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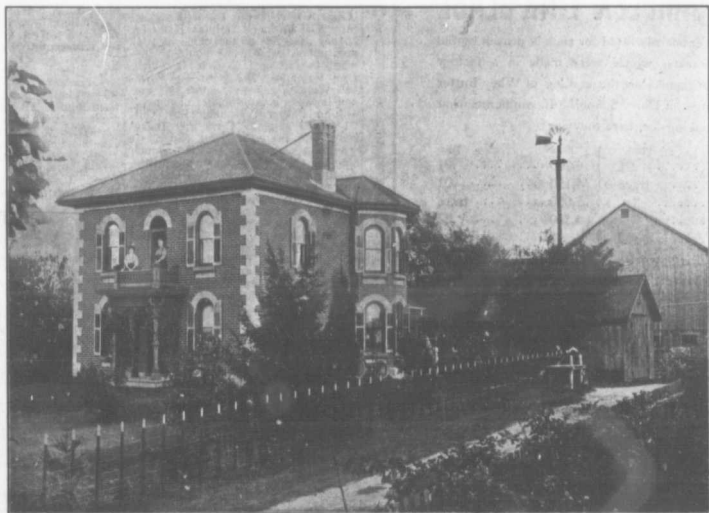
VOL. XXVII

NUMBER 43

The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

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(Dept. of Agr.)
Dec. 08

PETERBORO, ONT. NOVEMBER 11, 1908



A FARM HOME WHERE COMFORT AND CONTENTMENT REIGNS

The neat, commodious and comfortable buildings illustrated above are owned by Mr. Arthur W. Smith, of Brant Co., Ont. Mr. Smith farms 100 acres of land, which he works for dairying. He grows a large acreage of corn which he stores in a silo for winter feeding. To feed with the corn he grows alfalfa. Mr. Smith is a strong advocate of intensive farming, and is a frequent contributor to the columns of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Found Money

IN

Whey Butter

Now that the making of Whey Butter has proven to be a success a large number of cheese factories will be equipping their factories with the necessary machinery. The greatest trouble some makers have had in the making of Whey Butter is in the Separator, as not every Separator can be used for this part of the process. The machine that has been in successful use for skimming whey ever since the process was adopted in Canada is

THE SIMPLEX LINK-BLADE

That it is eminently fitted for such is proven by the following tests, which were made in a factory sending in reports on the making of Whey Butter to the Kingston Dairy School. If results are what you are looking for, here they are:

Rate	Test	Rate	Test
4,500	.01	4,700	.01
4,370	trace	4,150	.01
4,125	"	5,000	trace
4,100	"	4,300	.02
4,500	.02	4,650	trace
4,500	.01	4,900	.01
4,550	trace	4,500	.01
4,260	"	4,320	.02

There is no dodging the fact that if you want a Separator that will give you satisfactory results the **Simplex Link-Blade** is the machine to buy. Write us to-day for further particulars of the **WEHY SKIMMING SIMPLEX**.

D. Derbyshire & Company

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WE WANT AGENTS FOR A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

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HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL, P.Q.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Special Machines Designed for Dairies

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Our New Name

The response to our request for a new name for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, has reached a limit far beyond our most sanguine expectations. Since the announcement first appeared four weeks ago, we have been besieged by letters from farmers, from farmers' wives, from their sons and their daughters, from editors of papers, from merchants, from cheese-makers, from insurance men and agents of various callings, from school teachers, from learned college professors and others.

Many and various have been the names suggested, though in many cases, several have suggested the same name. Some have sent us very attractive designs for a front cover on which appeared the name that they suggested. The list has been so long that it is impossible to decide this question of vital concern to us in a moment. We must beg of our friends to have patience, for our final decision, for a week or so, till we can go thoroughly into this matter. A few of the suggestions, with their reasons, are herewith given:

"I venture to suggest that 'Farmer and Dairyman' be the name adopted. It would present the purpose of the publication most clearly, simply and in the fewest words possible."—T. J. Millar, Gravelly Co., Ont. "I suggest that 'The Farmer's Long Hand for Money Making' be the name of your new paper. This name would be just what the paper is."—Geo. D. Feick, Grey Co., Ont. "I suggest 'The Farmer's Wonder' as a new name. My reason because it is a wonderful paper."

—John Phippen, Thunder Bay, Ont. "I would suggest 'Farm and Dairy' as a new name for your paper. It would be very suitable, it is so much like the old name and yet so short."—Mrs. Rich. Allen, Grey Co., Ont. "I suggest 'The Farmer's Guide.' My reason: If the farmer read and properly digested the contents of each issue, he could not go very far astray."—John Frith, Queens Co., P. E. "I suggest 'The Complete Farmer.' It is concise, dignified and comprehensive. It shows that your ambition is to make your paper a complete guide."—W. T. Macoun, Carleton Co., Ont. "I entitle for your paper: 'Farm and Dairy.' Brevity is the soul of wit."—Lyman C. Smith, Ontario, Ont. Another correspondent suggesting the same name gives the reason: "Because it is neat, yet includes all."

Suggestions running into several hundreds could be given if space would permit. More will be given at a later date. It is significant that practically all who write us think that the old name is too long and that a new one and a shorter one would be much better. The final decision in the competition will be, announced shortly.

Amateur Exhibitors at the Winter Fair

The following is a regulation stating who will be debarred from showing in the Amateur Classes at the Winter Fair, Guelph:

"Animals to be eligible to compete in the Amateur Classes in the beef cattle department, must be owned and have been fed by someone who has never won a first prize or been a member of a firm at the time of the firm winning a first prize on beef cattle at exhibitions held at Toronto, London, Ottawa or the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph; or if exhibited by a firm, no member of the firm shall have won a first prize or have been a member of a firm at the time of the firm winning a first prize on beef cattle at exhibitions at Toronto, London, Ottawa, or the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph. Any person who has lived with or been employed for a term of one year by any of the persons disqualified above, will not be entitled to compete unless he has

been living independently for at least two years. A statutory declaration will be required from each exhibitor competing for amateur prizes that he is entitled to compete under the above regulations.

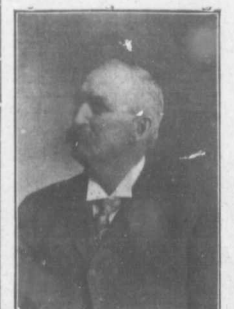
"Amateurs exhibiting in sheep or swine classes will be subject to a similar regulation except that 'beef cattle' will read 'sheep' or 'swine' as the case may be."

This clause is not intended to include special prizes which have been won at any of the exhibitions above mentioned, and no one will be debarred from competing in the Amateur Classes simply because of a first prize having been won in a class designated as special.

District Dairy Meetings

The meetings of the Peterboro, Lindsay and Campbellton districts of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of November, which they were not as largely attended as they should have been, much interest was aroused on the part of those present. The Peterboro meeting was presided over by Senator Dan. Derbyshire, the honorary president of the association. The speakers, besides the honorary chairman, were: Henry Glendinning, Mills; R. J. Murphy, secretary of the association, Brockville, and Instructor Ward. Mr. G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro, the representative of the district last year was re-elected by acclamation. Mr. Gillespie made a few appropriate remarks after his election.

The Lindsay meeting was even better supplied with speakers. The attendance was fair and much useful discussion took place. The speakers were Senator Derbyshire; Henry Glendinning, District Instructor and Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Stonehouse, Port Perry; District Instructor Cameron; W. Newman, Lorneville; and G. A.



Senator Dan. Derbyshire

The man who is known from one end of the country to the other, as the leading spirit of the dairy industry. He is thoroughly in touch with the farmer, with his successes and with his adversities, and is only too willing to help the farmer to a higher plane of living and to raise the dairy industry to the level where it rightfully belongs. If hearers of his words would also doers a great uplift would be experienced in dairying, the greatest industry of our country.

Gillespie, Mr. Glendinning the member for the district, was again re-elected by acclamation.

These district dairy meetings are full of interest and are addressed by the best talent available. It is regrettable that more farmers do not take advantage of the opportunity to attend them to hear these men, to receive instruction, to get in touch with the latest thought in dairying and thereby to improve their conditions. Reports of the different speakers will be found on other pages of this issue.

Issued
Each Week



The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



Only \$1.00
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVII.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11, 1908

No. 43

WASTE LAND INVESTIGATION

E. J. Zavitz, B.A., M.S.F., Guelph, Ont.

A Review of Existing Conditions in Durham and Northumberland Counties, where exists a light drifting land that could be exploited successfully for Forestry purposes.

THE rapid depletion of the timber supply in the older parts of Ontario with its attendant evils, makes it necessary to take some intelligent action towards reforesting in the immediate future. With this fact in mind some pioneer work was done during the past summer in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, with a view to ascertaining what amount of land, if any, unsuited to agriculture, existed, and whether by its location and distribution, reforestation would be practicable.

The county of Durham has running through the centre of it a height of land constituting a watershed where numerous streams take their rise. This height of land was originally timbered with pine and oak, and is known locally as the Old Pine and Oak Ridge. The land is hilly and of a light, sandy character, and in some parts where it has been cultivated for some time the soil is inclined to drift; where good land did exist in some of the valleys or flats, the wash from the hillsides has rendered it useless, and the consequence is, that many farms are either deserted altogether or used as runs for cattle. Part of this land has never been cultivated and is at present grown up with second growth pine, scrub oak, poplar and bracken fern.

THE PERCENTAGE OF POOR LAND

While this ridge runs across the county from west to east, it is not all, poor land agriculturally. The poorest land lies in an area beginning about a mile and a half west of Burketon on the C. P. R., and extending east to the end of Rice Lake, and having a width varying from three quarters of a mile to two miles. The whole of this area is by no means unsuited to agriculture, for some good land will be found in isolated areas of small extent. One is safe in saying, however, that seventy-five per cent. is wholly unsuited to successful farming. Having gone over this land at a time when everything was favorable to the growth of vegetation the above estimate is tolerably accurate.

Beginning at the western limit of this area and going east, it lies between the township of Cartwright on the north and Darlington on the south. It extends north into Cartwright about half a mile in the first concession until within a mile and a half of the east boundary, where it broadens and takes in part of the second concession; to the south it takes in the tenth and part of the ninth concessions of Darlington, until near the east boundary where it broadens out taking in the whole of the ninth concession.

Taking the next two townships to the east,

The next two townships to the east contain less sandy land than the last townships named and it lies in the first mile and a half of the first and second concessions of Cavan, with perhaps the south half of the first concession throughout. Hope township, lying south, has the sandy land in the lots lying west of the G. T. R., in the ninth concession.

LAND RETURNING A SCANTY LIVING

Taking the county as a whole, the area indicated above may contain some farms which are yielding a fairly good living to their occupants, but in the greater number of cases the living is somewhat scanty. Judging from the conditions which prevail on these latter farms, the returns yielded do not commence to compensate the occupants for the labor expended and the result is most discouraging. It might also be noted that there exists outside of this area indicated, considerable sandy land, but it usually occurs in such small areas as to enable the farmers to give special attention to its improvement, something which would be impossible for a man whose farm was largely composed of this light sandy soil.

The ridge continues east, south of Rice Lake across the County of Northumberland, but for the width of the first township on the west, no sandy soil of any extent occurs, except perhaps about 200 acres on the east end of the eighth concession. Continuous with this sandy land in Hamilton township there is in the township of Haldimand a tract of very poor land extending right across the township. On the west side of the township it takes in the whole of the seventh concession and the north end of the sixth and



An Abandoned Farm on Blow Sand Land

This photo was taken on the sand plains of Norfolk Co., Ont. Near this farm the Government has purchased 100 acres of similar land, and has commenced reforesting it. Land of this type can be bought at from one to three dollars an acre.

Manvers on the north has the area extending north nearly three concessions on the west side and running east with this width for about a mile and a half where it drops off and for the rest of the way across the township is confined largely to the first concession, with an occasional streak running north, beyond this concession, one at a point south of Pontypool and another at the east boundary next to the township of Cavan.

The township of Clarke, lying south of Manvers, contains the largest amount of poor land lying in any one contiguous area. The sandy land here takes in the whole of the tenth concession and the first twenty lots in the ninth concession. In this last concession there is a block of about 2,000 acres totally unsuited to agriculture.

south end of the eighth, and maintains this width for from two to three miles at least, when it narrows and for the rest of the distance across the township is confined largely to the seventh concession.

90 PER CENT UNSUITED TO AGRICULTURE

As in the County of Durham, this area may extend farther north or south at points, but its outline is confined largely to the height of land; and while it, too, may contain isolated patches of arable land yet there is a larger percentage of sandy land. I do not hesitate in saying that the area indicated will contain 90 per cent. of land wholly unsuited to agriculture. This part of the height of land differs to that of Durham in that it was not, from all appearances, so heavily tim-

bered. The prevailing timber trees were oak and Norway pine with scattered areas of white pine.

The ridge, while it extends east throughout Northumberland county, is not so sandy in character after crossing the township of Haldimand, and while some sandy land exists, it is in small isolated areas and can be successfully exploited agriculturally. The township of Haldimand contains, however, an area sufficiently large to warrant steps being taken towards its reforestation. It would be possible to secure in one block from 3,000 to 5,000 acres suitable to forest management. In view of the existing conditions the establishing of a forest nursery in that township in the near future would be wise and commendable.

The foregoing is taken from a report made by D. A. MacKenzie, B. S. A., for the Forestry Department at the O. A. C., Guelph. The reforestation of this land on the Old Pine or Oak Ridge is necessary from many standpoints.

THE ARGUMENT FOR REFORESTATION

Under forest management this now almost worthless soil can be made to produce a revenue. Similar soils in Europe are producing annual net revenues of from two dollars to ten dollars an acre.

The fact that this ridge is the watershed for numerous small streams flowing north into the Kawartha Lakes and south into Lake Ontario, makes it important to keep it covered with a forest growth. Many of these streams have of late years ceased to flow during the dry months, owing to the clearance of the timber at their sources. These streams, although small, are of great value to the agricultural lands through which they flow.

