to the possibilities of this province. All the clovers, especially alfalfa, can be grown in abundance. We have often made the statement that British Columbia is destined to become one of the best, if not the best, poultry and stock provinces in Canada. The Okanagan Valley is especially favored, being dry and sunny. In some parts very little dew falls at night.

There is one condition which causes loss to a great many beginners. The nights here are very cool. The days being warm the chicks have a tendency to crowd at night. This applies more particularly to brooder chicks. To offset this a chick house, with an even temperature is necessary for the youngsters after removal from the brooder. A great many newcomers have been caught by swarms of red mites. They are not hard to control if one is only aware of their existence.

### A PROGRESSIVE POLICY

A person not intimate with former conditions would hardly credit the progress that has been made here in the breeding of poultry and all other classes of live stock. The government is now giving able assistance. In M. A. Jull, formerly Provincial Poultry Expert, and now Live Stock Commissioner, we have a willing worker for the advancement of the poultry industry.

Prices are good. Feed, while not cheap, can be helped out by running the birds on clover. All kinds of roots grow in abundance. Dairying is practised largely. The skim milk provides a good substitute for beef scrap or animal food.

The poultry shows are doing good work. The time is not far distant when good uniform flocks of the proper type of poultry will be seen everywhere. A Provincial Poultry Association is now being organized. We look for a great increase in good flocks and in conditions governing marketing and preparing for market; more especially the latter. A good deal of educational work is

necessary before this will be accomplished. The poultry shows will be expected to do their part by having proper types of all the different breeds for beginners and novices to study.

The commercial and the fancy end of the poultry business go hand in hand. One benefits the other. The government of British Columbia, recognizing the good work being done by poultry shows, have increased the poultry grant about 25 per cent.

### New Eggs—How to Get Them

Wm. H. Elyford, Supt. Egg Circles, Peterboro

A new-laid egg is one not over four days old in warm weather and seven days old in cold weather. It is an egg that has been gathered promptly and kept in a dry place free from draught, dampness, or any food odor. On holding a new-laid egg to the light it will be seen that the air space in the large end is very small, not larger than a 5 cent piece, the yolk is almost invisible. As the age continues the air cell becomes larger and the yolk becomes more visible.

Though some markets may call for several grades of eggs, as a general rule there is no necessity for many grades. What the best trade demands is freshness, grading, uniformity in packing and regularity in supply. For the present at one grade of eggs will be expected in connection with the egg circles. All eggs must be clean and unwashed. The surest way to have a clean egg is to have a clean nest and not allow the hens to roost on the nest boxes so that the eggs will not be compelled to lay under the roosts or in unsuitable places. At least one nest should be allowed for every six or eight hens kept. The nests should be arranged so that the hen enters from the side rather than from the top of the nest box, and arranged so that the nest box may easily be cleaned.

Eggs should never be washed, because washing removes the lime from the shell and allows the contents to evaporate and also to assimilate odors from the air. The sample of eggs should be as uniform as possible, which simply means that the very large or very small, also the off-shaped eggs, should be used for home consumption. If both brown and white shelled eggs are gathered from one flock, it helps the appearance to sort into colors, that is, to pack brown on one side and white eggs on the other side.

Market your eggs while they are new-laid, have them clean, uniform in size, and if possible sorted according to color. Have them non-fertilized. The two essentials are new-laid and non-fertilized.

Do not allow the carcasses of birds that have died to lie around and decay. Bury them deep and deep or better yet, burn them. This neglect has caused big losses in the poultry yard and big losses on the farm can be traced to just such neglect as this often.

### Fitting White Birds for Shows

Would you please give me directions for fitting fowl for the fall poultry shows? We breed White Wandoots—K. N. Huron Co., Ont.

The preparation of any breed of fowl and particularly of white fowls should begin at the time they are hatched as the food provided affects the color of the plumage. For white fowls feed such as corn, barley or wheat should be strictly avoided. Wheat and oats are unexcelled for producing first class show birds.

For several weeks before the show, care should be taken that the birds are not out in the rain or allowed in any damp, dirty ground. Clean straw pens well supplied with clean straw and feed liberally. Directly before the show, the birds should be washed to put their feathers in a fine fluffy condition. Mr. Wm. Wilson, Guelph, who has shown White Wandoots for 13 years recommends the following method of washing:

Use either pure English white Castile or Ivory Soap, dissolved in clean, soft water. Have four tubs—three-quarters full of water. Use No. 1 tub for washing the bird with the suds. Never rub the feathers, but stroke the bird with a soft sponge until all the feathers are thoroughly soaked and clean. This should be done in water about 80° No. 2 tub contains clean, soft water about the same heat as No. 1, for rinsing. No. 3 tub, the same as No. 2, and for the same purpose. No. 4 tub, use at same temperature, with Reckitt's Blue as used for white clothes.

Then let the bird dry near a good fire, and away from all draughts—never try to dry with cloths, but let it dry naturally. When the bird is nearly dry, use a fan of some kind to help fluff the feathers. I often wash my birds two or three times in this manner for the show pen. It is a lot of work, but it pays well. Care must be taken to keep the birds in a room at not less than 80° for the first few hours and then gradually reduce the temperature as they dry.

### Poultry Pointers

Better sell the surplus than crowd growing stock.

Poultry that is to be sold upon the market should be fat when sold. They are better flavored, sell more rapidly, and are just what the buyers want.

Begin early to grade your flock. Do not hesitate to cull out the poor ones now, as they eat more than they are worth and keep the better ones from getting enough.

A movement is now on foot in Toronto to make the sale of bad eggs a criminal offence. The action is being taken by the produce and commission men. It is their intention to have the matter brought up at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, when they hope to be able to have an amendment made to the pure food law prohibiting the sale of such eggs. This action is the outcome of the many complaints made against farmers' consignments of eggs.

## Keeps out large Animals—Keeps in the Chickens

We've put strength and stiffness into the PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence so it can stand the attacks of restless animals from the outside. We have made it close enough so small fowl cannot get through. It is made of much heavier wire than the ordinary poultry fence, well galvanised, therefore much more durable.

### Peerless Junior the fence that saves expense

That heavy, No. 9, hard steel wire at top and bottom holds the fence taut and true without the necessity of fence boards and saving more than half the usual number of posts. It is comparable saving to you. Write for our printed matter about PEERLESS Fences. We make fences and gates for every purpose.

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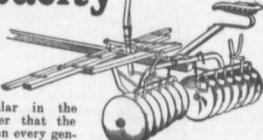
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# The "Bissell" has wonderful capacity

Test the "Bissell" in Thro Harrow on your land and you'll see what a harrow designed by a specialist will do. Our Mr. T. E. Bissell has been personally connected with the manufacture of disc harrows for nearly a quarter of a century and is recognized as an authority on disc harrow construction. The "Bis-

sell" in Thro stays right down to its work, no matter how tough the land. It doesn't rock or sway. The plows stir the soil thoroughly. The gangs stay tight. There is no neck weight, therefore the horses do the work easy. It has wonderful capacity—wins every field competition. The construction is simple,

durable and trouble proof. Send to Department R. for booklet describing both our In Thro and Out Thro Harrows and our 16 plate wide cut harrows which are so popular in the North West. And remember that the name "Bissell" is stamped on every genuine "Bissell" harrow.



T. E. BISSELL CO., ELORA, ONT.

**HORTICULTURE**

**Harvesting Apples in N. S.**

P. L. Morse, Kings Co., N.S.

The first stage in harvesting apples is picking and it is the most important part of the work. It is the care that is taken in picking, that decides to a great extent the keeping quality.

The apparatus used in picking consists of baskets, ladders and barrels. Each basket should be equipped with an iron hook to suspend it from the limbs or rungs of the ladder. These baskets are made in peck and half bushel sizes. The best kind of ladders are pointed at the upper end and are made in 10, 15 and 20 foot lengths.

A ladder with a square top is of no use in the orchard as they do not enter the limbs readily. The ladders are made about 18 inches wide with rungs every foot.

Picking is a knack, which is acquired with practice. The apple must not be pulled off. Pulling is very apt to destroy the fruit spur. Bend the stem over the thumb. If the apples are fit to pick, this separates the stem from the spur without injuring it. When the basket is full it is carefully lowered into the barrel and turned over. In this way the apples are

not bruised. The apples should never be poured from the top of the barrel. They should be handled as nearly like eggs as possible. No matter how easily they are handled there will be some bruises, which will show up later on.

After the apples are picked, they are taken to the warehouse, or stored in the grower's fruit house, or cellar, to be packed later on in the season. This of course refers to winter apples. The fall apples are packed soon after picking. The apples are packed in three grades to conform with the Fruit Marks Act. Almost all of the Nova Scotia apples are packed in barrels. The box as a package for choice fruit is growing in favor.

Most of the apples are shipped to commission merchants in England. A great many however, are sold to speculators "tree run". This method is a good way to sell and a poor way to buy. The barrels used are the minimum size, 93 quarts. The minimum barrel is a convenient package to handle, weighing 150 lbs.

**Nova Scotia Exhibition**

(Continued from page 2)

Artis succeeds Posch and are animals of grand type in quality. The team Charles sent to Lea & Clark, on Mary Rooker 2nd, a veritable milking machine. Dickie won on Bull and three of got; Lea & Clark on cow and two of progeny; Aged herds, 3, Lea & Clark; 2, Dickie; 3, Harding. Young herd 1, Lea & Clark; 2, Harding; 3, Dickie.

**JERSEYS**

Jerseys were out strong and were of fair quality. H. S. Pipes & Sons, Amherst; J. E. Baker & Sons, Baronsfield, N.S.; R. Robertson, Sussex, and Jesslyn & Young, Silver Falls, N.B.; divided the honors. Pipes won the Champion sire and female prizes as well as the Diploma on cow and two of her progeny; Robertson winning the prize for bull and three of got; aged herds, 1, Pipes; 2, Joaslyn & Young; 3, Robertson. Young herd, 1, Joaslyn & Young; 2 and 3, Pipes.

**GUERNSEYS**

Roper Bros., Charlottetown; H. S. Corning, Chocogweg; W. Blakey, Londonderry and Alison McDonald, Shubenacadie, were exhibitors of Guernseys. Roper won most of the prizes, Corning winning Champion prize on his yearling bull, sired by Roper's Golden Opinion. W. F. Stephen judged the dairy cattle.

A prize in which much interest centred was the five piece silver plate offered by M. S. Brown & Co., of Halifax, for the best pure bred herd of Dairy Ayrshires, which cows four years, 2, three years; 2 two-year-olds, and 2 yearlings, nine in all, each to be judged by the type of their own breed,—75 per cent. for type and 25 per cent. for the type of their herd of Jerseys, two of Ayrshires, one each of Guernsey and Holsteins completed.

The judges were Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph, Ont.; W. F. Stephen, Huntington, Que.; Prof. R. R. Robertson of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, and Mr. Archibald of the Truro College. After a close inspection they placed the award on Mr. Parlee's Ayrshires, which were a typical lot of dairy cattle. The plate was then presented by Judge Longley to Mr. Parlee before the grand stand.

**SHEEP AND SWINE**

Sheep made a fair exhibit, a number of breeds being represented. Most of the exhibits were from P.E.I.

Swine made the smallest exhibit for years but the quality was good. Yorkshires predominated.

**NOTES**

Mr. F. W. Hall makes a capital secretary and manager. Mr. E. B. Elkerkin and J. Baker, experimented the cattle in good shape, while W. B. Black looked after the horsesmen.—W.F.S.



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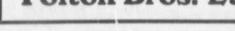
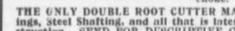
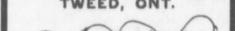
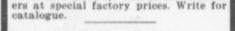
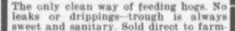
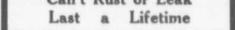
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AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited

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2. **SUBSCRIPTION RATES** are \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two or three subscribers.

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## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### OUR INTEREST IN THE TARIFF

We farmers are not so vitally interested in the tariff as are some manufacturers. Probably, as one of the chief spokesmen of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association recently said, no one is really suffering from the tariff. That, however, does not gainsay the fact that the farmers have thousands, yes, millions of dollars to be gained through obtaining freer access for farm products to the markets of the United States.

Canada and her farmers are thriving as never before, but that is no reason why we as farmers should rest content and leave well enough alone when we see dairy products, cheese, butter and other farm commodities selling for much greater prices in our natural market—the country to the south—than they realize in our home markets.

Smooth arguments bolster up many reasons why the tariff should be left alone. What does the tariff profit the farmer? The products of our farms are greatly in excess of home consumption. The selling price of these products is determined almost altogether by the prices ruling in foreign markets where this produce comes into competition with that of

all other parts of the world. Far from being the benefactor to farmers that some would have us believe, the tariff is quite the opposite. It enables the manufacturers to charge an average of approximately 25 per cent. more for his goods than he could get without the tariff. Such privileges are very fine for the few, but they are unduly burdensome to the many.

As a result of the change in the United States tariff by which it is now possible for Canadian farmers to ship their cream into the United States at a profit, the exports of cream from Canada into the United States during the past year increased from \$8,571 to \$570,908. Can anything show more clearly how a tariff plan can block the natural course of trade? This tremendous increase in the export of only one product of the farm, serves to give us some idea of what it will mean to the farmers of Canada, if, in the pending negotiations between Canada and the United States, arrangements are made to admit other products of our Canadian farms to the great markets of the United States. As farmers we have practically nothing to lose and everything to gain by better trade relations with the United States.

### NOVA SCOTIA AWAKENING

Heads of great railway companies see great possibilities in the province of Nova Scotia. The action of the Canadian Pacific Railway in buying the Dominion Atlantic Railway is direct evidence of this fact. The efforts of this company hitherto in the maritime provinces for the most part have been complementary to their Western development. The D. A. R. cannot possibly have any connection with the Western trade, so it is evident that the officials of the C. P. R. look for development in the country itself to make this road a paying proposition.