The establishment of a forest reserve in this locality would be the very best demonstration to the people of the district that waste portions of the farm can be successfully planted to trees. The nurseries used for the reserve could furnish planting material at a very low cost as far as transportation is concerned. The only solution for preventing these lands of the Old Pine Ridge from becoming a howling wilderness is that they be placed under forest management.

Caring for Idle Horses

H. P. Shuttleworth, Oxford Co., Ont.

My plan of caring for idle horses in winter is a simple one. I do not advocate wintering horses on straw, as some do. With this method of wintering, I have had but little success. The horses either got sick or were not worth much in the spring. There is no money in the practice, either, as one has to feed considerable grain besides having his horses out of condition, their blood and kidneys generally going wrong under such treatment.

We always endeavor to have on hand some nice well-cured clover hay. It seems to agree well with horses. Some, as all are aware, think clover will give a horse the heaves. Others think it expensive. My experience is that it is not the clover nor the horse, but the feeder that is to blame if either of the above are true. If the horses are fed properly, and are not started off for a drive with a fully loaded stomach, there is no danger whatever of horses getting the heaves from clover, provided the hay is of good quality. When fed properly, with a little grain, it is not expensive. If one feeds all the horse will eat, or even good clover hay, there is a large probability that a horse might be given the heaves. The brute will certainly eat his head off, or very near it, when idle if given all of this tasty fodder he can consume.

As soon as our fall work is done, we generally give each horse a full work. This cleans them out well and they seem to go right ahead afterwards. We then feed the clover and a little grain, much the same as formerly. We feed a very small forkfull of hay three times a day. Two quarts of oat and barley chop and bran, mixed in equal parts, twice a day, is also fed. It is rare that we ever

have one stick in the legs from standing, or go wrong in any way, when on this ration. The clover and this ration of grain seems to agree with them perfectly.

If one wishes to take a drive or do a day's work or go to one's neighbors' bee, his horses are in a position to hold their own with any of the rest, and not be scoured to death and require two or three days to fill up again, if they have been fed on this ration. Then when it comes spring and one is ready to go to work, the horses are ready for it and are in the best of shape to do a good day's work. I love to see a horse go out of the stable with his heels in the air after he has had a rest. They will certainly go off in this



After the Dinner Hour

This photo was taken by our special representative on the farm owned by Mr. William Shearer, Otonabee Township, Peterboro Co., Ont. Mr. Shearer farms 200 acres of land. He took second prize with oats in the Standing Field Crops Competition this past summer.

fashion if properly handled, and fed as directed above. I have found it less expensive to care for horses in this way, taking everything into consideration, than to feed them on the straw and grain.

Farmers and the Taxation Question

(Concluded from last week)

"There are but two objections seriously offered to the amendment. The first is that although a low rate may increase the revenues it is wrong in principle. That intangible property is largely in the hands of the wealthy and that to differentiate in favor of the well-to-do violates all rules of justice.

"To this we have answered that there are two view points. First, that we have sought for 57 years to reach this class of property for taxation and signally failed, with the situation growing worse as taxpayers become more adept in evading payment. That as it is not returned now, even with the most drastic laws we have nothing to lose in an effort to secure its return. That nothing is to be given up that is ours now and that any possible increase in revenue from a new source will relieve every dollar on the duplicate at present. In other words—"A half loaf is better than none."

"The opposition insist that the constitution is violated by the low valuation of farms and similar property and that if all were raised to 100 per cent, and reinforced by the intangible, the rate would be so low as not to distress anyone. It is true that valuation of farms and real estate are sometimes not more than 50 per cent., yet often they are above 100 per cent., but our municipal tax rates vary from 3 to 6 per cent, and if this tangible property were listed at 100 per cent, the rate would still be 1½ per cent to 3 per cent, which would not encourage the return of intangible property. The valuation is not an important factor if it is

uniform. It is the taxation of additional property not now taxed that will reduce the burden of those now being taxed. If a man's total tax is \$3.00 and he has \$100 in property, it is not important whether it is valued at \$50 at 4 per cent, or \$100 at 3 per cent, the total tax is the same. How to secure the reinforcement. That's the rub. No one has ever suggested a method that the business world conceded to be practical, or possible under the uniform rule.

ONE DIFFICULTY

"There is one other difficulty in taxing tangible and intangible at the same rate, even if it were just. Intangible property like stocks offers no room for difference in judgment. If returned for taxation it is at 100 per cent., or at a valuation easily ascertained from market reports. On the contrary, the valuation of tangible property, like farms, varies with the judgment of the assessor. One values a farm at \$40 an acre, another at \$50; a horse at \$75, another at \$100. It would seem therefore unjust to place the same rate on property whose value is irrevocably fixed as upon property depending upon the judgment of one man. A long step towards greater uniformity in taxation of tangible property would be the publicity of all valuations, thus constituting each taxpayer an assessor in his tax zone.

MONEYS

"Perhaps the most irritating item in the list of intangibles is the escape from taxation of the currency of the state. It is natural for those of moderate holdings of tangible property to look at the \$500,000,000 reported in Ohio banks for 1906, then at the agricultural \$150,000,000 of intangible property of every description that is taxed. Well, what can be done? For 57 years 90 per cent. of this property has escaped direct taxation by the perjury route, what new drag net can be thrown out? Absolutely none under the iron-lad rule. The truth is the money is not in the banks. If it were business would die. Money in the hands of owner, or in the vaults of a bank is valueless. It is only when invested by the owner, or loaned for investment for immediate use that it earns.

"The bank pays 4 per cent. for its use, and guarantees its safe return. But the bank does not keep it. It is loaned to the farmer to buy stock, implements, to the contractor to build homes, to the merchant to buy goods. In short when the money leaves the bank it starts upon a tireless round. It purchases, develops, builds, equips, always leaving new property in its path and this is immediately taxed. Money is the life blood of the body politic and to hinder its free course would cause paralysis, congestion of business, as surely as a chill causes congestion of the blood in the human body and would be just as fatal to the former as to the human subject.

"One suggestion as to detail is ventured here. I believe depositors should pay a reasonable tax on their deposits. With the constitution amended and the people given a free hand an assessor might visit a bank reporting two millions of deposits and collect a total sum to be charged to depositors at such a rate as would not drive the money from the state, yet in the aggregate produce millions of revenue from an entirely new source, thus relieving the abnormally honest taxpayer from being penalized and at the same time removing all opportunity for perjury in the case of deposits.

"Our object is to harmonize the varied complex and unworkable tax systems of the country with the hope of evolving some general principles, applicable to all sections and under which all property may contribute to the expenses of government in proportion to its productivity and security of investment."

How many of our readers can beat this record? During the month of May, Mr. G. A. Gilroy, of Glen Buell, Ont., sent to his cheese factory, 10,700 lbs. of milk from six cows. Three of the animals were two-year old heifers.

Fall Pasture for Dairy Cattle

To provide a suitable fall pasture for dairy cows, especially in seasons as dry as the one through which we have just passed, is a serious problem. Ten years ago, this matter was less serious than it is to-day. In those days, progressive farmers sowed several acres of rape on summer fallow. This was sown in drills about the same as turnips, only at a later date, generally about the first of July. The rape was cultivated till about the first of September. At such a time, it was about two and one-half feet high. Then the dairy cattle, as well as all young stock, were turned in on it for an hour or two after each milking. They soon got their fill in such a pasture, and were then turned out.

Of late years, our cheese-makers object to handling milk produced from such fodder. One by one all the factories have succeeded in barring such milk from the vats. Since that time, the price of cheese has gone up. The quantity, however, has gone down so the farmer is really no better off and gets no more money at the end of the season than he formerly did. I would not advocate going back to the old way, but until we can get something better than what we have now, to take the place of rape and turnips, for fall feed, we will never be able to provide suitable fall pasture.

On several occasions, I have sown clover through the spring grain and have had some success in securing pasture from this. Frequently it would have a heavy top when the grain was cut, but what are we to do when we are advised that it is not to the benefit of the clover to pasture it the first fall? I have also tried sowing mangels for fall feed, but mangels are an uncertain crop. This year they did well to make half a crop. This last fall, I commenced feeding some corn, of which I had a good crop, about September 1. The cows milked well on this so long as it was green. After it was cut and in the shock, it got so dry that the flow of milk went down. When I harvested my mangels, I piled the tops in heaps and fed a wagon load night and morning in the field. This made excellent feed so long as it lasted. A couple of acres of mangel tops, however, go but a short way in a large dairy herd.

A few years ago, at our annual meeting of the cheese factory, one of our buyers advised the growing of pumpkins to take the place of turnips and turnip tops. A number of patrons tried it but met with indifferent results. The cattle would not eat them unless they were fed in the stable, chopped up with the spade and some meal sprinkled on them.

In the early summer, it is an easy matter to sow a mixture of peas, oats and barley for soiling purposes. In the fall months, when it is most needed, good as such a mixture would be, it is almost impossible to get it to grow, as the ground becomes too dry for it. This past season, it would never have come up had it been sown.

This has been my experience in providing fall pasture for dairy cows. The results, in some cases, have not been gratifying. As other farmers have, in all probability, been trying something, I would like to hear of what success they have had. We must not get discouraged on account of a few failures. In all probability, some one from experimenting will get something that will prove a success and help to keep the dairy industry where it belongs—the main industry of this Dominion.—W. G. H., Peterboro Co., Ont.

Milking Three Times a Day

Mr. G. A. Gilroy, the well-known Holstein breeder, of Leeds County, told a representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World recently that he was inclined to believe that it pays to milk three times a day. He stated that last spring he had been milking his cattle three times a day.

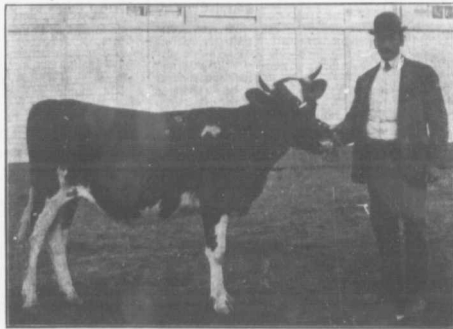
When the busy season came on, he milked them only twice a day, with the result that their milk production fell off almost one-third. He did not think that the loss was due entirely to the fact that they were milked only twice a day, as the pastures were not as good at the time that they were milked three a day, but he felt that a good deal of the shrinkage was due to their being milked only twice instead of three times a day.

Breeding for a Purpose.

H. Bollett, Oxford Co., Ont.

The success of every business and of every enterprise depends chiefly upon the carrying out in detail of the fundamental principles governing that special business. The manufacturer employs the most expert and skillful mechanics and inventors who rack their inventive brains to produce the most up-to-date article in their respective lines. What is true of the manufacturer in this respect, will, and should apply to the live stock breeder.

The breeder of heavy draught horses aims to secure the service of a sire that embodies the requirements of a superior draught horse in the highest degree. In order to obtain success, he knows well that were he to use a coach, or even a general purpose stallion, the resulting progeny could not be what he is aiming for and that the result would be disastrous to his enterprise. The breeder of trotting or fast harness horses would not dream of using, a coach or a hackney stallion, let alone a draught stallion to mate with his fast mares. He knows full well that in doing so he could not obtain the desired result. He knows, too, that to be successful, he must use the sire



Maple Ridge Aurora 22947

The heifer, owned by Mr. Guy Carr, Compton, Que., who is holding her, was the champion Guernsey female at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1908. She is a very nice individual of good size, and true dairy type. She gives promise of becoming a heavy producer.

that possesses the greatest speed, which latter, must be inherited through a long line of speedy ancestors. The breeder of the highest type of beef cattle would scoff at the idea of using a dairy bred sire, for he knows that the result would not be that which he desired.

Considering, then, the grounds taken by these other breeders of stock, it is inconceivable why the dairyman of this country should think that he alone could pursue an opposite course and yet obtain success in the fullest measure. It must be perfectly clear to him that the law which governs the one, must also govern the other. If the dairy bred sire cannot produce the ideal beef type animal, why should the beef bred sire, that has been bred for that sole purpose, be successful in producing the most desirable and profitable dairy animal?

The breeders of dairy Shorthorns in England fully recognize these principles. They shun the registered beef bred sire for use in their herds

they know that the results would be disastrous to their interests. The Hollander, from whom we have our black and white Holsteins, (the greatest of all dairy cows) fully realized the fact hundreds of years ago that in order to obtain a competency and maintain a living for himself and his family on his very high priced land (which is now valued at from \$300 to \$1,000 an acre) he must produce a cow bred for the purpose of economically converting everything she eats into milk.

Now, should we not benefit by the experience of these people, whose experience also is fully born out and practically demonstrated in this country? The old and all too true saying that the dairy cow is the poor man's friend is as applicable to-day as ever it was. It applies to an even greater degree if that cow is bred for the special purpose of converting the fodder we grow into pure wholesome milk. This much desired result can be attained only by using pure bred sires from our special dairy breeds. Shun the purely beef bred sire if you wish to have a dry stock. There is a place for such sires but it is on the farm that produces beef only.

Obtaining Large Records

The question, "what would a cow give if fed two-thirds of a ration?" was asked of Mr. H. Glendinning at the Peterboro District Meeting of the Eastern Dairyman's Association. Mr. Glendinning answered that she would give milk from her body, she would rob herself, for a time at least, if the ration was insufficient. The phenomenal yields which are occasionally obtained for short periods could only be accounted for in this way: The cow being in high condition and in the hands of a skillful feeder who knew how to handle her just right, gave this milk from the feed consumed and from her body as well.

The two-thirds ration, or a lighter one, such as was fed last winter so widely over Ontario, accounts for the light supply of milk during the past summer. It was pointed out that one could not feed a cow so lightly but what she will milk. Mr. Glendinning gave an experience with a cow which was taken down with milk fever before the modern system of treating this disease was introduced. This cow was ill for two weeks after which she died. During this time she never ate a mouthful

of fodder. All she got was a little gruel and whiskey poured into her from a bottle. Yet this cow gave milk, and a surprisingly large quantity of it, for those two weeks. The milk must have come from her body as it could not possibly have come from any food consumed.