Speaking of his recent trip through Nova Scotia, Vice-President McNicoll of the C. P. R. said: "I never saw such a big area of splendid orchards as there is along the line of the D.A.R. \* \* \* My only regret in regard to it is that there are not more people there. The C. P. R. will do what it can towards advertising and developing the country for farming and fruit-growing. The country is capable of supporting a much larger population than it does at present."

The market for Nova Scotia farm produce is unlimited. At present production is not sufficient to meet the demands of the home market except in the case of apples and potatoes. When production is sufficient to supply the home market and there becomes a surplus the British market is easily accessible by water, and the markets of the New England States may be opened in the near future.

The area of Nova Scotia is greater than that of Denmark. Soil and climatic conditions are in favor of Nova Scotia. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, in an address before the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association last winter stated that the dairying possibilities of the province were enormous; instead of an annual production of \$7,000,000 the

dairy products should be worth \$25,000,000.

And N. S. farmers are awakening to the possibilities which lie in their own province. Pure bred sires of dairy breeds are going into all parts of the province. Farmers' Institute meetings are well attended. The attendance at the Agricultural College, Truro, is increasing each year. The short courses at this college are the largest held in Canada. And now with the C. P. R. to boom the country there should be great development in agriculture in the province by the sea. The country is there; the markets are there. All that is needed now is more aggressive work on the part of the agricultural population.

### MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE

Fire insurance rates usually are higher in the country districts than in the city. Insurance men have explained this to be due, not so much to the greater facilities, that exist in cities for putting out fires, but rather, to the carelessness of country people, which results in turning over lanterns and so forth. When a fire once starts on the farm it is most likely to sweep away all the building with total loss to the insurance company. Hence rates must be higher.

While those who are careless deserve to suffer there are many who are careful in guarding against fire. Farm property should be just as good a risk as is that in cities. It is hardly fair that a farmer should have to pay for his neighbor's carelessness.

Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies offer a solution to this problem. These companies being purely local in their work are in a position to accept only good risks well known to the directors. Risks thus being reduced to a minimum, rates will be correspondingly low. Mutual fire insurance works out well in practice as is proved by the number of such companies in successful operation in Canada. There should be mutual fire insurance in all rural districts.

### EDUCATION FOR PATRONS

Cheese makers and creamery managers have it within their power to do much valuable dairy educational work, which work if given attention would be directly remunerative. As cheese factories and creameries are ordinarily conducted, it would be quite utopian to find a factory or creamery among the patrons of which, at times, there is not more or less kicking. These kicks need to be attended to, and if given prompt attention, the cause explained and remedied, it will be to the lasting benefit of the business concerned.

There are few patrons but are amenable to instruction. Those who have tried giving explanation and instruction to dissatisfied patrons speak most favorably of the benefits derived therefrom. Mr. R. T. Stillman, who formerly managed the creamery at Port Perry, while commenting upon this subject recently with an editor of Farm and Dairy, stated that while he was managing creameries, he always made a special

effort to visit any or every patron that he might hear of who was in any way dissatisfied. Kicks, he stated, seldom if ever are made direct. A manager, however, invariably hears of them indirectly. On receiving intimation that one of his patrons was dissatisfied, he as soon as possible went out to that patron's place, taking along with him a small tester, and there explained any and all details that might be necessary. In all his experience, he only met one man that he could not satisfy. Mr. Stillman expressed it as his opinion that too many cheese factories and creameries kept their patrons in the dark. They should open up more and acquaint their patrons as much as possible with all details of the business.

Now that the season is drawing on towards its end and the work in the make-rooms is less pressing than was the case earlier in the season, makers and others concerned should pay more attention to the work of instruction among their patrons. One of the best means of enlightening patrons on all phases of dairy work would be through having them read Farm and Dairy. Patrons who follow the teachings of authoritative writers through these columns cannot well help but be greatly benefited thereby and the result be directly in the interest of the creamery or cheese factory in an increased milk supply and of better quality. To that end cheese makers and creamery managers would do well to interest themselves more in their patrons' welfare and urge them to read the only farm and dairy paper published in Canada—Farm and Dairy.

### Support the Proposal

(Review Journal)

The suggestion is made by the agricultural journal, Farm and Dairy, that a suitable memorial should be erected on the Ontario Agricultural College grounds to the late Wm. Rennie. The suggestion is too good to be allowed to pass and every farmer, every newspaper and every public man should support this proposal. Throughout Ontario there are memorials in plenty to the soldiers, the statesmen, the pioneers, the politicians, the heroes and the business men who have helped in the laying of the foundation stones of Canada's prosperity. Yet by some odd freak of nature, the successful farmer has seemed both in life and in death to have received but scant notice. At the same time no class has contributed so largely to Canada's progress as the successful farmer, and as readily no man has done more useful service for his day and generation and for his country than the agriculturist who has pointed out newer and better ways of farming and broken new paths of advancement in the useful science of practical farming.

The late Wm. Rennie was a leader in agriculture. He gave good service in the building up of the Ontario Agricultural College. He was progressive, energetic, able, and ever ready to help others with his experience and his knowledge. His life work was the exposition of better farming, and the effects of his preaching of this doctrine by word and example was far-reaching indeed. A memorial to such a man would honor the public as much as it would honor the useful man whose name should not be allowed to pass soon from grateful public memory.

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# ILLUSTRATED AGRICULTURE

SUPPLEMENT TO

Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY

&  
RURAL HOME

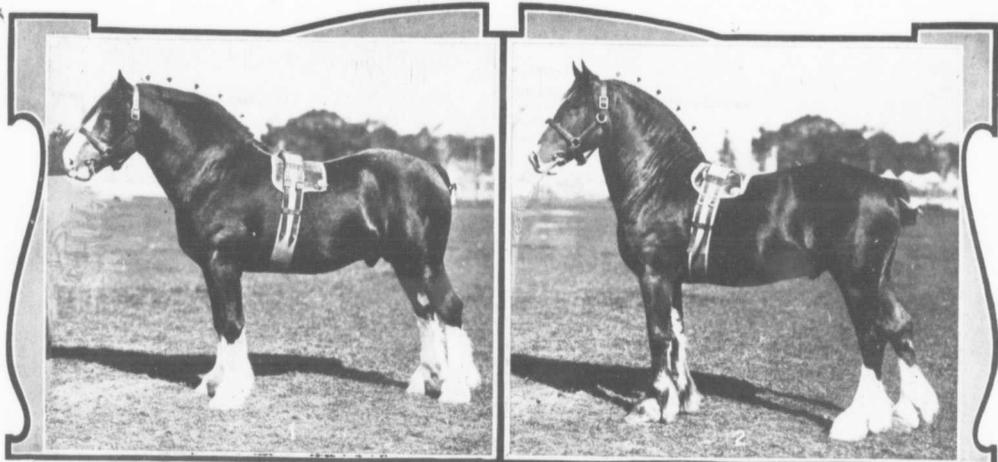
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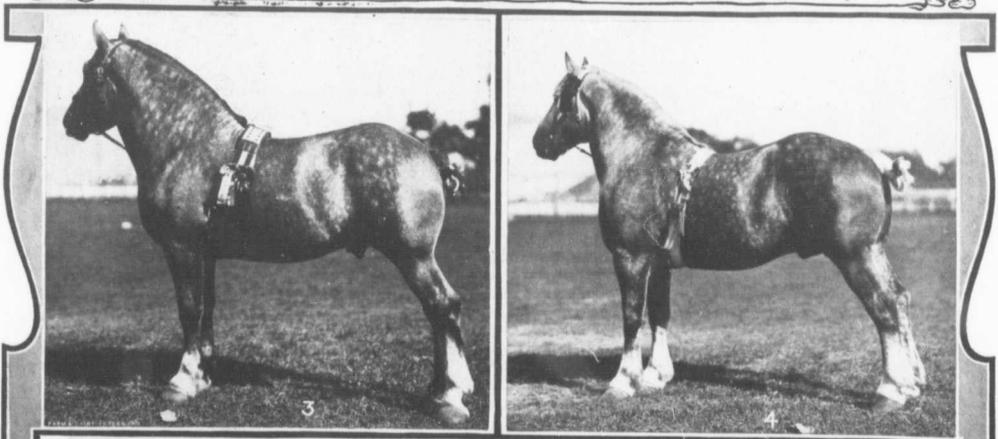
FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1910

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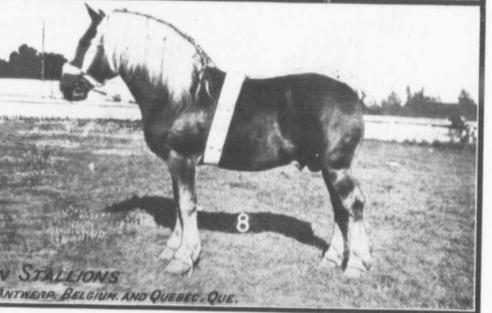
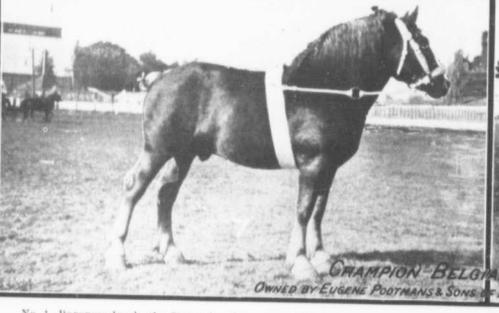
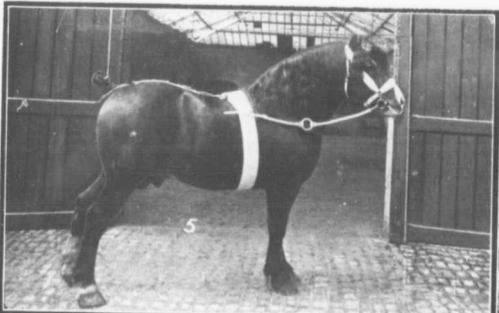
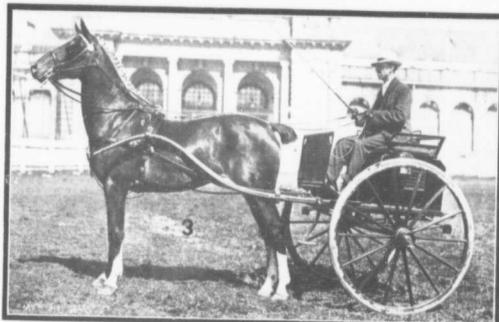
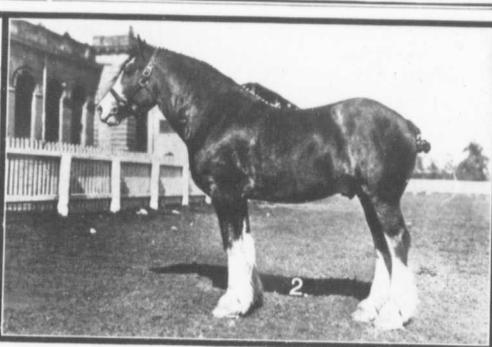
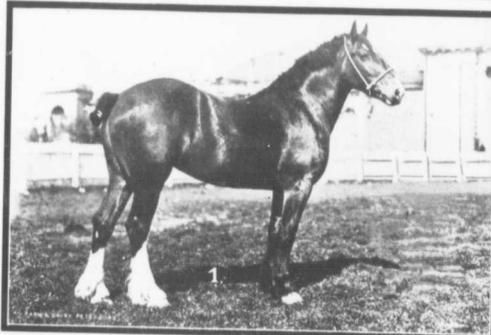


*CHAMPION CLYDESDALES OWNED BY ROBERT NESS & SONS HOWICK QUE.*



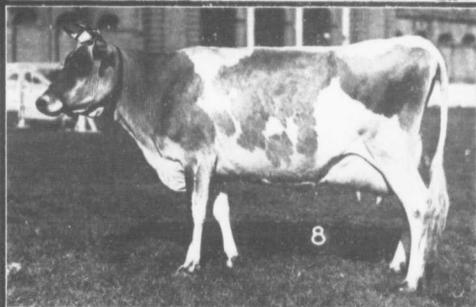
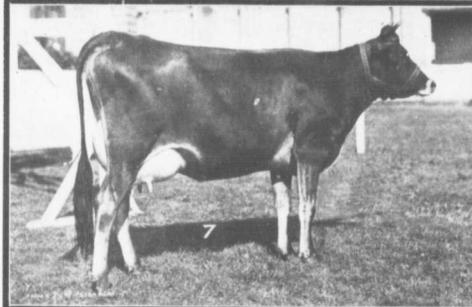
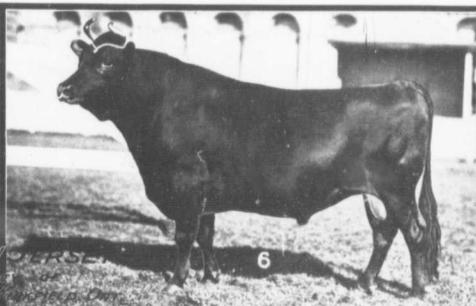
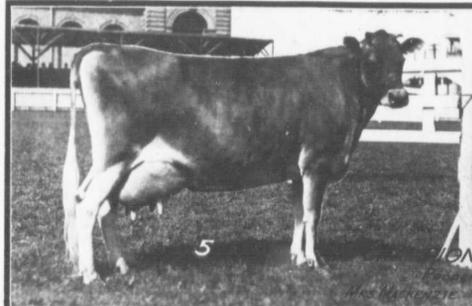
*CHAMPION PERCHERONS OWNED BY JOHN HAWTHORNE, SIMCOE, ONT.*

The Champion Clydesdales at the Sherbrooke, Que. and Ottawa Exhibitions, and the Champion Percherons at the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions  
No. 1—Sir Spencer, 1st prize and champion Clydesdale stallion at Sherbrooke and Ottawa. No. 2—Bowhill Baron, 1st prize three year old stallion and reserve champion at Sherbrooke and Ottawa, and at the Ottawa Winter Fair. No. 3—Hudson (Imp.), 1st prize aged stallion and sweepstakes winner at Toronto, 1st in the class, and first prize winner in three year old class at Ottawa. No. 4—Gaiac (Imp.), four years old, first prize and winner of sweepstakes at the Ottawa Exhibition. (See Gossip in this issue.)

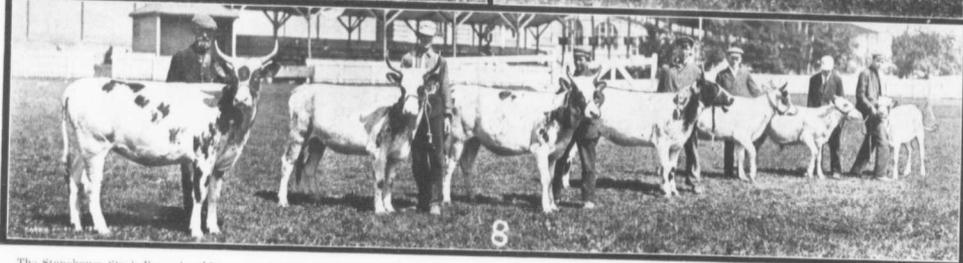
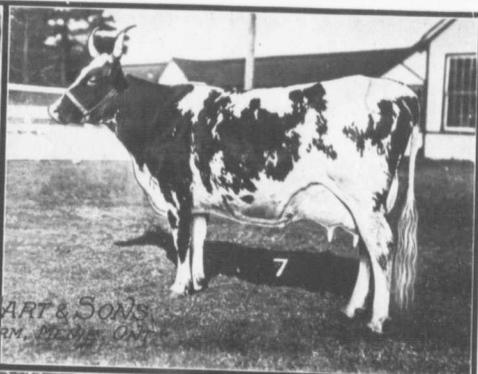
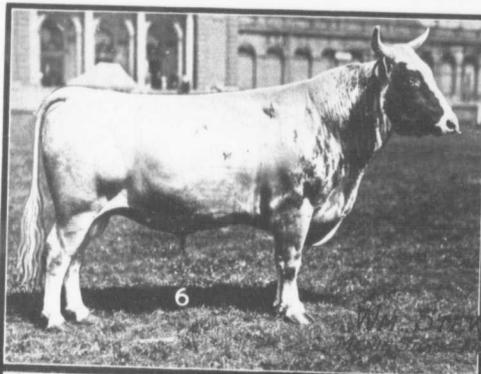
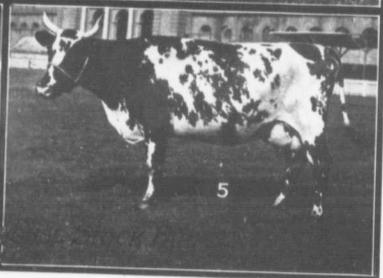
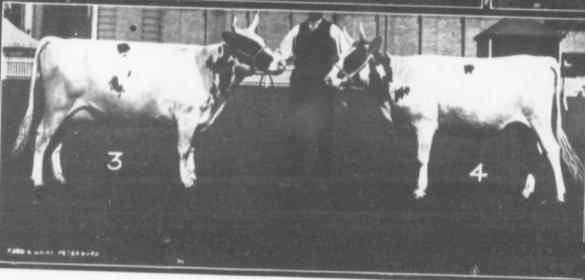
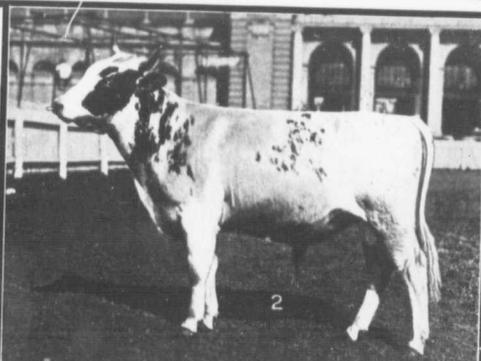
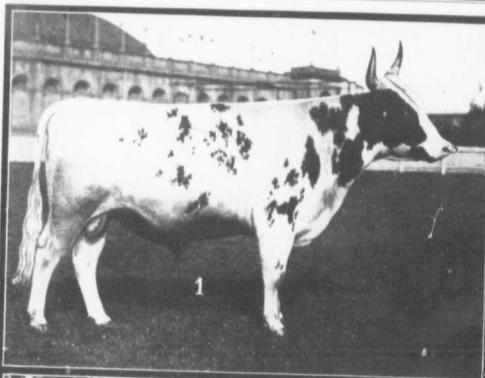


**CHAMPION BELGIAN STALLIONS**  
OWNED BY EUGENE POOTMANS & SONS, ANTHEM, BELGIUM, AND QUEBEC, QUE.

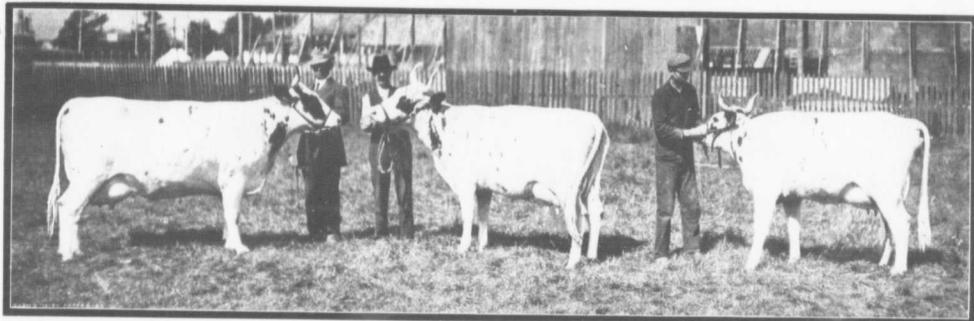
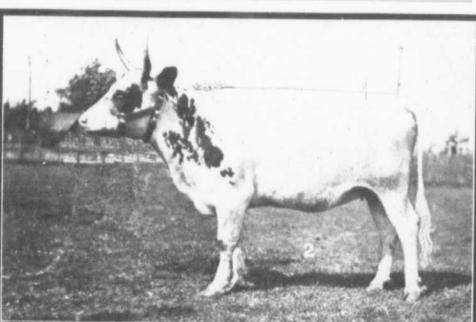
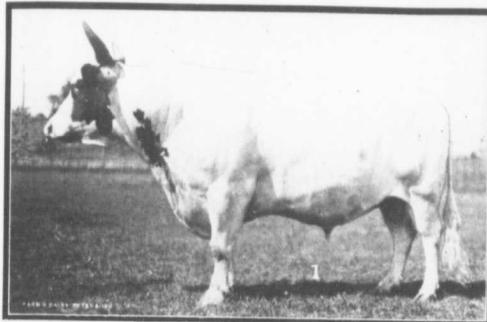
No. 1—Baroness Inach, the first prize three year old Clydesdale at Ottawa and at Ogdensburg, N.Y. No. 2—Glen Avon, the second prize three year old Clydesdale stallion in the high stepping class, at Toronto, and at the Royal show, England. Both animals owned by Smith & Richardson importers, Columbus, Ont. No. 3—Warwick Belle, three year old Hackney, a winner in the high stepping class, at Toronto, and a grand all around actor. No. 4—Lady Irvine, winner of first prize in the road class at Toronto, never beaten in the show ring. Both N.Y. exhibitions, by Eugene Pootmans & Sons attracted a great deal of attention at all these exhibitions, and were much admired. No. 5—Aventant, 5 years old, weight 1310 lbs., first and champion at Sherbrooke and Ottawa. No. 6—Victorien, a great deal of attention at all these exhibitions, and were much admired. No. 7—General Lucien, 4 years old, weight, 1775 lbs., 2nd prize at Sherbrooke, 3rd at Ottawa. No. 8—Phoebus, 7 years old, weight, 1780 lbs., 4th prize at both Sherbrooke and Ottawa. These animals, and their stable mates, won all the prizes for which they competed at the Ogdensburg, N.Y., Exhibition, Sept. 1910.



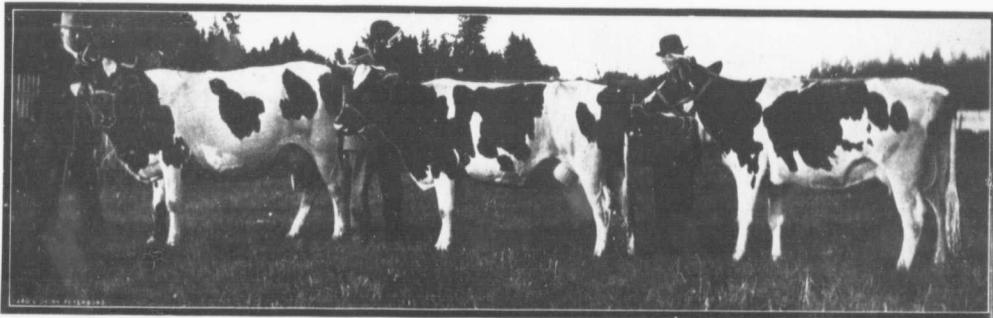
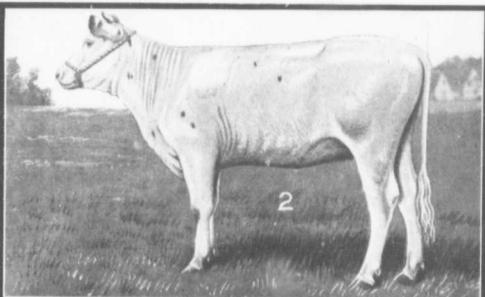
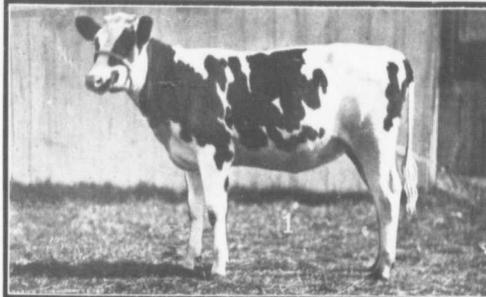
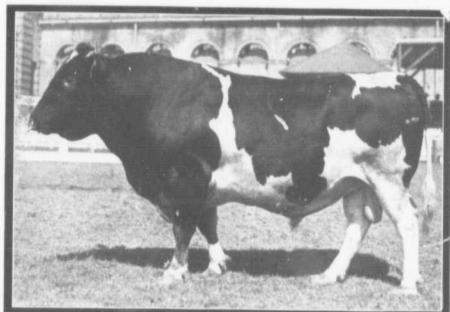
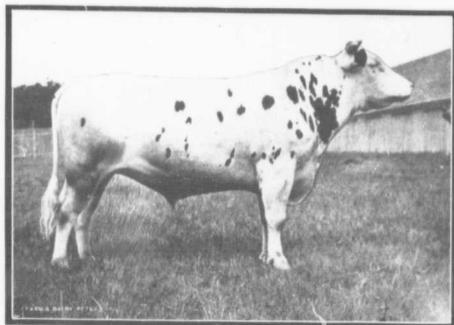
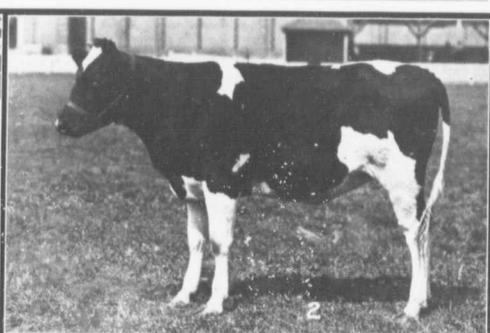
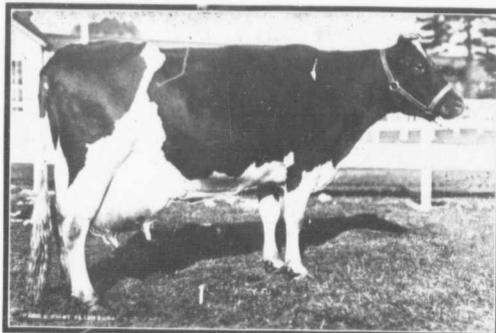
No. 5—Golden Jolly's Champion, first as aged cow, champion and grand champion. Note the exceptionally fine all-round qualities of 'Lis cow. No. 6—Pearl of Kirkfield (Imp.). First as aged heifer, champion and grand champion at Toronto for four years in succession and under three different judges. No. 7—Kirkfield's Mabel, winner of first prize for one year old heifer in milk, and of the junior championship. No. 8—Inverina's Queen, first prize three year old cow.  
Exhibit of Tubular Cream Separators made by the Sharples Separator Company of Toronto and Winnipeg at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1910.



The Stonehouse Stock Farm Ayrshires, owned by Hector Gordon, Bowick, Que., captured the majority of the principal prizes at both the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions. No. 1—Hillhouse Bonny Scotland (Imp.) first prize two year old bull and champion at both Toronto and Ottawa. No. 2—Auchenbrain His Eminence, first prize yearling bull and junior champion at Toronto and first prize yearling bull at Ottawa. No. 3—Southick Meg Eth, first prize in dry cow class at both Toronto and Ottawa. The Montic Stock Farm Ayrshires, owned by Wm. Stewart & Sons, of Montic, Ont., Mr. Stewart, who stands at the left in the bottom row has been exhibiting Ayrshires at the leading Canadian exhibitions longer than any other Ayrshire breeder in Canada. No. 6—Queen's Messenger, of Springhill, first prize aged bull at Toronto. Below are shown some of his get as shown at Toronto and London, where they won the majority of the prizes including at Toronto, 1st and 2nd in heifer calves, 1st and 3rd in bull calves, 2nd and 4th on sire and four of his get. In 1909 this bull won first and second prizes at London for bull and four of his get. No. 7—Annie Laurie, 1st prize cow, London, Ont.