In order to make large records, one must start months before. Mr. Glendinning stated that his cows gave more milk this year than they did last, and more last year than they did the year before. He obtained more milk in October than he did in September of this year. He expected to get much more in November than he did in October. Why? Because he had stabled his cattle and fed silage and alfalfa since the chilly nights began. In September the cows were on more or less of an indifferent pasture, although they were fed fairly well besides.

Photographs and articles are always welcomed for publication in these columns.

The Feeders' Corner

Cheap Production of Milk

"Feed is as cheap in winter as it is in summer," said Mr. Hy. Glenning, in addressing the district meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association held at Peterboro on Wednesday, November 4. "For dairying to be the most profitable, the cows must come in fresh for winter. We require a cheap production of milk. We must feed a bulky ration—not pea meal or oil cake or oat chop. These are all right in their place, but the cow will not live on them alone; besides they are too expensive. The ration must be bulky. Corn silage fills this admirably. It is succulent like grass, and is easily digested. It requires more energy to digest dry food. The cost of digesting food is taken from the feed consumed. Therefore, it takes less power to run the 'machine' when succulent fodders are fed. The ration must be palatable, must be eaten up readily. It should be to the cows' liking.

"Many cows in the country just eat enough food to keep them alive. If the ration were palatable, they would eat more and hence produce more. Two-thirds of what a cow eats goes to maintain her. The other one-third is the food consumed, towards producing profit. Therefore, the more a cow eats, the more the profit. Prac-

tising economy of feeding a small ration to a cow is like practising economy in firing a steam engine. It is like trying to run on 30 pounds of steam instead of on 100. Lots of cows in the country are being run on 30 pounds of steam." We should feed half the number and get full returns rather than feed many on partial rations. Many depend on silage alone. They get but little milk. Chemists have shown that a full grown cow on silage foddere. They must put it through the cow. She knows how to make it. One can not get milk without water. Therefore, we should give a cow all the water she will take. When cold, she will not take enough to make much milk. A cow is 50 per cent. of water. If always give 40 lbs. of milk a day, she must drink many times that amount. Salt will induce the cow to drink more. To do her best, the cow must have an abundance of water.

"In order to produce milk, food must contain an abundance of protein. We cannot hope to produce milk without feeding protein. The fat content of the food is of minor consequence. We cannot feed fat into the milk. By feeding the cow better, we would get more cream, but it would be because we get more milk rather than increased fat in the milk. Therefore, in looking for feeding stuffs, we should look for the percentage of protein contained in those fodders.

"Fodders containing large amounts of protein, however, cost good money. Bran at from \$20 to \$24 a ton is costly feed. It is hard to make money out of milk made from bran at that price. Oats also contain protein. They too are expensive. Pea meal, linseed meal, and cottonseed, all contain large amounts of protein. But, again, they are very expensive. We must find some fodder with a high percentage of protein which can be bought or produced for less money. The farmer must be educated to produce a cheaper substitute for these, for, while the government are quite willing to tell him how to do it, they have no free feed to give away. The fodder which fills the bill and which can be produced cheaply, is alfalfa hay.

"Alfalfa contains almost as much protein as does bran. In ordinary years, it can be produced for \$2 a ton. This season, being an exceptional one, and as only two cuttings were obtained, it would cost a little more, though by no means twice as much. Even if it did cost \$4 a ton, to produce, alfalfa would be much cheaper than bran. The protein content in 20 pounds of alfalfa hay equals that of

18½ pounds of bran. At \$34 a ton for bran, 18½ pounds would cost \$22-15 cents. At \$4 a ton, 20 pounds of alfalfa would cost 4 cents, or a difference of over 18 cents in the cost of a day's feed to commence with."

"Does this work out in practice," was asked. Mr. Glenning assured the audience that he did not pretend to run an experimental farm but that he ran his farm for dollars and cents. He then gave figures from an experiment which he conducted last winter. A three-year-old Jersey cow, which had been in but seven days, at the first cutting of alfalfa, was fed 15 pounds of silage, which at \$2 a ton cost less than 2 cents (a light ration of silage was fed on account of its scarcity); 40 pounds of roots a day at a cost of 6 cents, or less, to produce, and 20 pounds of alfalfa hay at 2 cents (the cost last year). She did not consume the alfalfa hay, but the cows on either side of her obtained some. The cost of feed, then, was 9½ cents a day. In seven days, this cow produced 290 pounds of milk, making 10 per cent. butterfat. This was equal to 11.62 pounds of butterfat, which is worth 28 cents a pound, or \$325-15. The cost of feed for seven days was 66½ cents, which left a profit of \$258-8-10 on a week's transaction. No grain or meal of any kind, except what little was contained in the 15 pounds of silage, was fed. Surely this ration was cheap enough.

A Few Hints on Dairying

In addressing the district meeting held at Peterboro on Wednesday, November 4, Mr. R. G. Murphy, secretary of the Ontario Dairyman's Association, said:

"Three things go to make dairying profitable. The milk must be produced cheaply. It must make a finest quality of product, which product must sell for the highest price. Producers should look at both ends of the business. One-sixteenth of a cent on the milk should not count for much when one can save one-half a cent or more on production. By allowing cows to lay out in the evenings when one is busy with the morning milking, much is being lost that could otherwise be saved. It pays to house the cows on cool evenings, even if they are fed nothing."

Mr. Murphy dwelt on the importance of having a first-class water supply. He cited an instance of where he had a spring in the pasture field in which the cattle ran, but yet those cows came to the barn to be milked and were thirsty. Even if there was a never-failing supply of water in the pasture, water should also be provided at the barn, where the cows were milked. Some, said Mr. Murphy, are inclined to think that the cows are fools enough not to take water enough, they may go without. Such folly on the part of the farmer costs him hard cash, and the milk. Cows should be given all the water they want and should even be induced to drink all they will. To make them drink more, give them the salt they will eat; have salt before them at all times.

"Some, if they wish a cow to step over the stall, hit her with the stool or twist her tail. It is a sure thing that such a practice never made the cow give any more milk." Mr. Murphy said that he had been a farmer for 40 years. He was familiar with all that the farmer had to contend with. He pointed out that the hope of reward was often what sweetened the labor on the farm. He recalled the stance where he was left on the 12th of July with 32 cows to milk, his men having gone off to the Orange walk. At that time, he had no milk, and all he got. These hints regarding dairying, would be found useful and mean dollars and cents to dairymen when practised.

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Such was the declaration of Dr. Charles J. O. Hastings, chairman of Milk Commission before the Progressive Club recently, in support of the statement that polluted milk was principally responsible for the fact that 1,265 children under 5 years of age had died in Toronto last year.

The remark quoted above was delivered in reply to an interruption from one of the auditors, to the effect that those children may not have had the opportunity of drinking much milk. In further support of the assertion that a very insignificant portion of the milk produced nowadays was absolutely free from some poisonous germ. Dr. Hastings said that since civic inspection of milk had been reduced from 133 to 50 per cent., in districts supplied by pasteurized milk.

But A. Amoy, M.B., bacteriologist of the provincial board of health, had previously delivered a lecture on "The Clean Milk Problem." He said that until such time as "certified milk" could be assured to the consumer at a reasonable price and a reasonable profit to the farmer, the only safe method was to have the milk inspected, pasteurized and refrigerated. He described "certified milk" as milk produced under ideal conditions—healthy cows, specially adapted sanitary stables, healthy, clean milkers, shipped in refrigerator cars and certified to by a commission.

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Controlling Tuberculosis

It is a fact that many of our herds are infected to a greater or less extent with tuberculosis. Some are inclined not to recognize the disease and take no steps to keep it in check, to keep it from the herd, or to eradicate it, once it is established. With a disease so terrible in its effects as is tuberculosis, it is the height of folly to permit it to have full swing. While one ostrich like, is covering his head and failing to recognize the danger, it is this disease is making rapid strides and is gaining a stronger foothold. A practical and common sense plan of eliminating bovine tuberculosis, known as the Bang method, was recently given by Prof. Bernard Bang, the originator, at a meeting in the New York State Veterinary College at Ithaca.

Professor Bang held the rapt attention of his audience for two hours while he spoke on his theme. Many people, he said, still hold the erroneous opinion that tuberculosis is hereditary. The groundlessness of this belief has been fully established by R. Bert Koch and his followers; and the truth of this statement is the fact that calves dropped by tuberculous cows in only the rarest cases exhibit the disease, provided they are not permitted to come in contact with their dams after birth and are fed milk from healthy cows, or milk, buttermilk, whey, etc., which has been sterilized. The reverse of this is also shown; namely that calves from healthy cows have contracted the disease when allowed to come in contact with affected ones, or when permitted to drink milk from such cows or to be housed or yarded in dark, dirty quarters, especially where tuberculous animals have at some time been kept.

Abundant sunlight and cleanliness, he emphasized again and again, are sure preventives of this disorder. In fact, the disease may be taken as a positive index of improper methods of management. Where farmers breed from healthy herds and maintain strict cleanliness, there is no danger of having the disease come on the premises.

ABSOLUTE CONTROL POSSIBLE

So the question resolves itself primarily into one of sanitation and management. Hence the farmer himself can control the situation absolutely.

Such being the case, the popular notion that tuberculosis exists of itself everywhere is seen to be erroneous, and there is no reason why the cleanly herd should suffer. As proof of this, Professor Bang showed that healthy and unhealthy herds have been kept close together without the spread of the disease. In the case of herds were not allowed to come in actual contact, nor was any transfer of milk from the affected to the healthy herd permitted. In the reverse case, where milk was taken from unhealthy to healthy animals, and where healthy animals are allowed to come in contact with diseased ones the disease was spread, and this was most evident among the young animals, the older ones seeming to contract the malady with less certainty or severity. Here again the control is shown to lie with the herdman or owner.

Similarly it was shown that milk, buttermilk, whey, etc. secured from a creamery, cheese factory, or from any infected herd, may be the means of introducing the disease in a healthy herd. For where the milk is of only one diseased cow is mixed with that of healthy animals, or where milk from only one filthy stable is allowed to pass from clean ones, the milk of all is more than likely to become contaminated and thus carry the disease to such healthy animals as are fed on the mixture. But where such milk is heated to 80 degrees centigrade there is no danger whatever. Here again the farmer can have in absolute control of the health of his herd.

THE BANG METHOD

In Denmark farmers are encouraged by the government to eliminate the disease from their herds by the Bang system of isolation. The animals are all tested by the tuberculin method, which, when honestly applied, is the most satisfactory, and the only way to discover the presence of the disease in its early stages. All healthy animals are separated from the affected ones, and fed on clean, pure, and pure feed; that is, all milk, buttermilk, whey, etc., fed to them is rendered harmless by heating. The quarters are made clean and kept clean, as already indicated. Twice a year, or at least once, the animals in the healthy herd are tested with tuberculin, and those that have become affected are put back with the unhealthy ones.

Here is the most interesting point in the system. The slightly affected animals, that is, those not seriously diseased, are still used for breeding, but the calves dropped are immediately separated from their dams, and are raised in isolation in a pasture due to the healthy herd. Thus the farmer may save his unhealthy animals for many years; in fact, as long as they are of value to him, either as milkers or breeders, and may make them also produce a healthy herd without running any risk of losing their herds. He may use the milk of his tuberculous cows to feed his young animals, provided it has been heated, as shown above. At all times a regular check on his healthy herd through the tuberculin test, which shows what animals must be sent back to the affected herd.

SUCCESSFUL CASES NUMEROUS

Professor Bang cited several cases in which healthy herds had been bred from affected animals. In 1895 a peasant who was nearly ruined through having 12 head at a loss of \$500 had only 23 head left in his herd. Of these, 17 showed symptoms of the disease. They were allowed to stay in the quarters, the other five were removed. Three years later he had bred and raised 12 healthy heifers from the affected animals, all but one of which he still keeps. In 1900 his healthy herd had increased to 24, and the unhealthy one reduced by sales for beef to seven. By the way, it may be said that in Denmark such animals may be legally sold. In 1907 his herd consisted of 36 healthy animals. The cost of doing this was the small sum of \$50 for the whole time. Another interesting point in this record is that when the healthy herd had become larger than the affected one, the peasant thoroughly disinfected the diseased herd's stables, yards, etc., and put the healthy herd in them, with no ill effects. The affected animals were transferred to the other quarters.

Vitality of Weed Seeds in Manure

It is well known that there is considerable risk of introducing new weeds by the purchase of manure and hay and other feeding stuffs. E. I. Oswald, of the Maryland Station, undertook to obtain more definite information on this point, especially as regards dissemination through manure, by studying the effect of the fermentation of manure handled in different ways, and passing through the digestive systems of animals on the vitality of various weed seeds, including seeds of about fifty of the worst weeds found in this country.

In general, it was found that manure remains viable for months in a barnyard heap, and for a short while in piles as they are shipped in carload lots from cities. It was found that in the first case there was no danger and in the second case little danger of distributing live weed seeds. In the experiments in which the weed seeds were fed to yearling steers and the

manure handled in various ways it was found that—

(1) Where the manure was hauled directly from the stable as a top dressing an average of only 12.3 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals germinated.

(2) Where manure was hauled directly from the stable upon the land and plowed under, 2.3 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals came up.

(3) Where the droppings remained on the pasture fields undisturbed until they fell an average of only 3.1 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals germinated.

The results indicate that in general it is safe to assume that the vitality of weed seeds is destroyed in well-rotted manure, but that many pass unharmed through the digestive tracts of animals and may be carried to the land if the manure is not well rotted before use.

Profitable and Unprofitable Cows

This subject has frequently been discussed in bulletins and the method of determining profitableness or unprofitableness of individual cows has been quite fully explained. The following "true story" from records made by the Massachusetts Station enforces so strongly and concisely the lesson of the importance of studying the performance of individual cows in a herd with a view to weeding out those that are not only not profitable but are being carried at an actual loss that it is reproduced as it appears in a recent bulletin of the Station.

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HORTICULTURE

Ontario Fruit Situation

The prospects are considerably brighter for good returns from export apples. Prices in the Old Country market are much better. Cable reports show a decided strength. Buyers are still cautious, however, and growers should not be too quick a hurry to dispose of all fruit.