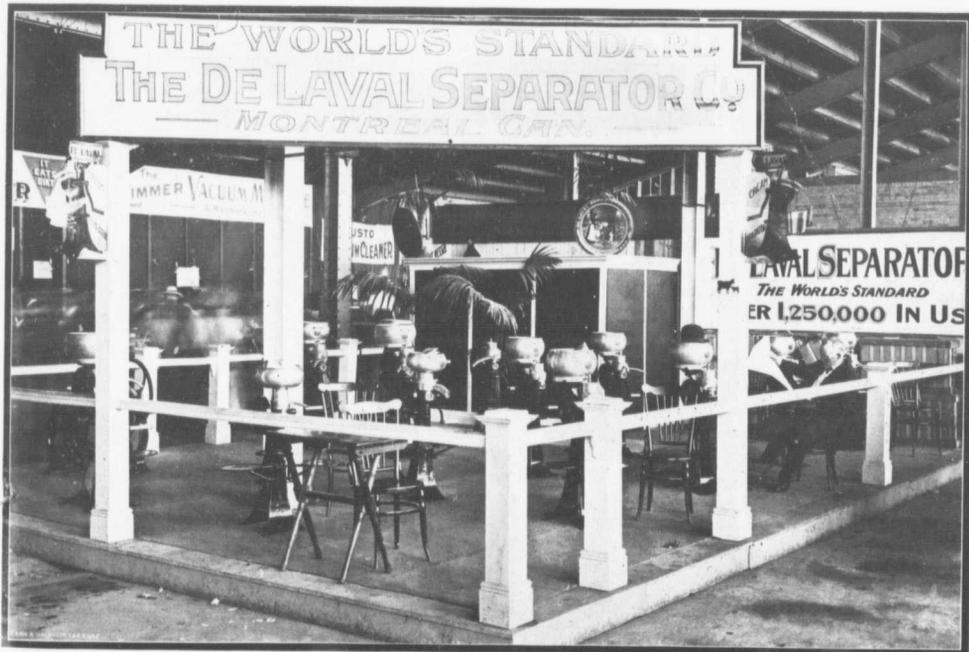
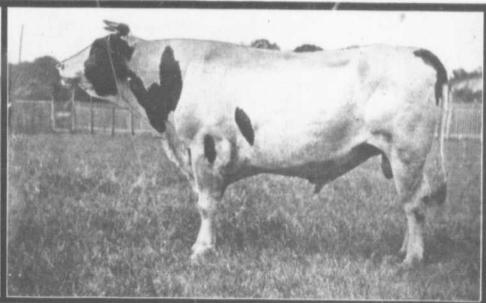
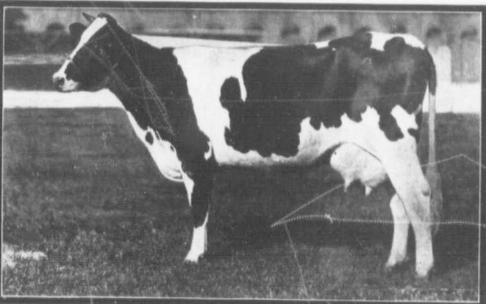
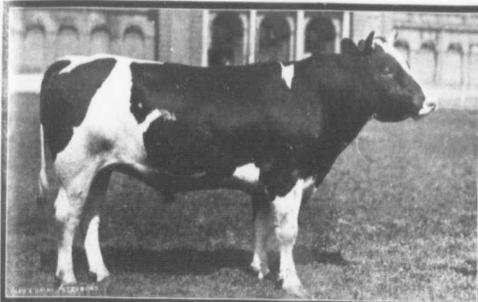


No. 1—Netherhall Goodtime, first prize senior Ayrshire bull at Ottawa, 1910; winner of 16 first prizes in Canada and the United States, including the National Dairy Show, Chicago, the Toronto and Ottawa, Ont., and Sherbrooke, Que., exhibitions. No. 2—Ardyne, of Sunnyside, 1st prize yearling heifer at Ottawa. Both animals owned by John W. Leggett, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Bowick Station, Que. The three females are fine cows shown by Alex. Home, of Menic, Ont. The flies were bothering them when the photograph was taken, with the result that the photograph does not do them justice. On the left is Scotia's Bell, first prize cow in the dry class at the Ottawa exhibition. The cow in the center is Princess King, the first prize Canadian dry cow at Ottawa. The third is Sprightly (Imp), first prize two year old heifer in milk at Ottawa. She is not standing well. Separator exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1910, with the field force of R. A. Lister & Co., Toronto, Ont.



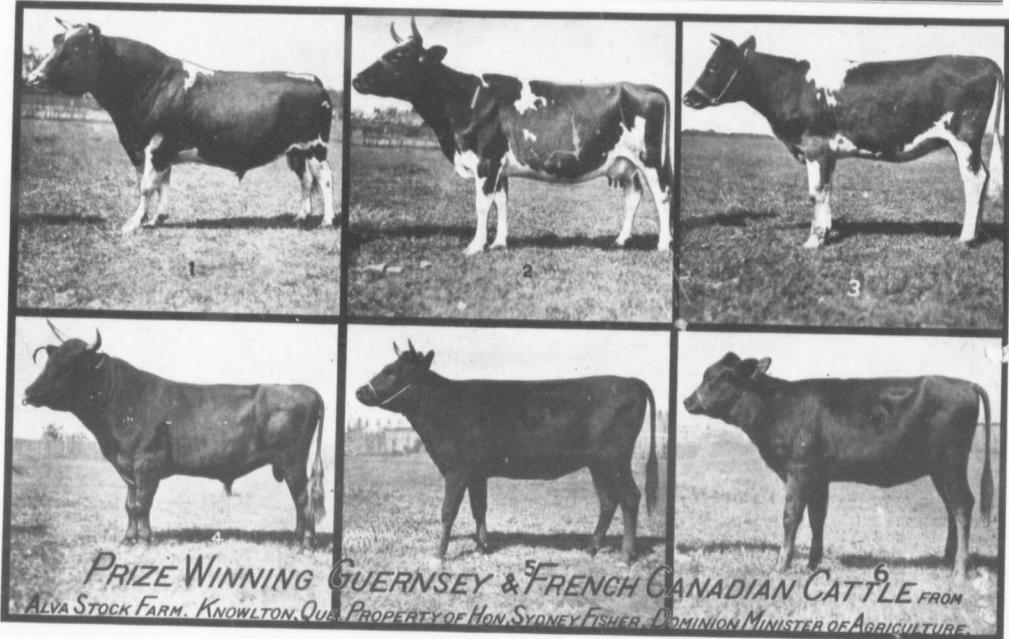
No. 1—De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale, senior champion and grand champion Holstein cow at Toronto and London, Ont.; photo taken just before calving. The judge at Toronto pronounced this cow to be practically ideal in type. No. 2—Sadie Mercena De Kol, a daughter of De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale, first and junior champion at Toronto. Both animals owned by the noted exhibitor, Jas. Estlin, of Norwich, Ont. No. 3—(the white bull) Sir Aggie Beets Segis, first prize and champion bull at Sherbrooke, Que., and Ottawa, Ont., age, three years and three months, weight 2040 lbs. General C. Wood, president of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, declared him to be one of the best, if not the best, son of the great bull, King Segis, owned by Mr. Moyer of Syracuse, N. Y. Two of his daughters are shown immediately below. No. 1 is Lady Pieterje Hengerveld and No. 2, Vale Beesie Queen. All three animals are owned by Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Vaudouil, Que. The fourth animal is Schelling Sir Pusch, 302, the first prize and champion bull those which won first at the Canadian National Exhibition. (See Gossip in this issue.) This animal is owned by F. A. Legree, Jefferson, Ont. The three cows at the bottom are aged cow, Florence A., her four year old daughter, Princess A., and her three year old daughter, Dorothy A.

October



The two top animals include the first prize two year bull, Abbslerk Mercena, and the first prize three year old cow, Pauline Colantha Posch, at both the Canadian National exhibition, Toronto, and the Western Fair at London, Ont. Both animals are owned by A. E. Hulett, of Norwich, Ont. The second two cows were shown at the Sherbrooke, exhibition, by F. E. Came Canada Stock Farm, St. Lambert, Que. They include the second prize aged bull, Lilly's Judge Akkrum de Kol, an animal that is proving a splendid sire, and the cow, De Kol Birke's Orpha, taken after she had been milking for thirteen months.

Exhibit of De Laval Separator Company at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1910.



Two Grades of Dairy Cattle that are Especially Popular in the Province of Quebec

The Guernsey and French Canadian cattle exhibited by Hon. Sydney Fisher, at the Sherbrooke, Que., and Ottawa Exhibitions, attracted much attention and won most of the prizes in their classes. The animals shown are as follows: 1.—Governor Archer, the first prize and champion Guernsey bull, at Ottawa. 2.—Royal Collier, first prize and champion Guernsey cow at Sherbrooke and Ottawa. 3.—Lady Archer, first prize and yearling Guernsey heifer at Sherbrooke and Ottawa. 4.—Hero of the Ottawa, first prize two year old French Canadian bull at Sherbrooke and Ottawa. 5.—Knowlton's Fortune, first prize French Canadian heifer, at Sherbrooke and Ottawa. 6.—Helle Rose, of Alva first prize French Canadian junior heifer at Ottawa.

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## PUBLISHER'S DESK

During the past year, we have published a number of illustrated supplements, which our readers have greatly appreciated. The illustrated supplement in this issue, we feel, straddles in general interest and excellence all our previous efforts.

We have spared neither time nor expense in securing the illustrations for this supplement and we trust that our readers will appreciate them. We would advise all our readers to procure this supplement in order that they may compare the prize winning animals at the leading exhibitions this year with the prize winning animals in succeeding years. The illustrations of this prize winning stock offer valuable object lessons to those who will take the time to study the types of the winning stock.

These supplements have been so greatly appreciated by our readers that we are planning to still further improve them. As soon as possible we shall arrange for their publication at regular intervals. Together with our eight special magazine issues we feel that we are giving the readers of Farm and Dairy in these illustrated supplements, the greatest dollar's worth of reading matter, being offered by any farm paper published at the same price, on the continent. If you enjoy these special features of Farm and Dairy you can help us to make them still better by telling your neighbors about them and inducing them to subscribe.

The illustrated supplements in Farm and Dairy are proving such a success, we are now ready to accept advertising from advertisers for specified positions in these numbers. Owing to the expense we are under through printing them on such high grade paper, we stipulate that all advertisements shall be in harmony with the other features of the supplement. Advertisers who desire to take advantage of an unusual opportunity to reach the farming public, would do well to let us hear from them soon and to contract for preferred positions in each of these issues that will be published during the next 12 months.

The best evidence that can be obtained of the progress a paper is making is furnished by its cash receipts from subscriptions. When these are large and growing it is an infallible sign that the paper is proving popular with its readers and that its advertising receipts will soon increase in proportion. Up to the first of August this year the cash receipts from subscriptions to Farm and Dairy were slightly greater than the total receipts from advertisements for all of last year. During August and September of this year they have been 125 per cent. greater than they were for the same two months last year. Who will say that farmers as a class do not appreciate quality in a paper when they get it?

Next week will appear our "Second Annual Household Number." The better portions of the married men who read Farm and Dairy, deserve all the reading of this nature that we can give them. They are among our best and warmest friends. That they read Farm and Dairy carefully is indicated by the fact that just recently they sent us orders for 125 patterns, as these are published in the Household Department. This should be of special interest to our advertisers. Any of our advertisers who have neglected to secure space in next week's "Household Number" should telegraph or telephone for it now. The last form will close on Monday morning next.

## Farmers and the Tariff

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In view of the persistent attempts to misrepresent the anti-protectionist attitude which the farmers of the West have so vigorously manifested during the recent tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a purely local affair, the outcome of local conditions and unsupported by the farmers of the East, I have been instructed by the Executive of the Grange to issue a statement defining our position. In doing so I speak with authority, for the attitude of the Grange on this question is a settled policy, consistently followed through years, and unanimously supported by the organization. That it has the support of the unorganized farmers of the Province as well is sufficiently shown by the fact that the agricultural press unanimously support it, and that no dissenting voice has been raised by anyone following general farming in Ontario.

Emphatically, the farmers of Ontario, and I believe of Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, stand with the farmers of the West in their demand for real and substantial tariff reduction. That they have not voiced it so strongly has been due to the fact that they have not had the same opportunity. Had Sir Wilfrid toured Ontario during the past summer, as he did the west, he would have met with the same emphatic protests of the farmers against the continuance of the protective system. In 1905 representatives from the Grange and Farmers' Association met the Tariff Commission many times, and always with the same demand for lower tariff. Since then it has supported the same demand by deputations to Ottawa, when a too complaisant Government showed symptoms of yielding to the pressure of protected interests. It stands today even more firmly for the same thing, and when the organized farmers of all Canada send their deputations to Ottawa at the opening of the next session the voice of Ontario will be heard with no uncertain sound.

### THE PRESENT TARIFF

The present tariff is indefensible on any ground. It is not, whatever may be said to the contrary, a revenue tariff, but rather a protective tariff, with revenue as an incidental. No one doubts this. It is so constructed that its highest rates are imposed on those things manufactured in Canada, while its lowest is largely made up of raw material for manufacturers, and of these things not made in Canada. Much greater revenue, with less burden upon the people, could be obtained by a tariff stripped of its protective features.

Protection may be defended as a means whereby "infant industries" may be fostered, but this defence cannot be applied to the case of Canada now. Our industries have long passed the "infant" stage, and our Manufacturers' Association can boast, and with reason, of their power to "make the grass grow on the streets of every town in Canada." The tendency in manufacturing concerns now is plainly toward centralization, and it is safe to say that any new concern starting business now would meet with opposition from home manufacturers more to be dreaded than any from abroad, even under absolute free trade. There is little doubt that under the cover of the tariff many understandings and combinations exist among our manufacturers, and that these are used to restrain expansion, and to crush weaker rivals. Protection in Canada is now defeating the end for which it was created.

### PROTECTION AND WAGES

Protection in Canada is of very little value in raising the wages of the working man, while it works him a real injury in raising the cost of his living. Protected manufacturers show no disposition to pay any higher

(Continued on Page 20.)



## WARNING To Dairymen

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Circulation Manager

# FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to all questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to request subjects for discussion. Address: Letter to The Cheese Maker's Department.

### A Buyer Views Cheese Prices

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Mr. Chas. Macfie's letter in the Sept. 1 voices the sentiment of a great many factorymen and farmers who supply milk to the factories. In my 25 years' experience in the business, continual discontent has been a marked feature of the producers of milk. For a great many years they had good cause to complain. Prices ruled so low that it was difficult to understand how profits could be made at the then ruling prices for cheese. Prices varying from six cents to eight cents a lb. were ruling for years together. It was easy, therefore, to understand the discontent of the producers of milk at that time.

In recent years, however, we have had a continuation of extremely high prices; so high in fact, that other countries, notably New Zealand, have been induced to go extensively into the business. As a result we are now forced to meet the competition of an alarmingly increased production from that country, each year showing a great increase over the production of the previous year. To show what they have done, we may mention that in the season ending 1901 New Zealand exported to Great Britain 66,000 cheese. In the season ending 1910, they exported over 700,000 cheese, and this large quantity has taken the place of just that many Canadian cheese.

#### NO PROFIT FOR IMPORTERS

These cheese arrived in such large quantities in Great Britain during the winter and spring of this year, that Canadian cheese have found a very poor market there. Importers into Great Britain universally complain that they have been absolutely no margin of profit this year and that the Canadian cheese have been handled without any remuneration whatever to the British importer.

It shows the extent to which the market has been occupied by New Zealand, making it impossible to dispose of Canadians as freely as formerly, we will give the figures of stocks at three of the most important ports of Great Britain on the 1st of September this year, as compared with the 1st of September a year ago:

1909	1910
Bristol . . . . . 75,000	94,000
Liverpool . . . . . 48,000	66,000
London . . . . . 170,000	180,000

Total . . . . . 298,000 340,000  
And it is estimated that there are 90,000 boxes more in store in Canada than there were a year ago. Therefore the total of Canadian cheese in sight at three ports of Great Britain and an warehouse in Canada is about 100,000 boxes more than at this date last year. In addition we are told that New Zealand will increase their production during their coming season 20 per cent. over the figures of a year ago. With such a largely increased stock in sight, coupled with the anticipated increase in New Zealand production, there is not much encouragement for dealers to pay higher prices than are now ruling.

As to the market being manipulated, as suggested by Mr. Macfie, The moment's reflection would show him that this was quite impossible. The great number of people engaged in the trade, and the great extent of country, both in Great Britain, ever which these people are spread, would make it absolutely impossible to bring about any united movement.—R. M. Hartway, Mgr. Director Lovell & Christmas, Montreal.

### Pure Culture

A pure culture made by using pasteurized milk is now recognized as almost a necessity in cheese making and is a great improvement over the old ordinary milk starter or none at all. Cheesemakers are each year becoming more familiar with pure cultures and are using good judgment in handling them. However, it is just possible that occasionally some makers may get a little careless in handling this culture, allowing it to become infected with poor flavor. If such culture is introduced into the milk the result will certainly be off-flavored cheese, perhaps not showing at the time of shipment, but in the buyer's hands later on if the cheese is held. Impure culture, if introduced into the milk will sow the seeds which are almost sure to cause off-flavored cheese.

We would urge that particular attention be paid to the cultures. As soon as signs of off-flavor are observed secure another. Cultures with an acidity of 70 per cent. to .75 per cent. are usually the best condition. All utensils which come in contact with the culture should be sterilized, as it is useless to pasteurize the milk for a culture and then allow it to become contaminated by coming in contact with unsterilized utensils.

Dippers with holes in the handles, or wooden paddles, should never be used for stirring a culture. A well-handled solid dipper is best. The thermometer should be sterilized by dipping in boiling water before coming in contact with the culture. The starter box may be made of galvanized iron or of wood lined. If the water supply is short the culture may be cooled by suspending the can in the well.—Frank H. G. Publow in Bulletin 1188.

### Canadian Cheese in Britain

An interesting report on the British cheese trade has been made by P. B. McNamara, Canada's trade commissioner in London. He says that Canada's cheese is finding a formidable competitor in meats, owing to the low price at which chilled and foreign meats are being marketed in Britain. This is resulting in an increasing consumption of meats and decrease in the consumption of cheese. However, the decrease is only in foreign cheese. In the last 10 years Britain's imports of foreign cheese fell off 58 per cent., and this season the imports of foreign cheese are less than last by 3,565 tons. Ten years ago the United States sent 26,000 tons of cheese to Britain, while this year the imports have amounted to less than 2,000 tons, and in the near future lid fair to disappear altogether.

In the face of this, the importations of cheese from the British colonies have increased, those of 1909 being a thousand tons greater than those of 1901. New Zealand is rapidly becoming Canada's greatest competitor. In 1905 New Zealand sent Britain only four per cent. of her cheese, while to-day that colony furnishes Britain with 22 per cent. of cheese. Owing to cold storage and improved methods, Canadian cheese has improved in quality from year to year, without any relapse in flavor, texture or color.

### Late Fall Cheese

Proper curing should be made for curing this late fall cheese. The percentage of factorymen whose attention should be called to this matter may be small, but there are enough fall cheese neglected in this way to have considerable effect on the reputation of our November and later made cheese. The press rooms in some cases are not kept warm enough. The cheese, after being taken from the press, are placed in curing

rooms, the temperature of which goes far too low, and not sufficient care is taken to keep the cheese at an even temperature.

Even after two weeks, the cheese in some cases are not broken down. The color does not develop properly, the texture shows pasty, and the flavor in some cases turns bitter. Cheese of this character do not by any means come up to the high standard expected of Ontario cheese, and it is to be hoped that makers who may be guilty of neglect in this connection will make a special effort to take proper care of the late fall cheese and see that an even temperature of about 60 degrees is maintained in the curing room until the cheese are broken down.—Frank Herts and G. G. Publow in Bul. 1183.

### Dairy Notes

The mammoth cheese which is to be made for the National Dairy Show, Chicago, will weigh nearly 4,000 pounds instead of 2,000 as previously announced. It will be made on a flat car and taken to Chicago with appropriate ceremonies. It will be the largest cheese ever pressed.

The best thing a cheese maker can do is to have a daily journal and keep a record of every step in the process. He can then keep himself posted by comparing the quality of his cheese with the notes in his journal. Whenever he gets a good cheese it is possible to follow his journal and do the same thing over again and again.—A. W. Dumaine, Salted, Man.

## A Case Of "Wooden Leg"

Would you hire a man with a wooden leg? Hardly! A wooden leg is a poor substitute for real leg power. You would want a man with two good legs—full leg power—no substitutes.

Disks and other contraptions in common use are more substitutes for lack of skimming force resulting from a wrong principle of construction. A properly built separator produces plenty of skimming force to do the work without disks or other substitutes. Claims that contraptions of modern machines are approved by the fact that

### Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

contain neither disks nor other complications, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as common machines. Wash many times easier and wear several times longer in consequence. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubular Cream Separators by the Canadian leading industry. Sales exceed most other separators. Probably replace more common separators than any one makes such machines sell.

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 TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Why Don't You Get A Bigger Price For Your Milk?

There are thousands of dairy-farmers using the Root Sanitary Milk Cooler and Aerator, and they are getting big prices for their milk simply because they can guarantee it absolutely pure and sweet and that it will keep sweet for at least 48 hours. Why don't you do the same when the price of a Root Cooler is so small? Really pay for itself in a few weeks. And don't forget that the Government authorities are testing the milk supplies all over Canada—stringent laws are now being considered. The

## ROOT SANITARY MILK COOLER-AERATOR

will keep the milk sweet for 48 hours because it kills the animal heat quickly and cools the milk to the same temperature as cold running water. The water is admitted at the bottom, flows through the bottom tube, then from the water column into the second tube and so on until it reaches the top tube. Thus the cylinders are kept perfectly cool all the time, and as they are deeply corrugated the milk flows down them slowly, reaching the bottom of every cylinder, heavily coated with pure air and guaranteed to stand away from the elements. Perfectly simple to operate and to clean. Made in various sizes—will cool from 20 to 25 gallons in 5 minutes. Made in various sizes—will cool from 20 to 25 gallons in 5 minutes. Made in various sizes—will cool from 20 to 25 gallons in 5 minutes. Made in various sizes—will cool from 20 to 25 gallons in 5 minutes. Address: W. A. Drummond & Co., 177 King St. E., Toronto

"It's so easy to clean."



## THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

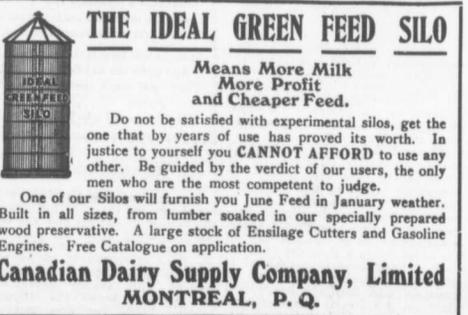
Means More Milk More Profit and Cheaper Feed.

Do not be satisfied with experimental silos, get the one that by years of use has proved its worth. In justice to yourself you CANNOT AFFORD to use any other. Be guided by the verdict of our users, the only men who are the most competent to judge.

One of our Silos will furnish you June Feed in January weather. Built in all sizes, from lumber soaked in our specially prepared wood preservative. A large stock of Ensilage Cutters and Gasoline Engines. Free Catalogue on application.

### Canadian Dairy Supply Company, Limited

MONTREAL, P. Q.





ASSOCIATE reverently, and as much as you can,  
with your loftiest thoughts.

—Henry D. Thoreau.



## A NOVEL OF GOOD CHEER, BY MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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(Continued from last week)

Miss Selina Lue, generous and tender of heart, and endowed with what is called "faculty," keeps the grocery at River bluff. One day Bennie Dodds runs into the grocery to ask her to come and unsew his sister's thumb, which she has caught in the machine. On her return she feeds the five babies whom she cares for in soap boxes by a sunny window in the rear of the store. Her friend, Cynthia Page, a charming young girl, calls on her, and learns that she has taken a young artist, named Alan Kent, to heart. They are introduced and Cynthia is annoyed at the young man's apparent assumption of instant friendliness, and leaves abruptly. Miss Selina tells the young people at a later visit of her encounter with a city club woman, and how she came to the bluff. Cynthia, alone with Miss Selina, confides her fears that her beautiful home must be sold and is taken to see Kent's pictures. Miss Selina attends a gospel-meet meeting in company with the Dodds family. Miss Selina tells of his love for Cynthia and is partly overheard by Cynthia. Miss Selina gives a party to all her friends for Kent and Cynthia's friend Dwey, from the city, who is one of the guests. Cynthia, who now loves Kent, has been jealous of Evelyn, who has previously known him, but now learns that she need not be.

MISS Cynthia's eyes roamed delightedly over the cool, dark, interior, but in a second were focused on a scene in the back of the store.

On the floor, collar flaring, sleeves rolled to his shoulders and girt by an ample gingham apron, knelt Mr. Alan with a large tub full of squirming babies before him, and with praiseworthy despatch he was polishing off the head of Carrots of the flaming hair. The brother of Carrots wiggled and splashed and seemed intent on a deep-sea dive.

"Here, young man, I can't scrub Carrots and keep you up too. Sit tight a moment, can't you, old slipper?" The voice had a slightly anxious note.

"Lands alive, Mr. Alan, you hadn't oughter soaped them both to one!" said Miss Selina Lue's voice from the lean-to. "Just hold 'em still until I button Blossom's neck and put Clemmie on the floor and I'll come. A soapy baby ain't a thing to take risks with, I can tell you."

"Could I help?" Miss Cynthia's voice was sweetly solicitous, but it acted on the be-aproned scrubber in the manner expected of a two-pound bomb. He sat back on the floor so suddenly that Carrots slipped dangerously and the other Flarity almost accomplished his plunge. A man on his knees before a deep tub of water with a soapy baby in each hand is at a disadvantage in the way of greetings to a lady who has walked right out of a drowsiness, and not a word rose to the troubled surface of Mr.

Alan's mind.—  
"Miss Cynthia, honey, grab one of them children, quick!" Miss Selina Lue called. "Mr. Alan ain't had the experience to manage two, and if

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**Autumn**

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Summer is past for the little leaves,  
So the wind by night and day  
Gathers them close while he sighs and grieves,  
And carries them all away.  
Leaves that are yellow as beaten gold,  
Leaves of a passionate red,  
Leaves that are broken and brown and old,  
Leaves that are, withered and dead.

Some he will blow to the mad sea waves  
And in the ebb and flow  
They will reach the green forgotten graves  
Of the drowned who lie below.

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they slip, there will be a mighty ruckus with them both in the crying way."

In a moment Miss Cynthia was on her knees by the tub, had rescued the brother of Carrots and was holding him firmly under his arms with both hands. Not for words would she have attempted to go on with the rites of the bath; holding up was fraught with anxiety enough for her nerves. Across the dripping, bobbing heads her eyes met the

artist's, and there ensued a few minutes of silent, breathless mirth that well-nigh incapacitated them both and threatened disaster to the bathers.

"Oh, Miss Selina Lue, come get him quick—I am going to let him slip in a minute!" she gasped. "Look out, Carrots is turning over, Mr. Kent! Do hold him right side up!" "There now," said Miss Selina Lue, as she swept both babies into the curve of one arm and seized the washing out of Mr. Alan's nervous hand, "I can polish 'em off in no time. Please pick Blossom and Clemmie off the floor and put 'em in the boxes. I want 'em to stay clean for the party. Ain't they too sweet all dressed up? And, Mr. Alan, I wish you would dry Miss Cynthia's hands on your apron before they drip on her dress. They's a twelv o'clock now, and I want things to be before-hand."