A recent report from Mr. W. H. Gibson, of Durham County, states: "We have exported over 10 cars to date and received fair prices for fall apples; namely, \$3.30 to \$4.30 for No. 1's and \$2.50 to \$3.50 for No. 2's. These prices compare favorably with those received by dealers at the Liverpool auction at the same time. As yet, we had no returns for winter varieties but expect good prices for good apples from now on."

Mr. J. A. Webster of Elgin County, writes: "My fall apples consigned to Liverpool netted over \$1 a box 1 1/2 here. I wrapped and boxed all my No. 1 apples, and stored all No. 2's for packing later. The crop is extra clean and well colored. I never before saw Baldwins so red."

In a letter from Mr. E. T. Caverhill, of Middlesex County, the following information is given: "Owing to the continued dry weather, many winter apples did not mature. We have only about one-fourth of a full crop. We sold 500 barrels for about \$2 1/2 c. here. Outside buyers have paid 80 cents to \$1 for No. 2's and No. 1's picked. Altogether the apple season has been very disappointing."

Mulching the Strawberries

A. C. Blair, *Peterborough, Ont.*

Good horticultural practice demands that strawberries be mulched not only as protection from the severe cold of winter, but because, first, alternate freezing and thawing renders it impossible by mulching, thus preventing the straining and breaking down of the plants; second, mulching keeps the plants dormant, preventing to a degree extra-early blooming and reducing the danger from late spring frosts; third, mulching insures clean berries at harvest time; fourth, mulching retains moisture in the soil at fruiting time, just when the plants require the most ample supply; and, fifth, it gives to the strawberry grower complete assurance that his plants are coming out all right in the spring.

Not only is mulching of great advantage to the strawberry plants, but the soil is benefited beyond estimate by this covering. The mineral substances in the soil, which constitute the feed that nourishes the plants, would be lost in large quantities were the open spaces left to the ravages of wind and rain. The fertility is conserved, the moisture is retained, and the soil enters upon its work in the spring fully equipped for its part in producing big crops of big red berries. No argument is needed in behalf of a practice that will accomplish all these desirable results.

The most satisfactory mulch we have used is old and somewhat rotted wheat straw, and following in the order of excellence may be named oat and rye straw, shredded corn fodder, thickly sown corn and marsh hay. Old leaves are all right to place between the rows, but something having the form of straw should be put over the plants.

The time to apply is in the fall after severe frosts have begun. Up to that time the root development of the strawberry plant continues and the grower wishes to encourage, of course. Then the mulch comes on to protect the plants from injury and insure a healthy spring foliage, which in turn makes certain a vigorous growth of the plant when the gentle

rains and warm sunshades of spring return.

Gum on Peach Trees

Chester, O.A.C., Guelph

As a result of experiments conducted by the writer to determine the cause of gum exudations on peach trees and to discover remedies, it was found that brown rot is the chief cause of the trouble. The following ways of preventing the trouble are suggested:

1. Be sure to remove as soon as possible this fall all mummified fruit, not only from your trees but also from plum trees nearby. These should be collected and burned and not left on the ground. Such fruit should be destroyed this season as soon as possible after picking has been completed.

2. In the spring of the year prune off all diseased twigs and open up the trees to the sunlight and air.

3. Spray with lime-sulphur b-forme the buds open. Cover every part of the tree thoroughly.

4. Thin the fruit. Where peaches touch each other the rot gets a better chance to thrive.

Many American peach growers claim to have done much to keep off the rot by summer spraying with the commercial lime-sulphur, or with the self-boiled lime-sulphur of half the ordinary strength.

Where trees have been badly attacked this year it will pay to spray them this fall with Bordeaux to destroy the spores in crevices in old diseased parts.

Agricultural Bluestone—A Warning

F. T. Shatt, *Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms*

During the past few months there have been sent to me, for examination, under various names, several samples of a material (or materials) recently put on the market as a substitute for copper sulphate. Analysis has shown them to be mixtures of sulphate of iron (copperas) and sulphate of copper (bluestone). It is possible that all the samples have a common origin, as a by-product, but they differ somewhat in the proportions of their ingredients, pointing probably to a rough mixing of 1:2, two sulphates. The percentage of the sulphate of iron range from 49 to 50, and of the sulphate of copper from 41 to 51.

In one case, the price asked was more than double that of bluestone! In the other instances, the information furnished stated that the material could be obtained at a lower figure than bluestone. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to add that copperas is so very much cheaper than bluestone that the price of the mixture should not be bluestone plus half that of sulphate of copper.

Many of the claims made for this material, as a substitute for bluestone, in the treatment of wheat for the prevention of smut and the preparation of fungicides (Bordeaux mixture, &c.) are so extravagant, that no intelligent farmer or orchardist will be misled thereby, but it may be well to remind the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, that sulphate of iron is much less effective for the purposes indicated than bluestone. Indeed so much lower is the fungicidal action of the former, that we doubt if such a mixture as that under consideration could be advantageously used instead of bluestone under any conditions, either for the treatment of wheat or in the orchard.

Treat Weeds in Fall

J. Eaton Howitt, O.A.C., Guelph

Perhaps in no place do weeds give more trouble or look more unsightly than in the vegetable garden. Many gardens are so badly infested with weeds that constant hoeing and cultivation is required throughout the season in order to keep them out of the rows and give the crop a fair chance. This continuous hoeing and cultivating is tedious, laborious and costly and might to a large extent be gone away with and time and money saved by proper attention being given to the garden in the fall of the year after the crop has been removed.

Most of the weeds that are pests in the vegetable garden are annuals, such as pigweed and lamb's quarters, or winter annuals like shepherd's purse. The majority of them mature seeds late in the fall after the ordinary cultivation of the garden has ceased and the seeds of most of them will germinate as soon as the soil is moist. The treatment, therefore, is to plow the ground as soon as the crop is removed to prevent the maturing of the weeds. This plowing must be shallow, not more than three or four inches deep in order to keep the weed seeds in the soil near the surface. Next harrow thoroughly to form a good seed bed and induce the weed seeds to germinate. As soon as a growth of young weeds is obtained cultivate them out. Repeat the harrowing and cultivating several times as by each stirring of the soil more weed seeds will be made to germinate and the young plants destroyed by the cultivation. Thus the soil will be to a large extent freed from the weed seeds that under ordinary conditions would produce a growth of weeds in the crop the following season.

It is a good practice, especially if the soil is apt to be a little damp and cold, to ridge up the garden last in the fall before the ground begins to freeze. This will hasten the warming and drying of the ground in the spring, and when the ridges are harrowed down any weeds that have escaped the fall action will be destroyed.

If patches of weeds are allowed to seed in the fence corners and waste places near the garden, the foregoing treatment will be of little avail, as the soil will be re-seeded by every wind that blows. All such patches of weeds must therefore be cut before they mature their seeds.

Care must be taken not to use manure containing weed seeds. Manure suspected of containing weed seeds should be piled and allowed to heat thoroughly before being applied.

"A stitch in time saves nine." Such indeed is the case in dealing with garden weeds. A little time and trouble spent in the fall when the work is slack, a little care given to the cutting of weeds in waste places at the proper time, and to the securing of manure free from weed seeds will save a great deal of time and labor during the busy season of the year, thus lessening greatly the cost of securing a crop acre; adding materially to the margin of profit.

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RECLAIM THE BARREN WASTE

In several sections of Older Ontario, there are tracts of land which are practically absolute waste. The lands are of no use agriculturally as they consist of light sand and even of shifting sand. A large tract of such land exists in Norfolk County. The forestry branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture has already done some work in connection with a part of this waste area. In Simcoe County, another large tract of such land, locally called "The Plains," is to be found. This area covers some 10,000 acres and is of value only for forestry purposes. In Northumberland and in Durham Counties exist another large tract of this land, which cannot be exploited successfully for any branch of agriculture.

At one time, this land produced the best of timber. The area in Durham County was originally timbered with pine and oak, two of our most valuable timbers. These lands should never have been opened for settlement and at least should never have been deforested. Now that the timber has been taken off, these lands have, in some cases, been abandoned, and in others, are furnishing but a poor existence to those who live upon them. The one thing to do is to reforest these areas.

In view of the existing conditions on these tracts in Durham and Northumberland Counties, as outlined on another page of this issue, some forest policy should be adopted in the very near future in connection with them. The great difficulty in handling these waste areas is that they are frequently poorly served by railroads, thus making it difficult to get material in for reforesting purposes. The areas in Northumberland and Durham Counties are well situated in this respect and offer probably the best chances of success of any of these waste lands in that they are near a railroad station. Burketon or Pontypool on the C. P. R. are situated close by. A nursery established in this vicinity would serve both Northumberland and Durham Counties. Were a forest reserve to be established in this locality, while it would not only be profitable to the country at large, it would be one of the very best demonstrations to the people of the district that waste portions of the farm can be successfully planted with trees. Farmers in the locality could be furnished planting material at a very low cost from the nurseries in connection with such a reserve.

These waste lands in their present state are of little value to the country. In many cases, they are not worth the taxes, hence they bring in no revenue. There is no reason why these lands cannot be exploited successfully for forestry purposes.

THE BACON INDUSTRY

There is a growing indifference on the part of many to have but little to do with bacon production. The price for the finished product being somewhat unstable, tends to discourage some producers. Especially at this season of the year when hogs are inclined to drop in price, this feeling becomes marked.

It has been a matter of common experience that when the price of hogs is falling, that is the time to stay with the business, and even to load up more heavily with hogs. The producers who have stayed by this business through its times of adversity are the ones who have made money out of hogs. They have learned the game well and when the price of hogs goes down, they are not the ones that wear the long face and cry down the business. When their neighbors are in such spirits, these men are actively engaged buying in the hogs which their neighbors are too ready to sell at a sacrifice.

The bacon industry has reached a point where it is of great importance.

It is largely accountable for the ready money which our farmers possess to-day, and while it is sometimes difficult to figure out a direct profit from the hogs, especially when prices are declining and feed bills are high, still, on the long average, the production of bacon is a profitable business. It has done much for our farmers and for our country. It is capable of doing as much, or even better, in the future. Let us stand by this great industry, that has been built up at considerable cost, in seasons of adversity as well as in prosperity. By doing so, we will all share the profits which, in the past, have been realized mostly by those who have learned to stay with the business.

SIRE'S INFLUENCE UNAPPRECIATED

It seems difficult for all to grasp the full meaning, in dollars and cents, of a good sire in the herd. Some, having one cow which is much better than the others, look to her to work any improvement which may be brought about. Where this idea of improvement by means of the cow is general, any interest in a pure bred sire of the best breeding is overlooked. The old maxim that the bull is half the herd, though oft repeated, fails to come home with its full sized force. Failing to recognize this truth in breeding accounts for the inferior stock noticed in practically all sections.

The cow of high quality and large production is a great factor in bringing about any desired improvement, provided she is bred to a high class bull. By using an indifferent sire on her, practically all is lost and no advancement is brought about. Improving the herd by means of a single cow is, at best, a slow process. On the other hand, the use of a good bull is a noticeable improvement in all the resulting stock. In other words, he counts for half the herd.

Just so soon as we realize the full sized meaning of the value of good sires, will we experience the advancement desired in the herds of this country. Money expended in a suitable sire, while it may seem a large sum and out of proportion to the merits of the herd on which he is to be used, will soon be paid back many fold in the improvement wrought in the stock. It takes but little progeny from even a high priced sire to pay large returns for money invested. Reverses in breeding are common enough even when the best of sires are used. One cannot afford to overlook the necessity of using only the best sires that are obtainable.

HEAVIER RATINGS NEEDED

No one would attempt to run a steam engine that was driving a modern threshing outfit, with but 30 pounds of steam. Yet many dairymen attempt to get profitable results from their cows by feeding a partial ration. They attempt to run them with but "30 pounds of steam." Chemists tell us that two-thirds of what a cow consumes goes to maintain her body. The remainder goes towards milk production.

It is evident to all that the profit must come from the feed fed over and

above that which the cow requires for maintenance and that the more she eats, the greater will be the profit.

There are many good cows in the country that are not recognized as such and cannot be made profitable unless they receive more feed. There is no profit in feeding partial rations to milk cows. We cannot get profitable results running cows on "30 pounds of steam." If there is a food shortage, one might better feed full rations to half the number, rather than feed the many on half rations. In the latter case, there will be much work and little profit. In the former, the cows are sure to give profitable returns and the labor of caring for the herd would be much lessened.

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The Effect of Reading

(New Zealand Farmer)

Men's minds are like the soil; they need stirring, cultivating, fertilizing. We all recognize quickly a barren or neglected or uncultivated piece of land. We know what is the matter with it. Some people have said to us: "Why do you lay so much stress upon reading on dairy questions for the dairy farmer? Don't you know that the farmer has but little time to read?" Yes, we know all about that view of the case. But that view is a delusion and a snare. Much of the time and labor of the farm is wasted; yes, absolutely wasted, which, if he were a more intelligent man would not be wasted.—No wonder a man has no time to read when he is working day and night for a lot of unprofitable cows. A Canadian farmer writes to the "Canadian Dairyman and Farming World" like this:

"I commenced weighing individual cow's milk four years ago through reading about cows that were only boarders. To my astonishment I found that I had some of that kind of cows. I would not have believed it had I not started to weigh each cow's milk."

Now mark what this man says of the effect of such an effort started because he was a reader.

"The result of my efforts in this work is that I have to-day one of the best milking herds in this section."

Think of the saving in time, labor, and expense to get a given amount of milk when, for instance, you can get it from 10 good cows when before you kept 20. Thousands of men say that they have no time to read, which means that they have no time to think and study, because thinking and study come largely through the ideas that one gets from reading. But they have all the time in the world to waste on poor cows, poor wasteful methods, and all that. Do such men really understand what they are about?

Renew your subscription before the end of the year and receive the benefit of our premium offer for renewal subscriptions between now and January, 1909. Write for list of premiums to Circulation Department, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Registration of Imported Clydesdales

As the pedigrees of a number of horses which have been imported during the present season were not eligible for registration in the Canadian Stud Book we state that the requirements for registration should again be explained. While importers might be supposed to be able to look after their own interests, the fact remains that pedigrees of some Clydesdales imported recently have been rejected by the National Live Stock Records and upon which duty has been paid. Some of these may also be questioned for registration through having necessary ancestors numbered in the Scotch Book, but some will not, and will probably be sold or travelled on their Scotch certificates. Breeders and buyers should therefore be careful not to patronise or purchase stallions which are not recorded in the Canadian Stud Book. No Clydesdale can now be brought into Canada, either from the Old Country or the United States, unless its pedigree has been recorded in the Canadian Stud Book, or duty paid.

As the registration fee would probably not exceed \$5.00 and the duty be not less than \$100.00, the course the importer would take is obvious, so a Canadian certificate should be insisted upon as a matter of protection. If an animal has been imported since July 1st, 1906, and has not a Canadian certificate, it can be taken for granted that one could not be procured.

Several shipments have been made which were purchased by agents in Scotland and it has for the most part been in these that the ineligible ones have been found. (In one case the Steamship Company was ordered by the consignee to return the shipment). So persons intending to buy in that manner should furnish their agents with definite instructions as to what is required in order to ensure registration in the Canadian Stud Book.

The animal must itself be numbered; its sire and dam must both be numbered and their sires and dams must also be numbered in the Scotch Stud Book. Reference as to volume and page is not sufficient; in fact in most cases where pedigrees have been rejected it has been for that reason. As it is impossible to tell from examination of the export certificate, which only gives the number, whether the sire is eligible or not, it is necessary to refer to the Stud Books and tabulate the pedigree for two generations.

The following examples of a pedigree which is eligible for the Canadian Stud Book and one which is not will illustrate the meaning clearly.

ELIGIBLE

Baron's Pride (9122)

Haggis (17569)

Porridge (16317)

NOT ELIGIBLE

Mains of Aries (10379)

Scots Wha Hae (16498)

Parthonia (8999)

however, as sire of Scots Wha Hae he renders the pedigree ineligible, as his dam, Pandora has not been and cannot be numbered. Another point which should be clearly understood is that all pedigrees must conform to the present rule, even if their dams and sires have already been recorded and assigned numbers in the Canadian Stud Book as ancestors of animals previously imported and registered.

Attention has been made of the action of the Scotch Stud Book authorities in issuing export certificates for animals which they must have known could not comply with the Canadian requirements, but it must be understood that any owner may demand an export certificate for an animal recorded in the Scotch Book upon payment of the necessary fee and that it is not the duty of the secretary to do more than make out the pedigree and certify that it has been properly recorded in his book. He would doubtless give the required information if requested, as he thoroughly understands the Canadian standard, but it would only be an act of courtesy on his part, not his duty. —Registrar National Live Stock Records.

Our Endless Chain

We have all read of and probably most of our readers have come in personal contact with the endless chain system of securing an object. Various such chains have been launched from time to time in the past, some for most worthy objects, and some for schemes not so charitable. Most everyone is familiar with the workings of these schemes.

We would like to work one of these chain plans for securing new subscribers for our paper during the balance of the year. Is it asking too much of every present subscriber of the paper to send us one new subscription? We will then in turn, ask each of these new subscribers to send us one new subscription. Doubling or trebling our circulation in this manner would increase our subscription list at a rapid rate. The larger circulation, the better paper we are able to give our readers. Why not help us by sending one new subscription to-day. Surely you can find some one person in your own neighborhood, who is not a subscriber.

Take your copy with you when you go to the village, or to the post-office. Show it to someone else, leave it with them. If you want more copies write us, we will send all the sample copies you can use. Send us your own renewal subscription if possible, at the same time. Write us for terms for

Sir Everard (5353)

Forest Queen (7233)

Mains of Aries (10379)

Brae (2896)

Prince of Wales (673)

Pandora (Vol. 20, p. 24)

Everlasting (17614)

Eve (7766)

Any pedigree which when tabulated as far as that of Haggis will be eligible as all the ancestors have numbers, but one which like Scots Wha Hae has but a reference to volume and page where an ancestor is recorded will not be eligible.

It will be noticed that Mains of Aries appears in both pedigrees, he is sire of Haggis' dam and her pedigree can be accepted as he has a number;

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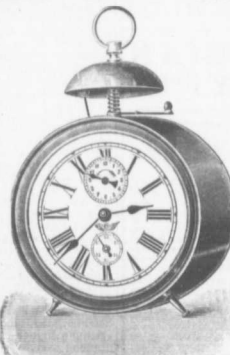
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THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.**

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Creamery Department

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

Report of Instructor and Sanitary Inspector of Creameries

"Through the Ottawa Valley, the past season has not been particularly favorable," said Mr. Stonehouse, the government inspector of creameries, at the Lindsay district meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association held on Thursday last. "There was not as many milking cows as usual. Many of the cows were farrow and there were less cows, as many were sold last year. Many of the creameries closed on September 1. In the Lindsay district, conditions have improved considerably. Pastures were good early and there was a good flow of milk. A new creamery erected at Orono, took the place of three or four old cheese factories that had existed previously, had a phenomenal year for a beginner.

The fall season was better than was anticipated as far as butter was concerned. Though there was hot weather, short pastures, flies, still the cream production kept up. The warm nights seemed favorable to a good flow of milk. We seemed to get more butter out of the milk, which was probably due to it being richer owing to the short pastures which had been cured more or less on the stem.

"Prices did not jump up this fall as they did last. They were comparatively low on account of the butter stored. There is much butter in storehouses this year. Dealers were caught without butter, and they and buyers made up their minds not to be caught again. The price of butter was too high all summer for a profitable export trade, although about twice as much was exported this year. Much more butter was made this year and more was consumed in the country. People want the butter and are willing to pay for it. The freight is no more on the best article than it is on the poorest. The mining districts are con-

suming a large part of the output. Then again, people are being educated to eat a better class of butter. They eat more good butter than they will of poor.

"The quality of the gathered cream butter has improved much in the last three or four years. At one time, it consisted of a large part of these creameries going. Now it is the other way. Whole milk creameries have largely gone out of business; in fact, almost altogether.

"The flavor of the butter is largely produced in the hands of producers—almost wholly. Patrons must be educated to care for the milk and cream in a better fashion. One creamery during the past summer pasteurized all the cream that came to it. In order to pasteurize the cream, it must be in good condition and when it is not right, it is sent back to the patron. At this creamery, I watched a load brought in, and it was passed. This fellow was drawing but once a week. The cream had been kept in ice water. The ice had been put up in winter. All the day, the cream was cooled with water in a tank. When we take in sour cream patrons become careless. They will not cool the cream at all.

"Plenty of ice has been used by the patrons of the Locust Hill Creamery. The butter from this creamery has stood the highest on Toronto market for years. All their cream is pasteurized and their butter has made a reputation for itself. If all butter was that coming from the Locust Hill creamery, it would fetch from two to two cents a pound more. This extra price would pay handsomely for one extra tub.

"The creameryman is in a different position as regards his patrons than is the cheese-maker. The patron of a creamery needs to be handled tactfully from year to year and to be sold and sell his butter on the local market if he is not satisfied. The patron of the cheese factory has no such ready means at his right hand to market his product.

"A great difference has been noticed in the cream coming to creameries in the last year. It does not appear to be owned by each patron. There are several reasons for this. The patron has to shoulder the responsibility for his own cream. He does not care to take it to the creamery in anything but a first class shape. When in a tank, he is not so particular, as it is difficult to lay any blame on him personally after it is in the tank. When hauled in small cans, it does not become so heated, nor churned as it does in a tank or in large cans. Then again, the smaller cans can be covered with tarpaulin, which tends to keep them from the dust and heat. Patrons, however, do not care to share the expense of purchasing these cans, and the expense would be too heavy for the creameryman; hence it goes along in the old way.

"Creamerymen should know more about what they are selling their butter for. Much depends on the salesman as to the price obtained. Creameries furnish an equally good product do not always get the same price. This is to be regretted as there is always more or less talk going on in the neighborhood, and if the factory is getting a higher price, it causes much flopping over.

"The over-run has much to do with regulating the price. It is an over-run is hard to get. It is well known that were we to take a vat of cream, divide it to a pound in equal parts and churn them under identical conditions, there would be a difference in the over-run. Makers are always trying to get as big an over-run as it is consistent with a legitimate product."

In Nova Scotia the production of butter in 1900 was 334,211 lbs., valued at \$68,866. In 1907 it was 198,238 lbs., valued at \$49,047.

Program of Annual Meeting

Senator Dan. Derbyshire touched a vital point while discussing a meeting of dairymen in Peterboro recently when he said patrons should get together more. He compared the patrons of a cheese factory with a number of castings in a foundry. Castings were thrown into a box or churn and shaken up together. When they came out they were being heated, they having had points and other roughness rubbed off while in contact with one another.

At the annual meetings of the factories, a blackboard or a large sheet of paper should be made use of. On this should be chalked down the largest weight of milk delivered per cow by a patron. Below this should be placed the figures from the herd of an average patron. Below this again should be the figures from the best patron. These three would furnish ample scope for the afternoon's discussion.

What we need in the dairy business at the present time is to bring up the small producer. The man who is milking a cow that milks but five months in the year or that returns but \$14 to its owner should be brought up to himself and to his neighbors. He should be made to feel his position. Where this practice generally adopted, an advancement beyond all belief would be made in dairying.

Instructor Cameron's Report

The season of 1908 just closed has been rather short. The majority of factories in my district did not start until about the last of May, some not until June. Owing to the scarcity of milk, several closed before the end of October. Thus the season was brought down to about five months. I had four factories less than my group last year, as a few of the smaller ones were not in operation. The total number of factories visited was 31, day visits 40, call visits, 162. Patrons visited, 79, total number of cows furnished milk to factories 11,299; average test of milk, 3.7; average loss in whey 1.2; number of total water alterations 1790; number of samples found deficient in fat, 1; fermentation tests made, 47.

The cause of over-ripe or tainted samples was, in most cases due to insufficient care of milk. Comparisons made between tests from milk canily cooled and kept for and milk handled in the ordinary careless way showed results greatly in favor of the cooled samples. This was particularly noticeable during the extremely hot weather.

While I cannot report much improvement in regard to the general quality of the milk received, still talking into consideration the extreme hot weather that we had to contend with as compared with ordinary seasons, it appears that the producers made more effort to furnish milk in better condition than heretofore. There is still plenty of room, however, for greater improvement and the producers made more effort to furnish milk in better condition than heretofore.

TEMPERATURE MUST BE CONTROLLED
The quality of these has, in general, been improved. Up to the last of June, we never made finer cheese. The weather conditions were favorable in the latter part of the season. The hot weather which came afterwards and its effect were soon apparent in the condition of the milk and the quality of the cheese. This is evidence that we need better means of controlling temperature, both at our milk stands and in our curing rooms.

By way of recommendation, I would advise that some effort be made to furnish milk earlier in the season and continue the season for a longer period. We need better factory buildings in some cases and a general improvement as regards controlling the temperature of curing rooms. The question is asked, why did it take more milk to make a pound of cheese in July than it did in June, the milk being richer in July? The answer is,

simply because the milk was not received in as good condition in the hot weather and there was also a greater shrinkage from the cheese on the shelves. By controlling and maintaining favorable temperatures, both at the farm and at the factory, these losses would be largely overcome.

UNSATISFACTORY DISPOSAL OF WHEY

I would also like to see some improvement in the disposal of the whey. The question of returning whey in the cans is to say the least, a dangerous one. It should never be practised unless the whey tanks are kept quite clean and the whey pasteurized. There are a great many whey tanks that to keep clean would be an impossibility. Although pasteurizing is an extra expense, it would be a benefit and, I believe, is the best thing to do if we must have the whey returned in the milk cans.

I would advise this Lindsay section the adoption of the method and rule practised by our Peterboro neighbors of not allowing whey to be returned to the milk cans. This rule has done much to improve the reputation of Peterboro cheese where it is to-day. Surely if the Peterboro milk producers have found it profitable, it is at least worth a trial for our section.

I make these recommendations honestly and sincerely believing they will vouch benefit the cheese industry of the Lindsay section. I trust you will see fit to give them careful consideration at your own factory meetings. When the difference in the cost of hauling is taken into consideration, I believe it will pay to sell the whey at the factory—D. J. Cameron.

Dairy Notes

Quebec is the largest producer of creamery butter of all the provinces in Canada. During the seven years, 1900 to 1907, Quebec increased her production of butter by 28 per cent, and the value of her butter production 45 per cent. In the same period, Quebec decreased her production of cheese by 15.57 but the value only decreased 0.57 per cent.

During the year 1900 to 1907 the production of creamery butter in Canada increased 27.35 per cent. The value of the creamery butter made in 1900 was \$7,240,972, as compared with \$10,949,062 in 1907. An increase of 52.1 per cent. In 1900 the average price per lb. was 23c and in 1907 34c.

There were four milk condenseries in Canada in 1900 as against seven in 1907. The value of the product of these condenseries increased from \$269,520 in 1900 to \$910,482 in 1907. In 1900 the value of condensed milk imported into Canada was \$254,176. In 1907 the value of the imports was only \$4,846.

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CANADIAN DAIRYING

By Prof. H. H. Doush, Agricultural College,
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An admirable book for the man on the farm, the maker in the factory, the cheese and butter buyer, and all of great interest in the welfare of Canadian Dairying.

FARM DAIRYING—Under Farm Dairying the book deals with dairy farming, its advantages and requisites; dairy stables; dairy cows; the management of the dairy herd; feeding dairy cows; the composition, testing and care of milk; methods of creaming, ripening and churning, and the disposal of skim milk and whey, in which the growing importance of the lacto-ferrous comes in for consideration.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING—Under the head of Co-operative dairying, the book deals with such subjects as the establishing and managing cheese and creameries; buildings and machinery; methods of paying patrons; Canadian cheese-making; special and fancy cheese-making; the pasteurization of milk for butter making; butter making in the creamery; marketing cheese and butter and manufacturing condensed milk.

AN APPENDIX presents several pages of useful tables giving the comparative values and nutritive elements of milk, and model plans for the various buildings used in butter and cheese making.