There are some situations in life that are marked by a charm that partakes decidedly of terror, and as Mr. Kent received five slender, white dripping fingers in his own and proceeded to envelop them in a fold of the gingham apron, Alan, standing by his waist, he was possessed by a wild desire to bolt through the back door, but he realized at the same moment that nothing so beautiful had ever tended to his lot before. His composure was sufficient, barely, to keep him to the enchanting task and he solemnly dried the dainty fingers one at a time without so much as a glance at the owner of them.

Now, although the heart of Miss Cynthia was a tender organ and though she fully realized the sufferings of the victim of such embarrassment, she smiled a very lovely, very wicked, mirthful and comprehending smile straight into his eyes and handed him the other hand. But if her little laugh had been intended to terrify further, it failed of its purpose, for Mr. Kent rallied to himself gloriously, folded number two in both his own hands with unmistakable warmth and smiled down into Miss Cynthia's lifted, blue-star eyes with a sweetness that was—  
—generous.

"Lands alive, Mr. Alan, I see Charity a-going into the barn and sure as shooting she'll eat up some of the decorative material. Please stay in the meadow until the party's over, though course she thinks she is invited, being so one of the family

them safely and snugly asleep she said to Miss Cynthia softly:

"Ain't they sweet? They's a heap a-going to happen to 'em as they go 'long, but ain't it a good thing to think how there's a guiding hand, child, a guiding hand? I can't bear to give 'em up, but I know His Tynd'll let me have her 'most all of every day. She is one of the sorter mothers that kinder forgits at times that children need more worrying over the supper and kettens. She carries her burdens light and 'em of on any shoulder handy. Some women think they have did sech a big thing in borning children that it's only right for the rest of the world to do the looking after them; but the rest of the world ain't always got the mother heart she expects of them. Sometimes the babies git a cold welcome lots of places."

"If all the world were like you—" began Miss Cynthia, but Miss Selina Lue answered with a laugh: "Why, chickie-bidde, what would we do without the yous and the M'Alanes and the Dobbies? You see, patient with his family 'cept for the cussing, and the sweet Miss Evelyns and even the old Mr. Leekes and—standing 'round 'em, we must be here congratulating the Lord on His work, and git to our own. Don't everything look nice? Everybody's all right, fine daybreak. I believe in getting no less plenty of time, fer to my mind company is more comfortable when they don't find so much sign of fuss."

"Everything is lovely. Is there anything I could do now? You seem about ready. Is—is the barn all decorated?" and Miss Cynthia cast longing glances toward the wide door and cool interior. Miss Selina Lue would have been glad to send her on an errand in that direction if she had thought of it at all.

"Yes, indeed," she answered, obliquely at the gentle hint, "finished along about a week ago. I set a greenhouse of vines and truck from across the river. But I want you to help me decide where the folks must set—and some other things. I thought I would let the children all go down to the car to meet her in two lines and sing one of them new hymns they learned at the gospel-tent as she comes up the hill. I advised her special to come on the car 'count that rocky hill they can't nothing on wheels quit any good outer climbing."

"What time do you expect her?" "Fear o'clock, sharp. I asked Mr. Alan to take the in-car and meet her at the switch to 'scort her up. I thought it would give her a nice feeling, being as she is his old friend."

Miss Cynthia's color deepened a trifle, but she said in a light, suspiciously light, tone: "And, whom are you going to send for me, Miss Selina Lue?"

"Well, now, that's right; I oughter send for you too, though you are sich home folks. How would Mr. Si Bradford do? You know he's a-running fer shoin' and he's a-going to make her a speech of welcome at the grocery door. I don't want her to think we're trying to put on too much style but, I felt like this entertainment was a kinder send-off for Mr. Alan and we all don't want to spare no pains in showing how much we think of him. Do you think she will understand how we feel about it?"

"I am sure she will appreciate her feelings in the matter," answered Miss Cynthia with a twinkle in her eye.

(Continued next week.)

Don't forget telling your friends and having them join in the club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.  
Renew your subscription now.

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NEW FALL PATTERNS

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

This week and next will be the last of our full pages of patterns, displaying new and up-to-date styles of all kinds of garments for fall and winter. Watch these special pages carefully, as they will be sure to contain many things that you will be anxious to secure. Ten cents for each pattern, no more. Send name, address, size and number of patterns. Enclose 10 cents or stamps that amount. About 10 days required for filling of all orders. Write information plainly. If you desire other patterns than those illustrated write about them to our Household Editor. For 5 cts. extra with each order we will send our Fall Catalogue of 70 pages.

ONE-PIECE NIGHT GOWN 6746



One-piece garments have become a veritable craze and the night gowns that are made with Mikado or kimono sleeves are among the latest and best liked. This one is exceedingly pretty and dainty, yet so simple that it can be made in a very few minutes. There are only underarm seams that are extended into the sleeve portions to be sewed up. The gown is slipped on over the head & the size regulated by means of ribbon threaded through slits or leading as preferred.

Material required for medium size is 6 yds. 27, 3 1/2, yds. 30, or 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

FANCY WAIST 6738



Waists made with plain yokes and full lower portions are among the very latest and newest. This one is pretty and attractive, and it can be made as illustrated, or with plain undersleeves as liked. It can be utilized for yoke and lower portions of one material and it will admirably well adapted to the combinations that are so fashionable.

Material required for medium size is 1 1/2 yds. 24, 27, 1 1/2, yds. 32 or 44 in. wide, with 1 1/2 yd. 18 for yoke and under sleeves, 3 1/2 yds. of banding. The pattern is cut for misses of 14, 16, & 18 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

STRAIGHT PLAIATED SKIRT 6736



The straight plait skirt that is joined to a smoothly fitted upper portion is one greatly in vogue. This one can be made as illustrated or with the extension on the front of the upper portion cut off at the depth of the flounce. The skirt is pretty and graceful. There is absolutely no fullness over the hips or back, but the back, by its flounce, provides a becoming flare.

Material required for medium size is 5 yds. 24, or 27, 1/2, yds. 36, or 3 1/2, yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for misses of 14, 16 and 18 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

BOY'S SHIRT WAIST 6722



The simple shirt waist that is tucked at the front is always becoming the small boy. This model combines that feature with a box plaited back and will be found appropriate for all shirt-making materials, flannel as well. The sleeves are made in regular shirt style and the turned over collar is made separately.

For a boy of 10 years will be required 3 yds. of material 24 or 27, or 1 1/2, yds. 36 in. wide. The pattern is cut for boys of 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

SIX GORED SKIRT 6732



The skirt that gives a box plait effect at the front and at the back is much liked & promises to be extensively worn the coming season. Here is a model adapted to the materials for cooler weather. The gores are arranged to give the effect of a box plait at the front and one at the back with inverted plaits at the sides. Material required for medium size is 7 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3 1/2, yds. 44 or 52 for upper portion, 1 1/2, yds. 24 or 27, 1/2, yd. 44 or 52 for lower portion if two materials are used.

The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 32 inch bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S CAPE WITH HOOD 6728



Simple, circular capes are much worn by the little girls. This one is made with openings in the fronts through which the hands can be slipped, and can be finished either with a hood or a collar. It will be found suitable for all the materials that are used for girls' capes, but this one is made of dark blue serge and is lined with bright red satin. The hood is lined with red over the head and consequently is liked by a great many mothers.

For the medium size (2 yrs.) will be required 3 yds. 27 or 1 1/2, yds. 44 or 52 in. wide with 3/4 of a yd. for the lining for the hood. The pattern is cut for girls of 1, 3 and 4 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY WAIST FOR MISSIS 6739



Pretty waists are much liked just now. A great many combinations of materials are in vogue and this model suits the style peculiarly well. If preferred, the waist can be made high, with regulation collar and with long sleeves and these long sleeves can be made with or without the over portions.

For the 1 1/2 yr. size will be required 2 1/2 yds. material 21 or 34, 1 1/2 yd. 36, or 14 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. of silk for piping and tie. The pattern is cut for misses of 14, 16 and 18 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

CHILD'S LONG WAISTED PETTICOAT 6735



The long waisted petticoat is much liked for children. This one can be made with the skirt or flounce, of embroidery, or of plain material. It is shapely and well fitting, white simple and involves the least possible labor.

Material required for medium size (4 yrs.) is 1/2 yd. 36 in. wide, with 2 yds. of embroidery 18 in. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. of plain material 36 or 44 in. wide, and the pattern is cut for children of 2, 4 and 6 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

INFANT'S SET 6725



A set which includes the essential garments of an infant's wardrobe is always in demand. Here is one that provides dress, a petticoat and kimono. The dress is a dainty one with a square yoke and can be made either from plain material or from flouncing. The kimono is one of the new ones cut in one piece with the sleeves. It is pretty and absolutely simple. The entire outfit requires very little labor and can be trusted to give satisfaction.

To make the dress requires 3 1/2 yds. of material 24 or 27, or 2 1/2, yds. 36 with 4 1/2 yds. of 27, or 1 1/2, yds. 36 with 2 1/2, yds. 44 or 52 for insertion. For the petticoat, 3 yds. 24 or 27, or 1 1/2, yds. 36 with 2 1/2, yds. 44 or 52 for mono requires 3 1/2, yds. 24 or 27, or 1 1/2, yds. 36 in. wide, with one yd. of either width for the bands. The short skirt will require 1 yd. 24 or 27, or 1/2 yd. 36 in. wide. The pattern is cut in one size only, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

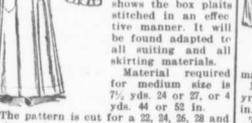
GIRL'S PRINCESS SLIP 6781



The slip made princess style makes a favorite undergarment for little girls. This one can be made with skirt of embroidery or plain material. It is plain and simple and easily made. The deep flounce, or skirt, is straight and gathered, and consequently the garment is an easy one to launder.

Material required for medium size is 2 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 1 1/2, yds. 36, or 1 1/2, yds. 44 in. wide, with 3 1/2, yds. of embroidery 33 in. wide, 3 yds. of banding and 2 1/2, yds. of edging. The pattern is cut for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

EIGHT GORED SKIRT 6733



The skirt arranged to give the effect of box plait with plain panels between is new and smart, and will be extensively worn this season. This one shows the box plaits stitched in an effective manner. It will be found adapted to all suiting and all skirt-making materials.

Material required for medium size is 7 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, or 4 yds. 44 or 52 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S APRON 6775



Aprons that really cover the dress are what active girls require. This one can be made plainly, as in this case, or with square neck or without sleeves. It is simple and easily made. It is practical and protective.

Material required for 12 yr. size is 5 yds. 24 or 27, or 3 1/2, yds. 36 in. wide. The pattern is cut for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY BLOUSE 6768



Such a fancy blouse as this is available for many different uses. If the full under sleeves are not liked plain ones that extend to the wrists can be substituted. Collarless gowns are pretty whenever becoming, and this blouse can be finished in that way or with the stock collar as preferred. The over sleeves are cut in one piece with the main portions and the whole effect is distinctly novel as well as smart.

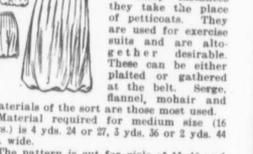
Material required for medium size is 2 yds. 21 or 24 or 1 1/2, yds. 36, with 1 1/2 yds. of all over lace, 4 yds. of banding and 2 yds. of edging. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust and will be mailed for 10 cts.

LONG COAT FOR MISSIS 6776



The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust and will be mailed for 10 cts.

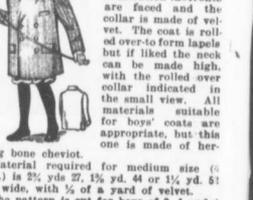
BLOOMERS FOR MISSIS 6772



Bloomers are favorite garments for cool weather wear. In many instances they take the place of petticoats. They are used for exercise suits and are altogether desirable. These can be either plaited or gathered at the belt. Serge, flannel, mohair and the most popular materials of the sort are 4 yds. 24 or 27, 3 yds. 36, or 2 yds. 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for girls of 14, 16 and 18 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

BOY'S REEFER 6792



Reefer coats suit the small boys so well that they are always favorites. This one is very smart and simple. In the illustration the front is faced and the collar is made of velvet. The coat is rolled over-to-form lapels, but if liked the neck can be made high, with the rolled over collar finished in the small view. All materials suitable for boys' coats are appropriate, but this one is made of her- ring bone chevot. Material required for medium size (6 yrs.) is 2 1/2 yds. 27, 1 1/2, yd. 44 or 1 1/2, yd. 51 in. wide, with 3/4 of a yard of velvet. The pattern is cut for boys of 4, 6 and 8 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.



## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, October 3rd.—Reports from the European continent, and Australia, in regard to the prevailing conditions in harvesting or seeding are favorable. In Australia a record crop is predicted. In India seeding prospects are good.

The first trial shipment of Canadian potatoes to the English market has been abundantly successful—the shipment arrived in excellent condition and was eagerly sought after by purchasers. Mr. Lockie Wilson's continuation has been successfully upheld and, as is evident, he has paved the way for the building of a new market, he deserves the thanks of Canadian agriculturists.

The sugar beet crop in western Ontario is reported a fine one.

It is interesting to note that one of the leading American farm periodicals, the American Agriculturist, witness to the fact that the largest of the American farmers, disgusted with the Northwest, were re-crossing the border. The Agriculturist frankly states that the assertion is wholly devoid of truth.

Business is moving briskly in all directions. Call money in Toronto rules at 15 to 25 per cent.