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WORRY is a state of spiritual corrosion. A trouble either can be remedied or it cannot. If it can be, then set about it; if it cannot be, then dismiss it from your consciousness, or bear it so bravely that it may become transfigured to a blessing.

—Lilian Whiting.

Mrs. Van Ripper's Neighbor

DICK TOMS had come back and was going to work his uncle's farm on shares. He rented the old house in Van Ripper's yard to live in. Mrs. Van Ripper was elated. She came right over to tell me about it. Not, she said, that the rent would amount to much, for the house was in such poor shape that they couldn't ask much, but to have such nice neighbors.

Dick's wife had spent some time in the city and had come up with a head full of up-to-date ideas. Mrs. Van Ripper had met her at Uncle Tom's dinner party and had been quite smitten not only with the cut of her gown but with the chic of her conversation about people and things about town and was telling me more about what she's seen in New York than the doctor's wife who lived there all her life," said Mrs. Van.

Mrs. Van was in no hurry to call, for, as she said, it was polite to wait till all the furniture came. But it was so long about coming that she decided to wait no longer. She told Grandma Van Ripper when she came back that Dick's wife sat there just like the first lady of the land with her gold watch and chain on and no carpet on the floor but such a lot of beautiful wax flowers—and she'd made them all herself with the help of her teacher, who came once a week. Well, the furniture never came, though Dick's wife expected it every day.

The intimacy grew between the two women. Dick's wife was very neighborly and so unassuming—just like common folks. She often borrowed a loaf of bread—her girl couldn't make good bread—or a dozen eggs (they hadn't hens). She dropped in often of a morning, so friendly like, that Mrs. Ripper wouldn't for the world let her know that these morning chats interfered with her work. And she would take home a pound of that "delicious butter," or a bit of lard, or a little salt pork, or a pint of molasses for all of which she was quite willing to pay market price or even a trifle more, because it was such a good accommodation, but which, so far, of course, she had not done. Mrs. Van Ripper was only too glad to loan the said iron, the wash board, the flour sifter or anything they might need, and they needed a great deal, even Mrs. Van Ripper had to admit that. But they were young house-keepers and what could you expect of them?

Mrs. Van Ripper bought a pair of rubbers for little Mamie, and found when she got them home, that they were too small. Dick's wife thought they would just fit her dolly, and if she took them it would save Mrs. Van

Ripper the trouble of taking them back. Of course she was, and Mrs. Van did them up carefully and gave them to her.

"Did she pay you for them?" asked Grandma Van Ripper.

"No, but she'll hand it to me in a day or two."

"Well, she saved you the trouble of returning them, that's sure," and grandma, who had been prejudiced against Dick's wife from the first shook her head knowingly as she stirs up the embers—the last work of Mrs. Van Ripper went on patting and arranging the prints of golden butter and hoping that she would never get suspicious of every one, as Grandma was.

Such pleasant evenings as they spent together, Dick relating to them his hairbreadth escapes and hunting adventures in the "wild" west, and his bonanza speculations. The neighbors said his uncle had to send money to bring him on, but neighbors are so envious. Dick's wife told them about her New Year's receptions and toilets, and the distinguished people she met at her aunt's home in New York.

Mrs. Van Ripper had looked with lustful eye at the accumulation of wax flowers which hid fair to inundate the old house. As a proof of her sincerity and gratitude for favors bestowed, Dick's wife offered to sell to Mrs. Van Ripper—she wouldn't think of doing this up anyone else—the last work of art for the paltry sum of \$5. It was a rickety little cross completely submerged with bright green leaves and brilliant red cherries.

Mr. Van Ripper looked stern disapproval of the transaction. When the \$5 was asked for the storm broke in all its fury and Mrs. Van Ripper was told to take the "dum thing" right back. She cried and hid it away behind the sofa in the parlor. Dick's wife was disappointed. She needed the money and had no one to write Mr. Tom's arrangements and did not want to apply it on the rent. She was forced to accept the situation but there was still a coolness between the families. Notwithstanding, Dick's wife was much concerned to see the "beautiful currants" and "exquisite cherries" spoil on their stems. She could find use for them and likewise with other garden truck.

When Dick's wife's sister came from the city she brought two little dogs, Romeo and Juliet. Now Romeo and Juliet were starved curs and lived off Jack Van Ripper's platter, and proved themselves troublesome tenants in more ways than one; but Dick's wife's sister defended them stoutly—the dears. They died under very suspicious

circumstances—did Romeo and Juliet—and Dick's wife's sister hinted at foul play and never spoke to Grandma Van Ripper after. Grandma only shook her head and kept her own counsel.

Well the next spring Dick's personal property was sold at auction. The bidders overran the Van Ripper premises, tied their horses to the young fruit trees and the picket fence round the front dooryard, and tramped over Mrs. Van Ripper's flower bed. An old sofa was knocked off to van Ripper. This, and the wax flowers which had been taken from behind the sofa and placed in an obscure corner, were all that Van Ripper got for a year and a half's rent. He never rented the old house again. It became a home to the homeless rats and sparrows and a few years later was razed to the ground. Moral: Be the kind of a neighbor that you would like to have living next you.

Influence of Parents and Teacher Upon the Child*

By Miss E. Dewar, Warrawee

Parents are responsible for the training of their children. Their influence is the first that wields its magic wand over the young child's heart, leaving it in some way changed, not for a day or for a year, but for all time.

Very early in life, even before the parents are aware, the little child begins to follow their example, and to imitate their ways as well as his childish faculties will allow. In the young child the parents have a life—a soul of great worth, more precious than rubies, to lead, govern and direct in the paths of wisdom, purity, nobleness and uprightness. We may then meditate upon and try to realize their vast responsibility; remembering that by their lives, words and actions they are shaping the destiny of a soul, not for this life only, but for that life in the great beyond—that life of endless duration.

In the young child are hidden the faculties which are to be unfolded during life. The individual and separate organs of the child's being form gradually into an harmonic whole, and builds humanity into the image of God.

When children are young, almost the entire life is confined to the imitative and emotional faculties; then, by wise training the child's activities may be so directed through the imitative faculties, as to fix in the child proper habits of conduct. But the parents will not remainin guilty, but rener themselves guilty, if they allow the child to acquire evil habits.

LOVE THE SUPREME QUALITY

Love is the great quality that should dominate every action of the parent towards the child, and if love be practised in the home, there is no danger but the young heart will come under its magnifying influence, and render the heart of the child tender and affectionate towards others.

In order to exert the right influence over a child, the parent must have his confidence. The child should feel that he can place the utmost reliance in his parents. Alas! how many children there are who know that their parents are careless and who are daily practising and advocating what is wrong.

Many a Christian father, from a lack of governing power, finds his son, instead of a blessing, a curse to him in his old age, bringing down his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Good example is not enough. Judgment and skill are essential to good training; heart power is valuable, but will power is also needed in this discipline which cultivates Christian citi-

zenship. A child properly trained grows up feeling that the observance of law is his duty. Proper home training gives him power, which draws steadily in the right direction, and thus produces right action.

No matter in what place, position, or station in life, the influence of a father has a lasting impression on the life. If joy, peace, love and truth have been the ruling powers of the home, it will ever be to the child the sweetest spot on earth, and when he is in foreign lands and among entire strangers, fond memory will often turn his heart homeward. When a child thinks of the dear old home, and the loved and revered parents, he will involuntarily say to himself:

"Tender memories 'round thee twine Like the ivy-green 'round the pine, Over land and sea I may roam, Still will I cherish thee, my own dear home."

Every child, no matter how shielded from the world, will meet sin and temptation. The home training should be of such a nature, that the child will resist the wrong and the evil with which it comes in contact. Right principles should be so instilled into its character that when it comes in contact with the wiles and wickedness which beset our daily paths, it will never engage in any course but the victorious. This would show that the foundation of the child's character had been strongly built.

(Concluded next week)

*Read at Warrawee Women's Institute.

Their Family Pocket Book

There can be no hard and fast rule governing this subject.

Early in our married life, wife and I discussed this subject at some length and it was the result of our discussion that the allowance plan saved too much of divided interests. Being familiar with our financial affairs it would be better to make people come out accordingly and this she has consistently done down to the present time.

We keep accurate accounts covering all of our transactions. When my wife receives any money it is charged to her in the expense account in bulk, though her disposition of the amount is never enquired into. She may keep an itemised account for her own benefit or like "Mrs. Newjewe" she may enter in her cash book the ledger. Received from dear John \$100.00 and spent it all."

Only once was the before mentioned plan varied from.

POULTRY MONEY

Our hen family was a nondescript lot. The hen house only a tradition and the price paid for eggs to them was as to why more eggs were not produced. My time was too fully occupied to admit of any further division of labor, and I offered to buy and furnish free food for the hens and at the same time pay market price for the eggs to any member of the family who would take the hens in charge, and as the offer went begging, wife took up the offer herself, and I can assure you no chick of 48 hens ever got more or better care than they did. A lot of early chicks were hatched, which were started into winter quarters in good laying condition. They were well cared for and only the more likely birds kept to the required number.

I was asked for no other money for her personal expenses during the fall and winter and in spring it was informed that she had a surplus of \$35.00 accumulated from egg money.

She then induced our younger son to take the oversight of the hatching and the poultry department.

ALLOWANCE PLAN

There are doubtless personal traits as well as circumstances that would make the allowance plan desirable, even necessary but as I should have to speak from theory rather than ex-

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

CRUMB CAKE

One cup white sugar, 1½ cup flour, 2 large tablespoons butter. Rub this together into crumbs, take out ½ a cup and with the remainder mix 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon soda, and 1 cup of buttermilk. Put in a cake tin with a buttered paper in the bottom and spread the ½ cup of crumbs on top. Bake in a moderate oven.—Mrs. M. W. Linton, Northumberland Co., Ont.

RICE PIE

One cup sweet milk, 2 beaten egg yolks, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup boiled rice. Butter the size of a walnut. Beat thoroughly put in a double boiler and cook until the egg is done; flavor to taste. Four mixture into baked pie shell, cover with whites of eggs and powdered sugar. Put in oven to brown. When cold drop small lumps of jelly on top.—Warsaw Institute.

APPLE DESSERT

Fill 1 qt. bowl with apples and sugar alternately in slices six thin. Add ½ cup of water; cover with a saucer held in place by a weight. F— three hours; let it stand until cold and turn out of bowl. To be served cold.

150 SONGS WITH MUSIC 15c.
100 Humorous Recitations 15c., 100 Humorous Dialogues 15c., 150 Funny Stories 15c. By mail post paid, 4 books for 45c.; a book of 600 USEFUL NOVELTIES CO., Dept. F, TORONTO, CANADA

eat with bread and butter or served with cold rice pudding or blanc mange.—Mae L., Peterboro, Ont.

OLD MEAT LOAF

Chop your remnants of steak or roast fine, mix with them one-third as much cold boiled ham or tongue, season well, and add a couple of raw eggs beaten light. If rather dry, moisten with gravy or stock, turn into a greased mold with plain sides, cover, set in a baking pan with hot water about it, and bake for an hour. This loaf may also be made with raw beef, but then it must cook for two hours. Let it get very cold before turning out and slice. Veal loaf may be prepared by this recipe, and even cold roast lamb may be treated in the same manner. The main point to be borne in mind is the seasoning. Be careful that this is well done and you will have a popular dish.

FARINA AND APPLES

One pint boiling water in a double boiler, 1 teaspoon salt; stir into this ½ cup farina. While it is thickening, wipe and pare two sour apples, cut into slices, stir into the farina, cook ½ hour. May be served hot with sugar and cream or turned into a mould and served with whip cream. This is made of ¾ cup sweet cream, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, and 1 tablespoon powdered sugar.

BEEF LOAF

Two lbs chopped beef, 2 cups bread crumbs, ¾ cup milk, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon butter; sage, salt and pepper to taste. Mix all the ingredients together thoroughly; press firmly into 3 deep baking tin and bake; serve cold.

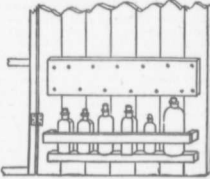
Our Cook Book is free to all Canadian housewives. Write us how to obtain one. It has excellent Christmas recipes.

Our New Idea Column

We want new hints and ideas for the housewife. We want them illustrated as those below. For every new idea sent us, on how to economize in time, how to do something quicker, better or easier than before, with a drawing showing the idea, we will extend your subscription for six months. If not already a subscriber, we will place your name on our mailing list for six months, free of charge. Write on only one side of the paper, make drawing in ink, and give your full address, sending same to the Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterborough, Ont.

TO KEEP BOTTLES

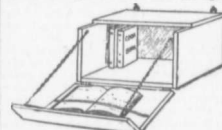
My bottles of extract were constantly knocked over, and, moreover, occupied a much-needed space in my crowded cupboards. My son devised a simple arrangement inside of the cupboard door. It consists of a narrow strip of wood not quite as long



as the width of the door, supported on each end by a small block, making the space the width of the bottles; another strip about seven-eighths inch square was nailed one inch below for the bottles to rest upon.—G. Matthews, Hastings Co.

FOR THE KITCHEN TABLE

The book box illustrated is to be fastened to the wall over the kitchen table at such a height that when the front cover falls into place it shelves a man on a level with the eyes. A special feature of this shelf is a band of elastic tape under which an open



cook book can be slipped. By this contrivance the books are always out of the way and free from dust when not in use; and even when in service they are not jostled on the kitchen table to become soiled in handling.—R. Davis, Ont.

TO CLARIFY RAIN WATER

In order to clarify rain-water that has turned dark and greasy-looking from standing in either a cistern or barrel, mix half-pound of powdered alum, and add half-pound of powdered borax, and all to the water. The pound mixture is sufficient for fifty barrels of water—it can be daily proportioned. In a few hours the water will be clear, and all sediment at the bottom.—Jessie Burns, Peterboro Co., Ont.

WHEN COOKING CABBAGE

To prevent the odor of cabbage or cauliflower from permeating the house, place a good-sized crust of bread in the bottom of the kettle in which the vegetable is cooking.—Country Man.

A FISH TASTE

To get rid of the taste and smell of fish, baked or fried, wash the vessel it was cooked in well with soap and water; dry it, then seal with boiling vinegar, or vinegar and water.—Martha Brown, Man.

The Sewing Room

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

NINE GORED SKIRT 613

This skirt is made with narrow straps, the are laid under the gores at their edges and glimpses of white are shown as the wearer walks, so that when contrasting material is used the effect is an exceedingly desirable one, although it is by no means obligatory.

The skirt is cut in 9 gores. The edges of these gores are straight strips, to which they are attached. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted plaits.

Material required for medium size is 7½ yds 27, 4½ yds 44 or 3½ yds 52 in wide, when material has stripes or nap, 8½ yds 27, 5½ yds either 44 or 52 of all other materials has neither figure nor nap.

The pattern is cut in sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

MISSIE'S TUCKED BLOUSE 616

Simple little blouse, the are laid under the gores at their edges and glimpses of white are shown as the wearer walks, so that when contrasting material is used the effect is an exceedingly desirable one, although it is by no means obligatory.

The pattern is cut for girls of 14 and 16 years and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

LOOSE FITTING HOUSE COAT 612

In the illustration, the material is of the trimming is ribbon banding but the various lighter weight flannels are exceedingly beautiful and appropriate.

Material required for medium size is 3½ yds 24 or 27, 2 yds 44 or 1½ yds 44 in wide with 4½ yds of ribbon.

The pattern is cut in sizes for 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 inch bust, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

A Prevalent Horror

Of all the facial defects that cause womankind to worry and fret, none is brought to the notice more than the unsightly blemish of superfluous hair. Taken of faces otherwise fair that through this horrible adornment are rendered a vision from which one turns in repugnance, arouse a pity that leads one to once more emphasize the advantage of consulting a firm of the world-wide reputation of the Hiscot Dermatological Institute. They have some marvellous cures to their credit, and the well known fact that their patrons substantially confirm one's confidence in their methods. In all branches of their profession, in dealing with the various troubles from which hair, hands, feet and the complexion are heir, their skill is equal to the best the country can provide. They are given special treatments just now in this matter of superfluous hair, also scalp treatment, including the real egg shampoo, which, needless to say, it should be well worth taking advantage of. Their address is 63 College street, Toronto.

PANDORA

RANGE

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

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

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

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

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary.

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

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

LANARK CO., ONT.

CARLETON PLACE—Silos are well filled. Top crop has been an extra good one. Early corn sowed well despite the dry season. Threshing is about over, the grain, although short in the straw in most cases has turned out well. The late crop was very light on old meadows. Most new meadows of two seasons standing turned well. In 1907, the catch clover and timothy was badly killed out by drought, and the catch this season is about the same, most of which will be plowed down. Pastures are improving owing to a few showers a short time ago. Mowing is just nicely started. Very little was done until about a week ago. There was a very open fall, but we are 25 per cent. of the plowing to be done in the spring. The root crops are good in most places, and are being stored in good shape. Potatoes were a very poor turn out here. Many will have to buy their seed potatoes next spring. Apples are not so good to any extent. Young trees of most varieties do not seem to stand our severe winter weather. No. 1 timothy sells at \$10 to \$12 a ton; mixed hay, 10 to \$15; oats, 42c; clover, 45c; and potatoes, \$67 to \$1 a bag; onions, \$1.50 a bag of 75 lbs.; beans from \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel. Honey is about the best quality good, small sizes; 1 lb. sections \$2.5 a dozen; extracted, 15c to 16c a lb. Although the season has been poor, many are of the financial standing of most farmers very good. The cheese factories are mostly closed for the season.—G. M. E.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

FENELON FALLS—There is not much doing on the farms. The recent frosts have made the ground too dry and hard for plowing. Root crops are good and are better than anticipated. Wild clovers have fallen off in flow to a very alarming extent. New milch cows are at a premium just now. Milk would go for our village at 6c or 7c a quart.—W. B. J.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

BETHANY—October was much like the preceding month, being remarkable for heat and drought, a consequence of which pastures have become very dry and live stock has suffered. Stock is likely to go into the stable in poor condition and added to the difficulties, is the shortage of roots. The turnip crop is very poor, drought and lice having almost destroyed them. There will probably be plenty of coarse winter feed this year, but as the pasture is short, people are being forced early, and possibly it will all be required. Where the silo is used and lots of corn grown, farmers are on the outside so far as winter feeding is concerned. Fall wheat does not on the whole look very promising and the acreage is rather below the average on account of unfavorable conditions at time of seeding. Grain threshing is almost finished and there is now possible to estimate the yield and compare with other seasons. Crops show an average percentage in yield with an exception of peas and turnips, which have been injured by lice.—W. M.

ONTARIO CO., ONT.

MANILLA—We have the smallest crop of any straw seed roots that we ever had. To make up for it, however, we had one of the best crops of corn we ever grew. Owing to the dry season, alfalfa was rather of light crop. We only obtained two cuttings. It has a good top now, however, for winter. Neighbors ask me why I do not turn my stock on to it. I tell them I am looking out for next year, that I imagine where I to pasture now there would be very little growth to next season. New seedling in general has been the poorest with us that it has been for years. Our cows are milking better than they did a month ago as they are now receiving their regular winter ration.—

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALKLAND—We had good rains on October 14th, 26th, and 29th, so that the soil is well moistened to plow depth. Nearly all turnips were gathered. They were about one quarter and half a crop although occasionally there is a good patch which yields well. It is significant that the best crops were on farms where the soil is kept in a high state of fertility. Any crop is able to withstand adverse conditions on rich, well-cultivated

soil far better than on poor soil which lacks proper preparation. There is some rot amongst turnips, but most of them will keep all right. Fall plowing keeps everyone busy as nearly all crops do better in the fall. The weather has not been so stable for some time and with rougher weather all cattle will have to be put in for winter and eggs will be scarce. The market for wheat are: 27c and 25c, and dressed chickens 10c to 12 1/2c a lb. Wheat 85c 88c.—J. T.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

MOUNT FOREST—We cannot look for plowing until the middle of the month, not complain as we have had a long fall of fine weather. The ground is still quite apt for plowing in many places. Throughout the season it has been evident that up-to-date methods of farming are necessary to get the best results. The very wet spring delayed seeding on undrained land to such an extent that the late sown grain, especially oats, are mostly quite light and inferior. Throughout the growing season the ravages of weeds were everywhere apparent. A shorter rotation of crops with a larger acreage of hood crops would improve conditions greatly. With more corn and hood crops cattle would be finished about now, they are often now sold at a low figure. Steers, 10c to 12c should aim more at a finished product of the best quality.—Scribe.

ELGIN CO., ONT.

FROME—Threshing and silo filling are completed, and clover threshing and fall plowing is the order of the day. The time for sowing straw and clover is almost too dry for the plowing. Grain crops have been better this year than any other year, but the straw crop this year was an extra good crop. Potatoes, too are better than was expected, and are fine smooth quality live stock, in the shape of best and mutton, are very fat, and hogs are coming down every week.—S. J. H.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

GOLSPIE—The threshing is all done. Grain turned out very well; fall hauled rather above the average; oats light in the barn, grain very good, very good good; hay above the average; mangels and potatoes, good; turnips a failure.—A. E.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

TEMPO—Plowing is the order of the day. The light showers have moistened the soil and the furrows are good. The furrows roll over smoothly. Cattle are doing O.K. on the long grass, that was run in during the summer. The weather is satisfactory. From 14 acres of oat and barley, Mr. D. Brown of Shelden threshed 100 bushels. My next neighbor, from less than an acre of mangels, harvested 600 bushels. He said there were some immense roots among them. They had been thoroughly cultivated. Apples are rather a slim crop, and will be very scarce before spring. We had our first hard frost last night, November 10th.—

PERTH CO., ONT.

ST. MARY'S—This season has been unusually dry. It has been ideal for threshing and for nearly all crops, potatoes, mangels and turnips. All the grain crops turned out exceptionally well. The average yield per acre would be: wheat 23 bu., barley 20 bu., oats 17 bu., mixed grains, 45 bu., peas 20 bu. Nearly all of the threshing is done. Potatoes and mangels are doing very well, and both were of fine quality. The turnip crop is almost a failure due to the dry weather, and the attack of the grub. Almost all the roots are harvested. The apple crop was only fair. Because of the drought the pastures have not made a good growth, and are now quite short. The cattle are still in good condition and promise to go into winter very fat. The work of the plowing is yet to be done but is being proceeded with rapidly. Two weeks will win us up all of the outside work.—H. W.

GOSSIP

What makes a nicer decoration for home or den than a finely mounted bird, game head or animal? And there is nothing more valuable than a rug or robe made from the skin of some animal. We believe every farmer who reads this paper will be glad to know that a new method has been perfected enabling anyone to learn how to do it. The art is simple and is now quite short. The cattle are still in good condition and promise to go into winter very fat. The work of the plowing is yet to be done but is being proceeded with rapidly. Two weeks will win us up all of the outside work.—H. W.

writing the Northwestern School of Taxidermy, box 231J, Omaha, Nebraska.

The Temple Pump Company of Chicago is the pioneer in the manufacture of the Multiple Cylinder Gasoline Engine. The Master Work Multiple Cylinder Engine was the first in the field. Now, the whole course of progress in the multiple cylinder engine is towards the multiple cylinder type, engines of two, four, six, and eight cylinders being made. The Temple Pump Company are now less cumbersome and adaptation not manufacturing two and four cylinder engines for general farm use. The advantages of the two and four cylinder engines of the farm are: Economy in the use of fuel, greater certainty of continuous running, quick and easy starting, only for satisfactory use but for portable and traction use. Sooner or later the need of an engine for traction purposes as well as for stationary will be felt by every agriculturist. This is the fifty-fifth year of the Temple Pump Company.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN NEWS

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

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Rates for Recording Pedigres.

For members for animals under one year of age, \$1.00.
For members for animals over one year of age, \$2.00.
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Transfers to members, 25 cents.
Transfers to non-members, 50 cents.
Transfers applied for after 90 days after date of sale, 75 cents.
Application blank furnished free upon request to the Secretary-Treasurer, to whom all pedigrees must be sent for registration.

HOLSTEIN VEAL IN CHICAGO

Chicago is the leading calf market of the world, and is the Drovers' Journal of Chicago. From the dairy districts of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois tens of thousands of vealers are brought into Chicago every year. April and May are the two months when they are marketed in largest numbers, although they are coming in all the year long from a few hundred a day to as many as 5,000 a day.

The record day's receipts was 5,234 on May 1st, 1906. Last year 43,934 were received and so far this year 117,000 have passed under the buyer's eye.

The great bulk of vealers come from a few counties in Wisconsin. Strictly speaking, those sections contain the greater number of these factories send in the largest number of calves, a line drawn from Green Bay on the west to the northwest to Richard Centre, and taking in twenty-five counties in the southeastern portion of the state which represent the area from which Chicago receives the great bulk of its calves. This area also contains the great cheese-making section of the state, its greater portion of the nearly 2,000 factories of which Wisconsin boasts being located in those counties. Calves are sold when from four to six weeks old. They do not run with the cows but are turned in to suck night and morning. No feed other than the cow's milk is given them. When sold they weigh anywhere from 100 to 150 lbs., although the most desirable weights are from 110 to 125 lbs., as veals of that size dress out best.

The calves from Greene county are mostly all Holsteins, and towards Green Bay they run more to the Durham type. Chicago buyers say the Holstein calves make the best veal, as they have more sinew for their age. It pays better to weigh other dairy breeds when born and consequently are larger at six weeks old. The calves from the other Holstein sections are all bulls. Dairymen keep and pay a premium on the heifers, as they are wanted for dairy cows, but the bulls are disposed of. It pays better to weigh veal than to feed them as steers.—G. W. Clemons.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, November 7th, 1908.—The cold and more reasonable weather has had a healthy effect on trade generally, though improvement is not as rapid as could be hoped for. Though the dullness in trade which has marked it for some time past, is gradually disappearing, business continues on the quiet side in many lines. Banks are experiencing a good demand for money for commercial purposes, and also more inquiry for funds for speculative purposes. Call loans continue at 4 to 5 per cent., and discounts at 4 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT

There is not much change to report in the general wheat situation. At the end of the week more favorable reports regarding the Argentine crop caused a decline in Liverpool futures. On the whole, prices have been well maintained, especially for spot wheat. Considering the rapid accumulation of supplies in sight in Canada and the United States the past few weeks, the market has kept up wonderfully well, which indicates a strong undercurrent in the market that is likely to keep values at least at their present level. Shippers are complaining of not making any money out of Manitoba wheat this year, as the price is too high. They are looking for better prices later on.

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There was quite a reaction in the Chicago wheat pit towards the end of the week, owing to heavy selling due to lower cable advices. The grain seems to fall with the both in the United States and Canada, is reported below that of last year, owing to the dry weather preventing farmers from getting the seeding done. This is having some effect on the market. Local prices rule steady under a good export demand. Farmers are inclined to store their wheat, expecting higher prices later on. Dealers here quote Ontario wheat at 92c to 96c outside. On Toronto farmers' market fall wheat sells at 91c to 92c and goes at 88c to 89c a bus.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market shows little change since last writing. There is a little more doing at Montreal but the market is none too active. Ontario oats are quoted there at 42c to 44c a bus as to quality. Dealers here quote oats at 37c to 38c outside and 43c to 44c on the farmers' market. The barley market continues quiet. At Montreal making barley is quoted at 52c to 60c, and feed barley at 55c to 57c a bus. Here dealers quote barley at 52c to 56c outside as to quality, and at 50c to 55c a bus on the Toronto farmers' market. Peas are quoted at 65c to 68c outside.

FEEDS

Prices for mill feeds show no change although there is more bran offering. The demand for bran is still strong. At Montreal Ontario bran is quoted at 82c to 82.50; middlings, 83.50 to 85; Manitoba bran at 82c; and those at 82.50 to 83 a ton in bags. The market is quiet here at 81c to 81.50 a ton for bran in bulk and 83c to 83.50 in bags. How's November crop report estimates the corn yield of the United States at 5,600,000,000, as against 5,587,000,000 in 1907. The quality is better than last year, but the average yield per acre is about one bushel more than in 1907. The market is easier and lower. At Montreal car lots have quiet during the week at 77c to 79c a bus. Old corn is quoted here at 82c to 82c and new at 76c to 76c Toronto freight.