### WHEAT

The northwestern farmers who have been holding back their wheat in hopes of better prices seem to have realized that there is no chance of such a thing happening, and are pouring their products into the elevators at all points. Prices have declined according to the best information at last advices September wheat at Chicago closed at 94½¢; December, 96½¢; and May \$1.00. In Winnipeg October wheat closed at 97¢; December, 95½¢ and May \$1.00. Local dealers give the following quotations: No. 1 Northern, \$1.03; No. 2, 99¢; No. 2, 98¢ at lake ports; and May \$1.00. Local dealers give the following quotations: No. 1 Northern, \$1.03; No. 2, 99¢; No. 2, 98¢ at lake ports; and May \$1.00. Local dealers give the following quotations: No. 2, Ontario winter wheat, 88¢ to 90¢, outside. On the farmers' market, fall wheat is selling at 90¢ to 91¢ and goose wheat at 88¢ a bushel.

### COARSE GRAINS

There is a tendency towards weakness in coarse grains, with the exception of oats, which are holding their own in the face of an adverse market.

Local quotations are as follows: Canada Western oats, No. 2, 30¢; No. 3, 30½¢; at lake ports, 31¢; No. 2, 29¢; No. 3, 28½¢; American corn, yellow, No. 2, 61¢; No. 3, 60¢; Toronto freights: rye, 67¢ to 68¢, outside; malting barley, 55¢ to 56¢ outside; feed barley, 48¢ a bushel outside.

On the farmers' market, the following prices are given: new oats, 30¢ to 30½¢; old oats, 42¢; peas, 78¢; rye, 74¢ to 75¢ barley, 55¢ to 60¢; buckwheat, 55¢ a bushel.

Montreal prices for coarse grains are as follows: Canada Western oats, No. 2, 29½¢; No. 3, 29¢ a bushel; No. 2, Quebec white oats, 30¢; No. 3, 29½¢ a bushel; American corn, 60½¢ to 61¢; No. 3, 59½¢ to 60¢ a bushel in car lots; barley, 55¢ to 56¢ a bushel in car lots.

### POTATOES AND BEANS

There is no question now of the failure extending over a wide area, of this year's potato crop. It is estimated that the yield will be total and no apparent reason can be found for such a condition of things. In Ontario the farmers have been more fortunate and prospective potato crop are fairly bright. On the local market, Ontario potatoes are quoted at 50¢ to 60¢ a bag in car lots and 45¢ to 55¢ at stores.

No quotations are available yet on this year's bean crop. Prices are firm at 85 to \$2.10 a bushel for prime pickers, \$2.15 to \$2.20 a bushel for second pickers.

On the farmers' market, potatoes are selling at 45¢ to 50¢ a bushel.

On the Montreal market, potatoes are quoted at 60¢ a bag, and 80¢ in the jobbing way. In beans, three pound pickers, 82 to \$2.05 a bushel. Prices are firm in both cases.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Receipts of butter continue to be large but prices are firm; the quality generally is excellent. Montreal quotations are as follows: Choice creamery prints, 25¢ to 26¢ a lb.; choice dairy prints, 25¢ to 26¢; separator prints, 25¢; ordinary quality, 19¢ to 20¢ a lb.

On the farmers' market choice dairy butter is selling at 25¢ to 26¢ a lb., and ordinary grade at 19¢ to 20¢ a lb.

There is no change in these prices.

Dealers quote large cheese at 11½¢ a lb., and retail at 11¼¢.

Montreal prices for butter are as follows: Choice creamery, 24½¢ to 24½¢ a lb.; second grade, 23½¢ to 24¢ a lb.; Western cheese, 15½¢ to 16¢ a lb.; eastern cheese, 16¢ to 15½¢ a lb.

The Globe's English cable quotes: Canadian finest white cheese, new, steady at 54½d.

### WOOL

Prices for wool are slightly higher, quotations being as follows: Washed fleeces, 20¢ to 21¢; unwashed, 15¢ to 14¢; rejects, 15¢ to 16¢ a lb.

### HIDES

Local buyers predict lower prices for hides in the near future, the reason being that the manufacturers are finding orders coming a little slower and that it is therefore more difficult to dispose of hides. At present prices are as follows: No. 1 steer and cow hides, 10¢; No. 2, 9¢; No. 3, 8¢ a lb.; calf skins, 12¢ to 13¢; sheep skins, 40¢ to 45¢; tallow, 6¢ to 6½¢ a lb.; at country points dealers are paying the following prices: Sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.10; lambskins, 35¢ to 40¢; horsehides, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, 30¢ a lb.

### MILL FEEDS

Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Ontario bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton on track; Toronto; Manitoba bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton, on track, Toronto. Montreal prices are: Ontario bran, \$20 to \$21 a ton; shorts, \$22 to \$23 a ton; Manitoba bran, \$19 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton, in bags.

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Present quotations for fruit and vegetables are as follows: Canadian plums, 40¢ to 75¢ a basket; early apples, 30¢ to 50¢ a basket; Canadian apples, 50¢ to \$1 a basket; pears, 25¢ to 50¢ a basket; California pears, 83 to 85¢ a crate; grapes, 25¢ to 30¢ a basket; pineapples, \$4 to \$4.50 a crate; peaches, 75¢ to \$1.25 to \$1.50 a basket; \$2.25 to \$3 a basket.

Vegetables—Egg plants, 15¢ to 25¢ a basket; cabbages, \$1 to \$1.50 a crate; cabbages, 15¢ to 25¢ a basket; tomatoes, 20¢ to 25¢ a basket; celery, 50¢ to 60¢ a basket; cabbages, 25¢ to 30¢ a basket; pickling onions, 75¢ to \$1 a basket; Spanish onions, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a crate. On the farmers' market vegetables are selling as follows: Cauliflower, 20¢ to 15¢ each; cabbage, 5¢ to 11¢ each; new beets, 15¢ to 25¢ a dozen; celery, 40¢ to 45¢ a dozen; dry onions, \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel; pickling onions, 50¢ a bushel.

### HAY AND STRAW

Supplies of hay have been coming in heavily to both Toronto and Montreal. Prices are about the local market, dealers giving the following quotations: Choice timothy, \$12 to \$12.50 a ton; clover mixed, \$11 to \$11.50 a ton, on track; Toronto; baled straw, \$5.50 to \$7.00 a ton on track, Toronto.

On the farmers' market choice timothy is selling at 11¢ to 11.50 a ton; clover mixed, at 10¢ to 11.50 a ton. There is also mixed, at from \$14 to \$17; straw in bundles, 11¢ to \$17, and loose straw, 88 to 89 a ton.

In Montreal trade is active and wholesale prices range as follows: Choice timothy, No. 1, \$11 to \$11.50; clover mixed, \$10 to \$11; alfalfa, \$8 to \$9; baled straw is quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 a ton on track.

### HOPS

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "B.C. are offering at 26¢."

### HONEY

Dealers quote prices for honey as follows: In 60 lb. tins, at 9¢ to 10¢ a lb.; in 5 and 10 lb. tins, at 9¢ to 10¢ a lb.; comb honey, 17¢ to 2¢ a dozen; second grade, \$1.50 a dozen. Montreal prices are as follows: White clover honey 14¢ to 15¢ a lb.; darker grades, 11½¢ to 12½¢ a lb.; white honey, 10¢ to 11¢ a lb., and buckwheat honey, 7¢ to 7½¢ a lb.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs are getting a good deal scarcer on the market and prices are firm at 26¢ to 27¢ a dozen in case lots for selected lots, and 25¢ to 26¢ a dozen for the ordinary variety. On the farmers' market new-laid eggs are at 26¢ to 27¢ a dozen, and at country markets the same high prices prevail. In Montreal dealers quote selected eggs at 26¢ to 27¢ a dozen, and at receipts at 19¢ to 19½¢ a dozen in case lots.

The local poultry market is beginning to assume an active appearance, and dealers quote as follows: Chickens, 11¢ to 12¢ a lb.; fowl, 9¢ to 10¢

a lb.; geese, 9¢ to 10¢ a lb.; ducks, 11¢ to 12¢ a lb.; turkeys, 14¢ to 15¢ a lb.; the foregoing are live weight prices. Dressed weight prices, one cent to two cents higher per lb.

On the farmers' market, dressed chickens are selling at 10¢ to 11¢ a lb.; ducks, 11¢ to 12¢; fowl, 12¢ to 14¢; and turkeys, 15¢ to 20¢ a lb.

### HORSE MARKET

The demand for horse equipment the past week has been fairly active, the lumbering interests contributing thereto, and the following prices have been realized: Draft-horses, \$250 to \$250; general purpose horses, \$160 to \$250; drivers, \$175 to \$250; expressers, \$175 to \$250; serviceably sound horses, \$50 to \$100.

### LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock have been very good during the week just closed, and the demand has been fully equal to the supply. Milch cows have been eagerly sought for, and distillery bulls have also been in demand.

The hog market showed a slight tendency towards weakening but prices have remained unchanged.

At sheep markets there have been coming in large numbers, and the quality has been good. Dealers give the following quotations:

Export cattle—choice, \$2.25 to \$2.40; medium, \$2.25 to \$2.40; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5. Butcher cattle—choice, \$5.50 to \$5.80; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; butchers, \$4.75 to \$5. Feeder-cattle, \$5.25 to \$5.50; bullocks, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Steers—choice, \$4.50 to \$5; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.

Milch cows—choice, \$10 to \$12; springers, \$2 to \$4; ordinary quality, \$3 to \$4; calves, \$4 to \$7.50.

Sheep—ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; bucks, \$3 to \$4; lambs \$8.00 to \$6.25.

Hogs—Lb., \$8.75; fed and unweaned, \$9 to \$9.10 a cwt.

### MONTEAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 1.—The market this week for live hogs opened with prices fairly steady at the quotations current the week before, and no great rush for the offerings at the stock yards during the first part of the week. The market closed about \$9.25 for selected lots weighed off cars, and contracts were made at this price for delivery at the end of the week. The bulk of the week-end delivery was made at this figure, and as a result there was keen competition for the remainder and prices were worked up to as high as \$9.60 a cwt. at the closing sales. Dressed hogs remain steady with prices unchanged, fresh killed abattoir stock being quoted at \$13 to \$13.25 a cwt.

### EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 1.—The cheese boards all over the country this week ruled strong with prices showing a slight advance over those current last week, as high as 11-1/2¢ a lb. having been said this week for some of the best Ontario, and in no case did cheese sell under 11¢ a lb. High prices ruled in the Province of Quebec, and the cheese offered for sale at the weekly auction in Montreal under the auspices of the Quebec Government Department of Agriculture realized more than a large proportion of the week-end business, the first quality selling at 11½¢ P.O.B. factories and second quality colored fetching 11-1/2¢. These prices indicate to some extent the class of cheese that are being made in some of the districts in the Province of Quebec. The Government is planning a great extension of this class of cheese during the coming season, having been well satisfied with the experiment made this summer. There is every indication at present that the top of the ladder of prices has been reached, and that we can confidently look for a reaction in the near future. There is not the same rush for butter as there has been demand for immediate shipment is falling off. Stocks have been steadily accumulating on both sides of the Atlantic, and act as a check on the market. There are now over 55,000 more cheese in Canada this year than there was at this time a year ago.

The market for butter is steady, and prices are being well maintained, but there is a sign of weakness here also, and the dealers expect a reaction for lower prices in the near future. Finest Townships is quoted at 24½¢ to 24½¢, with other sections being lower.

### CHEESE MARKETS

Sterling, Sept. 27—930 boxes boarded; all sold at 11-1/2¢.

Canville, Sept. 27—700 boxes offered; all sold at 11-1/2¢.

Belleville, Sept. 29—335 boxes offered; 170 sold at 11½¢; rest 160.

Vanhook Hill, Sept. 29—138 boxes white, and 275 colored cheese sold at 11-1/2¢.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

**Sure Cure for Spavin**

"I have used your Spavin Cure and find that it is a sure cure for Spavin and Ringbone."

Your Obedt, A. V. Swain

Really good for Cuts, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, etc.

Hundreds of thousands of horse owners have used Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it is the most standard remedy. Good for man and beast.

Free of any Kernal—"A Treatise on the Spavin Cure."

DR. B. J. KENDALL, O. S. A.

Emsburg Falls, N. Y.

Kingston, Sept. 29—240 boxes white, 479 boxes colored registered; nearly all sold at 11-1/2¢.

Brookville, Sept. 29—1645 colored and 1045 white sold at 11½¢.

Brantford, Sept. 30—875 boxes offered; 205 sold at 11-1/2¢.

Pictou, Sept. 30—19 factories boarded 1846 boxes of cheese; all colored; 860 sold at 11½¢ and 98¢ at 11-1/2¢.

Victoriaville, Que., Sept. 30—Two cars of cheese sold at 10½¢.

Corwall, Sept. 30—729 white sold at 11-1/2¢ and 721 colored at 11-1/2¢.

Victoriaville, Que., Sept. 30—200 colored cheese registered; 389 sold for 11½¢.

Ottawa, Sept. 30—641 white and 842 colored cheese offered; all but five lots sold at 11-1/2¢.

Troquois, Sept. 30—261 colored and 90 white cheese offered. All sold at 11½¢.

London, Ont., Oct. 1—974 boxes of colored sold at 11½¢.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Oct. 1—450 packages butter at 24¢; no sales; 500 boxes of cheese, 11½¢.

Watertown, N.Y., Oct. 1—Cheese sales, \$500 at 11½¢.

Canion, N.Y., Oct. 1—1600 tubs of butter sold at 26¢; 2000 boxes of cheese at 14½¢.

### GOSSIP

A GOOD EXHIBIT OF STEEL STALLS AND LITTER CARRIERS

An exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition which attracted much attention was that of Bratt's Bros., Fergus, Ont. It consisted of feed and litter carriers, steel stalls and stanchions, hay forks and slings. The goods exhibited were set up on tracks and a demonstration was made to show exactly the method of using them as well as the convenience and saving of labor they represented. Surely no farmer can afford to be without such labor saving devices and sanitary arrangements as those supplied by this firm.