HAY AND STRAW

Dealers are not looking for as high prices for hay this winter as last. The supply seems to be larger. Last year at this time No. 2 baled hay sold in Montreal at \$17 to \$17.50 a ton. This fall the highest quotations for baled No. 1 hay there are only \$12 to \$12.50, and \$10.50 to \$11.50 for No. 2. Prices of late have been on an export basis and considerable hay

has been shipped to the British markets the past fortnight. At Montreal prices during the week have ruled on the easy side owing to large receipts. Baled hay is quoted here at \$10.50 to \$11.50 for No. 1, and \$7 to \$7.50 for No. 2, in car lots on track, Toronto, and baled straw at \$4.50 to \$5 a bus for red clover, f.o.b. at country points as to quality.

SEEDS

There is no change to report in the seed market. Dealers quote \$5.75 to \$7.25 for alfalfa, \$1.35 to \$1.75 for timothy, and \$4.25 to \$5 a bus for red clover, f.o.b. at country points as to quality.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg prices are mounting upward and there has been an advance of 1c to 2c during the week. Receipts are falling off and prices are likely to go higher still. Selects are quoted at Montreal at 25c in round lots. Dealers here quote eggs in a lopping bag at 22c to 24c for rural, 3c to 25c for farmers held eggs, and 22c to 23c for cold storage eggs. On the farmers' market new laid bring 22c to 25c a dozen.

The cold weather has stimulated the demand for poultry and though receipts are larger, they have been sold up pretty well, especially east. At Montreal live poultry sells at 8c with 10c a lb paid for choice birds. Dressed chickens are in demand, but not so high as last week. \$6 to \$7; turkeys at 13c to 15c, ducks at 1c, and geese at 10c a lb to the trade. Receipts have ruled heavy here the past few days and prices are easier, especially for turkeys and geese. Dealers quote dressed chickens at 10c to 11c, fowl at 8c to 9c, ducks at 10c to 11c, geese at 10c to 10c, and turkeys at 12c to 14c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market prices are from 7c to 8c a high.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market rules steady at 60c a bag for Ontario in car lots Toronto. On the farmers' market here potatoes sell at 75c to 80c a bag.

The bean market is easier and prices are lower. At Montreal several car lots of three pound pickers changed hands during the week at \$1.40 a bus on track. Here dealers here quote beans at \$1.10 to \$1.30 for primes and \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel for hand picked.

APPLES

The British apple market continues active though at rather lower prices than a week ago. There is a good demand for sound winter fruit at Montreal and sales of cartons have been made during the

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week at \$2.25 to \$3 for No 1 and \$2.10 to \$2.30 a bush for No 2. Inferior fruit purp sold at auction at 75c to \$1.50 a bush. On Toronto farmers' market apples bring \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bush.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

The advance in cheese reported last week on local cheese boards has not been maintained and quotations last week were 15c to 12c with factorymen not inclined to sell at the lower figure. The quality being offered now is not as desirable as that of a few weeks back and not worth as much on the market. Receipts at Toronto up to the end of October were 165,000 lbs. of cheese. Dealers here quote 13c to 15c for large and 10c to 14c a lb for twin cheese.

Butter prices are likely to rule very high this winter. Some Montreal dealers have been trying to buy New Zealand butter, the best offer they could get would make it cost 22c laid down in Montreal. There is an advance of 1c a lb over a week ago, and creamery has sold there during the week at 20c to 25c a lb, in large lots. Prices rule steady here at 26c to 27c for creamery, 24c to 26c for

LIVE STOCK

There has been some improvement in the cattle trade during the week and prices are 10c to 30c a cwt higher than a week ago. Receipts have been fairly large, and the quality of the cattle shows some improvement over those offering the past few weeks. But the bulk of the offering still consists of common to medium quality. But the percentage of choice quality was larger last week and trade generally was brisker.

There have been more exporters offering and more business doing. On Thursday, the last market of the week, several lots of export cattle sold at \$4.75 to \$5.15 a cwt, and choice quality would have brought \$5.25 a cwt. Export bulls sold at \$1.75 to \$4.25 for the run with a few of extra quality selling as high as \$4.50 to \$4.60 a cwt. Cable reports indicate a rise to \$4.25 for the run with a lb dressed weight for cattle.

Though choice picked butchers' cattle are more plentiful than a week ago, there is not enough of this quality offering to supply the demand. Those offering on Thursday sold at \$4.75 to \$5 a cwt; and some at \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium at \$4 to \$4.50; common at \$3.50 to \$4; common cows, \$2.25 to \$2.75; fair to good cows at \$3.25 to \$3.60; choice cows, good enough to export, at \$4.75 to \$4.55, and canners and bulls at \$1 to \$2.25 a cwt. Prime steers sell at Buffalo at 6c to \$6.50 a cwt.

There has been a brisk trade during the week for feeders and stockers, especially for good quality stuff. All kinds of stock are in demand. Those offering sold at higher prices than a week ago, and it looks now as if present values are at least well held good for a while. There is a great number of farmers on the market during the week looking for feeders, and parties desiring them had better buy soon as prices are so high, especially for those of good quality. Quotations are about as follows: \$3 to \$3.75, \$5 to 10c above each, \$4.50 to \$5 for feeders, \$5 to \$5.50 the best, \$4.75 to \$5.25, best stockers, \$5 to \$6 to \$8, \$3 to \$3.50, common and medium stockers, \$2 to \$2.75 a cwt. There was a strong market during the week for good milkers and forwarders owing to several Montreal buyers present. Common cows and late springers are slow of sale. Good to choice cows sold at \$40 to \$60 each with a few of extra quality selling at \$65 to \$70 each. The common run sold at \$30 to \$37 each.

Owing to moderate receipts calves prices rose a little during the week at \$3 to \$3.25 a cwt as to quality. At Buffalo,veal calves are quoted at \$5.75 to \$5.75 a cwt.

Though receipts of sheep and cattle have been large, trade has ruled steady for sheep and farmer for lambs. Export ewes sold at \$125 to \$140, but at \$120, \$2.50 and lambs at \$4.40 to \$4.50 a cwt. Some selected ewes and wethers sold on the week at nearly \$45 a cwt. At Buffalo native lambs are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, and Canada lambs at \$6 to \$10 a cwt.

The hog market has ruled steady during the week at the lower scale of prices. Selects are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, \$3.75 on the market here, fed and watered. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of \$4.50 to \$5.00 a cwt. The market is quiet and easier. Stocks are light and

and quotations are about as follows:—Heavy draft, \$160 to \$180; general purpose, \$140 to \$160; farm chucks, \$100 to \$140; drivers, \$120 to \$150, and serviceable sound horses, \$40 to \$80 each.

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holders are not forcing sales. Canadian hogs \$5 to 60¢.

The Buffalo hog market on Thursday was quoted 25c to 26c a cwt higher, at \$6.40 to \$6.50 for heavy; \$5.35 to \$5.50 for mixed; \$5.75 to \$6.40 for Yorkers; \$4.50 to \$5.50 for pigs; \$5.25 to \$5.45 for roughers; \$4.20 to \$4.75 for stags, and \$5.75 to \$6.40 a cwt for dairies. These prices are considerably higher than packers are paying here for the same quality and indicate an upward trend in the American market, which may have some influence on the situation here later on.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., November 7.—On account of light deliveries on the local market and the light killings of Danish hogs, the market has steadied considerably. Last week only 27,000 Danish hogs were slaugh-

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GINSING ROOTS AND SEEDS.—Write for prices. E. McGregor and Company, 99 Gladstone Avenue, Toronto. Agent Ginseng gardens, Joplin. E-14

150,000 FEET IRON PIPING, all sizes, for water, steam, etc., cheap. Write for prices. Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Montreal. E-15-20

tered as compared with 45,000 the week previous. The American market also has firmed up considerably the past week. Due to the steady market in the East market. The George Matthews Co. quote the following prices for this week's shipments: F o b country points, \$5.00 a cwt.; delivered at abattoir, 86¢; weighed off cars, 85.75

MONTEAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, November 7th.—The market for live hogs is steady with a fair selection on the market on Monday and Tuesday. On Thursday and Friday prices were at from \$6.40 to \$6.50 a cwt for selected lots weighed off cars. Supplies are coming in fairly well and are just sufficient for the demand.

There is a good demand for dressed hogs and fresh killed abattoir stock is quoted at 93 to 93.5 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 7.—The eastern tendency in the cheese market noted at the end of last week was increasingly evident all through the week, and was instantly reflected at country markets where prices this week have recorded a considerable decline from the prices paid last week. The market on Monday and Wednesday sold at about 13-14c, but on Thursday and Friday prices ruled at 11 1/4c to 12c a lb, the bulk of the offerings going at the lower price. This sharp reaction from the advance of last week is entirely due to the fact that British importers would not follow the advance here, and local dealers were not inclined to keep on without some sign of encouragement from the other side. Orders this week have been few and far between and indicate to some extent the lack of interest in the trade on the part of the British. Cheese at present prices certainly looks cheap but in the face of the steadily accumulating stocks on the other side of the Atlantic, and the large stocks here, all pointing to a decided falling off in the consumption of cheese, there is little prospect of any money being made out of the handling of this article.

A time of writing (Friday) it is too early to give actual figures as to the receipts and shipments but up to tonight the receipts show a falling off from last week, and we are rapidly approaching the time when they will practically cease

altogether for the season. We hear reports from all over the country of factories closing for the season and already a number of the country boards have adjourned until next year. The shipments will not be heavy owing to the absence of orders and stocks in stores will be practically the same as last week.

The butter market is strong and prices have scored an advance from last week. Country markets today sold at 27-14c a lb at factories, or equal to 27-54c at store here. The demand is entirely for local trade requirements as there are no orders for export.

MONTEAL PRODUCE TRADE

Montreal, Saturday, November 7.—Butter.—The demand for butter this week has been very good and dealers have had no difficulty in making as high as 20¢ for choice creamery in prints, with solids at a 1/2 lb less. Ordinary finest sorts are selling at 27c, with seconds all the way from 26c to 25-34c. Dairy butter is becoming scarce and sells at 22c to 24c according to quality.

Cheese.—There is little new to say about cheese. The demand is fair from the local trade and quotations are about all the way from 12c to 14c according to quality.

Eggs.—The market for eggs is firm with a good trade doing. Prices are slightly advanced from last week and new laid stock is quoted at 28c with selects at 35c a dozen. No 1 stock is selling at 22c, and No 2 at 18c to 19c.

SOUTHWEST AYRSHIRE SALE

Mr. Wm. Wallat, auctioneer, conducted the Thursday of last week an important sale of Ayreshire cattle at Southwick Home Farm, Castle-Douglas-Rir Mark Stewart comprising nearly 100 of his famous herd. The weather was delightful and there was a large attendance. Twenty-six cows averaged 22 1/2 lbs. Sir Hugh Shaw's agent gave 52 1/2 for the six year old brown cow Primrose III.; Mr. Wallace, Chapinhill, 27 1/2 for Firely II., for Mr. Keith, Castletooth, Calthness, Mr. Cleland, Camusnashan, 39 1/2 for Nellie; and Mr. Mackenzie of Auchingibbet, 29 1/2 for Miss Robt. H. Cleland gave 22 1/2 for Sonnie Ava. Sixteen two year old weaners averaged 22 1/2 lbs. 6d. Mr. Murdoch Broonhury, Ayr, paid the prices for Mrs. Margaret, a very superior quo sired by Bonnie Scotland. Other buyers were Sir H. Shaw's agent, 25 1/2 for Mr. C. R. Dugdon, Carenhilms, 25 1/2, and 29 1/2 for Mr. Cleland, 27 1/2 for Mr. Kerr, Kirkcubright, 25 1/2. Sixteen yearlings averaged 15 1/2 lbs. Mr. Mitchell Barcheskie, gave 19 1/2 and 19 1/2 each for two; and Dr. Macdill, Challock, gave 20 1/2 for one; and Dr. Mackenzie 20. Fourteen yearling calves averaged 22 1/2 lbs. Mr. W. T. R. Houdsworth, Threave, Maybole, getting three at 20 1/2, and 15 1/2. Seven stock bulls averaged 216 5/8 6d. Mr. Simpson, for Mrs. Halfour, Dawock, Peebles, gave 25 1/2 for Lancelot. Three yearling bulls averaged 22 1/2 lbs. 6d. Ten bull calves averaged 210 1/2 6d. Ninety-two head averaged 217 1/2 6d. The total proceeds being £1,500 4s.

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With your hay baled you can wait for the right market and get the best price because you can move it more quickly.

Other Advantages

Bale your own hay first, and also make extra profits baling your neighbor's hay. An I. H. C. one-horse press with two men and a boy will easily bale eight to ten tons per day under average conditions—uniform bales in size, neat and compact. The bale chamber is 14 by 18 inches.

The I. H. C. two-horse press under similar conditions, will bale 12 to twelve tons a day. Bale chambers are 14 by 18, 16 by 18, or 17 by 22 inches in size. Both I. H. C. presses will bale any kind of hay or straw including timothy, clover, alfalfa, wild hay, shredded fodder, pea vines, etc., etc., the capacity varying of course with the material being baled.

Especially Desirable Features

I. H. C. hay presses do first class work rapidly—require a very small force of men—are most convenient and simple to operate—require no experience—are easy on the horse or horses, having no pounding or uneven draft to worry or chafe the team.

The I. H. C. pull plunger is a great improvement over the ordinary plunger.

These presses have large feed openings—perfect working roller tuckers—are durable, simple and have efficient powers, operating on the compound lever principle, with no extra draft when pressure is greatest. Only 4-inch step-over for the horses and are full circle types, doing away with constant stopping or jerking. There are two strokes of the plunger to one revolution of the screw. I. H. C. presses are made principally of steel and iron—are compact and strong for long service—not at all flimsy, although neat in design. Write nearest office for catalog and other information. Call on the local International agent and inspect these presses.

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