Bratt's have splendid catalogues describing their full line of goods and showing the different methods of erection. They will be pleased to mail them to anyone on application.

**You Can Do the Weekly Washing in Six Minutes**

The 1900 GRAVITY WASHES out oil and saves money. Does a big family of clothes in a very short order. The Gravity washes a full load of clothes in six minutes. Prove it at our expense.

Any Woman Can Have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 Days' Free Trial

Don't send one of your friends to try it at our expense—We'll send you one. We'll pay the freight. See the wonderful performance. Thousands are in use and every user delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. The 1900 Gravity is sold on small payments. Send our catalogues FREE Book to-day. Write me personally—

F. D. C. BACH, Manager, The 1900 Gravity Wash, 146 York Street, Toronto, Ontario.

This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and the cities. As we have branch offices in these places, we will mail you a copy of our Special arrangements are made in these districts.

CLYDE TLE. reason for the SUNNY all

**EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR**

In a location in the Implement Building at the Toronto Exhibition that could not be overlooked was the exhibit of the Empire Line of Cream Separators. Here could be seen the machines of various capacities as manufactured by this company. Those who took time to stop at this splendid exhibit were shown how the Empire Separator gets out butter from the milk in the easiest way, and they were shown a machine that is easily cleaned and pays best. These readers of Farm and Dairy who did not see this exhibit, and did not have a demonstration of the Empire Separator can have a book describing it by writing to The Empire Cream Separator Co., at Sussex, N.B., Toronto, Ont., or Winnipeg, Man.

**SPLENDID PERCHERONS**

An importation of 11 Percheron stallions and four mares, animals of exceptional quality, was landed in Canada on August 2nd, by James Hawthorne, of Simcoe. When Mr. Hawthorne left for France to secure these animals, it was his intention to secure the finest animals that had ever been imported into Canada. Competent judges who saw a number of these animals at the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions agree that Mr. Hawthorne exceeded in his aim. The animals brought over were between three and four years of age. They included four black animals and seven dapple grey. The mares have been sold. Five of the stallions were exhibited at the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions, and all won prizes, the competition at Toronto being particularly keen.

Two exceptionally fine animals were Hudson, a three year old, and Galax, a four year old, the former having been first at the Toronto Exhibition and sweepstakes over all ages, and first in the three year old class at Ottawa. The latter won first and sweepstakes at the Ottawa exhibition. Both of these animals are illustrated on page 11 of this issue. The illustration clearly shows their exceptional quality. Mr. Hawthorne states that he has two animals at home which had been in show condition, would have been first at the fall exhibitions. All the animals, however brought over ranged from 1750 to 2000 lbs. in weight. Besides possessing quality, they have action as well. Mr. Hawthorne's stables are worth a visit by any one interested in this class of horses.

**HOLSTEIN NEWS**

Schulding Sir Posch, No. 4707—The first prize senior Holstein bull, also grand champion of the breed at Toronto, this year, is once again showing his superiority. He is claimed by competent judges to be one of the best bulls that ever entered the Toronto show ring. His immense size, his wedge-shaped shoulders, his broad rump and deep flank, large well placed ribs

**It Pays to Advertise**

The advertising columns of a weekly farm paper like Farm and Dairy are the prop upon which the business of all the larger live stock breeders rests. Without advertising they would miss many profitable sales—their market would be mostly local, low-priced and easily supplied.

Advertising is the prop to the business of the big feller. Yes, and it will build the business of the smaller breeder. Where will you sell your pure-bred stock? You need not depend on local demand. You can reach out to the best market for your live stock by offering it for sale through the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy.

Farm and Dairy makes it easy for small breeders to advertise. Our flat rate of seven cents an agate line—(98 cents an inch) is the same for all. Send Farm and Dairy an advertisement NOW for that pure-bred stock you have for sale, and start the enquiries coming that will result in profitable sales.

mentary tests, and large milk veins, place him where he has few equals.

He was bred by James Rattie, Norwich, who is one of the most successful Holstein breeders in Canada. The sire of Schulding Sir Posch was Sir Abbeirk Posch, whose name was Attie Posch, (imp.) which has a two days' record at Quebec of over eight lbs. of butter; in 7 days' official record over

24 lbs. Average butter fat, 4 per cent. Sir Abbeirk Posch is a full brother to Alta Posch, which made over 26 lbs. butter in 7 days as a two year old. Annie Schulding, dams as a two year old. Sir Posch has an official record of over 19 lbs. of butter in 7 days as a four year old, under very poor conditions, her milk testing about 4 per cent. all through the tests. She also took first prize in the milk and butter test for three year olds at Guelph when shown. Mr. Rogers purchased this grand bull from S. Macklin, Weston.

**Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet**

**ABSORBINE**

It removes them and leaves no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. 25¢ per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Mr. S. Nixon, Kilbride, Ont., writes Jan. 12, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 7, 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. 1 YEAR LEE, Montreal, Canada.

**Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures** kidney, inflammation of lungs, bowels and in every county. Write for a free trial 8 bottles. This official good for 60 days. Limited to one bottle. 10-12-10 **DR. BELL, V.M., Kingston, Ont.**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE**—Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm. 15-7-11

**TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE**—Several choice young Sows sired by Imp. Hoar, dams of Colwell's Choice, Canada's champion boar. 1903-'3 and '05, recently bred to young stock. Also a few mature sows. A few very choice yearlings and two fresh old Sows of the highest class family. Excellent milking strain. Prices right. **J. A. COLWELL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

**AYRSHIRES**

**AYRSHIRES—PRESENT OFFERING**—A few good Cows from 6 to 10,000 lbs. milk per annum. Also bull calves, all ages up to 18 months. B.O.P. our specialty. **JAMES BEGO, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.**

**RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM**—PHILPSBURG, QUE.

**CLYDESDALES, AYRSHIRES, YORKSHIRES**—Special offering: Two bulls, 10 months old, of good dairy, also one cow and brood mare, high grade or pure bred. Write for information, prices. **W. F. KAY, Proprietor**

**AYRSHIRES OF ALL AGES**—Imported and homebred. Write for prices, which you are sure to find attractive.

**LAKEVIEW FARM, PHILPSBURG, QUE.** **GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop.** 104 St. James St., Montreal

**"La Boie de la Roche's" Stock Farm**—Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YORKSHIRES of the best season types. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and HAREMS. For further particulars, write to **HON. L. J. FORGET, J. A. BISEAU, Proprietor, Manager** 5-6-7-11 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES**—Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of fine stock, have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Heifer Hall Goodtime" (Imp.), (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see. **J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que.** (Phone in house.) 14-11

**STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM**—Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd. **FOR SALE** a few choice Young Cows, also Bull Calves. **HECTOR GORDON, ROWICK, QUE.** 0-9-10

**BERKSHIRES WANTED**

**Farm and Dairy**

would like to purchase three or four pure bred, young Berkshire Sows, from 6 to 8 weeks old.

**WRITE—CIRCULATION MANAGER**

giving prices and ages of pigs

**HOLSTEIN**

**BULLS! BULLS!**



At less than half their value for the next 30 days. Write

**GORDON H. MANHARD** MANHARD, ONT., Leeds Co., 3-11-10

Do you want a first class Cow or Heifer bred to a first class bull? Francy 3rd's Admiral Ormby heads our herd. Dam, Francy 3rd, Canadian Champion Butter Cow. Sire, Sir Admiral Ormby, sire of the world's champion 2 year old heifer. **W. J. A. CASKY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont.**

**HOMESTED HOLSTEIN HERD**

Headed by the great young sire, Dutch land Colantha Sir Abbeirk. Dam, Tidy Pauline De Kol, better 7 days, 22.4. Sire's dam, Colantha's 4th Johanna, better 7 days, 22.2. Average of dam and sire dam, 21.8 lbs. Bull calves offered, three to twelve months old, from dams up to 25% lbs. butter in 7 days. **EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS** 17-2-11 Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

**RIVERVIEW HERD**

Offers bull calves at half their value for the next 30 days. One ready for service, one sired by a son of King of the Pontiac, dam daughter of King Siga. Record, 18.7 lbs. butter, 7 days, as Jr. 1 year old. **P. J. BALLEW** Lachine Rapids, Que.

**LYNDALE HOLSTEINS**

We are now offering for sale a 13 mos. old son of "Count De Kol Pretzel Paul" out of a 25 lb. dam; and a son of Siga Hengerveld Korndyke, from an 18 lb. cow. Both choice individuals, fit for service. **2-2-11 BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.**

**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS**

Several bull calves sired by "Count Hengerveld Payne de Kol," and one ready for service, sired by Rightest Canary. These calves are of the best quality and are big and strong. Write for catalogue or come and see them. **E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.** 8-7-11

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED Illustrated Descriptive Booklets FREE **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STOCK OF AMERICA P. LAUGHTON, SECT. BOX 145, BRATTLEBORO, VT. 5-8-11**

**AYRSHIRES**

**SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES**

Imported and home bred stock of a few years of age. It shows with great success at all the leading fairs.

**ROBT. HUNTER & BONS** Long Distance Phone. **Marysville, Ont.** 5-17-11

**AYRSHIRES BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

At CAMLACHIE, ONT., on **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1910** AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.



**J.N.O. FERGUSON** CAMLACHIE, ONT.

**W. E. MOLOY, Auctioneer** THEDFORD, ONT.

**BREEDER'S DIRECTORY**

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

**ONE 2 YR. STALLION** by Champion Right Forward, Imp. One 2 yr. filly by Barron Beau, Imp. Yearling stallions and fillies by that greatest of sires, Acme Imp. mostly all from imported stock. Three (Imp.) 2 year old fillies just received. **M. Holby, Manchester P.O., and G.T.R. Station, Merrile O.P.S., L. S. Thome**

**CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE**—Large selection of best stock. Prices reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, breeders and importers. **Ontario**

**SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS**—Young stock, all ages.—J. M. Montie & Son, Stanstead, Quebec.

**SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS**—High-class stock, choice breeding. Present offering: one year old heifers, fresh and in calf. Young bulls. Five Tamworth boars from Imp. stock, ready to wean.—A. C. Hallman, Brantford, Ont.

**ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMS-TOWN, P. QUEBEC**—Importation and breeding of high-class females a specialty. Special importations will be made.—Duncan MacEachran.

**YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH HOGS**—Plymouth Rock and Orpington fowl.—A. Dynes, 43 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa.

# 40 Million Square Feet of Oshawa Shingles

## Cover Canadian Roofs Today

A ROOFER'S square is 10 x 10 ft.—100 square feet. There are 400,000 such squares of Oshawa Steel Shingles in use to-day in

**THEY KEEP ON SELLING BECAUSE THEY MAKE GOOD**

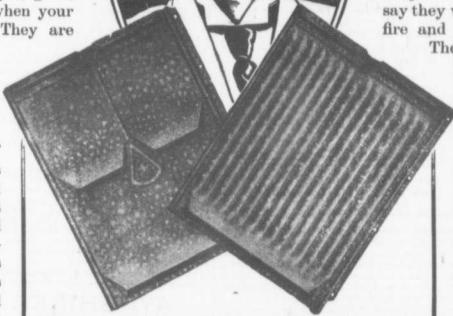
Canada. Enough steel, that, to make a pathway a foot wide and 7,576 miles long. Almost thrice the length of the C.P.R. tracks. Nearly enough to roof in a thousand acres of land! And the greater part of those Oshawa Shingles will be right on the job, good, weather-tight, rain-proof roofs, when your grandsons are old, old men. They are good for 103 years.

### This is the One Roofing It Pays Best to Buy

Figured by price-cost, "Oshawa" Guaranteed Steel Shingles are as cheap as the poorest wood shingles. Figured by service-cost—the length of time they will make even a passably good roof—wood shingles cost Ten Times as much; slate costs six times as much; and the stuff they call "ready roofing" costs Thirty-Three Times as much! These are facts. They can be proved to you. Proved by figures; by the experience of hundreds of other people who doubted at first, just as you perhaps doubt. Proved, absolutely! You want that proof before you roof. Get it! Send for it to-day.

### No Other Roofing Does This

Stays rain - and - snow - and - wet - proof for fully a hundred years. Absolutely fireproofs the top of the building for a hundred years. Protects the building from lightning for a hundred years. Resists the hardest winds that blow for a hundred years. Keeps the building it covers cooler in summer, warmer in winter, for a hundred years. Gathers no moisture, and never sweats on the under side for a hundred years. Needs no painting, no patching, no care nor attention for a hundred years. **WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK OF A ROOF?**



The picture above, on the right, shows the new Spanish pattern Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingle (Guaranteed). That on left is the standard pattern.

**O**SHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about **seventy-eight** pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the **weight of metal** per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the **metal only**. Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds **without the box**. Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

*G. A. Pedlar*

### It Will Pay You To Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

A DVERTISING alone never sold that vast area of Pedlar Shingles. Smooth salesmanship never kept them selling; nor glib talk; nor

**THEY DO ALL WE SAY THEY WILL AND MORE TOO**

lying abuse of competing goods; nor cut price. Those things do sell shingles, right here in Canada's roofing trade. But Oshawa Shingles sell, and keep on selling, for a different reason. They make good. They keep out the wet, year after year, as we say they will. They protect buildings from fire and lightning, as we say they will. They make good.

### This is the One Roofing That is Guaranteed

Some makers of "metal shingles" (ever notice how careful they are to avoid saying steel?) point with pride to roofs of their 25 years in service. BUT THEY DON'T GUARANTEE their shingles for 25 years to come. You buy Oshawa Steel Shingles—the only kind that IS guaranteed—upon the plain English warranty that if the roof goes back on you in the next quarter-century you get a new roof for nothing. You can read the Guarantee before you decide. Send for it. See if it isn't as fair as your own lawyer would make it on your behalf. Isn't that square?

### Book and Sample Shingle Free

Send for free book and free sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle. **Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 9.**

**GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE** 310



**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA**



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ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE, WE WANT ADDRESS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. HASTEN YOUR PAPER.